A
SURVEY
Of the CITIES of
London and Weſtminſter:

CONTAINING
The Original, Antiquity, Increaſe, Modern Eſtate
and Government of thoſe CITIES.

Written at firſt in the Year MDXCVIII.

By JOHN STOW, Citizen and Native of *London.*

Since Reprinted and Augmented by the AUTHOR;
And afterwards by A. M. H. D. and others.

NOW LASTLY,
Corrected, Improved, and very much Enlarged: And the SURVEY and HISTORY
brought down from the Year 1633, (being near Fourſcore Years ſince it was laſt
printed) to the preſent Time;

By *JOHN STRYPE*, M. A. a Native alſo of the ſaid CITY.

Illuſtrated with Exact MAPS *of the City and Suburbs, and of all the Wards; and*
likewiſe of the Out-Pariſhes of LONDON *and* WESTMINSTER: *Together with*
many other fair Draughts of the more Eminent and Publick Edifices and Monuments.

To which is prefixed,
The LIFE of the AUTHOR, writ by the Editor.
At the End is added,
An APPENDIX of certain Tracts, Diſcourſes and Remarks,
concerning the *State* of the CITY of LONDON.

TOGETHER WITH
A *Perambulation*, or *Circuit-Walk* Four or Five Miles round about LONDON, to
the Pariſh Churches: Deſcribing the Monuments of the Dead there Interred:
With other Antiquities obſervable in thoſe Places.

And concluding with a SECOND APPENDIX, as a Supply and Review: And a Large
INDEX of the Whole Work.

The SECOND VOLUME.

PEACE *be within thy Walls, and*
PLENTEOUSNESS *wthin thy Palaces.* Pſal. cxxij. 7.

LONDON:
Printed for A. CHURCHILL, J. KNAPTON, R. KNAPLOCK, J. WALTHOE, E. HORNE,
B. TOOKE, D. MIDWINTER, B. COWSE, R. ROBINSON, and T. WARD. MDCCXX.

SC 10949E

Sp Gu
942.15
S24
QF

A
SURVEY
OF THE
City of London.

BOOK IV.

Containing a particular Inſpection into the Ward in the Borough of *Southwark:* As alſo the Suburbs of the City; And the Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*.

CHAP. I.

BRIDGE WARD WITHOUT, *the* 26th *in Number, conſiſting of the Borough of* Southwark, *in the County of* Surrey. *How this came to be one of the Wards. King* Edward*'s Grant of* Southwark. Paris Garden, Chriſt's Church *Pariſh. The Stews. The Biſhop of* Wincheſter*'s Houſe. St.* Mary Overie. *St.* Mary Magdalen. *St.* Margaret *on the Hill.* Southwark *Place. St.* George*'s* Southwark. *The Goals;* White Lion; King's Bench; Marſhalſea. *St.* Thomas*'s Hoſpital. St.* Olaves. *Abbot of St.* Auguſtin*'s Inn. The Abby of* Bermondſey. *St.* Mary Magdalen Bermondſey. *This Borough farmed; Afterwards purchaſed of the Crown. The preſent State of this Ward.*

Bridge-Ward without.

HAVING treated of Wards in *LONDON*, on the North ſide the *Thames* (in number five and twenty) I am now to croſs over the ſaid River, into the Borough of *SOUTHWARK*. Which is alſo a Ward of *London* without the Walls, on the South ſide thereof, as is *Portſoken* on the Eaſt, and *Faringdon extra* on the Weſt.

The City anciently endeavours to get *Southwark* ſubject to it. J. S.

It was anciently called the *Village* or *Town* of *Southwark*. And the City of *London*, from ancient Times, endeavoured to get this Place under its own Juriſdiction; finding a great Inconvenience by the Neighbourhood of it; Malefactors in *London* eſcaping thither out of the Reach of the Cognizance and Puniſhment of the City Magiſtrates. But how Matters ſtood in former Times between the City and *Southwark*, may in ſome meaſure be ſeen by theſe Paſſages, ſome three or four hundred Years ago.

Anno 1327.

The City of *London* came to have a Propriety in this Borough for many long Years paſt, by Petitioning the Parliament in the firſt Year of *Edward* III. Shewing the great Inconvenience and Miſchief accruing to the Citizens of *London* by Malefactors, who did many lewd Deeds there, and then fled to *Southwark*, out of the Reach of the City's Officers, and ſo were ſecure. On this Reaſon the King granted the City a Charter for this Place; which was to this Tenor:

Carta de Southwerk. E Libr. Cuſtumar. Lond. int. Record. Camer. The Grant of *Southwark* to the City. *Edw.* 3.

Edwardus Dei gratia, &c. i. e. “*Edward* by the Grace of God King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, and Duke of *Aquitain*, To all to whom the preſent Letters ſhall come, Greeting. Know ye, That whereas our beloved, the Citizens of the City of *London*, by their Petition before Us, and our Council, in our preſent Parliament, called together at *Weſtminſter*, exhibited; have given Us to underſtand, that Felons, Robbers, and divers other Malefactors, and Diſturbers of the Peace, who in the ſaid City and elſewhere, have committed Murthers, Robberies, and divers other Felonies, departing ſecretly from the ſame City, after ſuch Felonies committed, flee to the Village of *Southwrek*, and cannot there be attacked by the Miniſters of the ſaid City: And are there publickly received. So that they are made bolder by the defect of due Puniſhment, to commit ſuch Felonies. And therefore have beſought of Us, for the Preſervation of our

“ Peace in the ſaid City, and to reſtrain the
“ Wickedneſs of thoſe Evildoers, that We would
“ grant to them to have the ſaid Village, to them
“ their Heirs and Succeſſors for ever; for the Term
“ thence due to Us at our Exchequer, to be yearly
“ paid, We, in conſideration of the Premiſes,
“ and by the Aſſent of the Prelates, Earls,
“ Barons, and Commonalty of our Kingdom in
“ Parliament aforeſaid aſſembled, have granted for
“ Us and our Heirs, to the ſaid Citizens, the ſaid
“ Village of *Southwark*, with the Appurtenances:
“ To have and to hold, to them, their Heirs and
“ Succeſſors, Citizens of the ſaid City, from Us
“ and our Heirs for ever: Paying to Us and our
“ Heirs, *per Ann.* at our Exchequer, at the accuſtomed
“ Terms, the Farm thence due and accuſtomed.
“ In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe
“ our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs Our
“ Self at *Weſtminſter*, the 6th Day of *March*, in
“ firſt Year of Our Reign.

This is recorded in the *Memoranda* of the Exchequer, *de Anno Edw 3. poſt Conqueſtum primo finiente, incipiente ſecundo, int. Recorda de Termino Sti. Michaelis.*

So that *Edward* III. in the ſecond of his Reign, granted to the Maior and Commonalty of *London*, *Ballivam de Suthwerk, i. e.* the Bailiwick of *Southwark*; which they held of the King at Fee-farm, paying 10*l.* a Year. And their Baily was *Thomas Clopham*, who ſeems to be put in by the Maior and Commonalty of *London*.

There was another Patent of the ſaid King's, in the 13th of his Reign, to pay no more than 10*l.* for the ſaid Feeferme.

Collection of Records of the *Tower* by Sir *R. Cotton*, with *Prin*'s Amendments, 1657.

In the 51ſt of the ſaid King *Edward* III. the Citizens pray that King to confirm to them their Liberties for puniſhing all Miſdemeanors in *Southwark*: And that Commandment be given, that the Marſhal do not intermeddle within the Parts of *Southwark*, that be *guildable*. This was not granted; the King anſwering, that he could not do it without doing Wrong to others.

Rich. 2.

Again, The Maior, Aldermen, and Commons of *London*, pray King *Richard* II. in the firſt Year of his Reign, that they may have the like Puniſhment of Evildoers in *Southwark* as in *London*, ſaved to all Lords their Rights. But that King alſo denied; anſwering, that it was prejudicial to the King, and alſo to the Biſhops of *Canterbury* and *Winchester*.

Henry 4.

But King *Henry* IV. in the 7th of his Reign, granted a Patent to the City, for Power to arreſt Robbers and other Malefactors in the Town of *Southwark*; and to bring them thence into the Priſon of *Newgate*, and to exerciſe almoſt every other kind of Juriſdiction there: and granting the Citizens all Goods and Cattals, called *Waifs* and *Strays*; and the Aſſize of Bread, Wine, Beer, and of all other Victuals: And to have Return of all the King's Briefs, Extracts, Precepts and Commandments. *Teſte* the 23d Day of *July* in the ſaid ſeventh Year of his Reign.

Yet the next Year, *viz.* 8 *Henry* IV. the Town of *Southwark* preferred a Petition to the ſaid King: That being Parcel of the County of *Surry*, and paying 10*l.* Feefarm to him, they may be exempted from the Juriſdiction of *London*, notwithſtanding any Letters Patents obtained by the ſaid City. The Anſwer was, The Parties ſhould come before the King and his Council, and ſhould be heard according to their Evidence.

Edw. 4.

And *Edward* IV. in the ſeventh of his Reign, granted a Brief to the Sheriff of *Surrey*, for allowance of Liberties and Juriſdictions within the Town of *Southwerk*.]

But before I come to the particular Deſcription of this Ward, it will not be impertinent to declare, when, and by what means the Borough of *Southwark* now called *Bridge Ward without*, was made one of the Six and twenty Wards, belonging to the City of *London*; which was in this manner:

Ex Humfr. Dyſon.

How the Borough of *Southwark* became at the firſt to be one of the 26 Wards of *London*.

Henry 8.

After the diſſolution of the Monaſteries, Abbeys, Priories, and other Religious Houſes, in this Realm of *England*: The Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens of this City of *London*, taking into their Conſiderations, how commodious and convenient it would be unto the City, to have the Borough of *Southwark* annexed thereunto, and that the ſame Borough was in the King's hands wholly; they became humble Suitors unto King *Henry* the Eighth, and to the Lords of His Highneſs's Privy Council, for the obtaining of the ſame. Which Suit not being granted unto them; after the deceaſe of King *Henry* the Eighth, they renewed their Suit unto his Son and next Succeſſor, King *Edward* the Sixth, and to the Lords of his Privy Council, for the obtaining of the ſame Borough.

King *Edward*'s Grant to the City;

For 647*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

At the length, after long Suit, and much Labour, it pleaſed King *Edward* the Sixth, by his Letters Patents, ſealed with the Great Seal of *England*, bearing date at *Weſtminſter*, the three and twentieth Day of *April*, in the fourth Year of his Reign, as well in conſideration of the Sum of Six hundred forty ſeven Pounds, two Shillings and a Peny, of lawful Money of *England*, paid to His Highneſs's uſe, by the Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, as for divers other Conſiderations him thereunto moving; To give and grant unto the ſaid Maior and Commonalty, and to the Citizens of *London*, divers Meſſuages, Lands, and Tenements, lying in or near the ſaid Borough of *Southwark*, in the ſaid Letters Patents particularly expreſſed, which were ſometimes the Lands of *Charles*, then late Duke of *Suffolk*, and of whom King *Henry* the Eighth did buy and purchaſe the ſame.

The Purchaſe of the City, King *Edward*'s Book of Sales.
J. S.

This Purchaſe conſiſted of a Meſſuage ſituate within the Manſion of the late Duke of *Suffolk*, in the Tenure of one *Simon Sybatſon*, and divers other Meſſuages, Lands and Tenements in *Southwark*, and divers Liberties there. The yearly value whereof was 35*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* The Patent dated in *April*, to commence at the Feaſt of St. *Michael* laſt paſt.]

H. Dyſon.

Southwark-Place.

The Park in *Southwark*.

But there was excepted out of the ſaid Grant, and reſerved unto the ſaid King *Edward* the Sixth, his Heirs and Succeſſors, all that his Capital Meſſuage, or Manſion Houſe, called *Southwark Place*, late of the ſaid Duke of *Suffolk*, and all Gardens and Land to the ſame adjoining: And all that his Park in *Southwark*: And all that his Meſſuage, and all Edifices, and Ground called the *Antelope* there.

The Lordſhip and Manour of *Bermondſey*,

And of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

And the ſaid King *Edward* the Sixth, did by his ſaid Letters Patents give and grant to the ſaid Maior, Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, all that his Lordſhip and Manour of *Southwark*, with all and ſingular the Rights, Members, and Appurtenances thereof, in the ſaid County of *Surry*, then late belonging to the late Monaſtery of *Bermondſey*, in the ſame County: And alſo all that his Manour and Borough of *Southwark*, with all and ſingular the Rights, Members, and Appurtenances thereof, in the ſaid County of *Surry*, then late parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the Archbiſhop and Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*; together with divers yearly Rents, iſſuing out of divers Meſſuages or Tenements, in the ſaid Letters Patents particularly expreſſed.

More paid to the King 500 Mark.

And alſo the ſaid King *Edward* the Sixth, by his ſaid Letters Patents, as well for the abovementioned Conſiderations, as alſo for the Summ of Five hundred Marks, paid to his Uſe, by the ſaid

Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, of *London*, did give and grant to the ſaid Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and to their Succeſſors, in and through the whole Borough and Town of *Southwark*; and in and through the whole Pariſh of St. *Saviours*, St. *Olaves*, and St. *George* in *Southwark*; and in and through the whole Pariſh, then late called St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, and then called the *Kings-Hoſpital* in *Southwark*, and elſewhere whereſoever, in the Town and Borough of *Southwark*, and in *Kemiſh-ſtreet*, and *Blackman-ſtreet* in the Pariſh of *Newington*, All Wayfs, Eſtrays, Treaſure-trove, Goods and Chattels of Traytors, Felons, Fugitives, Outlaws, Condemned Perſons, Convict Perſons, and Felons defamed, and of ſuch as be put in Exigent of Outlawry, Felons of themſelves, and Deodands, and of ſuch as refuſe the Laws of the Land: And all Goods diſclaimed, found, or being within the ſaid Borough, Town, Pariſhes and Precincts: And all manner of Eſcheats and Forfeitures.

The King's Hoſpital in *Southwark*.

The Power of the Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London* in *Southwark*.

And that the ſaid Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens, by themſelves, or their Deputy, or Officer or Officers, ſhould have in the Town, Borough, Pariſhes, and Precincts aforeſaid, the Taſte and Aſſize of Bread, Wine, Ale, and Beer, and of all other Victuals and Things whatſoever, ſold in the ſame Town. And whatſoever ſhould, or might, appertain to the Office of the Clerk of the Market of His Majeſty's Houſhold. And the Correction and Puniſhment of all Perſons there ſelling Bread, Wine, Beer, and Ale, and other Victuals; and of others there Inhabiting, or uſing any Arts whatſoever. And all Forfeitures, Fines, and Amerciaments, to be forfeited to the King, or his Heirs or Succeſſors. And that they ſhould have the execution of the King's Writs, and of all other Writs, Commandments, Precepts, Extracts, and Warrants, with the Returns thereof, by ſuch their Miniſter, or Deputy, as they ſhould chuſe.

The Fair to be kept in *Southwark*.

And that they ſhould have, keep, and hold there, every Year, yearly, one *Fair*, to endure for three Days, *viz.* the ſeventh, eighth, and ninth Days of *September*. And that during the ſaid three Days, they ſhould hold there, by their Miniſter, or Deputy, from Day to Day, from Hour to Hour, and from Time to Time, all Actions, Plaints, and Pleas of the Court of *Pipowder*, with all Summons, Attachments, Arreſts, Iſſues, Fines, Redemptions, Commodities, and other Rights whatſoever, to the Court of *Pipowder* by any means belonging. And alſo, that they ſhould have throughout the whole Precinct aforeſaid, View of Frank-pledge, with all Summons, Attachments, Arreſts, Iſſues, Amerciaments, Fines, Redemptions, Profits, Commodities, and other Things, which thereof to the King, his Heirs, or Succeſſors, ſhould appertain.

And alſo that the ſaid Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, by themſelves, or by their Officers, or Deputies, may take and arreſt in the Borough, Town, Pariſh, and Precincts aforeſaid, all Thieves, Felons, and other Malefactors, and may carry them to the Goal of *Newgate*. And that the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, ſhould for ever have, in the ſaid Borough, Town, Pariſhes, and Precincts, all ſuch Liberties, Privileges, Franchiſes, Diſcharges, and Cuſtoms, which the King or his Heirs ſhould have had, if the ſaid Borough had remained in the King's Hands.

Felons in *Southwark* committed to *Newgate* in *London*.

Pleas, Actions, Plaints, and PerſonalSuits.

And alſo he granted to the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, and to their Succeſſors, that they ſhould for ever hold and keep, all manner of Pleas, Actions, Plaints, and Perſonal Suits, and all manner of Cauſes, Contracts, and Demands whatſoever, happening in the Precincts aforeſaid, before the Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, and before the Sheriffs of *London*, for the time being, or any of them, in the *Guild-Hall* and *Huſtings* of the ſaid City: and the like Actions, Bills, Plaints, Proceſs, Arreſts, Judgments, Executions, and other Things whatſoever, and the ſame Days and Times, and in ſuch like manner, as the like Pleas happening in the ſaid City, before the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, or any of them, in the ſaid Courts, or any of them, Time out of Mind, have been taken, holden, proſecuted, or executed. And that the Serjeants at Mace, and other Officers of *London*, uſing to ſerve Proceſs, might, from thenceforth, for ever, ſerve and execute all manner of Proceſs in the ſaid Borough, Town, Pariſhes and Precincts, concerning ſuch Pleas and executions of the ſame, as Time out of Mind hath been uſed in the City of *London*.

Inhabitants of the Borough to implead, and be impleaded in *London*.

And that the Inhabitants of the ſame Borough, Pariſhes, and Precincts, for Cauſes and Matters there growing, may implead, or be impleaded, in the ſaid City, in Form aforeſaid, and in the ſaid Courts. And that if the Juries impanelled, and ſo moved to try ſuch Iſſues, ſhall not appear before the ſaid Maior and Aldermen, or Sheriffs, in the ſaid Courts of *London*, they ſhall be amerced in like manner, and forfeit ſuch Iſſues as Juries in *London*, making default of Appearance, have uſed to forfeit. And that the Iſſues ſo forfeited, ſhall be to the uſe of the Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London* and their Succeſſors for ever. And alſo, that the ſaid Maior, and Commonalty, and Citizens for ever, ſhould have the Cognizance of all manner of Pleas, Plaints, and Perſonal Actions, out of all the King's Courts, before the King, or before any of his Juſtices, for any thing happening in the ſaid Borough, or Precincts, before the ſaid Maior, and Aldermen, and Sheriffs, or any of them, in the Courts of the ſaid City. And that the Iſſues taken upon the ſaid Suits, ſhall be tryed in the ſaid Courts, before the Maior, and Aldermen, and Sheriffs, by Men of the ſaid Borough, as Iſſues in *London* are tryed.

Iſſues taken upon Suits tryed before the Maior and Aldermen.

Two Coroners for the Borough.

And that the ſaid Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, ſhould for ever chooſe, according to the Law, every Year, or as often as they ſhould think meet, two *Coroners* in the ſaid Borough: And that the ſaid Coroners, and either of them ſo choſen, ſhould, in the Precincts aforeſaid, have and uſe like Authority, as any Coroners in *England* ought to have and execute: And that no other of the King's Coroners ſhould in any wiſe preſume to execute any thing belonging to the Office of a Coroner, in the Precincts aforeſaid.

The Maior of *London* Eſcheator in *Southwark*, and Clerk of the Market there alſo.

And that the Maior of *London*, for the time being, ſhould be *Eſcheator* in the Precincts aforeſaid, and have Power to direct Precepts to the Sheriff of the County of *Surry* for the time being, and to do all other Things, which to the Office of Eſcheator in any of the Counties of *England* appertaineth. And that no other Eſcheator ſhall enter there, or intermeddle with any thing belonging to the Office of Eſcheator. And that the Mayor of *London*, for the time being, ſhall be the King's *Clerk of the Market* within the Precincts aforeſaid: and may do all things there appertaining to the Office of Clerk of the Market, and that the Clerk of the Market of the King's Houſhold, ſhall not there intermeddle with any thing.

Toll, Tallage, Picage, &c.

And that the ſaid Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors for ever, ſhould have, hold, uſe, and enjoy, in the Precincts aforeſaid, as well all the Liberties and Franciſes aforeſaid, as the *Toll*, *Tallage*, *Picage*, and all other the ſaid King's Juriſdictions, Franchiſes, and Privileges, which any Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Charles* Duke of *Suffolk*, or any the M. Brother and Siſters of the then late Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, or any Abbot of the then late Monaſtery of St. *Saviours* of *Bermondſey*, near *Southwark*; or any Prior or Convent of the then late Priory of St. *Mary Overy*; or any of them ever had, then had, or ought to have had in the Premiſes, in any of the Places aforeſaid; or which the ſaid King *Edward* the Sixth then lately held and enjoyed, or ought to have had and enjoy; and in as ample manner as King *Henry* the Eighth had and enjoyed, or ought to have had, and enjoy the ſame: So that none of the King's Sheriffs, or any other of his Officers, ſhould intermeddle in any thing in the ſaid Borough and Precincts aforeſaid.

The Inhabitants to be within the governance and correction of the Maior, *&c.*

And the ſaid King *Edward* the Sixth did, by his ſaid Letters Patents further grant, that all the Inhabitants of the ſaid Precincts ſhould be within the Ordinance, Governance, and Correction of the Maior and Officers of *London*, and their Deputies, as the Citizens and Inhabitants of *London* ought to be, by reaſon of any Charter formerly granted by any of the King's Progenitors, to the Maior, Commonalty and Citizens of *London*. And that the ſaid Maior, Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, for ever, ſhould have, enjoy and uſe ſuch Laws, Juriſdictions, Liberties, Franchiſes, and Privileges whatſoever, in the Borough and Precincts aforeſaid, as fully and freely as they then uſed, or ought to have uſed and enjoyed the ſame in *London*, by vertue of any Grant to them made by any of the ſaid King's Progenitors.

And that the Maior of *London* for the time being, and the Recorder of *London* for the time being, after they have born the Office of Mayoralty of *London*, ſhould be Juſtices of the King's Peace in *Southwark*, and the Precincts aforeſaid, ſo long as they ſhould ſtand Aldermen of the ſaid City, and ſhould in the ſaid Borough and Precincts aforeſaid, do and execute all Things which other Juſtices of the Peace might do in the County of *Surry*, according to the Laws and Statutes of *England*.

Juſtices of *London* in the like Office in *Southwark*.

3. Market and Markets in *Southwark*.

And alſo, that the ſaid Maior, Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, ſhould have every Week, on *Monday*, *Wedneſday*, *Friday* and *Saturday*, in the ſaid Borough and Town of *Southwark*, one Market, or Markets, there to be kept, and all Things to Markets appertaining.

All which Manour, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Liberties Privileges, Franchiſes, and other the Premiſes granted by the ſaid Letters Patents, did extend to the clear yearly Value of 35 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.* And were granted to be holden to the ſaid Maior, Commonalty and Citizens of *London*, and their Succeſſors for ever, of the ſaid King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, as of his Mannor of *Eaſt Greenwich*, in the County of *Kent*, by Fealty only in Free Socage (and not in *Capite*) for all manner of Services and Demands whatſoever.

Exceptions and Reſervations to the King.

But there was excepted and reſerved out of the ſaid Grant, to the ſaid King *Edward* the Sixth, his Heirs and Succeſſors, all his Rights, Juriſdictions, Liberties and Franchiſes whatſoever, within the Walk, Circuit, and Precinct of his Capital Meſſuage, Gardens, and Park in *Southwark*, and in all Gardens, Curtilages, and Lands, to the ſaid Manſion Houſe, Gardens, and Park belonging.

Alſo, there was excepted and reſerved out of the ſaid Grant, the Houſe, Meſſuage, or Lodging there, called the *King's Bench*, and the Gardens to the ſame belonging; ſo long as it ſhould be uſed as a Priſon for Priſoners, as it was then uſed.

Alſo there was excepted and reſerved out of the ſaid Grant, the Houſe, Meſſuage, or Lodging there, called the *Marſhalſea*, and the Gardens to the ſame belonging; ſo long as it ſhould be uſed as a Priſon for Priſoners, as it was then uſed.

Alſo it was provided, that the ſaid Letters Patents ſhould not be prejudicial to the Offices of the *Great Maſter* or *Steward* of the King's Houſhold, within the Borough and Precincts aforeſaid, to be executed, while the ſame Borough and Precincts ſhould be within the Verge. Nor to *Joh. Gates*, Knight, one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy-Chamber, concerning any Lands, Tenements, Offices, Profits, Franchiſes, or Liberties to him granted, during his Life, by the ſaid King *Edward* the Sixth, or by his Father King *Henry* the Eighth.

The ordering, ſurvey, and government of the Borough, *&c.*

The Ward firſt called *Bridge-Ward without*; and Sir *John Ayliffe* firſt Alderman thereof.

About the ſpace of a Month after the ſaid Borough of *Southwark* was ſo granted by King *Edward* the Sixth, to the Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*: and that they by force of the ſaid Letters Patents, ſtood charged with the Ordering, Survey, and Government of the ſame Borough, and of all the King's Subjects inhabiting therein, and repairing thither; At a Court holden before Sir *Rowland Hill*, Knight, then Lord-Maior of *London*, and the Aldermen of the ſame City, in the *Guild Hall* of *London*, on *Tueſday* the eight and twentieth Day of *May*, in the ſaid fourth Year of the Reign of King *Edward* the Sixth, the ſaid Town or Borough was named and called, The Ward of *Bridge Ward without*: And Sir *John Ayliffe*, Knight, Citizen and Barber-Surgeon of *London*, was then alſo named, elected, and choſen by the ſame Court, to be Alderman of the ſame Ward, albeit that before that time there neither was any ſuch Ward nor Alderman.

And it was then alſo ordered, That the ſaid Sir *John Ayliffe*, by that Name of Alderman of *Bridge Ward without*, and all other that from thenceforth ſhould be Alderman of the ſame Ward, ſhould have the Rule, Survey, and Government, not only of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Town and Borough of *Southwark*, and other the King's People repairing to the ſame, but alſo of all the Liberties, Franchiſes, and Privileges within the ſaid Town and Borough, then formerly granted by the King and his Progenitors to the ſaid Maior, Commonalty and Citizens of *London*. And for the due execution of which Office, the ſaid Sir *John Ayliffe* was then preſently ſworn and admitted.

Sir *John Ayliffe* ſworn and admitted in the Maioralty of Sir *Rowland Hill*.

An Act of Common Council for another Alderman.

Not long after, *viz.* at a Court of Common-Council, holden in the *Guild Hall* of *London*, on the laſt Day of *July*, in the ſaid fourth Year of the Reign of King *Edward* the Sixth, and in the time of the Maioralty of the ſaid Sir *Rowland Hill*, it was enacted, That beſides the then ancient accuſtomed number of five and twenty Aldermen, there ſhould be one Alderman more elected, to have the Rule, Charge, and Governance of the ſaid Borough and Town. And that four diſcreet Perſons, or more, being Freemen of *London*, and dwelling within the ſaid City, or the Borough of *Southwark*, or in other the Liberties of the ſaid City, ſhould from thenceforth, as often as the Caſe ſhould require, be from time to time nominated, appointed, and choſen by the Inhabitants of the ſaid Borough for the time being, before the Lord Maior of *London* for the time being, ſitting in the ſaid Borough for that purpoſe, in ſuch ſort and order, as the Aldermen of *London* were in thoſe Days commonly elected.

Election of an Alderman by Scrutiny.

And that the ſaid Lord Maior for the time being ſhould (at the next Court of Aldermen to be holden at the *Guild-Hall* of the ſaid City, next after ſuch election) preſent the Names and Surnames of all ſuch Perſons as ſo ſhould be named before him, and put in the ſaid election. And that the ſaid Lord Maior and Aldermen for the time being, ſhould of thoſe four Perſons, or more, ſo preſented, elect and chooſe one, by way of Scrutiny, to be an Alderman of the ſaid City, and to have the peculiar Ordering, Rule and Governance of the ſaid Borough and Town of *Southwark*, and of the Inhabitants thereof, and of all other the King's Liege People repairing to the ſame.

The Alderman of *Bridge Ward without.*

And that the ſaid Alderman ſo eſpecially elect and choſen, and from time to time, as the Cauſe ſhould require thenceforth, to be elect and choſen for the Survey and Government of the ſaid Borough, and the Inhabitants and other remaining in and to the ſame, ſhould always be named and called the Alderman of *Bridge Ward without*, and by none other Name, for or concerning that Office, or Room, and ſhould have the Cure and Charge of the good Ordering and Government of the ſaid Borough and Town of *Southwark*, and of the Inhabitants and People of and in the ſame, and of no other Place within the ſaid City, by reaſon or colour of the ſaid Room, as long as he ſhould remain and ſtand Alderman of the ſaid Ward, but as the reſidue of the ſaid Aldermen of the ſaid City be commonly charged: And therein to do and uſe himſelf, as other Aldermen within the Liberties of the ſaid City were accuſtomed and uſed to do, in as much as the Laws and Statutes of this Realm would permit and ſuffer.

The Alderman to change from that Ward, as occaſion ſerved.

Yet nevertheleſs it was provided, and by the ſaid Common-Council further ordained and enacted, That the ſaid Sir *John Ayliffe*, Knight, ſhould then be Aldermen of the ſaid Ward: And that as well the ſame Sir *John Ayliffe*, as alſo all and every Perſon or Perſons, that thenceforth ſhould fortune to be Alderman of the ſame Ward, ſhould have and enjoy like Prerogative, Liberty, and Benefit, to change and remove from the ſame Ward, and to accept and take at his and their free will and pleaſure any ſuch other Ward or Wards within the ſaid City, as it ſhould fortune him, or them, or any of them, to be thenceforth duly elect and choſen unto by the Inhabitants of the ſame other Ward, or Wards, or any of them in like manner and form, as the other Aldermen of the ſaid City lawfully might, and commonly uſe to do: Any thing in the ſaid recited Act to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

The Alderman of *Bridge Ward without* to continue ſo for the ſpace of 3 Years, without removing.

Nevertheleſs, at a Court of Aldermen holden on *Tueſday* the ſecond of *September*, in the ſaid fourth Year of the Reign of King *Edward* the Sixth, and in the time of the Maioralty of the ſaid Sir *Rowland Hill*, it was ordered, That the Aldermen of *Bridge Ward without*, for the time being, ſhould ſtand and remain Alderman of the ſame Ward three whole Years next after his Election, before he ſhould be permitted to be removed to the Governance of any other Ward: Notwithſtanding any former Law, Uſage or Cuſtom.

4. Another Order for electing the Alderman of *Bridge Ward without*, in the time of K. *Ph.* and Q. *Mary.*

But afterwards it ſeemeth, upon better Advice, that another Order ſhould be taken in the election of the Alderman of the ſame Ward: For at a Common-Council holden in the *Guild Hall* in *London*, on the ſixteenth Day of *June*, in the fourth and fifth Years of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, and in the time of the Maioralty of Sir *Thomas Curtis*, Knight, the ſaid former Act made on the laſt Day of *July*, in the fourth Year of King *Edward* the Sixth, for ſo much thereof as did concern the Form and Order of the Election of the Alderman of the ſaid Ward of *Bridge Ward without*, was utterly repealed. And then it was enacted, That from thenceforth the Alderman of the ſame Ward ſhould always, at the time of vacation, or lack of an Alderman thereof, be elected and choſen by the Lord Maior and Aldermen of *London*, for the time being, at a full Court of Aldermen, by them to be holden in the Inner Chamber of the *Guild Hall* of the ſame City, in this manner, *viz.* That the Lord Maior and Aldermen ſhould at their ſaid full Court, amongſt themſelves, nominate four diſcreet and meet Citizens, being Freemen of *London*, either reſident within the ſaid Borough, or in *London*, or the Liberties thereof, to be put in election of Alderman of that Ward. And of the ſaid four Perſons ſo nominated, the ſaid Lord Maior and Aldermen ſhould by Scrutiny, according to their accuſtomed manner, elect one to be Alderman of the ſame Ward: which Alderman, ſo by them elected and ſworn, ſhould uſe and behave himſelf in all things, as by the reſidue of the former Act of Common Council, made the laſt Day of *July*, in the fourth Year of King *Edward* the Sixth was ordained and appointed.

Thus having declared, by what means, and at what time the ſaid Borough of *Southwark* was made and named one of the ſix and twenty Wards, now belonging to the City of *London*, I intend to proceed to the deſcription of the ſeveral particular Places of the ſame Ward, and likewiſe of ſuch Monuments of Antiquity as are to be found therein. [*Hitherto* Humphrey Dyſon.]

Weſt Part of this Ward.

This Borough being in the County of *Surrey*, conſiſteth of divers Streets, Ways, and winding Lanes, all full of Buildings Inhabited. And firſt, to begin at the Weſt part thereof, over againſt the Weſt Suburb of the City.

On the Bank of the River *Thames*, there is now a continual building of Tenements, about half a Mile in length to the Bridge.

Long Southwark.

Then from the Bridge, ſtrait toward the South, a continual Street called *Long Southwark*, builded on both ſides, with divers Lanes and Allies up to St. *George*'s Church; and beyond it thorow *Blackman ſtreet*, towards *Newtown* (or *Newington.*) The Liberties of which Borough extend almoſt to the Pariſh Church of *Newtown* aforeſaid, diſtant one Mile from *London Bridge*; and alſo South Weſt [a continual Building] almoſt to *Lambeth*, more than one Mile from the ſaid Bridge.

The Eaſt Part. St. *Olaves-ſtreet.*

Then from the Bridge along by the *Thames* Eaſtward, is St. *Olaves ſtreet*, having continual Building on both the Sides, with Lanes and Alleys up to *Battel Bridge*, to *Horſedowne*, and towards *Rotherhithe*: alſo ſome good half Mile in length from *London Bridge*.

So that I account the whole continual Buildings on the Bank of the ſaid River, from the Weſt towards the Eaſt, to be more than a large Mile in length.

Bermondſey-ſtreet.

Then have ye from the entring towards the ſaid *Horſedown*, one other continual Street, called *Bermondſeyſtreet*. Which ſtretcheth South, likewiſe furniſhed with Buildings on both ſides, almoſt half a Mile in length, up to the late diſſolved Monaſtery of St. *Saviour*, called *Bermondſey*.

Long Lane.

And from thence is one long Lane, (ſo called of its length) turning Weſt to St. *George*'s Church aforenamed. Out of the which Lane, namely, *Long-Lane*, breaketh one other Street towards the South and by Eaſt, and this is called *Kentiſh ſtreet*, for that it is the way leading into that Country: And ſo have you the Bounds of this Borough.

Kentiſh ſtreet.

The Antiquities. Religious Houſes.

The *Antiquities* moſt notable in this Borough are theſe. Firſt, for Eccleſiaſtical, there was *Bermondſey*, an Abbey of black Monks; St. *Mary Overies*, a Priory of Canons Regular; St. *Thomas*, a College or Hoſpital for the Poor; and the *Loke*, a Lazarhouſe in *Kentſtreet*. Pariſh Churches there have been ſix, whereof five do remain, *viz.* St. *Mary Magdalen*, in the Priory of St. *Mary Overy*; now the ſame St. *Mary Overy* is the Pariſh-Church for the ſaid *Mary Magdalen*, and for St. *Margaret* on the Hill, and is called St. *Saviour*.

Pariſh Churches.

St. Margaret's.

S. MARGARET's *on the Hill.*

Monuments in this Church. J. S.

St. *Margaret*'s on the Hill, which now long ſince is ceaſed from being a Church. But when it was, it had Monuments for *John Hough*, Eſq; *Thomas Curſon*, Eſq; *Thomas Yard*, Eſq; *Robert Barbet*, Eſq; *William Sydney*, Eſq; *Peter Saverey*, *Thomas Hever*, *Gayer Moreton*.

This Church being put down is now a Court for Juſtice and called the *Town-Hall*, fronting the Street; lately burnt down, and rebuilt. On which ſtandeth a fine Statue of King *Charles* II. with his Scepter in his Hand. Underneath thus inſcribed, *Combuſtum, An.* 1670. *Reædificatum annis* 1685 & 1686. JACOBO SMYTH, *Mil.* & ROBERTO GEFFERY, *Mil. Prætoribus. Impenſis*, S. P. Q. L.]

S. *Thomas* in the Hoſpital ſerveth for a Pariſh-Church, as afore. St. *George* a Pariſh Church, as before it did. So doth St. *Olave*, and St. *Mary Magdalen*, by the Abbey of *Bermondſey*.

There be alſo theſe five Priſons, or Goals.

Priſons.

The *Clinke*, on the Bank.
The *Compter*, in the late Pariſh Church of St. *Margaret*.
The *Marſhalſea*.
The *King's Bench*.
And the *White Lyon*. All in *Long Southwark*.

HOUSES *moſt notable be theſe.*

Houſes of Note.

The Biſhop of *Wincheſter*'s Houſe.
The Biſhop of *Rocheſter*'s Houſe.
The Duke of *Suffolk*'s Houſe, or *Southwark Place*.
The *Tabard*, an Hoſtery, or Inn.
The Abbot of *Hyde* his Houſe.
The Prior of *Lewis* his Houſe.
The Abbot of St. *Auguſtine* his Houſe.
The *Bridge Houſe*.
The Abbot of *Battaile* his Houſe.
Battaile Bridge.
The *Stews* on the Bank of *Thames*.
And the *Bear Gardens* there.

The Bear-Garden.

Now to return to the Weſt Bank: There were two *Bear Gardens*, the Old and New: Places wherein were kept Bears, Bulls, and other Beaſts, to be baited: As alſo Maſtives, in their ſeveral Kennels, are there nouriſhed to bait them. Theſe Bears, and other Beaſts, are there baited in Plots of Ground ſcaffolded round for the Beholders to ſtand ſafe.

Certain Rhimes againſt theſe Sports. *Crowly* the Printer his Epigram. J. S.

For the foulneſs of theſe rude Sights, and for that theſe beaſtly Combats were uſually performed on *Sundays*, and that ſo much Money was idly thrown away, that might have been better given to the Poor, a Poet in the latter Time of *Hen.* VIII. made and printed theſe homely Verſes, more commendable for his Zeal than his Poetry.

What Folly is this to keep with danger
A great Maſtive Dog, and a fowle ougly Bear?
And to this one End, to ſee them two fight
With terrible tearings; a ful ougly ſight.
And yet methinks thoſe Men be moſt Fools of al,
Whoſe ſtore of Money is but very ſmal:
And yet every Sunday they wil ſurely ſpend
One Peny or two, the Bearward's Living to mend.
At Paris Garden *each Sunday a Man ſhall not fail*
To find two or three hundred for the Bearward's Vale.
One halfpeny a piece they uſe for to give,
When ſome have not more in their Purſes, I believe.
Wel, at the laſt Day their Conſcience will declare,
That the Poor ought to have all that they may ſpare.
If you therefore it give, to ſee a Bear fight,
Be ſure God his Curſe upon you will light.

An Act for *Paris-Garden* to be made a Pariſh. *Chriſts* Church.

Paris Garden is now become a Pariſh, and a Church is built there, called *Chriſt's-Church*. For the doing of which there was an Act of Parliament made under King *Charles* II. intitled, *An Act for making the Mannor of* Paris-Garden *a Pariſh, and calling it* Chriſt-Church. Wherein may be ſeen ſome account of the building of the Church, and the occaſion of making it a Pariſh. It ſets forth, How *John Marſhal*, of the Borough of *Southwark*, Gent. by his laſt Will dated the 21. of *Auguſt*, 1627. and proved in the Prerogative-Court of *Canterbury*, the 15. *April* 1631. did declare his Will and Meaning to be, That his Feoffees, or Truſtees, (of whom Sir *Samuel Brown*, late one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas, *Weſtminſter*, was one, and the Survivor of all the reſt of them) their Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhould raiſe out of the Revenues of his Lands, mentioned in the ſame Will, the Sum of 700 *l*, and with it erect a new Church and Church yard, in ſuch Place as they ſhould think fit. And that the ſaid Sir *Samuel*, in purſuance of a Decree in Chancery, made 1663. in a Cauſe wherein the ſaid Sit *Samuel* was Defendant, upon the Statute made in the 44th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, touching Gifts to Pious and Charitable Uſes, did convey all the Lands mentioned to be deviſed to the ſaid Sir *Samuel* and other his Co-truſtees, by the 'foreſaid Will of the ſaid *John Marſhal*, unto Sir *Edward Bromfield*, Bar. *Peter Scot*, LL.D. *Edward Woodward*, *James Reading*, *Richard How*, *Edward Cook*, *Edward Ball*, Eſquires, *John Butler*, *William Sherlock*, *Samuel Hyland*, *Michael Hart*, and *William Apps*, Gentlemen, in the ſaid Decree nominated and appointed Truſtees, or Feoffees, in that behalf, and their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever; To the intent to perform the ſeveral Truſts mentioned in the ſaid Will of *John Marſhal*. And that the ſaid new Truſtees raiſed the ſaid 700 *l.* out of the ſaid Rents: And that *Will. Angel*, Eſq; Owner of the ſaid Lordſhip, Mannor, or Liberty of *Paris Garden*, by his Indenture dated *April* 1. 1670. did for Conſiderations therein mentioned, *infeoffe*, and by Fine aſſure unto the ſaid Sir *Edward Bromfield*, and the other Truſtees, their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, a convenient Parcel of Land for the building of a Church, and for a Churchyard: And that the laſt mentioned Truſtees had laid out the ſaid Summ of 700 *l.* and other Monies, upon the building of a Church on the Ground aforeſaid, according to the Will of the ſaid *Marſhal*: And by the ſame Will the ſaid Truſtees were to allow to a Miniſter of the ſaid new Church, out of the Rents of the Lands of the ſaid *Marſhal*, expreſt in his Will 40 *l. per An.* till out of the Reſidue of the Rents and Profits of his Lands, they can raiſe ſufficient to purchaſe Lands and Tenements to the value of 60 *l. per Annum*, over and above all Reprizes. And ſuch Lands and Tenements to purchaſe, and to endow the ſaid Chuch with the ſame.

Dr. Barton.

And that after the building of a Church, and a Miniſter ſettled therein, the ſaid Truſtees were to diſpoſe of, and pay the Rents, Iſſues and Profits of a certain Meſſuage or Tenement in *Ax-yard* in St. *Saviour*'s Pariſh, of the yearly value of 20 Marks, unto the ſaid Miniſter and his Succeſſors for ever.

And that the choice of the ſaid Miniſter is by the ſaid Will, to be for ever in the ſaid Truſtees, and their Succeſſors for the Time being.

And laſtly, That the Inhabitants of the ſaid *Paris Garden* had petitioned the Parliament to be made a diſtinct Pariſh, to the intent that theſe Things might be accompliſhed.

Upon all theſe Premiſſes it was enacted, I. That *Paris Garden* be a diſtinct Pariſh accordingly, ſubject to the ſame Orders as other Pariſhes, and called *Chriſt's Church*, according to *Marſhal*'s Will. And, II. That the ſaid Truſtees, *viz.* Sir *Edward Brom-*

Bromfield, &c. and the major Part of them, be the Patrons of the Church, they, their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever. III. That the Rector be empowered (without any Licenſe to purchaſe in *Mortmain*) to have, receive, purchaſe, and take to him all that is left by the Will of the ſaid *Marſhal*. IV. The Inhabitants ſhall be liable to all ſuch Duties, Offices, Rates and Aſſignments, as if it had been an ancient Pariſh. V. The Ground and Soil whereon the Church ſtandeth, and the Churchyard, to remain in the ſaid Truſtees, and their Heirs, &c. for ever, to the Uſes aforeſaid, and ſuch Articles, Clauſes and Agreements as are expreſſed in the Indentures made by the ſaid *William Angel*, unto the ſaid Truſtees. VI. The Profits ariſing by Burials in the Church and Churchyard (except the Vaults made by *William Angel*) to go towards the Repairs of the Church, Chancel, and Walls about. VII. That there ſhall be yearly choſen by the Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſh, two or more Churchwardens, two or more Overſeers, and two Surveyors of the Highways, and to have the ſame Powers as in other Pariſhes. VIII. The Truſtees are authorized to pay the Rector, till the ſaid Church be endowed, the 40 *l. per Ann.* mentioned in the Will. IX. The Rector to receive all ſuch Tythes, Compoſitions for Tythes, Oblations and Dues whatſoever, which are payable, or ought to be paid by the Inhabitants of *Paris Garden*. X. The Truſtees allowed to raiſe farther out of the Eſtate of the ſaid *John Marſhal*, over and above the 700 *l.* already raiſed, a Sum not exceeding 400 *l.* as they, or the major Part of them ſhall judge neceſſary for the compleating of the ſaid new Church, and for paying the Churchwardens or Impropriators of St. *Saviours* 100 *l.* for, and in reſpect of ſuch voluntary Contributions and Tythes as have formerly come unto the ſaid Churchwardens from the Inhabitants of the ſaid Lordſhip, Manour, or Liberty, for repairing the Church. And they are required to pay the ſaid Sum accordingly.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to make any part of the Manour of *Southwark*, or the *Clink* Liberty, belonging to the See of *Wincheſter*, to be within the Pariſh of *Chriſt's Church* aforeſaid, or to alter, diminiſh, or abridge any of the Paſſages, Bounds, Limits, Ways, or Bridges, of right belonging to the Manour of *Southwark*, or *Clink* Liberty aforeſaid.

The Inhabitants hereabouts, on this Weſt Part of *Southwark* bordering on the *Thames*, were multiplied conſiderably, conſiſting of Woodmongers, Timbermerchants, Shipwrights, Bargemen, Watermen, and ſuch whoſe Livings depended upon the River. And being a good diſtance from St. *Mary Overy*'s Church, it was a ſeaſonable and pious Act to provide a nearer Place for this People to meet together for Divine Worſhip.]

Liber Manuſcr. **The *Stews* on the Bankſide.**

Next, on this Bank, was ſometime the *Bordello*, or *Stews*, a Place ſo called of certain Stew-houſes privileged there, for the repair of Incontinent Men to the like Women; of the which Privilege I have read thus:

In a Parliament holden at Weſtminſter, *the eighth of* Henry *the Second, it was ordained by the Commons, and confirmed by the King and Lords, That divers Conſtitutions for ever ſhould be kept within that Lordſhip, or Franchiſe, according to the old Cuſtoms that had been there uſed time out of mind: Amongſt the which, theſe following were ſome,* viz.

That no Stewholder, or his Wife, ſhould let or ſtay any ſingle Woman to go and come freely at all times, when they liſted.

No Stewholder to keep any Woman to Board, but ſhe to Board abroad at her pleaſure.

To take no more for the Woman's Chamber in the Week, than fourteen Pence.

Not to keep open his Doors upon the Holy days.

Not to keep any ſingle Woman in his Houſe on the Holy days, but the Bayliff to ſee them voided out of the Lordſhip.

No ſingle Woman to be kept againſt her will, that would leave her ſin.

No Stewholder to receive any Woman of Religion, or any Man's Wife.

No ſingle Woman to take Money to lie with any Man, but ſhe may lie with him all Night, till the Morrow.

No Man to be drawn or enticed into any Stewhouſe.

The Conſtables, Bayliff, and others, every Week to ſearch every Stewhouſe.

No Stewholder to keep any Woman that hath the perilous Infirmity of Burning; nor to ſell Bread, Ale, Fleſh, Fiſh, Wood, Coal, or any Victuals, &c.

Theſe, and many more Orders were to be obſerved, upon great Pain and Puniſhment.

Lib. St. Mary Eborum. **Engliſh People diſdained to be Bawds.**

Froes of Flanders **were Women for that purpoſe.**

*** *Teighler.* firſt Ed.**

I have alſo ſeen divers Patents of Confirmation, namely, one dated 1345. the nineteenth *Edward* the Third. Alſo I find, that in the fourth of *Richard* the Second, theſe Stewhouſes belonging to *William Walworth*, then Maior of *London*, were farmed by *Froes* of *Flanders*, and were ſpoiled by *Walter Tylar* * and other Rebels of *Kent*. Notwithſtanding, I find that Ordinances for the ſame Place, and Houſes, were again confirmed in the Reign of *Henry* the Sixth, to be continued as before. Alſo

Robert Fabian.

Sewhouſes put down by *Henry* VII. for a time.

Robert Fabian writeth, that in the Year 1506. the one and twentieth of *Henry* the Seventh, the ſaid Stewhouſes in *Southwark* were (for a ſeaſon) inhibited, and the Doors cloſed up. But it was not long (ſaith he) e're the Houſes there were ſet open again, ſo many as were permitted, for (as it was ſaid) whereas before were eighteen Houſes, from thenceforth were appointed to be uſed but twelve only. Theſe allowed Stewhouſes had Signs on their Fronts, towards the *Thames*, not hanged out, but painted on the Walls, as a *Boar's-Head*, the *Croſs Keys*, the *Gun*, the *Caſtle*, the *Crane*, the *Cardinal's Hat*, the *Bell*, the *Swan*, &c. I have heard ancient Men of good Credit report, that theſe ſingle Women were forbidden the Rights of the Church, ſo long as they continued that ſinful Life, and were excluded from Chriſtian Burial, if they were not reconciled before their Death. And therefore there was a Plot of Ground, called the *Singlewoman's Church yard*, appointed for them, far from the Pariſh Church.

Signs on the Stewhouſes.

Theſe Single Women forbidden Rights of the Church.

Their Churchyard.

Stewhouſes put down.

In the Year of Chriſt, One thouſand five hundred forty ſix, the ſeven and thirtieth of *Henry* the Eighth, this Row of Stews in *Southwark* was put down by the King's Commandment, which was proclaimed by ſound of Trumpet, no more to be privileged and uſed as a common *Brothel*†, but the Inhabitants of the ſame to keep good and honeſt Rule as in other Places of this Realm, *&c.*

† *Bordel,* firſt Ed.

Whoredom ſtill prevails. *Latimer's* Complaint.

J. S.

But tho' the Sin was no longer allowed in this Place, yet the ſame Sin ſtill remained. For this Complaint was made before King *Edward* the Sixth, by a Reverend Father, *Latimer*, in his blunt, but honeſt way of preaching: "One thing here I muſt deſire you to reform, my Lords, you have put down the *Stue's*; but I pray you what is the Matter amended? What availeth that? ye have but changed the Place, and not taken the Whoredom away, *&c.* I hear ſay, there is ſuch Whoredom in *England* as never was ſeen the like..... I hear ſay, there is now more Whoredom in *England* than ever there was on that Bank. Theſe be the News I have to tell you: I fear

“ they be true. There is more open Whoredom, “ more *Stued* Whoredom than ever was before. “ For God’s ſake let it be lookt upon. It is your “ Office to ſee unto it.]

The *Clinke.*

Then next is the *Clinke*, a Goal or Priſon for the Treſpaſſers in thoſe Parts, namely, in old time for ſuch as ſhould Brabble, Fray, or break the Peace on the ſaid Bank, or in the *Brothel* Houſes, they were by the Inhabitants thereabout apprehended and committed to this Goal, where they were ſtraitly Impriſoned.

Wincheſter-Houſe.

Next is the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*’s Houſe, or Lodging, when he cometh to this City. Which Houſe was firſt builded by *William Gifford*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, about the Year One thouſand one hundred and ſeven, the ſeventh of *Henry* the Firſt, upon a Plot of Ground pertaining to the Prior of *Bermondſey*, as appeareth by a Writ directed unto the Barons of the Exchequer, in the Year 1366. the one and fortieth of *Edward* the Third (the Biſhop’s See being void) for eight Pounds due to the Monks of *Bermondſey*, for the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*’s Lodging in *Southwark*. This is a very fair Houſe well repaired, and hath a large Wharf and a Landing Place, called the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*’s Stairs.

Lordſhip of *Southwark* belonged to the Biſhops of *Winton.*
J. S.

This Biſhop alſo had the Lordſhip and Manour of *Southwark*; which came to King *Edward* VI. upon Biſhop *Gardiner*’s Deprivation. And *Anno* 1552, there was an Exchange made between the Lord Marquis of *Northampton* and the King, whereby that Lord had the Lordſhip and Manour of *Southwark*, and the King had the Chief or Capital Meſe of *Lambeth*, ſometime belonging to the Duke of *Norfolk*, attainted of Treaſon. The ſaid Marquis builded the Gallery at *Wincheſter* Houſe. In Queen *Mary*’s Time it was reſtored to the See, and ſo it continueth.]

Rocheſter-Houſe.

Adjoining to this, on the South ſide thereof, is the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*’s Inn, or Lodging. By whom firſt erected I do not now remember me to have read, but well I wot, the ſame of long time hath not been frequented by any Biſhop, and lieth ruinous for lack of Reparations.

Reliq. Spelm.
J. S.

This Place of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*’s were certain Houſes near by *Wincheſter* Place, that had been given him for a Palace: And ſometimes (as it is reported) Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the Priory of St. *Swithins* in *Wincheſter*. This Place became divided afterward into ſeveral little Dwellings.]

The Abbot of *Naverly* had a Houſe there.

The Priory Church of St. MARY OVERIE,

St. *Mary Overies* a Priory.

Eaſt from the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*’s Houſe, directly over againſt it, ſtandeth a fair Church called St. *Mary over the Rie*, or *Overy*, that is, *Over the Water*. This Church, or ſome other in place thereof, was (of old time long before the Conqueſt) an Houſe of Siſters, founded by a Maiden, named *Mary*. Unto the which Houſe and Siſters ſhe left (as was left to her by her Parents) the Overſight and Profits of a Croſs Ferry, or Traverſe Ferry over the *Thames*: there kept, before that any Bridge was builded. This Houſe of Siſters was after by *Swithen*, a Noble Lady, converted unto a College of Prieſts, who in place of the Ferry, builded a Bridge of Timber, and from time to time kept the ſame in good Reparations. But, laſtly, the ſame Bridge was builded of Stone, and then, in the Year 1106. was this Church again founded for Canons Regular, by *William Pont de le Arche*, and *William Dauncy*, Kts. *Normans*.

J. S.

To this Monaſtery, among other its Revenues, belonged the Rectory and Church of *Banſtead*, and the Manours of North *Todworth* and South *Merfield*, with the Appendances in the County of *Surrey*.]

Lib. Rufen.
Liber Bermondſey.

William Gifford, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, was a good Benefactor alſo, for he (as ſome have noted) builded the Body of that Church, in the Year 1106, the ſeventh of *Henry* the Firſt.

The Canons firſt entred the ſaid Church then. *Algodus* was the firſt Prior.

King *Henry* the Firſt, by his Charter, gave them the Church of St. *Margaret* in *Southwark*.

King *Stephen* confirmed the Gift of King *Henry*, and alſo gave the Stone Houſe, which was *William de Ponte le Arche*, by *Downgate*.

St. *Thomas*’s Hoſpital.

This Priory was burned about the Year 1207. Wherefore the Canons did found an Hoſpital near unto their Priory; where they celebrated until the Priory was repaired. Which Hoſpital was after (by conſent of *Peter de la Roche*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*) removed into the Land of *Anicius*, Archdeacon of *Surrey*, in the Year 1228. a Place where the Water was more plentiful, and the Aire more wholſome, and was dedicated to St. *Thomas*.

The Pariſh of St. MARY *Magdalene.*

St. *Mary Magdalene.*

This *Peter de Rupibus*, or *de la Roch*, founded a large Chappel of St. *Mary Magdalene*, in the ſaid Church of St. *Mary Overy*. Which Chappel was afterward appointed to be the Pariſh Church for the Inhabitants near adjoining.

This Church was again newly builded in the Reign of *Richard* the Second and King *Henry* the Fourth.

John Gower. No Knight, neither had he any Garland of Ivy and Roſes, but a Chaplet of four Roſes only.

John Gower, a Learned Gentleman and a famous Poet, (but no Knight, as ſome have miſtaken it) was then an eſpecial Benefactor to that Work, and was there buried on the North ſide of the ſaid Church, in the Chappel of St. *John*, where he founded a Chantry. He lieth under a Tomb of Stone, with his Image alſo of Stone being over him. The Hair of his Head aburne, long to his Shoulders, but curling up, and a ſmall forked Beard; and on his Head a Chaplet, like a Coronet of four Roſes, an Habit of Purple, damasked, down to his Feet, a Collar of Eſſes of Gold about his Neck. Under his Head the likeneſs of three Books, which he compiled. The firſt, named *Speculum Meditantis*, written in *French*; the ſecond, *Vox Clamantis*, penned in *Latin*; the third *Confeſſio Amantis*, ſet forth in *Engliſh*; and this laſt is printed: *Vox Clamantis*, with his *Chronica Tripartita*, and others both in *Latin* and *French*, never printed, I have and do poſſeſs; but *Speculum Meditantis*, I never ſaw, tho’ heard thereof to be in *Kent*: Beſide, on the Wall where he lieth, there was painted three Virgins crowned, one of the which was named *Charity*, holding this Device:

En toy qui es Fitz de Dieu le Pere,
Savue ſoit, qui giſt ſour ceſt Pierre. i. e.

In thee, who art the Son of God the Father,
Be he ſaved that lies under this Stone.

The ſecond writing, *Mercy*, with this Device:

O bone Ieſu fait ta mercy,
Al’ alme, dont le corps giſt icy. i. e.

O good Jeſu, ſhew thy Mercy
To the Soul whoſe Body lies here.

The third writing, *Pity*, with this Device:

Pour ta Pite Ieſu regarde,
Et met ceſt alme en ſavue garde. i. e.

For thy Pity, Jeſu, have regard,
And put this Soul in ſafeguard.

His Arms, in a Field Argent, on a Cheveron Azure, three Leopard's Heads Gold, their Tongues Gules, two Angels Supporters ; on the Creſt a Talbot.

His Epitaph :

Armigeri Scutum nihil
a modò fert ſibi tutum,
Reddidit immolutum morti*
generale tributum,
Spiritus exutum
ſe gaudeat eſſe ſolutum,
Eſt ubi virtutum
Regnum ſine labe ſtatutum.

* Quær.

The Roof of the middle waſte Ile fell down in the Year 1469. This Priory was ſurrendred to *Henry* the Eighth, the one and thirtieth of his Reign, the ſeven and twentieth of *October*, the Year of Chriſt 1539. valued at Six hundred twenty four Pounds, Six Shillings, Six Pence, by the Year.

Priory of St. *Mary Overy* made a Pariſh Church for Pariſhioners of St. *Mary Magdalen* and St. *Margaret's* on the Hill.

About *Chriſtmas* next following, the Church of the ſaid Priory was purchaſed of the King by the Inhabitants of the Borough. Dr. *Stephen Gardener*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, putting to his helping hand, they made thereof a Pariſh-Church for the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary Magdalene*, on the South ſide of the ſaid Quire, and of St. *Margaret* on the Hill ; which were made one Pariſh of St. *Saviour*.

St. *Margaret's* and St. *Magdalen's* Pariſhes united.
J. S.

There was an Act of Parliament, *Anno* 1540, 32 *Henry* VIII. for the uniting of theſe two Pariſhes, *viz.* St. *Margaret's* and St. *Mary Magdalen's*, whereby the Churchwardens elected by the Pariſh were a Body Corporate. After ſome Years, thirty of the Pariſh, inſtead of all the reſt of the Pariſhioners aſſuming to themſelves the Management of the Buſineſs and Revenues of the whole Pariſh, upon pretence of avoiding the Confuſion of the Multitude, became very uneaſy to the reſt of the Pariſh. Inſomuch that in the fifth Year of King *James* I. they appealed to the Parliament for a Regulation. The whole Cauſe at large is worth the recording, as I have it from an authentick Writing, which was as followeth :

32 *Henry* VIII. By Act of Parliament the two Pariſhes of St. *Margaret's* and St. *Mary Magdalen*, in *Southwark* were united and made one; and the Church of the Monaſtery of St. *Mary Overy* made the Pariſh Church, and called by the name of St. *Saviour's* : The Pariſhioners enabled, amongſt themſelves, yearly to nominate and elect four or ſix Churchwardens, the Churchwardens made a Body Corporate and capable in the Law. To them is graunted Lands and Tenements to the value of twenty Marks a Year, belonging to the diſſolved Fraternity of Brothers and Siſters in St. *Margaret*, and divers other Hereditaments belonging to the Churchwardens of the ſame St. *Margaret's*.

A Fraternity in St. *Margaret's*.

The Pariſh governed by Thirty.

The Pariſhioners did chooſe Churchwardens eighteen Years together, according to the ſaid Act, and did take the Churchwardens Accompts : They provided that the Revenues and Profits of the Church were carefully employed for the common Good : They prevented laviſh and unneceſſary Expences, and miniſtred unto every Man equal Right, until about 5 *Mar.* in *Anno* 1556. ſome of the Pariſhioners perceiving the Revenues and Profits of the Church to be encreaſed to 300*l.* a Year, or thereabout, and being deſirous of the Rule and Sway of the reſt, pretended, that the Aſſembly of the Multitude, at the choice of Churchwardens occaſioned much confuſion, ſuggeſting that the election of the Churchwardens, and the diſpenſation of the Revenues and Profits of the Church were transferred to a ſelected Number, the Confuſion would be avoided, and all other Buſineſs better ordered.

They abuſe their Truſt.

By which Intimation thirty Pariſhioners aſſumed unto themſelves the ſole Authority to manage the Revenues and Profits of the Church, to exclude the Miniſters and Pariſhioners for ever from the Election, the Accompts of the Churchwardens, and all other Buſineſs and Privileges belonging unto them ; they chooſe the Thirty themſelves, Six Churchwardens and Four Auditors to take their Accompts, out of the Thirty : They call themſelves *Veſtrymen*, *Maſters* and *Governors* of the Pariſh : They ſpend thirty Pounds a Year, or thereabouts, in Feaſting themſelves and their Wives, upon the Revenues of the Church : They allow the Churchwardens Four Pounds a Year Fees, and their Auditors Twenty Shillings. They benefit themſelves with Leaſes of the Church Lands, to the great hindrance of the Poor. They make By-Laws and Conſtitutions, againſt the Statutes. They yearly loſe great Sums of Money in the receipt of Tythes, Clerk-wages, and at the Communion Table. The Pariſh hath loſt fifty ſix Pounds by one of their Company that ran away being Churchwarden ; a hundred forty one Pounds two Communion-Cups and a Cover, that was ſuppoſed to be ſtoll'n out of the Veſtry by a Veſtryman. And is many hundred Pounds the worſe for their election and managing the Revenues and Profits of the Church, but no way advantaged by the ſame. Therefore the Pariſhioners deſire that the former Act may be confirmed with theſe Alterations :

A Regulation of the Pariſh endeavoured.

That the Miniſters and Subſidy Men of three, four, or five Pounds may have the election of the Churchwardens, and an overſight in all the Buſineſs belonging to the Church, and the Revenues thereof. That the Churchwardens may enter into Bonds to make true Account, and do no Act but with conſent of the Miniſters and Subſidy Men. That all the Lands belonging to the Pariſh, and all other Profits may be confirmed and eſtabliſhed. That the Churchwardens, with conſent, may purchaſe Lands, and take Legacies for the Relief of the Poor. That all the Actions of the precedent Churchwardens may be good and effectual. That the ſurplus of the Revenues may be converted to the uſe of the Poor. That five Pounds Fine may be impoſed (or under) upon them that refuſe to bear Offices, *&c.*

Reaſons for the ground thereof.

That the Statute which firſt gave life to the Corporation, and endowed it with Revenues and Profits, may no longer be ſubject to ſerve the private Affections and Paſſions of a few Ambitious Men, but be reverently obeyed. That the election of Churchwardens may be limited by Statute ; becauſe thoſe that are choſen by the Thirty are not capable of Lands and Poſſeſſions, nor to do any Act as a Corporation. That the Lands and Poſſeſſions of the Church and Pariſh, now ſubject to Suit by the undue election of the Churchwardens, and all the former Actions of the precedent Churchwardens (yet void in Law) may be confirmed and made good. That the Lands and Revenues of the Church conſecrated to charitable Uſes, may be preſerved from laviſh Expence and be employed to the common Good. That the Office of Churchwardens may hereafter be managed according to Law, Cuſtom, Equality, and Parity ; which for many Years hath been unequally diſtributed, to the diſcontent of many the better ſort of Pariſhioners, and the evil Example of many other Pariſhes. That the Churchwardens may make their Accounts before the Miniſters and Subſidymen : whereby all means of Corruption may be prevented.

The Manner of election of Churchwardens by thirty Veſtrymen, now ſought to be altered, hath theſe grounds to uphold and defend it ſelf.

Election of Churchwardens by 30 Veſtrymen.
1 Objection.

The election of Churchwardens, now uſed, was by conſent of the Pariſhioners transferred to Thirty.

Anſwer. The Pariſhioners cannot transfer the Election to ſome, which by the expreſs Law of a Statute is conferred to all; neither can the Authority be deputed to fewer, but all muſt be Actors, or the moſt part: And if the Pariſhioners might conſent to transfer the Election, yet the ſame muſt be yearly, and bindeth the ſucceeding Pariſhioners no longer than they ſhall ſee that duly executed which they conſented unto. And the Pariſhioners have as much Power now to diſſolve the Election, and to reduce the ſame to the primitive Order, as the former Pariſhioners had to transfer the ſame. The Pariſhioners in former Times might be induced, for their Eaſe, and upon hope of ſucceeding good, to transfer the ſame to Thirty. But it is now found by Experience unprofitable and inconvenient.

2 Objection. *It was eſtabliſhed by Conſtitution of the Ordinary.*

Anſwer. The *Ordinary* cannot alter the Election, becauſe the Churchwardens are Incorporate by Statute, and are made a Civil Body, and not Eccleſiaſtical; and they are no longer capable of Lands and Poſſeſſion, nor a Capacity in the Law to do any Act as a Corporation, if they continue not in ſuch a Body, and ſo choſen as by the Act it was expreſly intended and eſtabliſhed. And if the Election were Eccleſiaſtical, yet the choice by a ſelected Number is contrary to the Eccleſiaſtical Canons.

3 Objection. *The Election hath continued Fifty Years peaceably, and no fault found therewith.*

Anſwer. Things lawfully done cannot be made void to to all Intents. And this which was altogether void at the firſt, cannot be made good and ſtrengthened by continuance of Time. The Election continued peaceably, becauſe the Pariſhioners knew not by what Authority they exerciſed the ſame. There hath been fault found with it theſe forty Years, for ſo long, at the leaſt, hath the Veſtry been termed the *Sharing Houſe* by ſome, of their own Report.

4 Objection. *The government by Thirty is ancient. And it is meeter to tolerate ſome Wants in Magiſtrates than by ſuppoſing to amend them to overthrow Government and Authority; for Alterations and Changes are dangerous.*

Anſwer. The government which the Thirty aſſume is derived from the Churchwardens, whoſe Office is not to be Governors and Maſters of the Pariſh, but to be *Guardians* and *Stewards* of the Revenues of the Church. Their Authority extendeth not to any Government in the Pariſh; for that belongs to the Lord Maior and Juſtices. Therefore the Attributes of *Maſters* and *Governours* of the Pariſh, are ambitious Titles and Appellations, which they have arrogated, to diſtinguiſh themſelves from the equality of their Neighbours. The Antiquity they urge, doth conſiſt in the election of Churchwardens, which is not ſo ancient by eighteen Years, as the election by the Pariſhioners (from whom they uſurped it.) The Objection therefore proves them neither Magiſtrates nor Governours; if they were, yet Government and Laws may be abrogated (by thoſe that have Authority) for apparent Benefit. And it hath been uſual in all Commonwealths, to make new Laws and repeal the old, to amend the evil, and with diſpenſations to mitigate the ſevere. But if it be abſolutely evil to change old Laws and Cuſtoms, then the Thirty are Offenders, that durſt ſeize upon Authority, to violate and change a *Statute Law*, and fall from the firſt Integrity and Perfection thereof, to bring in Ordinances and Cuſtoms of their own Invention.

5 Objection. *There would be great Confuſion, if the whole Pariſh ſhould be Electors, as at the time of the Act was intended.*

Anſwer. In all Ages and Countries where Civil Offices are elective, the common People and Handicraftmen (tho' they were never admitted to exerciſe any Publick Offices) yet they were never denied Voices in Elections of Civil Officers. The Examples in our own Land are infinite; for the *Maiors, Sheriffs. Bailiffs*, and chief Officers throughout the whole Realm, are choſen by the Inhabitants and Commonalty aſſembled, except only in ſuch Places where there is Power given by their Charters to make Laws to the contrary. The *Knights of the Shire*, and *Burgeſſes* for Parliament are choſen by the Freeholders, which in moſt Places conſiſt of greater Multitudes.

6 Objection. *The Election by 3 l. Subſidymen will be popular, and incite the ruder ſort to extream liberty, to chooſe ſuch Officers as are inſufficient, and not able to diſcharge the ſame.*

Anſwer. The Subſidymen conſiſt not of above two hundred: It is not intended that all of them ſhall bear Offices, but have Voices in the election of Officers. And yet the meaneſt of them is as ſufficient, as ſome of the Thirty *Veſtrymen*: amongſt whom the greateſt part are never accountant and *chief Churchwardens*, as they are termed; for thoſe are elected out of Ten or Twelve, the reſt in ſubſtance are no other than Electors, and do ſerve only to furniſh their Aſſemblies at their Elections and Banquets. The Popularity oppoſed againſt the Subſidymen is frivolous, being conſider'd with that of the Two Houſes of Parliament, the Convocation, Common-Councils, Leets, and other Aſſemblies in Cities, Boroughs, and Pariſhes in *England*: Yet if the Number be too great, it is at the pleaſure of the Houſes to contract them to 5 *l.* And touching the Objection, *That like will affect his Equal*, and the worſer ſort will chooſe ſuch Officers as themſelves; The ſame may as well be obtruded againſt the Freeholders of *England*; the Subſidymen and Commonalty of every City, Town, and Pariſh; the one conſiſting of a great multitude of Countrymen, may chooſe the Inſufficienteſt and weakeſt Men to be Knights of the Shires and Burgeſſes; the other compoſed of Artificers, Handicrafts, Labourers, and Tradeſmen, may elect ſuch *Maiors, Bailiffs Sheriffs*, and other Officers, as ſort with their own Diſpoſition.]

St. SAVIOURS *Church.*

R. Repaired. Upon this ſpacious and ſpecious Church (for well it deſerves thoſe Epithets) we look backward twenty Years, or thereabouts. At which time it was in many Parts of it repaired, and within throughout richly and very worthily beautified.

St. *Peter's* Chapel. About two or three Years after, that Gallery that is over that part of the Church that is called St. *Peter's* Chapel, and that that is over againſt it; as alſo that Gallery that croſſes the middle Ile, over the entrance into the Chancel (much gracing the Church, and ſupplying a great neceſſity) were worthily contrived and erected.

In the Years of our Lord God 1621, and 1622, it was again in many Parts of it repaired; all the North ſide of it (at once) ſtrengthned and beautified, with a ſubſtantial and very artificial Rough-caſt. The other ſide Plaſtered and Whited.

Among many rich and beautiful Things that have been added to this Church, at divers times, and to ſeveral Parts and Places, ſome of a general Coſt, and ſome of particular Bounties (for ſome reſerved Cauſes omitted) we here only remember that extraordinary fair and curious Table of the Commandments, and the Screen at the Weſt Door, ſet up in the Year of our Lord God, 1618.

Our Ladies Chapel. But paſſing all theſe, ſomewhat now of that part of this Church above the Chancel, that in former Times was called, *Our Lady's Chapel.*

The New Chapel. It is now called, *The New Chapel*; and indeed, tho' very old, it now may be call'd a new one, becauſe

cauſe newly redeemed from ſuch uſe and imployment, as in reſpect of that it was built to, Divine and Religious Duties, may very well be branded with the ſtile of *wretched, baſe* and *unworthy.* For that that before this abuſe, was (and is now) a fair and beautiful Chapel, by thoſe that were then the Corporation (which is a Body conſiſting of Thirty Veſtrymen, Six of thoſe Thirty Churchwardens) was leaſed and let out: and this Houſe of God made a Bakehouſe.

Made a Bakehouſe.

Two very fair Doors, that from the two ſide Iles of the Chancel of this Church, and two that through the head of the Chancel (as at this Day they do again) went into it, were lath'd, daub'd and dam'd up: the fair Pillars were ordinary Poſts, againſt which they piled Billets and Bavins. In this place they had their Ovens, in that a Bolting Place, in that their Kneading Trough, in another (I have heard) a Hogs Trough. For the Words that were given me were theſe, *This place have I known a Hog Sty, in another a Storehouſe, to ſtore up their hoarded Meal: and in all of it, ſomething of this ſordid kind and condition.*

It was firſt let by the Corporation aforenamed, to one *Wyat*, after him to one *Peacock*, after him to one *Cleybrooke*, and laſt to one *Wilſon*, all Bakers. And this Chapel ſtill employed in the way of their Trade, a Bakehouſe, tho' ſome part of this Bakehouſe was ſometime turned into a Starchhouſe.

The time of the continuance of it in this kind, from the firſt letting of it to *Wyat*, to the reſtoring of it again to the Church, was threeſcore and ſome odd Years, in the Year of our Lord God 1624. For in this Year the Ruines and blaſted Eſtate that the old Corporation ſold it to, were, by the Corporation of this time, repaired, renewed, well, and very worthily beautified: The Charge of it for that Year, with many Things done to it ſince, ariſing to Two hundred Pounds.

This, as the former Repairs, being at the ſole Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners.

One Ile in this Chapel was paved at the only Coſt of one Mr. *John Hayman*, Taylor, and Merchantaylor, in the Year 1625.]

Lately repaired and beautified moſt ſplendidly. J. S.

This is now a very magnificent Church, ſince the late Reparation. It hath an huge Organ, which was procured by voluntary Subſcription. The Repair (it is ſaid) coſt the Pariſh 2600 *l.* and that well laid out. The old Monuments are all refreſhed and new painted; a great deal of Wainſcotting. The Workmanſhip of the Arches and Columns (which are very big) beſpeak it a very ancient Structure.

There is a Table hanging on a Pillar againſt the Pulpit, to this Tenor:

“This Church was laid throughout with Stone,
“ new Paved and Galleried; the great Vault ſunk;
“ the Pulpit and Altar Piece erected; the Com-
“ munion Table railed, and ſet with black and
“ white Marble; the Choir encloſed by Gates:
“ the South and Weſt Windows opened and enlar-
“ ged; the Whole new Glazed; the ſixth and ſe-
“ venth Bells caſt; the Chapel paved; and all
“ the Church cleanſed, white waſhed and beauti-
“ fied, at the charge of the Pariſh, *Anno* 1703.]

Monuments in this Church.

There be **MONUMENTS** in this Church,
Of *Robert Liliard*, or *Hilliard*, Eſq;
Margaret, Daughter to the Lady *Audley*, Wife to Sir *Thomas Audley*.
Magaret, Wife to *William Grevil*, Eſq; and one of the Heirs of *William Sperſhut*, Eſq;
William Grevil, Eſq;
Dame *Katharine*, Wife to *John Stoke*, Alderman.
Robert Merfin, Eſq;
William Undal, Eſq;
Lord *Oſpay Ferrar*.
Sir *George Brewes*, Knight.
John Browne.
Lady *Brandon*, Wife to Sir *Thomas Brandon*.
William, Lord *Scales*.
William, Earl *Warren*.
Dame *Maude*, Wife to Sir *John Peach*.
Lewknor.
Dame *Margaret Elrington*, one of the Heirs of Sir *Thomas Elrington*.
John Bowden, Eſquire.
Robert Saint *Magil*.
John Standhurſt.
John Gower [Poet.]
John Duncell, Merchant-Taylor, 1516.
John Sturton, Eſquire.
Robert Rouſe.
Thomas Tong, firſt *Norroy*, and after *Clarenciaulx*, King of Arms.
Dame *Anne Criſpe*, firſt Wife of *Henry Criſpe de Quekes* in *Thanet*, and afterwards to *Henry Browne*, younger Brother to Viſcount *Montacute. Obiit* 1585.]

J. S.

Thomas Cure, Eſq; Sadler to King *Edward* the Sixth, Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*, deceaſed the 24. Day of *May* 1598.

A very fair Tomb in the North Ile of the Church.

Hic jacet Joannes Gower, Armiger, Anglorum Poeta celeberrimus, ac huic ſacro Ædificio benefactor inſignis, vixit temporibus Ed. 3. & Rich. 2.

Noviter conſtructum impenſis Parochiæ, *An. Dom.* 1615.

A fair Tomb in the North Wall of the Quire.

Epicædion Thomas Cure, Southwarchienſis Armigeri.

Elizabetha tibi Princeps
 ſervivit Equorum
A ſellis *Curus*,
 quem lapis iſte tegit.
Serviit *Edvardo* Regi,
 Mariæque Sorori.
Principibus magna
 eſt laus placuiſſe tribus:
Convixit cunctis charus:
 Reſpublica Curæ
Semper erat *Curo*,
 commoda plebis erant:
Dum vixit tribui
 ſenibus curavit alendis,
Nummorum in ſumptus
 annua dona domos:

Obiit 24. *die Maii, An. Dom.* 1588.

A Monument cloſe by the other.

An Epitaph upon John Trehearne, *Gentleman Porter to King* James *the Firſt*.

Had Kings a power
 to lend their Subjects Breath,
Trehearne, thou ſhouldſt
 not be caſt down by Death:
Thy Royal Maſter ſtill
 would keep thee then;
But length of Days
 are beyond reach of Men.
Nor Wealth, nor Strength,
 nor Great Mens Love can eaſe
The Wound Death's Arrows make,
 for thou haſt theſe.
In thy King's Court
 good Place to thee is given:
Whence thou ſhalt go
 to the King's Court of Heaven.

[*Oſmund Bilſon* of *London*, Kt. *Ob.* 1605.]

J. S.

A very fair Tomb In the Chancel.

* No ſuch Town in *Eſſex*, perhaps it ſhould be *Naſing*.

Peter Humble, Gentleman, dedicates this Monument to the pious Memory of *Richard Humble*, Alderman of *London*, and *Margaret* his firſt Wife, Daughter to *John Pierſon* of *Nathing* *, in the County of *Eſſex*, Gentleman. By whom he had Iſſue two Sons, *John*, who died young, and the abovenamed *Peter*, now living. Alſo four Daughters, *Katherine*, *Weltham*, *Margaret*, and *Elizabeth*: who ſurvived the other three, and was interred the ſame Day with her Father, being the 30. of *April* 1616. *Richard* left *Iſabel* his ſecond Wife, Widow, who was the Daughter cf *Robert Kitchinman*, of *Hemſley*, in the County of *York*, Gentleman. Bequeathing to the Poor of this Pariſh five Pounds four Shillings, yearly for ever, out of a Tenement adioining to the Southſide of the *Three Crowns* Gate in *Southwark*.

A very fair Stone by the Communion-Table.

Gulielmus Wickham, tranſlatus à ſede *Lincoln.* & Menſe *Martii*, 1595. Exiſtens Epiſcopus *Winton.* Obiit 11. *Junii*, proxime ſequentis. Reliquit uxorem laudatiſſimam; quæ ſepelitur in *Awkenberry*, Comitat. *Huntingdon.*

Doctrina Antiſtes præſtans
& moribus æquis,
Eloquio & pietate gravis;
menſaque manuque,
Non parcus, juſti neglectus
honore ſepulchri,
Hic jacet. O ſeculum
inſipiens, verum æquior illi,
Dum moritur, Deus Aligeros
dat cernere miſſos,
Qui migrantem animam
Cœli ad ſublimina ferrent.
F. M. poſuit 10. *Junii*, *Anno*
Domini 1600.

J. S.

He bore his Coat Baron & Femme. *Baron* was Ermin, a Bordure invecked Gules, ſemé d' eſtoilles, Or. *Femme* was two Shields quarterly, 1 Arg. a Chevron ingrailed Sable: two Lions encountring paſſant, gardant: between three Croſſes croſlets fitchee Sable 2 Nebule ermin & ſable, *&c.*]

The Monument of Biſhop *Andrews* is in a Chappel at the Eaſt end of the Church, and his Body lieth within the Monument.

Lector,
Si Chriſtianus es, ſiſte:
Moræ pretium erit,
Non neſcire te, qui vir hic ſitus ſit:
Ejuſdem tecum Catholicæ Eccleſiæ membrum;
Sub eadem felicis Reſurrectionis ſpe,
Eandem D. Jeſu *præſtolans Epiphaniam;*
Sacratiſſimus Antiſtes, Lancelotus Andrews,
Londini oriundus educatus Cantabrigiæ,
Aulæ Pembrochianæ Alumnorum, Sociorum, Præfectorum
Unus, & nemini ſecundus:

Linguarum, Artium, Scientiarum,
Humanorum, Divinorum, Omnium
Infinitus Theſaurus, Stupendum Oraculum:

Orthodoxæ Chriſti Eccleſiæ,
Dictis, ſcriptis, precibus, Exemplo
Incomparabile propugnaculum:

Reginæ Elizabethæ *à ſacris,*
D. Pauli London. Reſidentiarius,
D. Petri Weſtmonaſt. Decanus:

Epiſcopus Cieeſtrenſis, Elienſis, Wintonienſis,
Regique Jacobo *tum ab Eleemoſynis,*
Tum ab utriuſque Regni Conſiliis,
Decanus denique Sacelli Regii;

Idem ex
Indefeſſa opera in ſtudiis,
Summa ſapientia in rebus,
Aſſidua pietate in Deum,
Profuſa largitate in Egenos,
Rara amœnitate in ſuos,
Spectata probitate in omnes,
Æternum admirandus.

Annorum pariter & publicæ famæ ſatur,
Sed bonorum paſſim omnium cum luctu denatus,
Cœlebs hinc migravit ad aureolam cœleſtem,

Anno
Regis Caroli 11°. *Ætatis S.* LXXI°.
Chriſti MDCXXVI°.

Tantum eſt (Lector) quod te ſcire mœrentes poſteri
Nunc volebant, atque ut ex voto tuo valeas, dicto
Sit Deo gloria.

A fair Monument on the North Wall of the new Chappel, with this Inſcription.

R

Donec redeat Dominus Jeſus Chriſtus.
Subeſt quod Reliquum Johannis Morton, *in Artibus Magiſtri, qui cum ſingulare cum pietatis, tum eruditionis exhibuerat ſpecimen, Literatam juventutis Ambitionem Gemens, unicique ſalvatoris Jeſu Chriſti adventum anhelans, expiravit die* 17 *Septembr. Anno ſalutis* 1631. *Annum ætatis agens* 25. *V. M. Græcis Muſis lugentibus.*

In the ſame Chappel and Ile, upon a Graveſtone is thus written.

Not twice Ten Years of Age,
a weary Breath,
Have I exchanged
for a happy Death;
My Courſe ſo ſhort,
the longer is my Reſt.
God takes them ſooneſt
whom he loveth beſt:
For he that's Born to day,
and Dies to morrow,
Loſeth ſome Days of Reſt,
but more of Sorrow.

Here lies buried the Body of *John Buckland*, Glover, 1625. who deceaſed the 16th of *Auguſt.*

Upon a Stone, under the Grocers Arms, is this Inſcription.

Garret *ſome call'd him,*
but that was too high;
His Name is Garrard,
who now here doth lie.
He in his Youth was toſs'd
with many a Wave,
But now at Port arriv'd,
reſts in his Grave.
The Church he did frequent,
while he had Breath,
And wiſh'd to lie therein
after his Death.
Weep not for him,
ſince he is gone before
To Heaven, where Grocers
there are many more.

In the ſame Ile, upon a Marble Stone, with the Merchant Taylors Arms at the Head of it, is this Inſcription :

This Stone was laid, and this Ile was Paved, by John Hayman, *Taylor, and Merchant Taylor, the* 28th *of* October, 1625.

Near to this, upon a Braſs Plate, is this Inſcription.

Here lies the Body of Alice Dudſon, *Wife of* Thomas Dudſon ; *who departed this Life the* 14th *of* October 1626. *Who ſometime did dwell in this Pariſh, but died in St.* George*'s Pariſh.*

All theſe, with that rich and coſtly Monument of the Right Reverend Father in God, *Launcelot*, Biſhop of *Winchester*, are in this Chappel.

•Queen *Elizabeth*'s Monument.

St. Peter*'s Church at* Weſtminſter
Her ſacred Body doth inter ;
Her Glorious Soul with Angels ſings,
Her Deeds live Patterns here for Kings.
Her Love in every Heart hath room ;
This only ſhadows forth her Tomb.]

He is ſtiled in the Inſcription, *Sellardus Dominæ Annæ.* MSS. D. H. S. *George*, Mil. J. S.]

There is a Monument of *John Bingham*, Eſq; Sadler to Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James.* Who was a worthy Benefactor to the Pariſh, and to the Free-School there : who departed this Life in the Year of our Lord 1625.

This Monument ſtandeth in the South Ile.

There is a Monument for *William Emerſon*, who departed this Life the 27th of *June, An. Dom.* 1575. in the Year of his Age 92.

[His Coat was Az. a Bend Argent 3 Guelpes.]

Arvum hoc Sepulchrale.

Exuviarum opt. matris Jocoſæ *dominæ* Clerke, *ſui ipſius lectiſſimæque uxoris conſitioni deſtinatum,* Gulielmus Auguſtinus *Armiger vivus ſacravit.*

ANNA

Conjux chariſſima primo inſeritur.

Quæ poſt decimum partum (An. MDCXXIII. Jan. XXI. *Marito, ac liberis quinque ſuperſtitibus) Tricenaria valedicens :*
In refloreſcendi diem & ſpem, hâc terra tegitur.
Sequimur cæteri : Sati corruptibiles,
Suſcitandi incorruptibiles.

The Monument with this Inſcription ſtandeth on the Sourh ſide of the Quire.

Monumentum viri juſti.

In memory of John Symons, *Citizen and White Baker of* London ; *who departed this Life the* 10th *of* Auguſt, *in the Year of our Lord* 1625. *and was a good Benefactor unto this Pariſh : Who gave unto the Poor the ſumm of Eight Pounds* per Annum, *for ever : to be diſtributed on the Feaſt Day of St.* Thomas *before Chriſtmas. And unto St.* George*'s Pariſh in* Southwark *the ſumm of Ten Pounds* per Annum, *for ever. And unto the Pariſh of St.*Mary Newington *in* Surrey, *the ſumm of Five Pounds* per Annum, *for ever. Theſe ſumms to come unto the ſaid Pariſh, after the deceaſe of his Father* Samuel Symons, *who yet liveth, in the Year* 1631.

The Monument ſtandeth in the South ſide of the Church, with this Epitaph :

His Fleſh interr'd here,
once contain'd a Spirit,
Who (by God's Mercy
and his Saviour's Merit)
Departed in that conſtant
hope of truſt,
To reign eternally
amongſt the Juſt :
To live and die well
was his whole endeavour,
And in aſſurance died
to live for ever.

Auſtin's Monument. J. S.

At the upper end of the South Ile of this Church of St. *Mary Overies* is a fair and curious Monument of the *Auſtins*, repaired by the Relations, *Anno* 1706. and refreſhed with Painting and Gilding, that it might ſuit with the reſt of the Church. It is emblematical of Chriſt and of the Reſurrection, according to the pious Fancy of the devout Mr. *Auſtin*, who ſet it up at firſt. Firſt, There is the Repreſentation of a Rock, upon which is writ *Petra erat* XTS : i. e. *The Rock was Chriſt.* Down this Rock runs a Stream of Water ; and through the ſame Rock is creeping a Serpent ; whereby he ſtrips his old Skin, which hangs on that part of his Back that is not yet got through. At the foot of this Rock, and out of it, grows up ſtanding Corn ; on which is a Label with theſe words, *Si non moriatur, non reviviſcit :* i. e *If it dieth not, it liveth not again.* Underneath this Corn, upon the Baſis, is this ſignificant Motto,

Nos ſevit, fovit, lavit, coget, renovabit.

i. e. *He hath ſown, cheriſhed, waſhed us, and he ſhall gather us together, and renew us.*

Upon the Top of this Rock ſtandeth an Angel ; in his left hand a Sickle, his right hand pointing up towards the Sun ſhining in his Glory, with a Label upon the lower Rays of it, *Sol Juſtitiæ : i. e.* The Sun of Righteouſneſs.

On the right and left ſides of this Monument are Inſtruments of Husbandry hanging by a Riband out of a Death's Head, as Plows, Whips, Yokes, Rakes, Spades, Flayls, Harrows, Shepherds Crooks, Sythes, *&c.* Over this is writ, *Vos eſtis Dei Agricultura : i. e.* Ye are God's Husbandry.

On the outſide of theſe, on the right and left, are two Harveſtmen with Wings, the one with a Fork, the other with a Rake behind him. They are in light Garments ſitting, and leaning their Heads upon their Hands, their Elbows reſting upon their Knees, as weary and tired, and reſting after their Harveſt Work : and having Straw Hats on very comely ; underneath them theſe words, *Meſſores congregabunt : i. e.* The Reapers ſhall gather. Behind each of them, upon little Pedeſtals, is placed the Creſt of *Auſtin*, On a Wreath between two Wings ſable, a Paſſion Croſs, Or. The Word, *Nemo ſine cruce beatus, i. e.* Without the Croſs no Man bleſſed.

Under all this is a Winnowing Fan ; within which is the repreſentation of a Sheet of Parchment as it were ſtitch'd upon it. On which is writ the Inſcription, *viz.*

Arvum hoc Sepulchrale Exuviarum opt. Matris JOCOSÆ *Domine* CLERKE, *ſuiipſius, lectiſſimæque Uxoris Conſitioni deſtinatum* GULIELM. AUGUSTIN. *Armiger vivus ſacravit.*

ANNA *Conjux chariſſima primo inſeritur, quæ poſt decimum Partum* (*Anno* MDCXXIII. *Jan.* 21.) *marito ac Liberis quinque ſuperſtitibus, tricenariæ valedicens, in refloreſcendi diem & ſpem hac terra tegitur. Sequimur cæteri, ſati corruptibiles, ſuſcitandi incorruptibiles.*

Secundam fecit Sementem Domina JOCOSA *Matrona ſpectatiſſima, nupta* JACOBO AUGUSTINO *per annos* XXII. *Dein* ROBERTO CLERKE *Equiti*

Equiti aurato, Scaccarii Baroni per annos IIII. *Viduata permanſit annos* XX. *bonis operibus intenta. Devixit anno ætatis* LXVI. *ſalutis* MDCXXVI. *Et hic maturè in Chriſto regerminandi vicem expectat.*

Poſtremò ipſe GULIELMUS *eadem ſpe hic conditus Monumentum hoc concluſit anno ætatis* XLVII. *ſalutis* MDCXXXIII.

On this Fan, by a Ribband, hangeth a Shovel, on which are depicted the *Auſtin's* Arms; *Argent, a Feſſe Sable charged with three Croſſes, Or. between two Chevrons of the ſecond.*

Underneath is this Inſcription:

Requietorium GULIELMI AUSTIN, *Armigeri; Qui in contemplandis fuit pro Angelo, in agendis pro Dædalo, in itinere pro vehiculo, in menſa pro Convivio, in morbo patiens pro miraculo, in morte fidelis pro exemplo.* Obiit 16. die Jan. 1633. Ætat. ſuæ 47.

At the Foot of this Monument, on the Ground, is a fair black Marble Stone, under which lie *William Auſtin*, Eſq; of *Gray's Inn*; his Wife *Joice*, with his Mother *Anne*; and his two Sons, Sir *James Auſtin*, Kt. and *William Auſtin*, Eſq; of *Lincoln's Inn*. *Anthony*, ſecond Son of Sir *James*, and lately of *Goldsborough*, who died *April* 10. 1704. who was the youngeſt of fourteen Children of Sir *James Auſtin*; which *James* died *Aug.* 16. 1699. aged 47. and was buried near his Wife *Frances*, at *Ingerſtone* in *Eſſex*.

Seritur Corpus animale, ſuſcitatur corpus ſpirituale.

Now for Monuments of later time, to preſerve the Memories of Perſons deceaſed and buried here.

Late Monuments. J. S. In the Chancel: Northſide. *John Appleby* Eſq; 1680. And *Dorothy* his Wife, 1682. Both good Benefactors to this Pariſh.

James Shaw, 1670. And his Wife Mrs. *Alice Shaw*, 1693, Aged 81. Alſo her Nephew Captain *Joſeph Williams*, and his Daughter *Alice Shaw*, 1697.

Flat Stones here. *Samuel, Robert, Anthony*, Sons of *Anthony Rous*, Gent. and *Lettice* his Wife; Daughter of *Samuel Warcup* Eſq; ſometime Bailiff of this Borough: dying Infants 1656.

Anthony Rous the Father, 1663.

Heſter Rous Widow, 1671.

Anne Warcup Wife of *Samuel Warcup* Eſq; 1654.

John Hayward, $169\frac{3}{4}$.

Mary Wife of *Chriſtopher Flower*, 1701.

Thomas Flower Son of *Chriſtopher*, 1701.

And *John Flower*, Son of the ſame, 1667.

Joſeph Day, 1682. And *Mary Day* his Wife, 1701.

Mark Proudfoot, Gent. Servant to King *James*, and the late King *Charles*, Sixty Years, 1657. Aged 80.

William Osborn Son of *Edward Osborn*, 1681.

Edward Osborn, Diſtiller. 1700.

Behind the Communion Table is a Place ſet with Pillars and handſome Arches, but not lofty: which is called the *Chapel*. Here is kept the Biſhop of *Wincheſter's* Court: and his Chancellor ſometimes hath ſate here.

In this Back place are theſe Monuments.

Margaret Mainard Daughter of *John Mainard*, Miniſter of *May-field* in *Suſſex*. 1653.

Jonadab Ballam, 1702. *Patience Ballam* his Wife, 1695.

Sir *John Shorter* Kt. who dyed Lord Maior of the City of *London*, 1688. And Dame *Iſabella Shorter* his Wife, 1703.

Rebecca Harvey late Wife of Sir *John Harvey*, Citizen and Dyer of *London*, 1696.

William Engelbert, Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London*, 1657. And *Sarah* his Wife, 1691.

John Parker, 1671. *Robert Parker* dyed $170\frac{1}{2}$ the Year wherein he was Church-warden.

John Collier, 1649. *Mary*, Wife of *Benjamin Collier*, 1650. *Elizabeth Collier*, Wife of *Joſeph Collier*, 1699.

Captain *John Snell*, 1681.

Hugh Lawton Eſq; 1669. And *Elizabeth* his Relict: by whom he had ſix Children. Who afterwards married Sir *Gobart Barrington* of *Tofts* in little *Baddow* in the County of *Eſſex*. She departed $170\frac{2}{3}$ Aged 84.

William Hoare, D. D. one of the Chaplains of this Pariſh, $168\frac{7}{8}$.

Richardi Benefildii hoſpitii Grayenſis Socii Cineritia ſita ſunt hic Lipſana, *&c.*

Elizabeth Wight, late Wife of *Daniel Wight*, 1691.

Chriſtopher Marſhal, junior, 1689.

Suſanna Barford, 1652. Aged 10 Years and 13 Weeks: the *Nonſuch* of the World for Piety and Vertue.

Richard Wood, 1654. And *Rebecca* his Wife, 1696.

Eaſt of this Chapel is another ſmall Chapel: wherein is contained a very goodly Monument of Biſhop *Andrews*, lying along in his *Pontificalibus* in full Proportion; and this Epitath:

Sept. 21. *die Lunæ, hora matutina fere quarta* LANCELOT ANDREWS *Epiſcopus* Wintonienſis *meritiſſimus Lumen Orbis Chriſtiani mortuus eſt.*

Ephemeris LAUDIANA *Anno Dom.* 1626. Ætatis ſuæ 71.

Under the Head theſe Words, *Monumentum quoad hoc reſtitutum Anno* 1703.

South ſide of the Chancel.

Dorothy Howard, 1665. *John Harriſon*, 1674.

Elizabeth late Wife of *Thomas Ely*, Grocer, 1677.

Peter Ely, Grocer, 1675.

Thomas Hall, 1668.

This Stone for her dear Spouſe
Hath Judith Hall *here plac'd,*
Lamenting much, with greater Gifts
That it ſhould not be grac'd, &c.

Francis Edwards, 1699.

Anne Berry 1683. And *Martha Allin*, 1691.

Suſanna Spering Wife of *John Spering* 1687.

Mary Rook, eldeſt Daughter of *Edward Rook*, 1694. *Edward Rook* the Father, 1698.

Margaret Wife of *William Wilſon*, 1672. and her Grandſon *William Wilkinſon*, 1688.

Edward Thomas 1672. And *Jane Thomas* his only Wife, 1669. being in the 44th Year of their Intermarriage. And *John Scot* who married *Hannah* the only Daughter and Heir of the ſame *Edward*, 1668. And the ſaid *Hannah*, 1677.

Nicholas Hare, 1687. And *Anne Hare* his Wife, 1688. And *William Hare* his Son, 1698.

Elizabeth late Wife of *William Molins*, Grocer, 1683. And two of their Children, *John* and *Thomas*. And *Thomas Molins*, 1689. And *Elizabeth* ſecond Wife of *Thomas*, 1699.

Randal Carter, and *Francis Walker*, Gent. his Nephew, 1646.

On the Northſide in a Chapel,

Here Lockyer *lies interr'd, enough, his Name*
Speaks one hath few Competitors in Fame, &c.
His Vertues and his Pills are ſo well known,
That Envy can't confine them under Stone, &c.

Richard Martin, M. A. who was near Eleven Years one of the Miniſters of this Church, as his Father Dr. *Richard Martin* had been for 23 Years before him, 1702.

In the ſaid Chappel, a Figure of a Head well done; To the Memory of *Richard Bliſs* of this Pariſh: a faithful Friend and moſt affectionate Huſband.

band. His Wife *Elizabeth* erected this Monument. He died ſuddenly *Aug.* 4. 1703. aged 67. Upon the Ground is a fair black Marble Stone covering his Body: on which is engraven his Coat impaling his Wifes.

Near by is another Stone covering the Body of *Noel Whiting*, t hat deceaſed 1704. ſometime Churchwarden of the Pariſh.

A Figure of a Knight Templar.

Here againſt the North Wall is placed an ancient Figure of a Knight Templar croſs Legged in Armour, with his Dagger drawn in one hand, and holding the Sheath in the other. It is new painted and flouriſh'd up; and looks ſomewhat dreadful. It had been thrown up and down in the Church before: and here they have plac'd it againſt the Wall upright, whereas it ought to have been laid along, as the Effiges of dead Men on their Tombs uſually are.

In the Body of the Church, a flat Stone upon *Edmund Robinſon*, Brewer, departed 1652. married *Dorothy* Daughter of *Ri. Rundel* of the County of *Surrey* Yeoman. By whom he had two Sons *Edward* and *Richard*, *Edward* died 1656. and *Richard* 1659.

Under this Stone lies three,
Join'd by Conſanguinity.
The Father he did lead the way,
The Sons made haſte and could not ſtay.
The eldeſt Son the next did go.
The youngeſt Son could not ſay, No.
But as they did rece.ve their Breath,
So did they go away from Earth,
For to enjoy that heavenly Reſt
Which is ordain'd for them that's bleſt.

Srrah Hatton, Daughter of *Henry Hatton*, late of *Tewksbury*, Gent. 1694.

Anne Matthews, late Wife of *Charles Matthews*, 1694.

Ralph Gall, Gent, 1685. of 90 Years of Age and upwards.]

BENEFACTORS.

Benefactors St. *Mary Overies* Pariſh.

The Lady *Clarke*, Mother to Maſter *William Auſtin*, gave a very fair Communion Table railed about, where ſixty may kneel to receive the Sacrament, with a fair Carpet for it, and the Rails hung about with the ſame embroidered.

Maſter *William Auſtin* gave a fair Silver Chalice, and a Diſh for the Bread, to the value of almoſt forty Pounds. And his Wife that now is, who was the Relict of *John Bingham*, Eſquire, gave two very fair Silver Flagons of the like value.

16 Septemb. 1619.

Ex Regiſtro Curiæ Prærogativæ Cant. extract.

Maſter Sampſons Will.

Sampſon's Will.

Item, I give and bequeath theſe Annuities enſuing to be iſſuing out of certain Tenements of mine, *viz*, twenty Shillings yearly for ever to the Maſter and Society of *Peter* Houſe in *Cambridge*, towards the maintenance of the Library there: and twenty Shillings yearly for ever to the Churchwardens of Saint *Olaves* in Southwark, for the uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh. And ten Shillings yearly for ever to the Churchwardens of the Pariſh of Saint *Saviours*, for the Poor in the Precinct of old *Paris Garden*.

Maſter   *Smith* hath given unto the ſaid Pariſh of Saint *Saviours* the ſumm of twenty eight Pounds *per Annum*, for ever, unto the Poor of this Pariſh.

Maſter *Randall Carter*, Citizen and Tallow Chandler of *London*, hath given ſeven pounds *per Annum*, for ever unto a poor Scholar that ſhall be elected out of the Free School to either of the Univerſities; and this ſeven Pounds he is to enjoy for ſix Years, and his time expired, to another: and ſo forward.

Maſter *Edward Hulit*, Gentleman, hath given forty Pounds *per Annum*, to the Poor of the ſame Pariſh for ever, to be received out of certain Tenements, ſituate in the Borough of *Southwark*.

Hugh Brooker, Eſquire, hath given unto the Free School the Summ of five Pounds *per Annum*, for ever. And likewiſe unto the Poor of the ſame Pariſh five Pounds *per Annum*, for ever: and lyeth buried in Saint *Saviours* Church in the North Ile, by the Quire.

Thomas Marſhall gave an hundred Pounds for ever to the Pariſh, for to clothe ſix poor Boys every Chriſtmas. Who dyed in the Year 1625.

J. S.

But take a more full and exact Account of the Benefactors of this Pariſh and Church of St. *Saviours Southwark*, with the reſpective Gifts, and the Years when given; which is taken from an old Table belonging to the ſaid Church.

Benefactors and their Charities.

Years.	*Donors.*	*Gifts.*		
1540.	*Will. Chambers* gave to buy Charcoal for ever, *per ann.*	2	10	0
1584.	*Tho. Cure*, Eſq; founded his College in this Pariſh, for maintenance of ſixteen poor People. He alſo gave to the ſame Poor, *per ann.*	3	9	8
	He gave alſo to the Poor of the Pariſh *per ann.*	2	0	0
	Hugh Browker, Eſq; gave to the Poor *per ann.*	5	0	0
	And to the Free School *per ann.*	5	0	0
1607.	*James Taylor*, *per ann.*	4	0	0
	Daniel Newman, for a Stock.	10	0	0
	Mr. *Palin* for the like purpoſe	20	0	0
	M. *Scragg*, to the Poor *per ann.*	0	6	8
	John Munford, *per ann.*	0	8	0
1617	*Richard Humble*, Eſq; and *Peter Humble*, Gent. *per ann.*	5	4	0
	Peter Humble gave alſo for keeping clean his Anceſtors Tomb in this Church *per ann.*	0	4	0
	The Company of Vintners gave *per an.*	*0	20	0
1618.	*Elizabeth Paget* to four poor Women 3 *d.* a Week *per ann.*	2	12	0
1620.	*Tho Emerſon* for a Stock.	50	0	0
	Alſo to the Poor *per ann.*	4	0	0
1622.	*Edward Hewlet* an Annuity of	20	0	0
	And to the College Poor he gave the Meſſuage called *The Swan with two Necks*, and the Tenements there charged with the ſame Annuity,			
1625	*John Bingham* and his Wife, for a Stock	50	0	0
1625.	*John Simmons*, *per ann.*	8	0	0
	John May gave	0	*20	0
	Henry Smith, Eſq; *per ann.*	28	0	0
1628.	*Robert Buckland*, *per ann.*	16	0	8
1646.	He gave alſo after the Death of his Wife *Margaret*, *per ann.*	12	0	0
	Tho. Marſhal gave for the cloathing of ſix poor Boys, *per ann.*	6	0	0
1631	*Elizabeth Marſhal*, for cloathing ſix poor Women, *per ann.*	6	0	0
1632.	*William Auſtin* gave for thirty Years, *per ann.*	12	0	0
	Alſo he gave out of the Windmil in St. *George's* Fields, *per ann.*	1	0	0
1633.	Sir *John Fenner* for a Stock for Coals	50	0	0
	He alſo gave, *per ann.*	11	0	0
	Suſan Soans gave this, and St. *Olaves.*	60	0	0
1638	*Mark Houſe* gave, after the deceaſe of *Amy* his Wife, and *Chriſtian Marbery* his Daughter, *per ann.*	20	0	0
1642.	*Anne Auſtin* gave two Houſes rented at 16 *l.* *per ann.*	16	0	0
1640	*Joſhua Phinees* gave towards building a Chappel, an hundred Pounds. For which, till ſuch Chappel is built, there is paid to the Poor, *per ann.*	8	0	0

* *Qu.*

* *Qu.*

John

Years.	*Donors.*	*Gifts.*		
	John Hayman gave a Stock for Coals of	50	0	0
1630	*John Cook* gave	10	0	0
	The King gave for a Stock	100	0	0
	Richard Wright gave for a Stock	100	0	0
1653	*Ralph Handſon* gave to the Maſter of the Free School, *per ann.*	1	0	0
	And to the Uſher, *per ann.*	0	10	0
	And to the Poor, *per ann.*	5	0	0
	Grace Richardſon gave for a Stock of Coals	20	0	0
1659	*John Marſhal* gave 50 *l.* to build an Houſe, to raiſe for the Poor, *per ann.*	4	0	0
1618	Mr. *Lenthal* gave	2	0	0
1621	Mr. *Drawewater* gave	2	0	0
1625	Mrs. *Weſt*, Widow.	5	0	0
1625	Mr. *Pain.*	4	0	0
	Godfrey Hayes gave for divers Years	3	6	8
1627	*Henry Leake*, Eſq; *per ann.*	5	6	8

And ſeveral other Perſons gave Sums of Money, but no Annuities. This Table reaches no farther than the Year 1659. But there is a new Table of Benefactors intended.

Maintenance of Chaplains, of a School, and Reparations of the Church of St. *Saviours.*
J. S.
Dr. *Barton.*

Concerning the State of this Pariſh of Saint *Saviours*, or St. *Mary Overies*, King *James* I. by Letters Patents bearing date the 12. of *April* in the ninth Year of his Reign, granted the Rectory and Parſonage Impropriate thereof to certain Perſons and their Heirs in Truſt for Wardens of the Pariſh Church, and their Succeſſors. Enjoyning them out of the Revenue thereof to find and maintain two preaching Chaplains, and a Schoolmaſter and Uſher for the Free Grammar School, and to repair the Pariſh Church: and to pay the Chaplains threeſcore Pounds *per Annum*, and the Schoolmaſter and Uſher 30 *l. per Annum*.

Eſtabliſhed by an Act of Parliament.

But of late, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. the ſaid Pariſh obtained an Act of Parliament for the better eſtabliſhing and conſtituting the Affairs of their Church and Pariſh. The Reaſon whereof the Preamble of the ſaid Act ſets forth, *viz.* That the ſaid Pariſh Church was very great and ſpatious, and ſo very chargeable to be maintained in due Reparations; and the Revenues of the Rectory not amounting to above 100 *l. per ann. communibus annis*, would not extend to repair the ſaid Church, and to allow any reaſonable Maintenance to the ſaid Chaplains. By this Act the Pariſhioners of St. *Saviours Southwark*, all the Inhabitants, and all the Meſſuages, Lands and Tenements therein, were for ever exonerated, acquitted, and diſcharged of and from all Tithes and Tenths belonging to the ſaid Rectory and Parſonage Impropriate, and the Meſſuage and Lands, *&c.* for ever holden and enjoyed Tithefree, and from all Sum and Sums of Money payable for and in lieu of Tithes. And in conſideration thereof, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Churchwardens for the time being, and Overſeers of the Poor, or the greater number of them, giving notice unto, or calling together ſix or more of ſuch Inhabitants as have within the ſpace of ſeven Years then laſt paſt born the like Office therein, to aſſemble themſelves yearly in the Veſtry Houſe, upon every *Tueſday* and *Wedneſday* in *Eaſter* Week; and they, or the greater number of them, ſhall yearly for ever then, or within fifteen Days after, make and ſettle a Tax, Rate, or Aſſeſſment, not exceeding (above the reaſonable Charges for collecting the ſame) the Sum of three hundred and fifty Pounds in any one Year, to be impoſed or ſet upon all the Pariſhioners, and upon all the Poſſeſſors and Occupiers of all Houſes, Lands and Tenements erected, or to be erected or built in the Pariſh. Which Tax, or Rate, to be made by an equal Pound Rate, according to the yearly Value of all ſuch Houſes, Lands, *&c.* and to be paid Quarterly, by equal Portions, upon demand made thereof by the ſaid Wardens, or any Perſon or Perſons appointed under their Hands and Seals, to gather and collect the ſame. And in caſe of Refuſal or Neglect to pay ſuch Rate wherewith he, or ſhe, or they ſhall be charged, the ſame by Warrant of any two next Juſtices of Peace; to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offenders Goods, and for wtnt of Diſtreſs, by Impriſonment of the Offender, until payment. And if any Perſon or Perſons find themſelves aggrieved at the Rate on them impoſed, and ſhall within ſix Days after Demand, complain unto any two of the next Juſtices for the County of *Surrey*, the ſaid Juſtices ſhall have Power, within eight Days after the Complaint, to relieve them; and to charge the ſame on ſuch other Perſon or Perſons as they ſhall ſee cauſe. And in caſe any ſhall be rated not being of Ability to pay, or upon empty Houſes, or void Piece of Land, or other Place where the ſame cannot be collected, then the ſame Perſons who made the Rate or Aſſeſſment, or the major part of them living within the ſaid Pariſh, are authorized and required, at the next meeting, by way of ſurcharge, to aſſeſs, or reaſſeſs all and every ſuch Sums of Money upon the ſaid Pariſh, as to them ſhall ſeem juſt to be levied and recovered, as aforeſaid.

And the ſaid Wardens of the ſaid Pariſh Church of St. *Saviours*, ſhall by equal quarterly Payments pay yearly for ever unto each of the two Chaplains thereof, the yearly Sum of One hundred Pounds; and unto the Schoolmaſter Twenty Pounds, and to the Uſher Ten Pounds.

All the reſidue of the Monies to be raiſed as aforeſaid, from time to time, to be applied and diſpoſed of, for and towards the Repair of the ſaid Pariſh Church, and other Matters concerning the Adminiſtration of the ſame Church Affairs, in ſuch manner as the ſaid Wardens for the time being ſhall conceive meet.

The ſaid Wardens yearly to give account to two Juſtices of the Peace, or more, at the ſame time that the Churchwardens and Overſeers of the Poor ſhall give up their Accounts, to the ſame Ends, and under the ſame Penalties impoſed by an Act of Parliament made in the 43 of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Chap.* 2.]

St. *Mary Overies* Cloſe. *Pepper Alley.*

Now paſſing through St. *Mary Overies* Cloſe (in poſſeſſion of the Lord *Mountacute*) and *Pepper Alley*, into *Long Southwark*, on the right hand thereof, the Market Hill, where the Leather is ſold, there ſtood the late named Pariſh Church of St. *Margaret*, given to St. *Mary Overies* by *Henry* the Firſt: put down and joined with the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Magdalen*, and united to the late diſſolved Priory Church of St. *Mary Overy*.

St. *Margaret* on the Hill, made a Court of Juſtice.

Court of Admiralty.

Compter in *Southwark.*

A part of this Pariſh Church of St. *Margaret* is now a Court, wherein the Aſſizes and Seſſions be kept, and the Court of Admiralty is alſo there kept. One other part of the ſame Church is now a Priſon, called the *Compter* in *Southwark*, &c.

Suffolk Houſe.

Southwark Place.

Mint in *Southwark.*

Farther up on that ſide, almoſt directly over againſt St. *George*'s Church, was ſometime a large and moſt ſumptuous Houſe, builded by *Charles Brandon*, late Duke of *Suffolk*, in the Reign of *Henry* the Eighth, which was called *Suffolk houſe*; but coming afterwards into the King's hands, the ſame was called *Southwark Place*, and a Mint of Coinage was there kept for the King.

Called alſo *Dukes Place.*
J. S.

[This Houſe was alſo called, while it was in the Dukes Poſſeſſion, *The Dukes Place.* Which Place he exchanged with the ſaid King *Henry* VIII. And the King in exchange gave him the Biſhop of *Norwich*'s Place in St. *Martins* in the Fields. And this Exchange was enacted 28 *H.* VIII.]

To this Place came King *Edward* the Sixth, in the ſecond of his Reign, from *Hampton Court*, and dined in it. He at that time made *John Yorke*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, Knight, and then rode through the City to *Weſtminſter*.

This Houſe given to the Archbiſhops of *York*.

Queen *Mnry* gave this Houſe to *Nicholas Heth*, Archbiſhop of *York*, and to his Succeſſors for ever, to be their Inn or Lodging for their repair to *London*, in recompence of *York Houſe*, near to *Weſtminſter*, which King *Henry* her Father had taken from Cardinal *Woolſey*, and from the See of *York*.

Archbiſhop *Heth* ſells it.

Archbp. *Heth* ſold the ſame Houſe to a Merchant, or to certain Merchants, that pulled it down, ſold the Lead, Stone, Iron, *&c.* and in place thereof builded many ſmall Cottages of great Rents, to the increaſing of Beggars in that Borough. The Archbiſhop bought *Norwich Houſe*, or *Suffolk Place*, near unto *Charing-Croſs*, becauſe it was near unto the Court, and left it to his Succeſſors.

Collectan. M. Hutton, *D. D. é Regiſtr.* Eboracen. J. S.

The ſaid Archbiſhop, *Auguſt* the 6th 1557. obtained a Licenſe for the alienation of this Capital Meſſuage of *Suffolk Place*; and to apply the Price thereof for the buying of other Houſes called alſo *Suffolk Place*, lying near *Charing-Croſs*: as appears from a Regiſter belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *York*.]

The Pariſh Church of St. GEORGE *Southwark.*

St. Georges.

Now on the South ſide (to return back again towards the Bridge) over againſt this *Suffolk Place*, is the Pariſh Church of St. *George*, ſometime pertaining to the Priory of *Bermondſey*, by the Gift of *Thomas Arderne*, and *Thomas* his Son, in the Year 1122.

Repairs. R.

Repairs and Works done in and about this Church were as follows.

A very fair Window in the North Ile, with the Arms and Sums of all ſuch Companies as were bountiful Benefactors towards the great Repair of this fair Pariſh Church.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Mercers.	20	00	0	*Clothworkers.*	13	00	0
Grocers.	15	00	0	*Diers.*	2	00	0
Drapers.	10	00	0	*Brewers.*	5	00	0
Fiſhmongers	26	13	4	*Leatherſellers.*	5	00	0
Goldſmiths	3	00	0	*Pewterers.*	3	00	0
Skinners.	6	13	4	*Waxchandlers.*	4	00	0
Merchant Tayl.	15	00	0	*Tallowchandlers.*	2	00	0
Haberdaſhers	10	00	0	*Girdlers.*	2	10	0
Salters	5	00	0	*Sadlers.*	2	00	0
Ironmongers.	6	17	4	*Cordwainers.*	5	00	0
Vintners.	5	00	0				
				The Sum is	166	12	0

Under theſe this Inſcription.

This Church, Steeple and Gallery was repaired, new pewed and beautified, and the South Ile enlarged by the Pariſhioners, with the Aſſiſtance of theſe and other good Benefactors, in the Year of our Lord God 1629.

Twigden Maſters Tho. Cook Launcelot Hobſon	*Churchwardens.*

The enlargement of the South Ile (abovenamed) is above half the length of the Ile. The Ground of it from that ſmall Part of an Ile to which it was then adjoined, (downward) was taken out of the Churchyard, making a compleat Ile, and adding to the Church, as a great deal of room, ſo a great deal of grace and beauty.

In a Window next to this downward, is the Arms of one Mr. *Thomas Stone*, at whoſe Charge it was glazed.

The upper Window of the South Ile is thus inſcribed:

The Arms of John Wyndel, *Citizen and Fiſhmonger of* London, *a good Benefactor to this Pariſh.*

There adjoins to this Window the Arms of the Worſhipful Company of *Fiſhmongers*, very artfully carved in Wood; and under that, a very fair large Pew with two long Seats, one for the Men, the other for the Women Almsfolk of St. *Peter*'s Hoſpital or Alms houſe at *Newington*, ſituate and being in this Pariſh. And whereof that Company have the Care.]

Next to this downward is a Window with a very fair Coat, but no Name; the Motto, *Sed Sanguine.*

Next to this another, with the Arms of one Mr. *Robert Shaw*, to this Church a good Benefactor.

Next to this another, with the Arms of one Mr. *Lionel Bennet*, to this Church a good Benefactor.]

Repaired 1652. J. S.

Another Window on this ſide inſcribed, *This Church was new paved, and the Windows repaired, An.* 1652.

On the Eaſt Window over the Communion Table, is a Coat of Arms of *Lenthal.* Sable a Bend Lozenge. The Creſt a Greyhound running, Sable. Underneath is written, *This Window was glazed at the ſole Coſt and Charges of* Tho. Lenthal, An. Dom. 1668.]

Perſons buried here.

There lie buried in this Church *William Kirton*, Eſq; and his Wives, 1464.

[*Leinthorp. Joh. Stratton*, Eſq;.]

A fair Monumen in the South Wall of the Chancel. A. M. Will. Evans his Charity.

Loe, Maſter William Evans, *he*
whoſe Body lieth here,
Bequeathed hath by his laſt Will,
for ever by the Yeere,
Ten Pounds eight Shillings to the Poor,
which is a bleſſed ſtay,
And muſt be given them in Bread,
on every Sabbath day.
One half to Crekederus *Poor,*
his native Soil ſo deare:
The other woiety to the Poor
of this our Pariſh here.
See now all ye that love the Poor,
how God did guide his wayes,
Ten ſcore and eight are ſerv'd with Bread
in two and fifty dayes.
More than many would have done,
to yeelded any ſhare.
Praiſe God, ye Poor, who gave to him
ſo provident a Care.

He was free of the Right Worſhipful Company of the Merchant-taylors, and deceaſed the nine and twentieth of *July* 1590. in the two and thirtieth Year of the moſt proſperous Reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen *Elizabeth.* *Ætatis* 67.

A fair Graveſtone under the Communion Table.

James Savage *his Charity.*

Behold James Savage *graciouſly*
hath done a godly Deed
To the Poor of this Pariſh,
for to relieve their Need,
Five Pounds a Year for evermore,
By Will he hath bequeath'd,
Which muſt out of the Angel *Rents,*
quarterly be receiv'd,
By the Churchwardens of this Church,
Whom he hath put in Truſt,
As Fathers in the Poors behalf,
to be upright and juſt.

Which Men I doubt not but our God,
who ſeeth all things, ſhall find
True in diſpenſing of the ſame,
according to his Mind.
Ye Poor, thank Chriſt for Savage *ſtill,*
extol God's Name with Praiſe,
That he to follow his good Act,
in time may many raiſe.
Anno Domini 1588.]

Later Monuments. J. S.

The Perſons of later Times interred in S. *George's*, with Monuments and Grave ſtones, (or in former Times, but omitted) are theſe whoſe Names follow:

In the Chancel. A Monument erected at the only Charge of *Thomas Lenthal*, ſecond Son of Sir *John Lenthal* of this Pariſh, Kt. in Memory of his dear Brothers and Siſters, and others of his Kindred here interred, *An. Dom.* 1643.

Captain *Robert Morris*, Citizen and Skinner of *London*, died 1675. The Monument erected *An.* 1702. by the laſt Will of *Margaret Morris* his Widow.

William Smith, Citizen and Skinner of *London*, 1678. within the Rails of the Communion-Table.

Sub hoc Lapide inhumatur corpus Johannis Jones, 1600.

Etheldred Reynel, Daughter and ſole Heir to Sir *Edward Peacock* of *Finchly*, Kt. Wife to Sir *Reynel*, Kt. Marſhal of the King's-Bench, 1618.

Modeſt, humble, godly, wiſe,
Pity ever in her Eyes,
Patience ever in her Breaſt;
Great in Good, in Evil leaſt,
A loving Wife, a Mother dear,
Such ſhe was who now lies here.

William Hobſon, D.D. Parſon of this Pariſh, together with the adjacent Bones of *Lancelot* his Father, *Auguſtin* his Unkle, *Robert* his Brother, *William* and *Boſvile* his Sons. The ſaid Dr. *William* died 1668.

South Wall.

Morgan Dereham. 1665.

Captain *Thomas Wenburne*, Citizen and Skinner of *London*, 168$\frac{5}{6}$.

Tho. Hudſon, Juſtice of Peace and *Coram.*

In the Body of the Church.

Domina Elizabetha *conjunx Domini* Gulielmi Drumond, *Baronis de* Cromlix, *& Generalis militum Præfecti in* Scotia, *&c. Ob. apud* Tunbridge, 10. Aug. 1679.

On the ſame Stone:

Domina Margareta [*dictæ*] *Dominæ* Elizabethæ *filia, & conjunx Domini* Thomæ Hay *Baronis de* Balhouſe *in Regno* Scotia, *&c.* 1696.

Thomas Ruſſel, Norfolcienſis. 1676.

North Ile.

Henry Rook, 1699. And *Katharine Rook* his Daughter, 1695.

Ellen Wright, Wife of *Daniel Wright*, 1665.

Charities.

The BENEFACTORS,

With their ſeveral Gifts beſtowed on this Pariſh, as they are ſet down in a Table in this Church, are as follow:

Years.	*Donors.*	*Gifts.*
1588.	*James Savage* gave out of the Bridgehouſe near the *Kings Bench*, to be yearly diſtributed for ever	3 0 0
1590.	*William Evance* gave out of his *Robin Hood* Rents in *Blackman* Street, in Bread yearly for ever	5 4 0
1622.	Sir *William Cowper* gave an Houſe in *Pright* Alley in *Tower* Street.	
1630.	And an Houſe in *Biſhopſgate* Stret for ever	9 6 0
1625.	*J. Simon* gave out of Lands in *Tilbury* in *Eſſex*, for ever,	10 0 0
1626.	Purchaſed in the Pariſh the *Spread Eagle* and three Houſes adjoining, by the Pariſhoners and others, for ever,	24 0 0
1626.	*Henry Smith* gave out of the Manour of *Beahill* in *Suſſex*, for ever, *per ann.*	20 0 0
1627.	*William Brooks*, Yeoman, gave out of thirteen Cottages, one Meſſuage and Garden in *White* Street, for ever, *per ann.*	2 0 0
1633.	Sir *John Fenner* gave, to buy Bibles and other Uſes, out of two Farms, *Truedoves* and *Goodales*, in *Suffolk*,	11 0 0
1635.	*Humfrey Williams* gave eight Tenements, (the ſame now, eleven) ——Acres of Land, in *Kent* Street, for ever,	8 0 0
1645.	*Edward Martin* gave out of his Farm at *Low Layton* in *Eſſex*, to buy Bibles yearly for ever,	3 0 0
1648.	*William Brook* gave out of *Blew Boar* Rents, in *White* Street, yearly, for ever,	5 0 0
1679.	*Tho. Grayſon* gave out of the old *Birdeage* yearly, for ever,	2 0 0
	Robert Shaw ſettled a burying Place, and an Acre of Land, whereon a Houſe is ſince built, for ever,	5 0 0
	In Conſideration of ſome Privileges granted him by the Pariſh.	
1672.	*Edmund Dudſon*, Eſq; gave out of two Tenements in Lower *Tooting*, 12 *d.* each *Friday* in Bread, for ever,]	2 12 0

White Lion a Gaol for Surrey.

Then is the *White Lion* (a Goal) ſo called, for that the ſame was a common Hoſtery for the receipt of Travellers by that Sign. This Houſe was firſt uſed as a Gaol within this * threeſcore Years laſt; ſince the which time the Priſoners were once removed thence to a Houſe in *Newtown*, where they remained for a ſhort time, and were returned back again to the aforeſaid *White Lion*, there to remain, as the appointed Gaol for the County of *Surrey*.

*Forty Years. *Firſt Edit.*

Kings Bench.

Next, is the Goal or Priſon of the *Kings-Bench*, but of what Antiquity the ſame is, I know not. For I have read, that the Courts of the *Kings Bench* and *Chancery*, have oft times been removed from *London* to other Places, and ſo hath likewiſe the Goals that ſerve thoſe Courts; as in the Year 1304. *Edward* thd Firſt commanded the Courts of the *Kings Bench* and the *Exchequer*, which had remained ſeven Years at *York*, to be removed to their old Places at *London*. And in the Year 1387, the eleventh of *Richard* the Second, *Robert Triſilian*, Chief Juſtice, came to the City of *Coventry*, and there ſate by the ſpace of a Month, as Juſtice of the *Kings Benches*, and cauſed to be indited in that Court, about the number of 2000 Perſons of that Country, *&c.*

H. Knighton.

It ſeemeth therefore, that for that time, the Priſon or Gaol of that Court was not far off. Alſo, in the Year 1392, the ſixteenth of the ſame *Richard*, the Archbiſhop of *York* being Lord Chancellor, for good Will that he bare to his City, cauſed the *Kings Bench* and *Chancery* to be removed from *London* to *York*. But e're long they were returned to *London*.

The Petition of the Priſoners of the Queens Bench to the Lords, for more room. J. S.

The Priſoners in this Priſon of the *Kings Bench* were formerly not only reſtrained of their Liberty, but were further puniſhed by reaſon of the ſtraitneſs of room: there being more a great many about the middle of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign committed there than before, as well for Debt, Treſpaſs, as other Cauſes. By reaſon of which ſtreightning and peſtering one another, great Annoyances and Inconveniences grew among the Priſoners, that occaſioned the Death of many. So that within ſix

Years laſt paſt (it was now about the Year 1579.) well near an hundred Perſons died, and between *Michaelmas* and *March* about a dozen Perſons; beſides others that had been extreamly ſick and hardly recovered; and ſome remained ſtill ſick, and in danger of their Lives, through a certain Contagion, called, *The Sickneſs of the Houſe*: which many times happened among them; engendring chiefly, or rather only, of the ſmall or few Rooms, in reſpect of the many Perſons abiding in them; and there, by want of Air, breathing in one anothers Faces as they lay, which could not but breed Infection; eſpecially, when any Infectious Perſon was removed from other Priſons thither. And many times it ſo happened, namely, in the Summer Seaſon, that through want of Air, and to avoid Smoldring, they were forced, in the Nighttime to cry out to the Marſhal's Servants, to riſe and open the Doors of the Wards, whereby to take Air in the Yard for their refreſhing. Whereupon theſe Priſoners, about *March* 1579. put up a Petition to the Lords of the Queen's Privy Council, ſetting forth all this their lamentable Condition; and beſeeched them to take ſome Order for the enlarging of the ſaid Rooms for preſervation of their Lives, that then remained there, as of others that ſhould fortune to be committed thither: And alſo for building of ſome Chappel, or Place of common Prayer; they being driven to uſe for that purpoſe a certain Room, through which was a continual Recourſe. And that they would the rather be moved hereunto, in that the ſame Houſe or Lands were the Queen's Inheritance; and the Marſhal there anſwerable to Her Highneſs for a yearly Rent therefore; and alſo being Her Highneſs's Principal Goal.

For ſeconding this Petition Sir *Owen Hopton*, Kt. Lieutenant of the *Tower*, *Fleetwood* the Recorder, and ſeveral Aldermen and Juſtices of the Peace, ſent their Letter to the Lords, teſtifying the truth of the abovesaid Complaint, and moreover aſſuring their Honours, that there was not one convenient or ſeveral Room in the whole Houſe, wherein they might ſit, for the executing of the Queen's Majeſty's Commiſſion, but were forced to uſe a little low Room, or Parlour, adjoining to the Street, where the Priſoners daily dined and ſupped: So that were it not for the diſcharging of their Duties that ways, and ſome pitiful Remorſe toward the help of ſome Priſoners hard Caſes, they could be contented to tarry from thence, as well as ſome others of their Collegues did, for the Inconveniency aforeſaid.]

Marſhalſea in Southwark.

Then is the *Marſhalſea* another Goal, or Priſon, ſo called, as pertaining to the Marſhals of *England*. Of what continuance kept in *Southwark* I have not learned: but like it is, that the ſame hath been removeable at the pleaſure of the Marſhals. For I find, that in the Year 1376, the fiftieth of *Edward* the Third, *Henry Piercy*, being Marſhal, kept his Priſoners in the City of *London*, where having committed one *J.Prendargeſt* of *Norwich*, contrary to the Liberties of the City of *London*, the Citizens, by perſwaſion of the Lord *Fitzwalter*, their Standard Bearer, took Armour, and ran with great Rage to the Marſhal's Inn, brake up the Gates, brought out the Priſoner and conveyed him away, minding to have burnt the Stocks in the midſt of their City; but they firſt ſought for Sir *Henry Piercy*, to have puniſhed him; as I have noted in my *Annals*.

More, About the Feaſt of *Eaſter* next following, *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*, having cauſed all the whole Navy of *England* to be gathered together at *London*, it chanced a certain Eſquire to kill one of the Shipmen. Which Act the other Shipmen taking in ill part, they brought their Suit into the King's Court of the *Marſhalſea*; which then as chanced (ſaith mine Author) was kept in *Southwark*: but when they perceived that Court to be too favourable to the Murderer; and farther, that the King's Warrant was alſo gotten for his Pardon; they in great Fury ran to the Houſe wherein the Murderer was Impriſoned, brake into it, and brought forth the Priſoner with his Gives on his Legs, they thruſt a Knife to his Heart, and ſticked him as if he had been a Hog: after this they tied a Rope to his Gives, and drew him to the Gallows. Where when they had hanged him, as though they had done a great Act, they cauſed the Trumpets to be ſounded before them to their Ships, and there in great triumph they ſpent the reſt of the Day.

Sailors break up the *Marſhalſea.*

Rebels of *Kent* break up the *Marſhalſea.*

Alſo the Rebels of *Kent*, in the Year 1381. brake down the Houſes of the *Marſhalſea* and *Kings Bench* in *Southwark*, took from thence the Priſoners, brake down the Houſe of Sir *John Immorth*, then Marſhal of the *Marſhalſea* and *Kings Bench*, &c. After this, in the Year 1387, the eleventh of *Richard* the Second, the morrow after *Bartholomew* Day, the King kept a great Council in the Caſtle of *Nottingham*, and the *Marſhalſea* of the King was then kept at *Lughborough*, by the ſpace of ſix Days or more. In the Year 1443. Sir *Walter Many* was Marſhal of the *Marſhalſea*, the two and twentieth of *Henry* the Sixth. *William Brandon*, Eſq; was Marſhal in the eighth of *Edward* the Fourth. In the Year 1504. the Priſoners of the *Marſhalſea*, then in *Southwark*, brake [illegible], and many of them being taken were executed, eſpecially ſuch as had been committed for Felony or Treaſon.

Occurrences there.

Upon committing a Feltmaker to the *Marſhalſea*, the Feltmakers riſe. J. S.

In *June*, *Anno* 1592. happened a dangerous Inſurrection in *Southwark*, occaſioned by the ſerving a Warrant from the Lord Chamberlain, by one of the Knight Marſhal's Men, upon a Feltmaker's Servant; who was committed to the *Marſhalſea*, with certain others that were accuſed to his Lordſhip by the ſaid Knight Marſhal's Man, without cauſe of Offence, as themſelves did affirm. He entred the Houſe where the Warrant was to be ſerved, with a Dagger drawn, affrighting the good Wife, who ſate by the Fire with a young Infant in her Arms: and after, having taken the Priſoners, committed them to the *Marſhalſea*; where they lay five Days without making their Anſwer. Certain Servants of the Feltmaker aſſembled together out of *Barnſey* Street and the *Blackfriers*, with a great number of looſe and maſterleſs Men, apt for ſuch Purpoſes, to reſcue theſe that were committed to the *Marſhalſea*.

They aſſembled themſelves by occaſion and pretence of their meeting at a Play on a *Sunday*; which, beſides the breach of the Sabbath, gave opportunity of committing theſe and ſuch like Diſorders.

Sir *William Webb*, Lord Maior, hearing of this Tumult, ſped away with one Sheriff, to *Southwark*, and made Proclamation, and diſmiſſed the Multitude; and apprehended the chief Doers and Authors of the Diſorder, and committed them to Priſon, to be farther puniſhed as they deſerved. And ſending next Morning for the Deputy and Conſtable of the Borough, with divers others of beſt Credit, who were then preſent, to examine the Cauſe and Manner of the Diſorder, he found by the Teſtimony of the Inhabitants, a great cauſe of it to be the rough dealing of the Marſhal's Men, in the ſerving of their Warrant; not uſing themſelves with that good diſcretion and moderate Uſage as were meet; but after a rough and violent manner; provoking Men by ſuch hard Dealings to contend with them, which would otherwiſe obey in all dutiful ſort. And when theſe People were thus aſſembled in this diſorderly manner, it was obſerved that the Knight Marſhal's Men, being within the *Marſhalſea*, iſſued forth with their Daggers drawn, and

Complaint of the Marſhal's Men.

Baſtinadoes in their Hands, beating the People. Whereof ſome paſt that way by chance, ſome came but to gaze, as the manner is. And afterwards drew their Swords, and ſeveral innocent Perſons they ſlew. Whereby the Tumult was more incenſed, and themſelves endangered; but that help came to prevent further miſchief.

The ſaid Inhabitants of *Southwark* did complain further, that the ſaid Marſhals Men were very unneighbourly, and diſdainful among them: refuſing to pay Scot and Lot with them, or any other Duty to Church or Commonwealth. All this the Lord Maior ſignified to the Lord Treaſurer; that ſo they might be admoniſhed of their Behaviour, and to uſe more diſcretion in ſerving their Warrants.

The Maiors Letter to the L. Treaſurer hereupon.

The ſaid Sir *William Webb*, Maior, apprehending great danger in the City, when theſe Apprentices and others, that made the Inſurrection, ſhould be puniſhed, becauſe it was generally thought and known, that the Marſhal's Men gave the occaſion; thought fit to write to the Lord Treaſurer, and to move, that this Puniſhment ſhould be done with an even hand, as well upon the Knight Marſhal's Men, who incited theſe Multitudes, by their indiſcreet and violent Behaviour, as upon this baſe and diſorderly ſort that mutinied againſt them. Which, in caſe it were not done, notwithſtanding the great care they had, and meant to take, to keep all things in good order (wherein alſo he ſuppoſed, that the Magiſtrates of this City never had their People in better Obedience, than at that time they had) yet they were forced to be in ſome doubt, that this preſent Miſchief would not be ſo thorowly abated as it were to be wiſhed. Foraſmuch as the popular ſort (as the ſaid Maior proceeded) which weighed not things by Reaſon and Diſcretion, would ſtill look upon the firſt Beginnings and Provocations of this Tumult; which they ſuppoſed all to have proceeded from the Knight Marſhal's Men: and upon ſuch as were ſlain by them, whereof ſome were no Medlers, but Paſſers-by, by chance; and alſo upon the iſſue of the Puniſhment inflicted upon them, which notwithſtanding would be moſt juſt, touching their own deſerts, yet they would ſuppoſe the ſame to be partial, except the other Party were puniſhed too.

The Lord Maior had conferred with the Knight Marſhal himſelf, whom he found to be of great Diſcretion and Moderation in this Matter. But it gave Offence, that his Men were committed to Priſon, and bailed out; but the others were not, but continued in Priſon.

The *Loke* without St. *George*'s Bar. *Regiſt. Lond.*

SherbornLane.

John Pope, by his Will, dated 1437, gave to the Governors of the Houſe of the poor Leprous, called *Le Lokes*, without St. *George*'s Bar in *Southwark*, one annual Rent of Six Shillings and eight Pence, Sterling, *de illis treſdecim Solidatis & 4 denariis*, of Rent due to hIm; and that deſcended to him by hereditary Right, by the Death of *Tho. Pope* of *Sherman*, his Father, out of the Tenements and Shops formerly belonging to *John Champeneys* in *Shetebone* Lane, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Abchurch*; which are ſituated in length between the Garden of *Thomas S. Edmund* on the Weſt, and the little Lane towards the ſaid Church on the Eaſt; and extend in breadth to the Tenements of *John de Herford* and *John Joy*, and the Garden of the ſad *Thomas S. Edmund* on the Weſt, unto *Shetebone* Lane toward the North, &c. to the Reparation and Maintenance of the ſaid Houſe of Lepers for ever.

St. *Catharines*.

Thoſe foreſaid Tenements of the ſaid *John Champneys* belonged to the Maſters, Brethren and Siſters of the Hoſpital of St. *Catharines* near the *Tower*.]

Great Inns in *Southwark*.

From thence towards *London* Bridge, on the ſame ſide, be many fair Inns for receipt of Travellers, by theſe Signs, the *Spur*, *Chriſtopher*, *Bull*, *Queens Head*, *Tabard*, *George*, *Hart*, *Kings Head*, &c.

The *Tabard* in *Southwark*.

The *Tabard*, what ſort of Garment.

Geffery Chaucer.

Amongſt the which, the moſt ancient is the *Tabard*, ſo called of the Sign, which, as we now term it, is of a Jacket or ſleeveleſs Coat, whole before, open on both ſides, with a ſquare Collar, winged at the Shoulders: a ſtately Garment of old time, commonly worn of Noblemen and others, both at home and abroad in the Wars; but then (to wit, in the Wars) their Arms embroidered, or otherwiſe depict upon them, that every Man by his Coat of Arms might be known from others. But now theſe Tabards are only worn by the Heralds, and be called their Coats of Arms in Service. For the Inn of the *Tabard*, *Geoffrey Chaucer*, Eſq; the moſt famous Poet of *England*, in commendation thereof, in the Reign of *Edward* III. writeth thus:

> *It befel in that ſeaſou, on a day,*
> *In* Southwark, *at the* Tabart *as I lay,*
> *Ready to wend on my Pilgrimage*
> *To* Canterbury, *with full devout courage:*
> *That Night was comen into the Hoſterie*
> *Well nine and twenty in a companie,*
> *Of ſundry folke, by adventure yfall*
> *In fellowſhip, and Pilgrims were they all,*
> *That toward* Canterbury *woulden ride:*
> *The Stables and Chambers weren wide,*
> *And well we were eaſed at the beſt*, &c.

The Abbot of *Hide* his Lodging.

Within this Inn was alſo the Lodging of the Abbot of *Hide* (by the City of *Wincheſter*) a fair Houſe for him and his Train, when he came to the City to Parliament, &c.

Theeves Lane.

And then *Theeves* Lane by S *Thomas* his Hoſpital.

St. THOMAS *Hoſpital and Pariſh.*

Hoſpital of St. *Thomas*.

The Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* firſt founded by *Richard*, Prior of *Bermondſey*, in the Sellerers Ground, againſt the Wall of the Monaſtery, in the Year 1213. He named it the *Almery*, or Houſe of Alms, for Converts and poor Children; for the which Ground the Prior ordained, that the Almoner ſhould pay ten Shillings four Pence yearly to the Sellerer at *Michaelmas*.

Li. S. Mary Overy.

S. *Thomas* Hoſpital the ſecond time founded.

But *Peter de Rupibus*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter* in the Year 1215. new founded the ſame again more fully for Canons Regular, in place of the firſt Hoſpital: He encreaſed the Rent thereof to three hundred forty four Pounds by the Year. Thus was this Hoſpital holden of the Prior and Abbot of *Bermondſey*, till the Year 1428. at which time a Compoſition was made between *Thomas Thetford*, Abbot of *Bermondſey*, and *Nicholas Buckland*, Maſter of the ſaid Hoſpital of St. *Thomas*, for all the Lands and Tenements which were holden of the ſaid Abbot and Covent in *Southwark*, or elſewhere, for the old Rent to be paid unto the ſaid Abbot.

Monuments.

There be the MONUMENTS in this Hoſpital Church,

Of Sir *Robert Chamber*, Knight.

William Fiennes, Lord *Saye*.

Richard Chaunar, *John Glouceſter*, *Adam* **Atwood*, *John Ward*, *Michael Cambridge*, *William Weſt* †, *John Golding*, Eſquires.

John Benham, *George Kirkes*, *Thomas Knighton* ||, *Thomas Baker*, Gentlemen.

Robert, Son to Sir *Thomas Fleming*.

Agnes, Wife to Sir *Walter Dennis*, Knight, Daughter and one of the Heirs of Sir *Robert Danvers*.

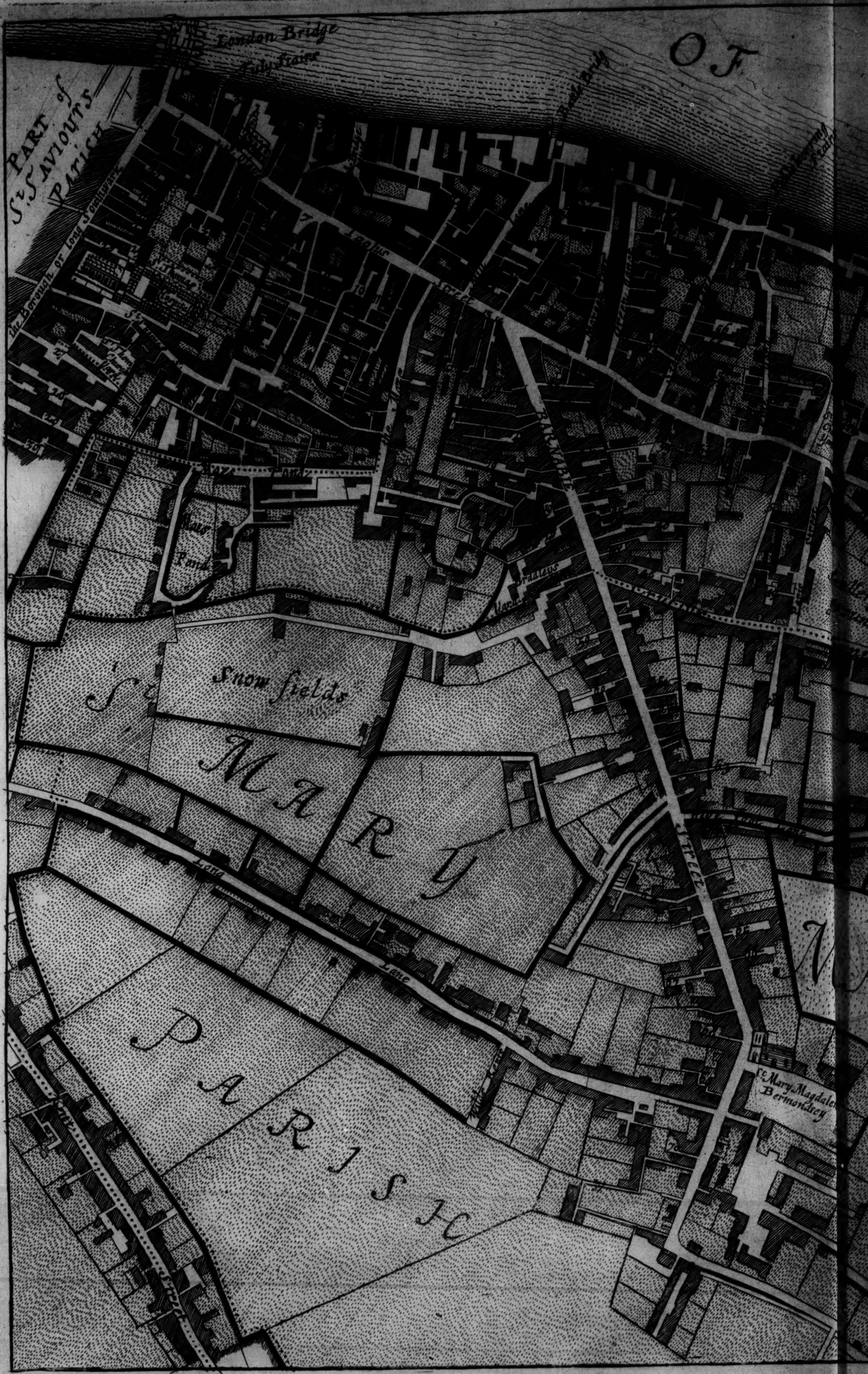
John Every, and *Willtam Every*, Gentlemen.

* *Allewod.*

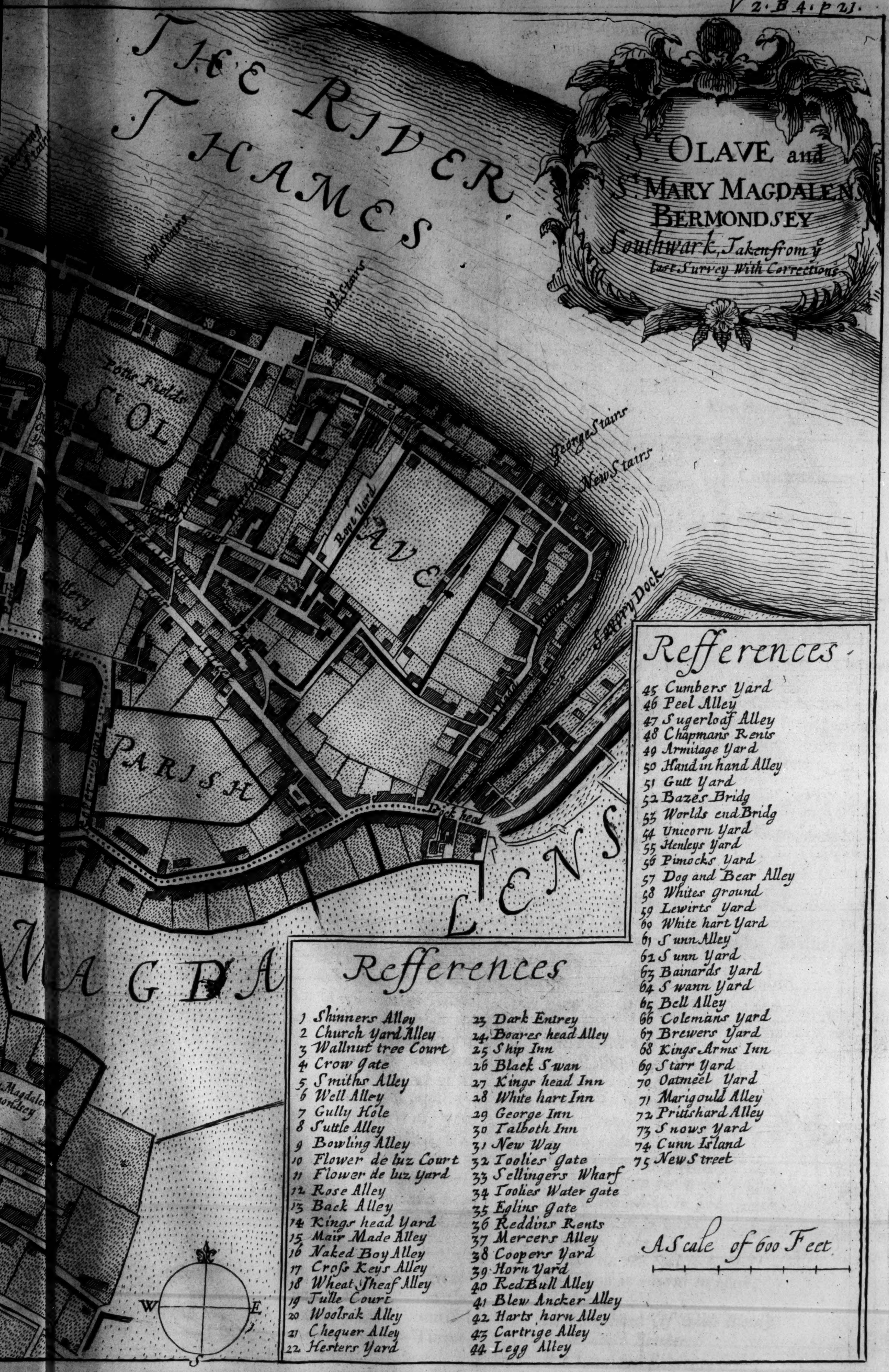
† *Weſton.*

|| *Knynton.* Firſt Edit.

John,


London Bridge
Toly Staire
OF
PART of St SAVIOURS PARISH
the Borough or long Southwark
St Thomas Hospital
St Thomas Church Yard
Battle Brig
Tooly Street
the Maze
BARNABIE
Bradleys Yard
Snow fields
St MARY PARISH
Long Lane
Street
St Mary Magdale Bermondsey

V 2. B 4. p 21.


S.t OLAVE and
S.t MARY MAGDALENS
BERMONDSEY
Southwark, Taken from y.e
last Survey With Corrections
THE RIVER THAMES
S.t OLAVE PARISH
MAGDALENS
Lotts Fields
Rope Yard
Gallery Ground
Olaves Stairs
Georges Stairs
New Stairs
Savory Dock
Dock head
Refferences
1 Shinners Alley
2 Church Yard Alley
3 Wallnut tree Court
4 Crow Gate
5 Smiths Alley
6 Well Alley
7 Gully Hole
8 Suttle Alley
9 Bowling Alley
10 Flower de luz Court
11 Flower de luz Yard
12 Rose Alley
13 Back Alley
14 Kings head Yard
15 Mair Made Alley
16 Naked Boy Alley
17 Croſs Keys Alley
18 Wheat Sheaf Alley
19 Tulle Court
20 Woolsak Alley
21 Chequer Alley
22 Hesters Yard
23 Dark Entrey
24 Boares head Alley
25 Ship Inn
26 Black Swan
27 Kings head Inn
28 White hart Inn
29 George Inn
30 Talboth Inn
31 New Way
32 Toolies Gate
33 Sellingers Wharf
34 Toolies Water gate
35 Eglins Gate
36 Reddins Rents
37 Mercers Alley
38 Coopers Yard
39 Horn Yard
40 Red Bull Alley
41 Blew Ancker Alley
42 Harts horn Alley
43 Cartrige Alley
44 Legg Alley
Refferences
45 Cumbers Yard
46 Peel Alley
47 Sugerloaf Alley
48 Chapmans Rents
49 Armitage Yard
50 Hand in hand Alley
51 Gutt Yard
52 Bazes Bridg
53 Worlds end Bridg
54 Unicorn Yard
55 Henleys Yard
56 Pimocks Yard
57 Dog and Bear Alley
58 Whites ground
59 Lewirts Yard
60 White hart Yard
61 Sunn Alley
62 Sunn Yard
63 Bainards Yard
64 Swann Yard
65 Bell Alley
66 Colemans Yard
67 Brewers Yard
68 Kings Arms Inn
69 Starr Yard
70 Oatmeel Yard
71 Marigould Alley
72 Prittshard Alley
73 Snows Yard
74 Cunn Island
75 New Street
A Scale of 600 Feet
W
E
S

John, Son of Sir *Thomas Weſt.*
Margaret Gardiner.
Jone Wife of *John Glouceſter*, Eſq;
Elizabeth, the Wife of *Adam Allewode.*
John Wood. Michael Sinebrigg. Thomas Golding, Eſquires.
John Bennet or *Kingeſton.*
Felys, Wife of *Stephen Zingell*, Eſq; ———Daughter of Sir ——— *Devarſton.*]

J. S.

This Hoſpital [being in the Year 1220, made to diſpend 344*l.* by the Year] was by the Viſitors, in the Year 1538, valued at 266*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* and was ſurrendred to *Henry* VIII. in the thirtieth of his Reign.

The third Foundation of St *Thomas* Hoſpital by the Citizens of *London.*

In the Year 1552, the Citizens of *London* having purchaſed the void ſuppreſſed Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, in the Month of *July* began the Reparations thereof, for poor, impotent, lame, and diſeaſed People; ſo that in the Month of *November* next following, the ſick and poor People were taken in.

Tenor of King *Edward's* Grant.] K. *Edw.* Warrant Book, *int.* Mſs. *in Dom. Petren. Lond. repoſit.* J. S.

The King's Grant was to the Maior and Commonalty of the City of *London*, and their Succeſſors, of all his Houſe and Scite of the late Hoſpital of *Thomas Becket* in *Southwark*, commonly called S. *Thomas's Hoſpital* in *Surrey*, with divers other Lands, *&c.* Ornaments, Lead and Goods belonging to the ſaid Houſe, to the yearly value of 154*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* To be holden all by Fealty only, in *Socage*, as of his Manour of *Eaſt Greenwich.* And to take the Profits from the Anunciation of our Lady laſt; with a new erection of the ſaid Hoſpital, and the Appropriation thereof: To the ſaid Maior and Commonalty, and their Succeſſors. And that all the Profits of the ſaid Lands ſhall go to the feeding of the Poor yearly; except ſuch as ſhall go to the finding of two Miniſters, two Siſters, one Porter, the Overſeer of the ſaid Hoſpital. And that the King ſhall appoint Commiſſioners from time to time to Viſit the ſaid Hoſpital; and to ſee the Revenues of the ſame Lands to be ſpent and employed: And that the Officers thereof ſhall pay no Firſt Fruits, or Tenths. This Charter was made in the Month of *July.*]

Gift of *Edw.* the Sixth to the Hoſpital of S. *Thomas* in *Southwark*; and that of *Bridewel.*

And in the Year 1553. on the 10th of *April*, King *Edward* the Sixth, in the ſeventh of his Reign, gave to the Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, to be a Workhouſe for the poor and idle Perſons of the City, his Houſe of *Bridewel*, and ſeven hundred Marks, Lands of the *Savoy* Rents. (Which Hoſpital he had uppreſſed,) With all the Beds, Bedding, and other Furniture belonging to the ſame, towards the maintenance of the ſaid Workhouſe of *Bridewel*, and of this Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark.* This Gift the King confirmed by his Charter. dated the 26th of *June* next following, and willed it to be called, *The Kings Hoſpital in Southwark.*

The Church of this Hoſpital, which of old time ſerved for the Tenements near adjoining and pertaining to the ſaid Hoſpital, remaineth as a Pariſh Church.

Repaired. R.

The Steeple of this Church of St. *Thomas*, greatly decayed, was Repaired, new Leaded; from the Ground to the top new Coated with a beautiful Rough-caſt; and inriched with a very fair Turret, in the Year of our Lord God, 1633.

At the ſame time the Pariſhioners beſtowed upon the entrance into the Church, a new Brick Wall, with a Door in the middle of it, fit for ſo worthy a Paſſage.

About four or five Years ſince, ſome Coſt was beſtowed upon the Eaſt Window; and in the Year of our Lord 1618, (at the lower end of the Church) a very handſome Gallery builded.

A Table with this Inſcription. 1632.

The Yearly Gift of Four Pounds, given by Maſter *Henry Smith*, Eſq; to this Pariſh of St. *Thomas*, hath been diſpended on the Poor this Year paſt, in manner and form following. In witneſs whereof, we the Miniſter, Churchwardens, and Overſeers, have ſubſcribed our Names.

Widow *Stringfeyld*, aged 95 Years, a Coat, with Letters, coſt 18*s.* 1*d.*

Dorothy Burket, aged 82 Years, a Coat with Letters, coſt 18*s.* 4*d.*

Thomas Wingfield, aged 61 Years, a Coat, with Letters, coſt 17*s.* 10*d.*

Nicholas Leeke, aged 70 Years, a Coat, with Letters, coſt 7*s.* 10*d.*

Ellen Gray, Innocent, aged 34 Years, a Coat, with Letters, coſt 18*s.*

The Sum 4*l.*

Benjamin Spencer, Miniſter.
William Phiſe, } Churchwardens.
Nicolas Eliot, }
John Berry, } Sidemen.
Gamaliel Voice. }

This Church is now lately new built.]

The Pariſh Church of St. OLAVES.

St. *Olaves* Street and Pariſh Church.

But now to come to St. *Olaves* Street: On the Bank of the River *Thames* is the Pariſh Church of St. *Olave*, a fair and metely large Church, but a far larger Pariſh, eſpecially of Aliens or Strangers, and poor People. It was repaired and beautified at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners, in the Year of our Lord 1617.

Repaired. R.

Edward Candiſh, }
Benjamin Fry, } Churchwardens.
William Hundman, }
Richard Clark, }

This Church was again repaired, *Anno* 1697. And a Gallery made for the Boys belonging to the Free School founded in this Pariſh. In this Church is an Organ.]

In this Church there lieth intombed,

Monuments.

Sir *John Burcettur*, Knight. 1466.

A ſmall Monument in the North Wall of the Chancel. A. M.

Here th'earthly part
of William Benſon *lies,*
Whom Robert Benſon
had by Mary Lyle,
Hee Heavenly mounted is
above the Skies,
With Wings of Faith,
diſſolv'd but for a while:
The Linen which he ſold
Was ne'er ſo white,
As is the Robe
wherein the Soul is dight:
Yet Thomas *mourns in black,*
his onely Son,
And Richard *(of whole Blood)*
his eldeſt Brother:
But Londons *Reverend Biſhop*
this hath done,
Which was by Ravis
born of the ſame Mother:
And William Lyle,
firſt Couſin to them all,
(Long live his Verſe)
penn'd this Memorial.
He departed in the 56 *Year of his Age,* An. Dom. 1603.
Februar.

* *Ravis* Bp. of *London.*

A graven Plate in the end of the Choir.

Februar. 1579.

To you that live poſſeſt,
great Troubles do beſal,
Where we that ſleep by Death,
do feel no harm at all:
An honeſt Life doth bring
a joyful Death at laſt.
And Life again begins,
when Death is over-paſt.
Death is the Path to Life,
and Way to endleſs Wealth,
The Door whereby we paſs
to everlaſting Health.
Theſe threeſcore Years and ſix
have paſſed here my Life,
Thirty ſeven Years thereof,
Thou Helen *wert by Wiſe.*
A Citizen alſo,
and of the Cutlers free,
And Warden of the ſame,
ſo worthy thought to be.
My loving Wife farewel,
God guide thee with his Grace,
Prepare thy ſelf to come,
and I will give thee place.
Acquaintance all Farewel,
and be aſſur'd of this,
You ſhall be brought to Duſt,
as Thomas Malledge *is.*

A plated Stone by the Communion Table.

Hic jacet corpus Joannis Thomas, *nuper Civis & Groceri Civitatis London. Qui obiit die Mercurii, viz.* 23 *Auguſti, Anno Domini* 1564. *Hic tres Uxores habuit, viz.* Chriſtianam, Matildam, *&* Joannam. *Ex* Chriſtiana *ſuſcepit hos liberos, Rogerum, Joannem, ſeu Willielmum, Joannem inter Richardum, Lambertum, Henricum, Beatricem, & Petrum.* Ex Matilda, *Aliciam, Agnetem, & Suſannam.* Ex Joanna, *Thomam, Martham, Margaretam, Annam, Richardum & Saram.*

Another like Stone by it.

Hic jacet corpus Richardi Philip, *Civis & Groceri London. Qui obiit* 10. *die Menſis Aprilis, Anno Domini* 1412. *&* Iſabella *Uxor ejus: Quæ obiit, &c. Quorum, &c.*

The like Stone on the other ſide of the Table.

Here reſteth, in the Mercy of God, the Body of *John Eſton,* Eſq; late Juſtice of the Peace, and of *Southwark* Steward; leaving behind him *Margaret* his Wife. Which *John* died the eighth Day of *May, Anno Domini* 1565.

How rich be they certain,
That Heavenly Kingdom gain?
No Tongue can well expreſs
Their Joys that be endleſs.

An ancient Marble Tomb in the Chancel.

Hic jacent Robertus Faireford, *quondam Serviens excellentiſſimi Principis* Henrici *Regis Angliæ Quarti, ac nuper Coronator Curiæ Mareſcalciæ Hoſpitii Metuendiſſimorum Principis* Henrici *Regis Angliæ Quinti, &* Henrici *Sexti. Qui obiit* 21 *die Aaguſti, Anno Domini,* 1456, *&c. Et* Agnes *Uxor —— Quæ obiit ——*

Later Monuments, J. S.

Perſons of later times buried in this Church of Saint Olaves, *with Monumental Remembrances and Inſcriptions are theſe.*

In the Chancel.

Hic jacent exuviæ Johannis Ramſey, *Armigeri, cum dilecta Uxore* Lucia, *&* Johannis *Filii,* Annæque *Filiæ, &c.* Lucia *obiit* 1668. Johannes *maritus,* 1669.

George Rooks, Gent. Merchant of the Staple of *England;* and ſome time chief Searcher for Cuſtom Cauſes in the Port of *Sandwich.* 1646.

Elizabeth Weſt, late Wife of *George Weſt.* 1680.

Barbara Thomaſon.

Captain *Simon Nichols,* and *Joan* his Wife, lived 55 Years Man and Wife, 1688.

North Ile.

Captain *Thom——* 1661.

Robert Clark, Citizen and Apothecary. 1693.

Leonard Harper, Citizen and Merchant of *London.* 1670.

Jane Walter, Wife of *William Walter.* 1702.

South Ile.

John Freeman. 1689. And *Barbara* his Wife. 1688.

Mary Jackſon, late Wife of *Thomas Jackſon.* 1689.

Tho. Cotton, 1694.

In the Churchyard, Monuments for,

Edward Brent, Eſq; 1676.

Captain *Richard Briant,* 1676. And *Anne Briant* his firſt Wife. Likewiſe *Sarah Briant* his ſecond Wiſe, 1659. And *Eleanor* his fourth Wife, 1668. And *Anthony Briant,* late of *Peckham* in the County of *Surry,* Eſq; 1683. And *John Briant,* 1702. And *Richard Briant,* 1703. Sons of Capt. *Richard Briant.*

Edward, George, and *Elizabeth,* Children of *Edward Davis* and *Hannah* his Wife. 1674.

Mary Yeames, Daughter of *James Yeames* of *Ratcliff.* 1698.]

BENEFACTORS.

Charities. J. S.]

The Charitable Gifts belonging to this Pariſh, with the Donors Names, and Years when given, appear by a Table of Benefactors above the Organ Loft, *viz.*

Years.	*Donors.*	*Gifts per ann.*		
1501.	*Richard Douſet* gave	4	0	0
1600.	Lady *Osbourn* and *Clark,*	4	0	0
1610.	*Walſel Webling,*	4	0	0
1626.	*Henry Smith,* Eſq;	30	0	0

His Inſtructions.

There is a Copy of Inſtructions of this *Henry Smith*'s, hanging up in a Table at the Weſt End of the Church, for the Churchwardens and Overſeers, their juſt Diſpoſal of his ſaid Charity of 30 *l. per Ann.* iſſuing out of certain Manours, *viz.* That it was to be for the Relief of aged, poor, and infirm Perſons: Married Perſons having more Children born in lawful Wedlock than their Labours can maintain: Poor Orphans, and ſuch poor People as keep themſelves and their Families to Labour, and put fotth their Children Apprentices at 15 Years of Age. Theſe and other Inſtructions and Directions for diſtributing this foreſaid Charity, were ſigned by *Henry Smith,* 1626. the 26th Day of *January.*

Another Table there is hanging up, being an Account of the yearly Gift of that 30 *l.* given by the ſaid *Henry Smith,* deceaſed: Laid out in buying Coats, Shifts, Shoes and Stockings, by *Edmund White* Renter Warden of the ſaid Pariſh of S. *Olaves;* and which were by him given and diſtributed to and among the poor People of the ſame Pariſh, according to the Will of the Donor, on St. *Thomas* Day, *An.* 1703. *viz.*

Imprimis, For 30 Coats with Badges,	9	13	0
Item, For 125 Shifts,	12	12	2
Item, For 18 pair of Stockings,	0	13	6
Item, For 53 pair of Shoes,	7	1	4
Total	30	0	0

1626.	*Robert Brookbank,*	2	0	0
1629.	*Tho. Burt,*	8	0	0
1631.	*Tho Dickinſon,* every two Years	5	13	4
1633.	Sir *John Fenner,*	11	0	0
1634.	*William Humfrey,*	5	0	0
1636.	*Michael Dowel,*	2	0	0
1638.	*Mary Paradine,*	6	0	0
	The Bridge Houſe payeth	2	13	4
1640	*John Sampſon,*	1	0	0

1642. *Ed-*

Years.	*Donors.*	*Gifts per an.*		
1642.	*Edmund Turvel,*	5	0	0
1643.	*Francis Tirrel,* five Chaldron of Sea Coal.			
1651.	*John Read,* during 39 Years,	4	0	0
1656.	*Jer. Blackman,* Eſq;	10	0	0
1656.	*Andrew Carter,* Eſq;	50	0	0
1656.	*Roger Harie Yong,*	4	0	0
1661.	*William Hoskins,*	2	0	0
1663.	*George Muſſen,*	2	0	0
1668.	*Matthew Clark,*	1	10	0
1668.	*Edward Walcot* of *London* Bridge, Haberdaſher, the Moiety of 37*l.* 10*s.*	18	15	0
1669.	*John Seton,*	3	0	0
1670.	Captain *John Man,*	10	0	0
1677.	*Tho. Morgan*	1	10	0
1677.	*George Meggot* 50*l.* to put forth a poor Child of this Pariſh Apprentice, yearly,	3	0	0
1679.	*Jacob May,* 25*l.* to pay	1	10	0
	To be given to twelve poor Widows of this Pariſh, yearly.			
1679.	*William Fitzhugh,* 30*l.* to pay to ſixteen aged Poor of this Pariſh two Shill. a piece.	1	12	0
168$\frac{2}{3}$.	*Francis Wilkinſon,* to buy Bread for the Poor,	1	10	0
1686.	*Tho. Haines* gave 25*l.* to pay in *Eaſter* Week, among poor Widows of the Pariſh,	1	5	0
1694.	*Anthony Rawlins,* Eſq; gave 50*l.* to put out Apprentice yeerly a Child of a Dyer of this Pariſh, whoſe Parents ſhall be poor, and not receive Alms of the Pariſh,	3	0	0
1694.	*Dorothy Rawlins,* Widow of the aforeſaid *Anthony,* gave to the Governors of the Free School of this Pariſh, 150*l.* for the uſe of the ſaid Free School.			
1695.	*Elizabeth Bouſinne,* Widow, one of the Daughters of Sir *George Meggot,* gave, to put out Apprentice yearly, a Child of ſuch poor Widows of this Pariſh, who do not receive Penſion or Alms of the Pariſh,	3	0	0

The Names of thoſe who gave Monies for buying a Stock of Coals for the Poor of the Pariſh.

Years.	*Donors.*	*Sums.*
1602.	*Robert Rogers,*	30*l.*
1633.	Sir *John Fenner,*	50*l.*
1633.	*Robert Couledge,*	10*l.*
1640.	*Henry Woodfal,*	20*l.*
1650.	*Michael Harding,*	20*l.*
1653.	*Henry Toope,*	10*l.*
1659.	*Richard Briant,*	10*l.*

Parſonage Houſe.

There is a very good Parſonage Houſe ſituate in the Churchyard; on which much Coſt hath lately been beſtowed (to improve and adorn it) by the late Rector, the Reverend Dr. *Hazelwood.*

Free School.

There is alſo a Free School belonging to this Pariſh, founded in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days, and She reckoned the Foundreſs: 'Tis amply endowed, ſituate in a Lane over againſt the Church. It hath divers Governors, choſen out of the Inhabitants of the Pariſh. Several Maſters are appointed over the poor Children of the Pariſh which are here to be taught, without any Number aſſigned. A chief Maſter, who lately was the Rev. Mr. *Joſeph Dunſtar,* his Salary is 60*l. per Ann.* An Uſher, who is allowed 30*l. per Ann.* A Writing Maſter, who is allowed 50*l. per Ann.* This Writing Maſter hath an Uſher aſſiſtant to him, whom he pays himſelf. And, laſtly, a Reading Maſter; to teach *Engliſh*: His Salary is 20*l. per Ann.* The School conſiſts of three large School Rooms; and contains a great number of Youth, according to the Populouſneſs and Largeneſs of the Pariſh.]

Over againſt this Pariſh Church, on the South ſide the Street, was ſometime one great Houſe, builded of Stone, with arched Gates, which pertained to the Prior of *Lewis* in *Suſſex,* and was his Lodging when he came to *London*: It is now a common Hoſtery for Travellers, and hath to Sign, the *Walnut Tree.*

Prior of *Lewis* his Houſe.

Then Eaſt from the ſaid Pariſh Church of St. *Olave,* is a Key. In the Year 1330, by the Licenſe of *Simon Swanlond,* Maior of *London,* it was builded by *Iſabel,* Widow to *Hamond Goodcheape.* And next thereunto was then a great Houſe of Stone and Timber, belonging to the Abbot of St. *Auguſtin,* without the Walls of *Canterbury,* which was an ancient piece of Work, and ſeemeth to be one of the firſt builded Houſes on that ſide the River, over againſt the City: It was called the Abbots Inn of St. *Auguſtine* in *Southwark*; and was ſometime holden of the Earls of *Warren* and *Surrey,* as appeareth by a Deed made 1281, which I have read, and may be Engliſhed thus:

Abbot of *Auguſtine*'s Inn.

W. Thorne.

To all to whom this preſent Writing ſhall come, John, *Earl* Warren, *ſendeth greeting. Know ye, that we have altogether remiſed and quite claimed for us and our Heirs for ever, to* Nicholas, *Abbot of St.* Auguſtines *of* Canterbury, *and the Covent of the ſame, and their Succeſſors, Suit to our Court of* Southwark, *which they owe unto us, for all that Meſſuage and Houſes builded thereon, and all their Appurtenances, which they have of our Fee in* Southwark, *ſituate upon the* Thames, *between the* Bridgehouſe *and Church of St.* Olave. *And the ſaid Meſſuage with the buildings thereon builded, and all their Appurtenances, to them and their Succeſſors, we have granted in perpetual Alms to hold of us, and our Heirs for the ſame: ſaving the Service due to any other Perſons, if any ſuch be, then to us. And for this Remit and Grant, the ſaid Abbot and Covent have given unto us five Shillings of Rent yearly in* Southwark, *and have received us and our Heirs in all Benefices, which ſhall be in their Church for ever.*

This Suit of Court one *William Graſpeis* was bound to do to the ſaid Earl, for the ſaid Meſſuage: and heretofore to acquit in all things, the Church of St. *Auguſtine,* againſt the ſaid Earl.

This Houſe of late time belonged to Sir *Anthony Sentlegar,* then to *Warham Sentlegar,* &c. And now is called *Sentlegar Houſe,* but divided into ſundry Tenements.

Sentlegar Houſe.

Next is the *Bridgehouſe,* ſo called, as being a Storehouſe for Stone, Timber, or whatſoever pertaining to the building or repairing of *London* Bridge.

Bridgehouſe.

This Houſe ſeemeth to have taken beginning, with the firſt founding of the Bridge, either of Stone or Timber: It is a large Plot of Ground on the Bank of the River *Thames,* containing divers large Buildings for ſtowage of things neceſſary towards the reparation of the ſaid Bridge.

There are alſo divers Garners, for laying up of Wheat, and other Grainers for ſervice of the City, as need requireth. Moreover, there be certain Ovens builded, in number ten; of which ſix be very large, the other four being but half ſo big. Theſe were purpoſely made to bake out the Bread-Corn of the ſaid Grainers, to the beſt advantage, for relief of the poor Citizens when need ſhould require. Sir *J. Throſtone,* Knight, ſometime an Embroiderer; then Goldſmith, one of the Sheriffs, 1516, gave (by his Teſtament) towards the making of theſe Ovens, two hundred Pounds; which thing was performed by his Executors: Sir *John Munday.* Goldſmith, then being Maior.

Garners for Corn in the *Bridgehouſe.*
Ovens in the *Bridgehouſe.*

Concerning theſe Granaries and Ovens of the *Bridgehouſe,* there happened this Paſſage in the Year 1594, which was a Year of great Scarcity and Dearneſs of Bread-Corn. And Wheat and Rye were brought in from Foreign Parts, for the Supply of

In a Dearth *Anno* 1594. Corn appointed to be laid up in the *Bridgehouſe* by the Companies.
J. S.

of the City and Nation. Sir *John Spencer* being Maior this Year, got it ordered, that the ſeveral Companies of the City ſhould preſently have made Proviſions and furniſhed themſelves with Wheat and Rye, according to their ſeveral Proportions allotted to them. Wherein they were not ſo forward as they ought to have been. And yet ſtill in *December* they were unprovided of the greateſt Part thereof. Wherefore he enjoined them the 13th of *December*, to furniſh their Wants with what was brought in from Foreign Parts; and to have the ſame laid up in the *Bridgehouſe*, in the ſeveral Garners, before the 8th of *January* next.

Hawkins requires the *Bridgehouſe* and Ovens for the Queen's Navy. Denied by the Maior.

But Sir *John Hawkins*, being Treaſurer of the Queen's Navy, ſent ſome of his Men, deſiring, or rather commanding room in the *Bridgehouſe*, to lay in Wheat; and alſo the Ovens for baking. The Maior anſwered, that they could with no convenience ſpare the ſame: Alledging truly, that if the ſame ſhould be yielded unto them, the Companies would thereby take occaſion to neglect their Proviſions, and would alledge that they could not do the ſame, for that the Maior had lent away their Garners. And thereby the City, which in time of Dearth was furniſhed only from Foreign Parts, ſhould be unprovided, and the Fault wholly laid upon him. And then either that which ſhould be brought for the Proviſion of the City, of force muſt be tolerated to be brought up by the Badgers, and carried from *London*, as it had been; or elſe the Merchants diſcouraged from bringing in any more: As the ſaid Maior told Sir *John Hawkins*'s Men; and afterwards ſhewed the ſame to the Lord Treaſurer.

The Ovens uſed to bake Bread for the Poor.

And for the Ovens, he told them, that the ſame were uſed in baking Bread for the Poor, that they might have the more for their Money. And therefore they could not be ſpared.

The Maior's appeal to the L. Treaſurer againſt *Hawkins*'s Men.

The Maior added, that, as he was informed, Her Maieſty had Garners about *Tower-Hill*, and *Whitehall*, or *Weſtminſter*. And alſo, That if they would not ſerve, Her Majeſty had in her hands *Wincheſter* Houſe, wherein great Quantities might be laid. But they anſwered the Maior, That he ſhould hear more to his further Diſlike. The Maior told them, That if they did procure any Letters for the ſame, he doubted not but to anſwer them to the Lord Treaſurers good Acceptance. Soon after the Maior received Letters from ſome of the Council. Whereat the Maior diſpatched his Letter with the whole Matter to the Lord Treaſurer; praying his good Favour, That the ſame Garners being the Cities, they might be employed for the uſe of the ſame; that there be no Want nor Outcry of the Poor for Bread. Or elſe, That if there did fall out a greater Want and Dearth of Grain than yet there was, and that the City were unprovided, his Lordſhip would be pleaſed to have him excuſed. And humbly ſubmitted himſelf to his Honour's good pleaſure. Thus did the good Magiſtrates of the City take care to maintain their Liberties againſt any other Encroachments, and expreſt their ſolicitude for their Poor.]

A Brewhouſe builded in the *Bridgehouſe*.

There was of late, for the enlarging of the ſaid *Bridgehouſe*, taken in an old Brewhouſe, called *Goldings*, which was given to the City by *George Monox*, ſometime Maior, and in place thereof is now a fair Brewhouſe builded, for ſervice of the City with Beer.

The Bridgemaſter.
J. S.

Over this Bridgehouſe there is a Bridgemaſter appointed, and he ſome Freeman, choſen by the City, whoſe Office is to look after the Reparation of the Bridge: He hath a liberal Salary allowed him. The Place hath ſometimes been a good Relief for ſome honeſt Citizens fallen to decay. The Keeper of the *Bridgehouſe* had in ancient Times an Intereſt in certain Mills upon the River *Lee* near *Stratford*; and the Maſter of S. *Thomas* of *Acres* had a Title to other Mills there. For, as it appears by an old Inquiſition taken in the Time of King *Edward* I. there was a *Calcetum*, *i. e.* a Chalk Cawſey on the North near *Stratford*, which was made by Queen *Maud*, through which were three Trenches made for three Courſes of Water to run, for the uſe of ſeveral Mills, partly belonging to the Maſter of St. *Thomas*, and partly to the Bridgemaſter: Over which were three Wooden Bridges made, by the ſaid Maſters.

Chalk Cawſey near *Stratford*.

The Bridges of *Stratford* to be repaired by the Bridgemaſter.

This is manifeſt by an Extract out of an ancient Inquiſition, which was in theſe words; “ *J.* was preſented by Inquiſition taken at *Stratford* at *Bow*, before *Roger Brabanzon*, and others, in *Anno* XXXII°. *Reg. Edw. filii Reg. Henrici*; as followeth:

Dicunt etiam quod tria Molendina facta ſunt ſuper Calcetum verſus Boream, viz. unum Molendinum Fullonium per quendam Magiſtrum Domus Sti. Thomas de Acre. *Quod Molendinum, & etiam Scitus alterius Molendini Magiſter illius Domus nunc tenet. Et alia duo Molendina per Cuſtodem Pontis* London. *Scil. unum Molendinum aquaticum, quod vocatur* Sayenes Milne; *& aliud molendinum Fullonicum, quod vocatur* Spilemans Milne. *Quæ duo molendina Cuſtos Pontis*, London *nunc tenet. De quibus molendinis deſcendunt tres curſus aquæ in tribus trenchetis factis ex tranſverſo Calceti predicti per dictos Magiſtrum & Cuſtodem, per magnum tempus poſtquam Calcetum illud factum fuit. Ultra quos Trenchetos, facti ſunt tres pontes de ligno in Calceto illo per prefatos Magiſtrum & Cuſtodem: qui magna indigent ſuſtentatione.*

The Purport of which words is, “ That there were three Mills made upon this Chalk Cauſeway Northward; one a Fullers Mill, and the Scite of another Mill belonging to the Maſter of S. *Thomas* of *Acre*: and two other Mills, called *Sayens Milne* and *Spilemans Milne*, the one a Water Mill, the other a Fullers Mill; both held by the Keeper of *London* Bridge. From which Mills came three Courſes of Water in three Trenches made croſs the Chalk Cauſeway by the ſaid Maſter and Keeper. Beyond which Trenches were made three Wooden Bridges in that ſaid Cauſeway, by the ſaid Maſter and Keeper: which greatly wanted Repair.

Which the City denied they were to do.

The Maior and Commonalty of *London*, as Keepers of *London* Bridge, and the ſaid Maſter of S. *Thomas* of *Acre*, were called by Proceſs, and appeared in *Anno* 7 *Reg. Edward* II. and the King's Attorney charged them to repair the Bridges according to the ſaid Preſentment. And they traverſed it; ſaying, That they were not bound to make, repair, or maintain the foreſaid Chalk Cauſeway, or any Bridges between *Stratford* at *Bow*, and *Hamme Stratford*, nor had accuſtomed to do it. But the firſt Preſentment was confirmed againſt the ſaid Traverſe in the ninth Year of King *Edward* II.]

A new Seal for the *Bridgehouſe*.
R.

At a Common Council, *July* 14. *Ann.* 33. *H.* VIII. it was ordered, that the Seal of the *Bridgehouſe* ſhould be changed; becauſe the Image of *Thomas Becket*, ſometime Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was graven therein: And a new Seal to be made, deviſed by Mr. *Hall*, to whom the old Seal was delivered.

Note, This was occaſioned by a Proclamation, which commanded the Names of the *Pope* and *Thomas of Becket* to be put out of all Books and Monuments. Which is the reaſon you ſhall ſee them ſo blotted out in all old Chronicles, Legends, Primers and Service Books printed before theſe Times.

Abbot of *Battail* his Inn.

Next, was the Abbot of *Battails* Inn, betwixt the *Bridgehouſe* and *Battail Bridge*, likewiſe on the Bank of the River of *Thames*; the Walks and Gardens thereunto appertaining, on the other ſide of the Way, before the Gate of the ſaid Houſe, was called

led the *Maze*: There is now an Inn called the *Flower de Luce*, for that the Sign is *Three Flower de Luces*. Much other Buildings of ſmall Tenements are thereon builded, repleniſhed with Strangers and other, for the moſt part, poor People.

Battail Bridge

Then is *Battail Bridge*, ſo called of *Battail Abbey*, for that it ſtandeth on the Ground, and over a Water-courſe (flowing out of *Thames*) pertaining to that Abbey, and was therefore both builded and repaired by the Abbots of that Houſe, as being hard adjoining to the Abbots Lodging.

The Ancient Abbey of St. SAVIOURS BERMONDSEY.

Bermondſey Street.

Founder of the Abbey of *Charity.*

Beyond this Bridge is *Bermondſey Street*, turning South, in the South end whereof was ſometime a Priory or Abbey of St. *Saviour*, called *Bermonds Eye* in *Southwark*, founded by *Alwin Childe*, a Citizen of *London*, in the Year 1081.

Peter, *Richard*, *Obſtert*, and *Umbalde*, Monks *de Charitate*, came to *Bermondſey*, the Year 1089. and *Peter* was made firſt Prior there, by appointment of the Prior of the Houſe called *Charitie* in *France*: By which means this Priory of *Bermondſey* (being a Cell to that in *France*) was accounted a Priory of *Aliens*.

And Endowments.

In the Year 1094 deceaſed *Alwin Child*, Founder of this Houſe: Then *William Rufus* gave to the Monks his Manour of *Bermondſey*, with the Appurtenances, and builded for them there a new great Church.

Robert Blewit, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, (King *Williams* Chancellor) gave them the Manour of *Charlton*, with the Appurtenances. Alſo *Geffrey Martel*, by the Grant of *Geffrey Magnaville*, gave them the Land of *Halingbury*, and the Tithe of *Alſerton*, &c.

More in the Year 1122, *Thomas* of *Arderne*, and *Thomas* his Son, gave to the Monks of *Bermonds Eye*, the Church of St. *George* in *Southwark*, &c.

Hide of *Southwark* to the Monks of *Bermondſey.*

In the Year 1165, King *Henry* the Second confirmed to them the Hide or Territory of *Southwark*, and *Laygham Wadden*, with the Land of *Coleman*, &c.

In the Year 1371, the Priories of *Aliens* (throughout *England*) being ſeized into the King's hands, *Richard Denton*, an Engliſhman, was made Prior of *Bermondſey*: To whom was committed the cuſtody of the ſaid Priory, by the Letters Patents of King *Edward* the Third, ſaving to the King the Advowſons of Churches.

In the Year 1380, the fourth of *Richard* the Second, this Priory was made a Denizon (or free Engliſh) for the Fine of two hundred Marks paid to the King's Hanaper in the Chancery. In the Year 1399, *John Attelborough*, Prior of *Bermondſey*, was made the firſt Abbot of that Houſe, by Pope *Boniface* the Ninth, at the Suit of King *Richard* the Second.

Abbot of *Bermondſey* held a Plea againſt the King and prevailed.

In the Year 1417. *Thomas Thetford*, Abbot of *Bermondſey*, held a Plea in Chancery againſt the King, for the Manours of *Preſton*, *Bermondſey*, and *Stone*, in the County of *Somerſet*; in the which Suit the Abbot prevailed, and recovered againſt the King.

In the Year 1539, this Abbey was valued to diſpend by the Year 474 *l.* 14 *s* 4 *d.* *ob.* and was ſurrendred to *Henry* the Eighth, the 31. of his Reign. The Abbey Church was then pulled down by Sir *Thomas Pope*, Kt. and in place thereof a goodly Houſe builded of Stone and Timber, ſince pertaining to the Earls of *Suſſex*.

Monuments.

There are buried in that Church, *Louſſtane Provoſt*, Shrive or Domeſman of *London*, 1115.

Sir *William Bowes*, Knight, and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife.

Sir *Thomas Pikeworth*, Kt.

J. S.

Dame *Anne Audley* This Lady [whoſe Name was not *Anne* but *Aime*] bequeathed her Body to be laid in this Monaſtery, by her Will dated in *Nov.* 1497. and would have a Prieſt to pray for the Souls of *John* late Lord *Audley* her Husband, and *James* late Lord *Audley* her Son, and *John Rogers*, late her Husband.]

George, Son to *John*, Lord *Audley*.

John Winkefield, Eſq;

Sir *Nicholas Blonket*, Kt.

Dame *Bridget*, Wife to *William Truſſel*.

Holgrave, Baron of the Exchequer, &c.

J. S.

Margaret de la Pole ſeems to be buried here; for by her Will (made 12 *Edward* IV. and proved 1473.) ſhe bequeathed her Body to be laid in the Monaſtery of St. *Saviours Bermondſey*, in the Chapel called *The Virgins Chapel*, on the left hand of the Altar, making Sir *John Heveningham*, Kt. her Executor.]

The Pariſh Church of St. MARY MAGDALEN *Bermondſey.*

St. Mary Magdalen.

Next unto this Abbey Church ſtandeth a proper Church of St. *Mary Magdalen*, builded by the Priors of *Bermondſey*, ſerving for reſort of the Inhabitants (Tenants to the Prior or Abbot near adjoining) there to have their Divine Service. This Church remaineth and ſerveth as afore, and is called a Pariſh Church.

Additions and Reparations.

R.

This Church was enlarged by the Addition of all that Ground that is now the South Ile, taken out of their ſpacious Churchyard. This Ile was begun to be built in the Year of our Lord God 1608.

Chriſtopher Robinſon, }
Thomas Freeman } Churchwardens.

The Work going on and continuing to the Year 1610. in which it was very worthily and compleatly finiſhed. The Charge of it amounting to 860 *l.*

In the Year 1619. on the top of the Steeple was a very fair Turret erected; the Charge of it 33 *l.* 16 *s.* In the ſame Year a new Clock was made, which coſt 7 *l.*

The Steeple was again repaired, and the Inſide of the Church trimmed and very commendably beautified, in the Year 1621. and at the ſole Coſt of the Pariſhioners.

A very fair Braſs Branch, in this Church was the Gift of *Ralph Alder* of this Pariſh. 1613.]

New built.

J. S.

This Church is new built, very fair and decent; furniſhed with a large pair of Organs. The Table ſtands Eaſt and Weſt, and not cloſe to the Eaſt Wall.

Theſe are the MONUMENTS *in this Church; there being no Remainders of old ones.*

Under the Communion Table.

Monuments.

Two flat Marble Stones: one for *William Williams*, who had to Wife *Suſanna*, Daughter of *Thomas Goble*: Deceaſed 1661. And *Suſanna* his Wife. 1664.

Another Stone there thus inſcribed:

Where once the famous Elton *did intruſt*
The preſervation of his ſacred Duſt,
Lies pious Whitaker: *Both juſtly twin'd,*
Both dead, one Grave, both living had one Mind;
And by their Diſſolution have ſupply'd
The hungry Grave, and Fame, and Heaven beſide;
This Stone protects their Bones, while Fame
Enrols their Deathleſs Names.

The ſaid *Whitaker* departed 1654. He and the ſaid *Elton* were ſometime Miniſters of this Church.

South Ile.

William Caſtel, Shipwright at *Redriff*, Juſtice of Peace, Major of the Militia of *Surrey.* A Man moſt excellent in his Art. 1681.

Margaret Caſtel, Wife of *William Caſtel*, Shipwright, 1635. And *Margaret*, Daughter of *William Caſtel.* 1640.

Alſo *William Caſtel*, Shipwright. 1649.

Edward Walduck, Citizen and Cooper of *London.* 1691.

Humfrey Seile. 1686.

Peter Theobalds of this Pariſh: who had to Wife *Mary*, Daughter of *John Terry*, Alderman of the City of *Canterbury.* 1650.

Suſanna Collins, Wife of *Philip Collins.* 1673.

Captain *Richard York*, with his nine Children.

John Cheeſeman, Gent. 1665. And *Margaret* his Granddaughter, 1663. And *Margaret* his Wife, Wife. 1681.

North Ile.

Elizabeth Hickman dying in Childbed. 1672.

Joſeph Hickman, 1686. And *Elizabeth* his Wife, 1688.

Peter Bouſinie, 1696. And *Andrew Bouſine* his Son, 1690. And *Benjamin Bouſine*: and *Anne* his 1696.

There is a Table of Gifts hanging up in this Church, in the croſs Ile, South, *viz.*

Charities.

Years.	*Donors.*	*Gifts.*
1563.	*Imprimis*, *Owen Clunn*, of *London*, Draper, by his laſt Will, dated *Aug.* 22. 1563. gave all his Houſe and Garden in *Five Foot Lane*, in this Pariſh, and the Iſſues and Profits thereof yearly; to be given to the Poor People of this Pariſh.	
1578.	*Hugh Fuller*, of *London*, Draper, by his laſt Will, dated *Octob.* 14. 1578. gave yearly 52 *s.* iſſuing out of his Lands and Tenements in this Pariſh, for 12 *d. per* Week in Bread,	2 12 0
1597.	*William Gardiner*, Eſq; by his laſt Will, bearing date the firſt of *Septemb.* 39 *Elizab.* gave 10 *l.* yearly; going out of the Lands and Tenements on the Cauſeway in this Pariſh, to be diſtributed amongſt the Poor in moſt need.	10 0 0
1606.	*Steven Skidmore*, Citizen and Vintner of *London*, gave 20 *s.* yearly for ever, to be diſtributed to the Poor of the Pariſh in Fuel, from the Year 1606.	1 0 0
1607.	*Raphe Prat*, Eſq; by his laſt Will, dated 19. *Sept.* 1607. gave four Mark *per Ann.* to be paid by equal Portions on S. *Andrew*'s Day, and the *Anunciation* of the Virgin *Mary*, to be diſtributed among the Poor of the Pariſh.	2 13 4
1609.	*Francis Tirrel* of *London*, Grocer, by his laſt Will, dated *Aug.* 30. 1609. gave ſix Chaldron of Coals, by the Company of *Grocers*, to be diſtributed among the Poor of the Pariſh at *Chriſtmas.*	
	Item, Two Houſes in *Marigold Alley*, firſt given by *Lucia Eaſton*, and now confirmed by *Tho. Miller* of this Pariſh.	
	Henry Leakes Gift by the Pariſhioners of S. *Olaves.*	
	Mr. *Archden*'s Gift of 40 *l.* for ever. The Profits whereof to be given by 12 *d. per* Week in Bread to the Poor.	

The Table goes no farther; but no queſtion there have been divers Charitable Gifts ſince.]

The *Loke* a Lazar-houſe in *Kent Street*

Then in *Kent Street* is a Lazar-houſe for Leprous People, called the *Loke* in *Southwark*; the Foundation whereof I find not. Now having touched divers principal Parts of this Borough, I am to ſpeak ſomewhat of Government, and ſo to end.

Liberties of *Southwark* farmed by the Citizens.

All contained in theſe two Paragraphs following are in the firſt Edition, but left out in after Editions.

This Borough, upon Petition made by the Citizens of *London*, to *Edward* I. in the firſt Year of his Reign, was, for divers Cauſes, by Parliament, granted to them for ever; yielding into the Exchequer the Fee Farm of Ten Pounds by the Year. Which Grant was confirmed by *Edward* III. who, in the third of his Reign, gave them Licenſe to take a Toll towards the Charge of paving the ſaid Borough with Stone. *Henry* IV. confirmed the Grant of his Predeceſſors. So did *Edward* IV. *&c.*

Liberties of *Southwark* purchaſed of King *Edw.* VI.

The Lordſhip and Manour of *Southwark* pertaining to *Bermondſey.*

The King's Manour pertaining to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury.*

All Waifs and Strays there, granted alſo.

The Fair in *Southwark* like *Bartholomew* Fair.

But in the Year 1550. King *Edward* VI. for the Sum of 647 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d.* paid into his Court of *Augmentations*, and Revenues of his Crown, granted to the Maior and Commonalty, all his Lands and Tenements in *Southwark*, except and reſerved the Capital Meſſuage, two Manſions, called *Southwark Place*, late the Duke of *Suffolk*'s, and all the Gardens and Lands to the ſame appertaining: the Park and the Meſſuage called, *The Antelope.* Moveover, he gave them the Lordſhip and Manour of *Southwark*, with all Members and Rights thereof, late pertaining to the Monaſtery of *Bermondſey.* And all Meſſuages Places, Buildings, Rents, Courts, Waifs, and Strays to the ſame appertainiug, in the County of *Surrey*, except as is before excepted. He alſo granted unto them his Manour and Borough of *Southwark*, with all the Members, Rights, and Appurtenances, late the Poſſeſſion of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and his See, in *Southwark.* Moreover, for the Sum of 500 Marks, he granted to the ſaid Maior and Commonalty, and their Succeſſors, in and through the Borough and Town of *Southwark*, and in all the Pariſhes of S. *Saviour*, S. *Olave*, and S. *George*, and the Pariſh of St. *Thomas* Hoſpital, now called the *Kings Hoſpital*, and elſewhere in the ſaid Town and Borough of *Southwark*, and *Kentiſh Street*, *Bermondſey Street*, in the Pariſh of *Newington*, All Waifs and Strays, *Treaſure-trove*, All Felons Goods, *&c.* within the Pariſhes and Precinct aforeſaid, *&c.* the Return of Writs, Proceſſes, and Warrants, *&c.* Together with a Fair in the whole Town, for three Days, to wit, the 7th, 8th, and 9th of *September*, yearly, with a Court of *Pye-Powder*; a View of Frankpledge, with Attachments, Arreſts, *&c.* Alſo, To arreſt all Felons, and other Malefactors within their Precinct, and to ſend them to Ward, and to *Newgate.* Provided, That nothing in that Grant ſhould be prejudicial to the Steward and Marſhal of the King's Houſe. The ſame Premiſes to be holden as of the Manour of *Eaſt Greenwich* in the County of *Kent*, by Fealty in Free-Socage. Dated at *Weſtminſter* the 23 Day of *April*, in the fourth of his Reign. All which was alſo confirmed by Parliament, *&c.* And the ſame Year, in the *Whitſun-Week*, in a Court of Aldermen kept at the *Guildhal* of *London*, Sir *John Aylophe*, Kt. was ſworn the firſt Alderman of the *Bridge Ward without*, and made up the number of twenty ſix Aldermen of *London*; as hath been ſet down more at large before.

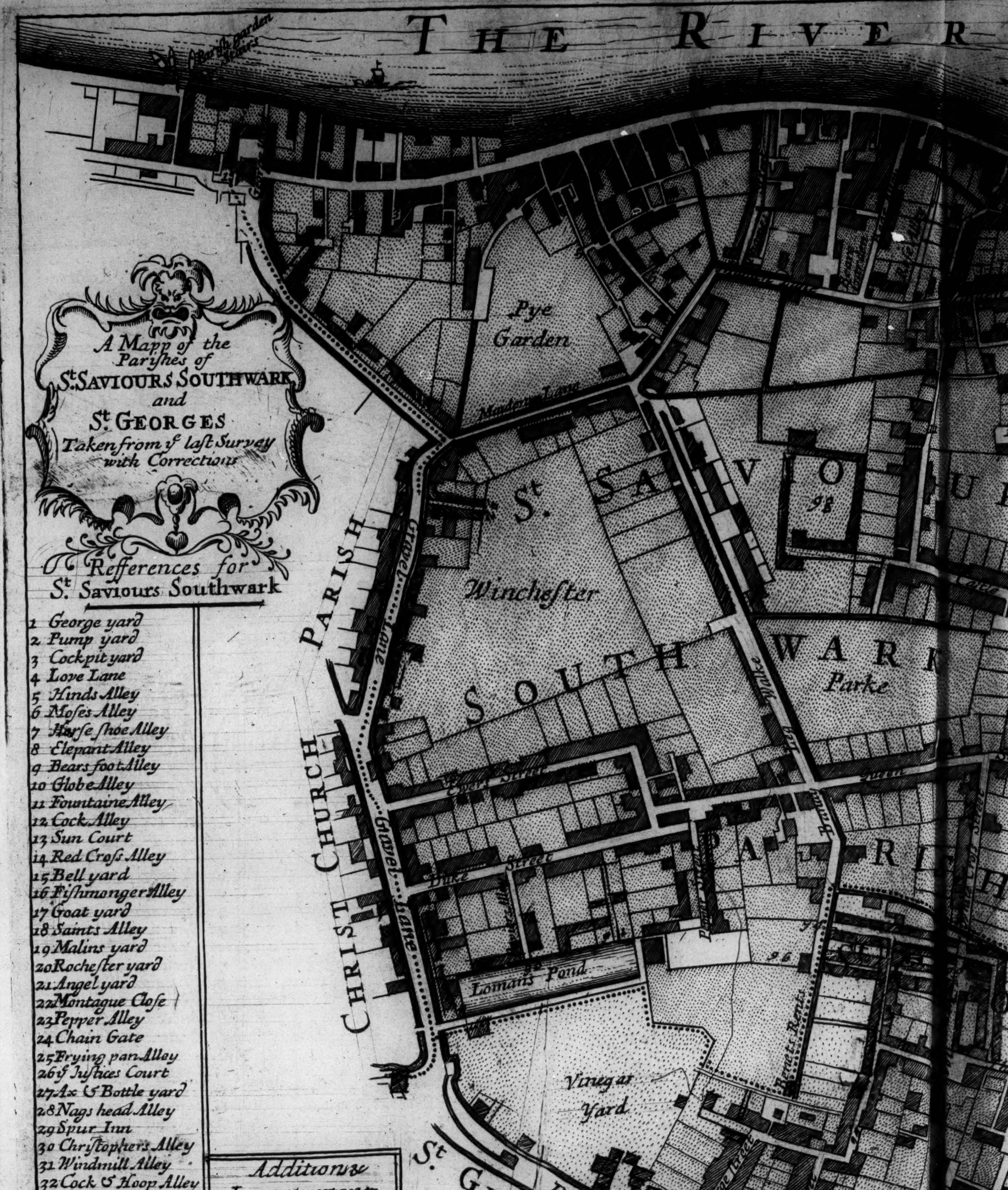
Subſidy.

And Muſter of Men in *Southwark.*

This Borough at a Subſidy to the King, yieldeth about a thouſand Marks, or eight hundred Pounds, which is more than any one City in *England* payeth, except the City of *London.* And alſo the Muſter of Men in this Borough doth likewiſe, in number, ſurpaſs all other Cities, except *London.* And thus much for the Borough of *Southwark*, one of the twenty ſix Wards of *London*, which hath an Alderman, Deputies three, and a Bailiff: Common Council none: Conſtables ſixteen: Scavengers ſix: Wardmote Inqueſt twenty. And is taxed to the Fifteen, at ſeventeen Pounds ſeventeen Shillings and eight Pence.

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *George Mertins*, Kt.

And



A Mapp of the
Pariſhes of
S.t SAVIOURS SOUTHWARK
and
S.t GEORGES
Taken from yᵉ laſt Survey
with Corrections

Refferences for
S.t Saviours Southwark

1 George yard
2 Pump yard
3 Cockpit yard
4 Love Lane
5 Hinds Alley
6 Moſes Alley
7 Horſe ſhoe Alley
8 Elepant Alley
9 Bears foot Alley
10 Globe Alley
11 Fountaine Alley
12 Cock Alley
13 Sun Court
14 Red Croſs Alley
15 Bell yard
16 Fiſhmonger Alley
17 Goat yard
18 Saints Alley
19 Malins yard
20 Rocheſter yard
21 Angel yard
22 Montague Cloſe
23 Pepper Alley
24 Chain Gate
25 Frying pan Alley
26 yᵉ Juſtices Court
27 Ax & Bottle yard
28 Nags head Alley
29 Spur Inn
30 Chryſtophers Alley
31 Windmill Alley
32 Cock & Hoop Alley
33 Queens head Inn
34 Talbot Inn
35 Georg Inn
36 Crown Court
37 White hart Inn
38 Kings head Inn
39 Black Swan Inn
40 Ship Inn
41 Bores head Inn
42 Dark Entry
43 Heſters yard
44 Chequer Alley

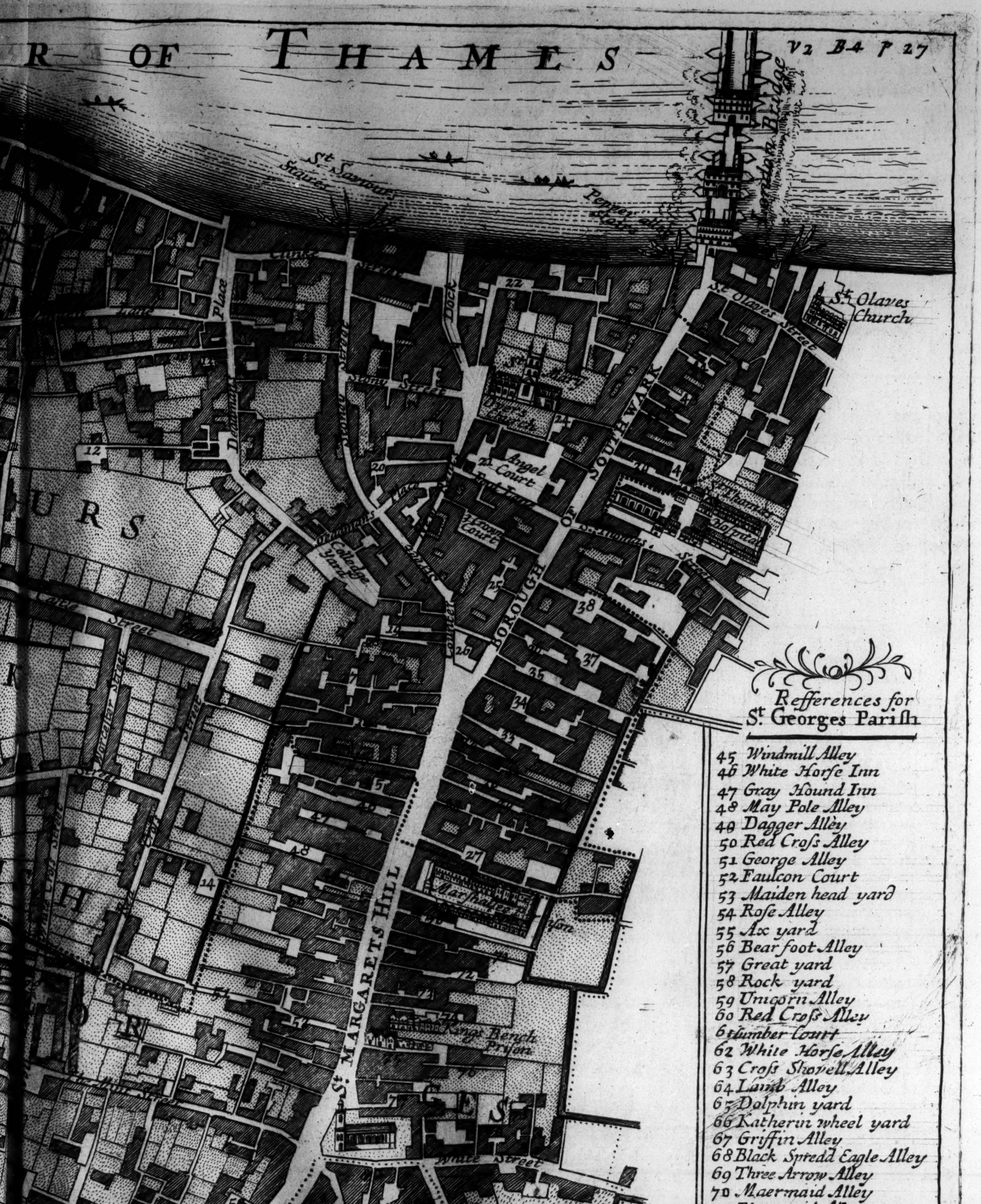
In this Mapp there are ſeverall ſmall Courts omitted which are takennotice of in the deſcription.

Additions &
Improvements

89 Birch Gardens
90 Princes ſtr.
91 Pariers Alley
92 Zier Street
93 Cockpitt Yard
94 Peters ſtreet
95 Lumbard ſtreet
96 Farthing Alley
97 Queen ſtreet
98 Ruſhs Vinegar yd
99 Mint Square
100 King Street

THE RIVER
Bear garden Stairs
Pye Garden
Maiden Lane
S.t SAVIOURS
Winchester
SOUTHWARK
Parke
PARISH
CHRIST CHURCH PARISH
Gravel Lane
Duke Street
Lomans Pond
Vinegar Yard
S.t GEORGES FIELDS
Dirty Lane
PARISH
98
96
89
W
E
S

V2 B4 p 27


R OF THAMES
St Saviours Stairs
Pepper alley Stairs
London Bridge
St Olaves Church
St Olaves Street
Dock
Angel Court
BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK
St Saviours Street
St MARGARETS HILL
Kings Bench Pryson
White Street
Kent Street
BLACKMANS STREET
URS
A Scale of Feete
100
200
300
400
500

Refferences for St Georges Pariſh

45	Windmill Alley
46	White Horſe Inn
47	Gray Hound Inn
48	May Pole Alley
49	Dagger Alley
50	Red Croſs Alley
51	George Alley
52	Faulcon Court
53	Maiden head yard
54	Roſe Alley
55	Ax yard
56	Bear foot Alley
57	Great yard
58	Rock yard
59	Unigorn Alley
60	Red Croſs Alley
61	Humber Court
62	White Horſe Alley
63	Croſs Shovell Alley
64	Lamb Alley
65	Dolphin yard
66	Katherin wheel yard
67	Griffin Alley
68	Black Spredd Eagle Alley
69	Three Arrow Alley
70	Maermaid Alley
71	Blew maid Alley
72	Halfe Moon Inn
73	Golden Lyon Court
74	Kings Bench Alley
75	Angel Alley
76	Golden Lyon Court
77	Shaws Court
78	Three Tun Alley
79	Baldwins Court
80	Fryingpan Alley
81	Croſs Keys Alley
82	Griffen Inn
83	White Horſe Alley
84	Red Bull Alley
85	Royall Oak Court
86	Harris yard
87	Red Lyon yard
88	White Bear Alley

The preſent State of this Ward.

And now for the preſent State of this Ward of the Borough of *Southwark*.

R. B.

No Part of *London*, or the Suburbs (quantity of Ground conſidered) is more populous than the Borough of *Southwark* and Parts adjacent. And from an actual Survey thereof ſhall now an Account be given, of the various Streets, Lanes, Alleys, Courts and Places as now ſtand built and Inhabited. And in this ſhall be included all thoſe Places which lie between *London Bridge* Weſtward, and the Pariſh of *Lambeth*: And from *London Bridge* Eaſtward unto *Rotherhithe*, which (tho' out of the Ward) ſhall be included. And from *London Bridge* Southwards, unto *Newington* Pariſh, taking in all the *Streets*, *Lanes*, *Alleys* and *Courts* on both ſides, Weſtwards and Eaſtwards, ſo far as the Buildings extend, which is in the leaſt three Miles in length, and above one in breadth. Within which extent are theſe Places following.

Firſt, Southwards from *London Bridge*.

The *BOROUGH* of *SOUTHWARK*, or *Long Southwark*, reaching to St. *Margarets Hill*.

St. *MARGARETS HILL* extending to St. *George's* Church.

BLACKMAN STREET from St. *George's* Church to *Newington*.

Weſtward from *London Bridge*.

STONY STREET, running from the *Thames*, unto *Deadmans place*.

COUNTER STREET, reaching Southwards from *Deadmans place* to St. *Margaret's Hill*.

FOULE LANE, lying between the Borough and St. *Saviours Dock*.

DEADMANS PLACE extending from the Eaſt end of *Bank end* to *Counter Lane*.

All theſe following new Streets made out of *Wincheſter Park*, ſeated betwixt the River of *Thames* on the North, St. *Georges Fields* on the South, and *Gravel Lane* on the Weſt, *viz*. *RED CROSS STREET, WHITE CROSS STREET, WORCESTER STREET, CASTLE STREET, MAIDEN LANE, EWERS STREET, QUEEN STREET, DUKE STREET, GEORGE STREET, BLUEGATE STREET, PEPPER STREET, BENNETS RENTS, BANDYLEG WALK, DIRTY LANE*, &c.

GRAVEL LANE reacheth from the *Thames* to St. *Georges Fields*.

The *UPPER GROUND*, between which and the *Thames* are divers *Timber Yards* and *Wharfs*.

Between *Gravel Lane* on the Eaſt, *Angel Street* on the Weſt, the *Thames* on the North, and St. *Georges Fields* on the South, are theſe new built Streets and Paſſages, *viz*. *BENNETS STREET GREEN WALK*, and *ANGEL STREET*.

Eaſtwards from *London Bridge* are,

St. *OLAVES* or *TOOLIES STREET*, extending to *Horſleydown*, betwixt which and the River *Thames* are theſe Places, *viz*. *MILL LANE, MORGAN LANE, GREEN BANK, STONY LANE, VINE YARD*, and *WEAVERS LANE*.

On the South ſide of St. *Olaves Street* are, The *MAZE* or *MAZE POND, PARIS STREET*.

From the middle of St. *Olave Street* Southerly, from St. *Georges* Church Eaſterly, are two fair Streets, which both meet together at St. *Mary Magdalens Bermondſey*, viz. *BARNABY STREET* South from St. *Olaves Street*, and *LONG LANE* Eaſt from St. *Georges* Church.

And Southerly from St. *Georges* Church is *KENT STREET*.

From the Eaſt end of St. *Olaves Street* runneth South Eaſt *Horſley down* unto *FAIR STREET*; which extends itſelf to *Five Foot Lane*, almoſt to the Head of St. *Saviours Dock*, and between *Horſley down*, *Fair ſtreet*, and the *Thames*, are theſe Places, *viz*. *FREEMANS LANE, HORSLEYDOWN LANE, MOSS ALLEY, ROPE YARD, SHAD THAMES, S. SAVIOURS DOCK*, and *FREE SCHOOL LANE*.

Then from about the middle of *Barnaby ſtreet* is *CRUCIFIX LANE*, extending Eaſtwards unto *ROPER LANE*, which runs Southerly unto *FIVE FOOT LANE*, and that leads to the Head of *S. SAVIOURS DOCK*.

Again along the River of *Thames*, betwixt *Lambeth* and *Rotherhithe* are ſeveral Publick Stairs, or Landing Places, beginning Weſtward, *viz*. *Lambeth Bridge, Stand gate* or *Sun gate, Cupids Stairs, Old Bargehouſe, Bull Stairs, Marigold Stairs, Paris Garden Stairs, Falcon Stairs, Bank end, S. Saviours Stairs, Pepper Alley Stairs*.

Stairs or Landing Places.

Then Eaſtward from *London Bridge* are *Toolies Stairs, Battaile Bridge Stairs, Pickle Herring Stairs, Still Stairs, Old Stairs, New Stairs, Savoy Mill Stairs, Eaſt Stairs, Mill Stairs, Rotherhithe Stairs, Cherry Garden Stairs, Elephant Stairs*.

In this long Tract of Ground there are, in the Borough of *Southwark*, generally ſo called, theſe Pariſhes, *viz*. S. *Saviours Southwark*, S. *Georges*, S. *Thomas*, S. *Olaves*, and S. *Mary Magdalen Bermondſey*. Then on the Weſt ſide, the Pariſhes of *Chriſt Church* and *Lambeth*: On the South ſide the Pariſh of *Newington*: and on the Eaſt ſide the Pariſh of *Rotherhithe*. To ſpeak of theſe in their order.

Pariſhes.

S. *SAVIOURS SOUTHWARK* Pariſh.

St. *Saviour's Southwark* Pariſh.

This Pariſh, of all the reſt of the Borough, is the largeſt, the beſt built and Inhabited, being well reſorted unto, eſpecially the two high Streets, *viz*. the *Borough* and St. *Margarets Hill*. As to the deſcription of this Pariſh, I ſhall begin at the *Bankſide* next the *Falcon* Weſtwards.

The *Bankſide*.

The *BANKSIDE* is very long, running Eaſtwards unto *Deadmans Place*; and is a Row of Buildings on the South ſide fronting the River of *Thames*, which affords a pleaſant Proſpect and a Walk by the River ſide, yet it is a Place not over well built, or Inhabited, except by ſome few Dyers there ſeated for the Conveniency of the Water. In this Place called the *Bankſide*, are divers *Courts*, and *Alleys*, and Places of Name, moſt of which have a Paſſage into *Maiden Lane*, as appears by the *Map*. Firſt,

PARIS GARDEN, or *PALLACE GARDEN LANE*, very narrow, and runs to the Water ſide. Where there is a pair of Stairs, a place chiefly Inhabited by *Watermen*. In this Lane is *GRAVES COURT* conſiſting of ſmall Houſes. *GEORGE YARD* very ordinary, but large and open having Gardens to the Houſes. *CLERKS ALLEY*, being only a paſſage to the Water ſide, and without *Inhabitants*. *STEYREYS BREWHOUSE*, a large Yard newly built and Inhabited; adjoyning to this Brewhouſe is *CHAPMANS YARD*, large and open, but very ordinary both for Buildings and Inhabitants. *MEDHOUSES ALLEY* runs to the Water ſide very narrow, with two or three ordinary Houſes in it. *BROWNS YARD* graced with one new long Brick Houſe at the upper end. *COCKPITT YARD*, with narrow Paſſages falls into *Gravel Lane*, having in it only two *Glaſs Houſes*. *LOVE LANE* hath a narrow Paſſage to the *Thames*, hath one ſide taken up by a *Carpenter's Yard*, and the other by ſmall Houſes. *MOULSTRED DOCK* hath a Paſſage to the River for a Cart. *PYE GARDEN ALLEY* falls into *Maiden Lane*, having ſeveral

Paris Garden Lane.

Graves Court.

Clerks Alley.

Steyrey's Brewhouſe.

Chapman's Yard.

Medhouſes Alley.

Browns Yard.

Cockpit Yard.

Love Lane.

Moulſtred Dock.

Pye Garden Alley.

Pye Garden.
Moſes Alley.
Kings Arms Court.
Crown Alley.
Cardinal's Cap Alley.
Boars Head Alley.
Crown Court.

Branches and turning Paſſages all ſorrily built, and Inhabited. On the Weſt Side of this *Alley*, is a large Tract of Ground which goes by the name of *PYE GARDEN*. *MOSES ALLEY*, a through Fair into *Maiden Lane*. In it are ſeveral Turnings, and *Courts* very meanly Built and Inhabited, all bearing the ſame name. *KINGS ARMS COURT* hath pretty good Timber Houſes, with a ſmall Paſſage into *Moſes Alley*, and another into *Cardinals Cap Alley*. *CROWN ALLEY* very narrow and ſorrily Built and Inhabited. *CARDINALSCAP ALLEY*, hath a very narrow Entrance, meanly Built and Inhabited. *BOARES HEAD ALLEY* pretty open, but very ordinary. *CROWN COURT*, ſmall containing about three mean Houſes, or rather Cottages.

Thames Street
Bear Alley.
Bear Garden Square.
Black Lyon Court.
Roſe Alley.

THAMES STREET, a pretty clean and open Place, with low Buildings, chiefly Inhabited by *Watermen*, hath a Paſſage into *Maiden Lane*. Here is a little ſquare Court without a name, containing three ſorry Houſes. *BEAR ALLEY* runs into *Maiden Lane*. Here is a Glaſs Houſe, and about the middle is a new built Court well Inhabited called *BEAR GARDEN SQUARE*: ſo called as Built in the Place where the *Bear Garden* formerly ſtood, until removed to the other ſide of the Water: Which is more convenient for the Butchers and ſuch like, who are taken with ſuch ruſtick Sports as the baiting of *Bears* and *Bulls*. BLACK LYON COURT, a little ſquare Place with about ten Houſes indifferently well Built and Inhabited. ROSE ALLEY, hath a narrow Paſſage at the entrance, with Houſes only on one ſide, which are indifferent good; and gives a Paſſage out of *Maiden Lane*.

Mercers Street
Horſeſhoe Alley
Elephant Alley.

MERCERS STREET newly built, with pretty compact Houſes, reaſonable well Inhabited, the South End falls into *Maiden Lane*, and the other End into HORSESHOE ALLEY. ELEPHANT ALLEY, a narrow dirty Paſſage into *Maiden Lane*, having only a *Brewhouſe* in it.

Maiden Lane.
Gravel Lane.
Fountain Alley.
Bandyleg Walk

MAIDEN LANE, a long ſtraggling Place with Ditches on each ſide, the Paſſage to the Houſes being over little Bridges, with little Garden Plotts before them, eſpecially on the North ſide which is the beſt both for Houſes and Inhabitants; this *Lane* begins at *Deadmans Place*, and runs Weſtwards into *Gravell Lane*; which is a good Airy Place, having divers well built Houſes, with pretty Gardens unto them, which occaſions the Place to be well Inhabited; eſpecially the Weſt ſide: It begins at the *Faulcon*, and runs Northwards into St. *Georges Fields*, by reaſon of which it is a great through Fare, eſpecially in the Summer Seaſon, by the Citizens for their Diverſion in the Fields and entertaining Houſes. In this *Maiden Lane* is FOUNTAINE ALLEY which falls into *Caſtleſtreet*, where it is indifferently well built and Inhabited, being Airy, with Gardens to the Houſes, and Northwards it falls into *Maiden Lane*. More towards *Gravell Lane* is BANDY LEG WALK, a large through Fare into the *Parke* amongſt Gardens, paſſing through *Queenſtreet* into *Bennets Rents*.

Deadmans Place.
Globe Alley.
Cock Alley.
Sun Court.

DEADMANS PLACE, a long, dirty ſtragling Street, of no great Account for Buildings or Inhabitants; It may be reckoned to begin at *New-Rents*, and ſevering *Counter ſtreet* from *Stony ſtreet* paſſeth by *College Churchyard*, and then turning Northwards by *Red Croſs ſtreet* runs to the *Thames* where it is broad. In this Place is GLOBE ALLEY, long and narrow, and but meanly built; hath a Paſſage into *Maiden Lane*. Alſo COCK ALLEY, hath a narrow Entrance, and is but mean and ordinary. SUN COURT, ſmall and very mean. Near to this *Court* is a little Alley without a Name, which hath a turning Paſſage into *Maiden Lane*. NAKED BOY ALLEY, pretty open, and indifferently well Built and Inhabited. St. JOHNS COURT, containing a few old built Houſes.

St. Johns Court.

Clink Street.
Clink Liberty.
Biſhop of *Rocheſters* Houſe.

CLINK STREET begins at *Deadmans Place*, and runs to St. *Mary Overies Dock*, a ſtraggling Place, indifferently Inhabited. Here is the Priſon ſo called, belonging to the Liberty of the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* called the *Clink Liberty*; where he had his Houſe to reſide in, when he came to *London*, but at preſent diſuſed, and very ruinous; and the Priſon of little or no concern. Adjoyning to this *Clink* was formerly a large Houſe belonging to the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and before him to the Abbot of *Naverly*, long ſince diſuſed.

Pike Yard.
St. Mary Overies Dock.
Stony Street.
George Alley.
Wincheſter Yard.

In this *Street* are theſe Places, PIKE YARD, very bad, containing two or three old Houſes fit for the Reception of Beggers. CLINK YARD, a pretty open Place, indifferently Inhabited. St. MARY OVERIES DOCK, very conſiderable for the landing, and unloading of Goods, and likewiſe of Account for the Coal Trade, and being ſo reſorted unto by *Carts* and *Cars*, makes the Place dirty, incumbred, and ſo not well Inhabited. STONY STREET begins at *Counter ſtreet* end, and rnns to St. *Mary Overies Stairs*, a pretty long Street, indifferently well Built and Inhabited, with a Glaſs Houſe in it. GEORGE ALLEY, narrow and very mean, hath a Paſſage into *Deadman's Place*, and WINCHESTER YARD, a long ſquare Place pretty well built, hath three out lets, one into *Stony ſtreet*, another into St. *Mary Overies Dock*, and the third into another Part of *Stony ſtreet*.

Counter Street.
Court Houſe.
Admiralty Court.

COUNTER STREET, both dirty and ordinary, falls into St. *Margarets Hill* by the *Court Houſe*, where the Juſtices of the Peace have their Meetings; which is a good handſome Building fronting St. *Margarets Hill*; and here the *Admiralty Court* is uſually kept, for the Tryal of Seamen; and on the Place where this Houſe for the Juſtices ſtands, as alſo where the Counter Priſon for *Southwark* is, was the Church of St. *Margarets*, and when thus converted to other Uſes the Pariſh was joyned to that of St. *Mary Overies*.

Mailings Brewhouſe.
College Yard.

In this Street are theſe Places, SAINTS ALLEY, hath a narrow Paſſage, and at the upper End there is a ſmall *Court* or two, all ordinary Buildings. MAILINGS BREWHOUSE. COUNTER ALLEY, hath a ſmall Paſſage to the Borough. COLLEGE YARD, but mean, its Houſes being old and rotten; it hath ſeveral Turnings, and falls into COLLEGE YARD a large Plot of Ground.

Red Lyon Street.
Greenmans-Alley.

RED LYON STREET, new Built, and well Inhabited, hath a Paſſage into the Borough. GREENMANS ALLEY, a ſmall Place, and very meanly Built and Inhabited

New Rents.
Foul Lane.
Rocheſter Yard
Angel Yard.
Glaſs houſe Yard.

NEW RENTS goes from *Counter ſtreet* to St. *Mary Overies Dock*, a Street of pretty good Account, indifferent large and ſquare with well Built and Inhabited Houſes, having Trees before the Doors, which renders it pleaſant; the Entrances into the Street and into the Borough are but narrow. FOUL LANE hath a Paſſage into the Borough, is well built and Inhabited. ROCHESTER YARD, ſo called for the Biſhop of *Rocheſter's* Houſe formerly there ſtanding, it is a ſorry Place with old Houſes, having a Paſſage into *Deadmans Place*. ANGELL YARD, indifferently well Inhabited. GLASS HOUSE YARD, a mean Place, goes to the *Glaſs Houſe*, and thence with a turning Paſſage into *Rocheſter Yard*.

St. Mary Overies Church.

St. MARY OVERIES CHURCH,

A large Structure, with a lofty towred Steeple, in which is a fine Ring of Bells: This *Church* is ſeated within a ſpacious *Churchyard*, in which are good

Build-

Montague Cloſe.
Germans Yard.
Green Yard.

Buildings well Inhabited. Here are two Paſſages into the Borough through two Gates, the one called *Chaine Gate,* and the other *Churchyard Gate.* MONTAGUE CLOSE, a Place with ſeveral Turnings, one into *Pepper Alley,* and thence into the Borough, and another into *New Rents.* And next the *Thames* is a Wharfe for the Landing of *Corn,* and other *Goods;* the Houſes are ancient, but indifferent good, and well Inhabited. GERMANS YARD, goes out of *Montague Cloſe,* and ſo into *Green Yard,* both Places are pretty well built, and Inhabited.

Redcroſs Street.

REDCROSS STREET, begins at *Deadmans Place,* and runs Southward to *Faulcon Court,* which gives a Paſſage into St. *Margarets Hill;* It is a handſome, clean, and open Street, pretty well built and Inhabited. In this Street is ANGEL COURT which is large, well Built, and Inhabited.

Whitecroſs Street.

WHITECROSS STREET runs from *Queen ſtreet* to the *Mint,* a pretty clean Street, but ordinary Built and Inhabited.

Queen Street.

QUEEN STREET runs Weſtwards from *Redcroſs ſtreet* to *Pepper ſtreet,* receives *Whitecroſs ſtreet,* and *Worceſter ſtreet,* and croſt by *Bandy Leg Walk;* It is a clean, and open Street, with good built Houſes: at the upper end of the *Street* next to *Pepper ſtreet* is a pretty *Bowling Alley.*

Worceſter Street.

WORCESTER STREET lies between *Queen ſtreet* and *Caſtle ſtreet;* a pretty open and ſtreight *Street,* indifferently well Built, and Inhabited.

Caſtle Street.

CASTLE STREET, much the ſame as *Worceſter Street,* with new Buildings pretty well Inhabited; It comes out of *Redcroſs ſtreet,* and falls into *Fountain Alley.*

Bandyleg Walk

BANDY LEG WALK, very long, comes out of *Maiden Lane,* croſſes *Queen ſtreet* and falls into *Bennet's Rents.*

Pepper Street.

PEPPER STREET, ſeparates *Queen ſtreet* from *Dukes ſtreet.*

Ewers Street.

EWERS STREET, comes out of *Gravel Lane,* and with a turning Paſſage falls into *Duke ſtreet,* and *Queen ſtreet,* a clean handſome Street pretty well Built and Inhabited.

Duke Street.
Paviers Alley.
Lowmans Pond

DUKE STREET, falls into *Gravell Lane,* alſo a handſome open Street, well Built, and pretty well Inhabited; out of this *Street* is PAVIERS ALLEY, only a Throughfare to *Lowmans Pond,* ſo called as dug at his Charges, out of a large Peece of Ground: All theſe *Streets,* to wit, *Ewers ſtreet, Duke ſtreet, Pepper ſtreet, Bandy Leg Walk, Queen ſtreet, Whitecroſs ſtreet, Worceſter ſtreet, Caſtle ſtreet, and Redcroſs ſtreet,* with ſome others in the Pariſh of St. *George's,* are built in the Tract of Ground called *Wincheſter* Park, as anciently belonging to the Biſhops of *Wincheſter,* who had their *London* Seat there.

Thus having mentioned the out Parts of this large Pariſh, I ſhall now come to the *Borough* being of the moſt Account, and what was the Ward of *Bridge without.*

Borough of Southwark.
Pepper Alley.

The *Borough* of *Southwark* is of a very conſiderable Trade, and the rather as being ſo great a Throughfare out of *Kent,* and *Suſſex,* into *London;* which makes it to be very well Inhabited by *Tradeſmen* of repute, with Buildings anſwerable. It takes its beginning from *London Bridge,* and falls into St. *Margarets Hill,* which is a ſpacious Street, and likewiſe well Inhabited and traded unto, eſpecially the Eaſt ſide; the Weſt ſide of the *Borough* being generally taken up by Butchers, there being a good *Shambles.* And in this Part the *Market* is kept in the Street. The *Courts* and *Alleys* are many; I ſhall begin with thoſe on the Weſt ſide, and firſt towards the *Bridge* is PEPPER ALLEY, a narrow, ordinary Place both as to Buildings and Inhabitants; it hath a turning Paſſage into *Montague* Cloſe, and another to the Water ſide, where there is a Pair of Stairs ſo called, much frequented by *Watermen.* GREEN DRAGON COURT, hath a Paſſage into *Foul Lane,* pretty well Built, and Inhabited. CHAINE GATE, a fine open Place, well Built and Inhabited. FRYING PAN ALLEY a Throughfare into *Green Dragon Court,* a ſmall Place, but indifferent good. THREE CROWN COURT ſpoken of in *New Rents.* AXE and BOTTLE YARD leads into *Long Lane;* in the middle is a pretty Square with Trees before the Houſes, which are well Built and Inhabited. NAGS HEAD ALLEY, hath old ſorry Buildings, with Inhabitants anſwerable. The SPUR INN pretty well reſorted unto by *Waggons.* CHRISTOPHERS YARD, pretty open, but ſorrily Built and Inhabited. WINDMILL ALLEY, hath a datk Entrance and narrow within, but poorly Inhabited, and very ordinary Buildings. THREE TUN ALLEY, ſmall and narrow containing three or four ordinary Houſes. QUEENSHEAD INN, large and well reſorted unto. TALBOT INN, pretty compact and reſorted unto by *Coaches* and *Waggons.* GEORGE INN very large, and of a conſiderable Trade. THREE CRANE YARD, ſmall, but pretty well Built, and Inhabited. WHITE HART INN, vevery large, and of a conſiderable Trade, being eſteemed one of the beſt Inns in *Southwark.* KINGSHEAD INN, well built and handſome, and enjoys a good Trade. St. THOMAS HOSPITAL, much improved of late Years ſince the Rebuilding. Of this *Hoſpital* ſee more in the firſt Book. BLACK SWAN ALLEY, ſmall but indifferent Built, and Inhabited. SHIP INN, but ſmall, and chiefly reſorted unto by Higlers. BOARS HEAD INN alſo but ſmall. The DARK ENTRY, now ſhut up I ſuppoſe to be new Built, HESTERS YARD, containing but one Houſe which is a Sugarbakers. CHECKER ALLEY, ſmall, but pretty well Built and Inhabited. St. MARGARETS HILL, a ſpacious Street as aforeſaid, runs up to St *Georges Church,* on the Weſt ſide are theſe Places BELL YARD, a pretty long Place, with Houſes on both ſides, and at the upper End Livery Stables. FISHMONGERS ALLEY hath a Turning into *Redcroſs ſtreet,* with ſeveral Branches and Paſſages into the Park; It is long and narrow, and but indifferently Built and Inhabited. GOAT YARD, hath ſeveral little Courts within it all old *Buildings,* and meanly Inhabited. The Weſt of this Street unto St. *Georges Church* is in St. *Georges Pariſh.*

Green Dragon Court.
Chain Gate.
Fryingpan Alley
Three Crown Court.
Axe and Bottle Yard.
Nags head Alley.
Spur Inn.
Chriſtophers Yard.
Windmil Alley.
Three Tun Alley.
Queens Head Inn.
Talbot Inn.
George Inn.
Three Crane Yard.
White Hart Inn.
Kings Head Ian.
St. Thomas *Hoſpital.*
Black Swan Alley.
Ship Inn.
Boars Head Inn.
The Dark Entry.
Heſters Yard.
Checker Alley.
St. Margarets *Hill.*
Bell Yard.
Fiſhmongers-Alley.
Goat Yard.

Deſcription of St. GEORGE'*s Pariſh.*

Chief Streets in this Pariſh.

The Pariſh of St. *Georges* is of no large extent, lying Southwards of St. *Saviours.* The Principal Places are St. *Margarets Hill* and *Blackman ſtreet.*

The Mint.

This Pariſh is of chief Note for the *Kings Bench* Priſon, the *White Lyon,* the *Marſhalſea* Priſon, and the *Mint,* the ancient Retreats of ill principled Perſons, that there ſheltered themſelves from the Payment of their juſt Debts, before the late Act of Parliament that took away that pretended Privilege. But before I enter upon my Deſcription of this Pariſh I ſhall give the Reader a ſhort Account of the Priſons on this ſide the Water.

Priſons in *Southwark.*
White Lyon Priſon.

There was formerly in *Southwark* but one Priſon, particularly, ſerving for the whole County of *Surrey,* and that called the WHITE LYON, which was for the Cuſtody of *Murtherers, Felons,* and other notorious *Malefactors;* It was ſituate at the South end of St. *Margarets Hill* near unto St. *Georges Church;* but that being an old decayed Houſe within leſs than twenty Years paſt, the

County

Marſhalſea Priſon.

Marſhalſea Court.

County Goal is removed to the MARSHALSEA PRISON more towards the Bridge: which is a large and ſtrong Building, being alſo a Priſon for Debt. And here the Court of *Marſhalſeas* is holden every *Fryday*, for Tryals of ſuch Perſons within the Verge of the Court of *Whitehall*, which is twelve Miles round, that are arreſted by a Proceſs taken out of this Court; but within this Verge *London* is excepted, which is a Liberty of it ſelf.

Kings Bench Priſon.

Abuſes here.

The KINGS BENCH Priſon, ſeated near St. *Georges Church*, generally thronged with Debtors; a Priſon wherein great Abuſes are committed by the *Marſhall* or *Keeper* and his Underlings, and much complained of in Parliament. But I find no Redreſs likely to be had, by conſtraining the *Marſhall* to keep the Priſoners within the Priſon; he ſuffering them for Gratuities to go at Pleaſure where they pleaſe, inſomuch, that when any one asketh the Rules, or Limits of this Priſon, Anſwer is made, At *Conſtantinople*; and indeed any where. And this makes them not regard the Payment of their juſt Debts, which a ſtrict Confinement would oblige them unto for their own Advantage; no Man naturally loving a Confinement, were it in a *Princes Court*, much leſs a noyſome Priſon.

Counter Priſon

The COUNTER is within part of the *Marſhalſeas Houſe*, and is a Priſon only for Debt.

Clink Priſon.

The CLINK ſeated near the *Thames*, and in the *Clink* Liberty already mentioned, being a Priſon for Treſpaſſes in thoſe Parts; but of late Years of little or no Account.

Benefactors to theſe Priſons.

Now for and towards the Relief of the Poor *Priſoners* in theſe ſeveral *Priſons*, divers worthy Citizens of *London*, and other well diſpoſed Perſons, have been *Benefactors*, and amongſt the great Number many have been taken Notice of in Book the firſt, and elſewhere.

Beſides, I find the Lady *Ramſey* gave, for the Relief of Priſoners whoſe Debts in theſe Priſons, and thoſe in *London*, did not exceed forty Shillings. 500 *l.*

Mr. *Robert Rogers*, for the Relief of ſuch poor Priſoners as were neither *Atheiſts* nor *Papiſts*, and might be delivered for the Sum of twenty Nobles. 150 *l.*

Mr. *Richard Jacob*, Vintner, gave to every of theſe Priſons, *viz.* the *Kings Bench*, the *White Lyon*, and the *Marſhalſea* Priſon, to be Yearly paid 40 *l.*

Sr. *William Dixie*, Citizen and Skinner gave to theſe Priſons in Southwark 20 *l.*

Mr. *William Lamb*, Clothworker gave to the *White Lyon*, *Kings Bench*, and *Marſhalſeas* Priſons to each ſix *Matreſſes*, &c.

But to proceed to the Deſcription of St. *Georges Pariſh.*

St. Margarets *Hill.*

St. MARGARETS HILL, a ſpacious broad Street, and a great Throughfare for *Paſſengers*, *Coaches*, *Carts*, and *Waggons* out of *Kent*, *Surrey*, *Suſſex*, and Part of *Hantſhire*; by reaſon of which it is well reſorted unto, but not of ſo good a Trade as the *Borough*, nor is ſo accommodated with *Inns*. In this Street is kept the *Fair* which begins the Day after *Bartholomew Fair* in *London*, and, according to Cuſtom, continues a Fortnight, although it ought by Charter or Grant to hold but three Days; but this *Fair* is of ſmall concern for Commodities; being chiefly for Shows, as *Drolls*, *Puppit Shows*, *Rope Dancing*, *Muſick Booths*, and *Tippling Houſes*.

In this part of the Hill which ſtands in this Pariſh, are a great many *Courts* and *Alleys*. I ſhall begin on the Weſt ſide next the Borough, and ſo run Southwards to the Mint againſt St. *Georges* Church; and then take notice of thoſe on the Eaſt ſide.

Windmil Alley.

WINDMIL ALLEY, long and narrow, with ſome waſte Ground at the end, with ſeveral turning Paſſages, all ſorry built with old Timber Houſes, and as ill Inhabited.

White horſe Inn.

WHITE HORSE INN, ſmall, but pretty well compact.

Greyhound Inn.

GREYHOUND INN, alſo ſmall, but of a pretty good Trade; as is the *White Horſe*.

Maypole Alley.

MAYPOLE ALLEY hath a narrow Paſſage, but within is a pretty clean open Court indifferently built.

Dagger Alley.

DAGGER ALLEY being a narrow Paſſage which leads only to one ſorry Houſe.

Redcroſs Alley.

REDCROSS ALLEY leads into the *Park*, with two ſeveral Turnings, and likewiſe falls into *Redcroſs ſtreet*; the end next to St. *Margarets Hill* is pretty well built with Brick Houſes.

Sarazens head Alley.

SARAZENS HEAD ALLEY, a narrow Place.

Dog and Bear Inn.

The *DOG* and *BEAR INN*, but ſmall.

Catharine Wheel Inn.

CATHARINE WHEEL INN, very large and well reſorted unto by *Coaches*, *Waggons* and *Horſemen.*

Faulchion Inn.

Three Tun Alley.

George Alley.

Faulchion Court.

The *FAULCHION INN*, a pretty large open Place with a Row of Houſes on the one ſide, and falls into *Redcroſs ſtreet*; It is an Inn of no conſiderable Trade. THREE TUN ALLEY, hath its Entrance with a narrow Paſſage, but is long and falls into *Redcroſs ſtreet*, about the middle is a little ſquare *Court* with about four Houſes with Trees before them, the *Alley* is indifferently well Built, and Inhabited. GEORGE ALLEY, hath on the Eaſt ſide, very good brick *Buildings*. FAULCHIAN COURT very handſomely built with a Freeſtone Pavement and well Inhabited.

Marſhalſea Priſon.

Meremaid Court.

Half Moon Inn

Cock and Hoop Court.

Kings Bench Priſon.

Angel Alley.

Golden Lyon Alley.

Shaws Court.

St. Georges Church.

On the Eaſt ſide of St. *Margaret's Hill* are theſe Places, The MARSHALSEA PRISON, ſeated backwards, a large Priſon with a handſome *Court*, round, a Priſon as well for the *Malefactors* of the County as for *Debtors*, which Priſon is already ſpoken of. MEREMAID COURT, within hath an open *Court*, indifferently well Built and Inhabited; hath a long Paſſage downſteps to a *Bowling Green* by a Ditch. HALF MOON INN, ſevered from the Bowling Green by a Ditch; a pretty large Inn, and of a good Trade. COCK and HOOP COURT, or ALLEY, hath only one Houſe, being a long Paſſage to the Garden Grounds. KINGS BENCH ALLEY, or COURT contains two Courts, one within the other, both indifferently well Built. And here is the KINGS BENCH PRISON already ſpoken of. ANGEL ALLEY, a very handſome Place with new brick Buildings, and well paved, but as yet thinly Inhabited. GOLDEN LYON ALLEY, ſo called from the *Golden Lyon Tavern* ſeated in the *Front*; It is a handſome clean Place, with a Freeſtone Pavement, and contans two ſmall Courts. SHAWS COURT, a handſome ſquare Place well Built and Inhabited, having a turning Paſſage into *Boares Head Alley*, and ſo into *White ſtreet*, oppoſite to *Kent ſtreet.* S. GEORGES CHURCH, an indifferent good Building, with a *Churchyard*, and fronts St. *Margaret's Hill* Northwards, and *Blackman's* Street Southwards.

White Street.

Three Tun Alley.

Baldwins Court.

WHITE STREET, begins at *Blackman's ſtreet*, runs by St. *Georges Church*, and falls into *Long Lane* and receives *Kent ſtreet*; This *Street* is not over well Built or Inhabited. In this *Street* are theſe Places of Name. THREE TUN ALLEY hath its Entrance by a narrow dark Paſſage, contains two little *Courts* with very ſorry old Buildings, chiefly inhabited by Beggars. BALDWINS COURT, a pretty open Place, well Built, and Inhabited, for its Entrance hath a narrow dark Paſſage. FRYINGPAN ALLEY goes in with a narrow dark Paſſage, but within is an open *Court*, with two or three old Houſes on one ſide, which are but poorly Inhabited. NAGS HEAD ALLEY, a pretty open Place, indifferent well built, hath a turning Paſſage into *Shaws Court*, and ſo into St. *Margaret's Hill*. GRIFFON INN but ſmall, only for *Hackney Horſes*, and *Livery Stables*.

ying pna Alley.
ags head Alley.

KENT STEET ſo called as being ſeated in the Road out of *Kent* into *Southwark*, a *Street* very long, but ill Built, chiefly Inhabited by *Broom Men*, and *Mumpers*. But here are divers large *Yards* wherein are vaſt Stocks of Birch, Heath and ſome only of Broom Staves which the Maſter *Broom Men* diſpoſe of to thoſe that make the *Brooms*. In this *Street* are theſe Places MAIDEN HEAD ALLEY, long, narrow, ordinary Built and Inhabited. *CROSS KEYS ALLEY* hath a dirty narrow Entrance, and with a long turning Paſſage goes into *Red Bull Alley*, very meanly built and inhabited by *Broom Men*. *BLACK BEAR ALLEY*, alſo ſorrily Built and Inhabited. hath a dark and narrow Entrance, but within it is an open Place. *WHITE HORSE ALLEY*, hath likewiſe a dark Entrance, but within 'tis an open Place, with two or three mean Houſes. *RED BULL ALLEY*, mean and ordinary, hath a dark Entrance, but within there are two or three little *Courts*, which bear the ſame Name. *ROYAL OAK COURT*, a little ſquare Place, with old ſorry Timber Houſes meanly Inhabited. *HORNS YARD*, a ſmall clean Place containing three or four Houſes on one ſide which are indifferent. *RED LYON YARD*, being a little narrow Paſſage to the Gardens behind. *CATHARINE WHEEL ALLEY*, alſo a long narrow Paſſage to the Gardens. *WHITE BEAR ALLEY*, an open Place, containing ten or twelve Houſes the Habitation of poor People.

Kent ſtreet.
Maidenhead Alley.
Croſs Keys Alley.
Black Bear Alley.
White Horſe Alley.
Red Bull Alley.
Royal Oak Court.
Hirns Yard.
Red Lyon Yard.
Catharine Wheel Alley.

BLACKMANS STREET runs from St. *Georges Church* almoſt unto *Newington*, the *Street* is broad, but the *Buildings* and *Inhabitants* not much to be boaſted of; the End next to *Newington* hath the Weſt ſide open to St. *Georges Fields*; being rather a *Road* than a *Street*. Here are theſe Places beginning at the Eaſt ſide next to St. *Georges Church*.

Blackmans ſtreet.

The *SWAN BREWHOUSE*. *ARROW ALLEY*, a little narrow Place, very meanly Built and Inhabited. *BLACK SPREAD EAGLE COURT*, a pretty open Place and indifferent good. *GRIFFIN ALLEY*, very long and narrow, with old Timber Houſes, ordinary Inhabited. *DOLPHIN YARD*, a pretty open Place, but very indifferent. LAMB ALLEY an open Place, alſo well Built and Inhabited. *CROSS SHOVEL ALLEY*, ſmall narrow, and ordinary. WHITE HORSE ALLEY, very mean, with a narrow Paſſage. TWO BREWERS YARD alſo of mean Account, with a narrow Paſſage. REDCROSS ALLEY, now pulled down, in order to Rebuild. UNICORN INN, very neat and fine, being adorned with carved Figures, and ſundry ſorts of *Birds* ſtuft, and ſet about, as if they were alive, with a ſmall Ship, ſuch as are hung up in great Halls. ROCK YARD ſmall and very mean. *DRAPERS ALMS HOUSES*, being erected for four Men, and twelve Women, their Allowance being 5 *s.* per Month; at the end of the Houſe is a Chappel where one of the four Men reads Prayers every day, for which he hath 12 *d.* per Month more. The Weſt ſide of *Blackman's ſtreet* beginning next to St. *George's Fields* are theſe Places. *BROAD YARD*, a dirty, but open Place containing about five or ſix Houſes; hath a Paſſage into *CROWN INN* which is but ſmall, with a Paſſage likewiſe into St. *George's Fields*. *DIRTY LANE*, only a Paſſage, or Road along by the *Mint*, and St. *George's Fields* into *Gravel Lane*. *BEARS FOOT ALLEY*, hath a narrow Entrance, and contains ten ſmall Houſes, all built in a Row like unto [Alms Houſes. *PEACHES WOOD YARD*, pretty large. *AXE YARD* hath a narrow Entrance. but is very clean and airy within, with pretty good Buildings. *ROSE ALLEY*, narrow, ſmall, and ordinary. ROBIN HOOD COURT, containing three ſmall Houſes, reaſonably Inhabited, hath a narrow Paſſage.

Swan Brewhouſe.
Arrow Alley.
Black Spread Eagle Court.
Dolphin Yard.
Lamb Alley.
Croſs Shovel Alley.
White Horſe Alley.
Two Brewers Yard.
Redcroſs Alley.
Unicorn Inn.
Rock Yard.
Drapers Alms Houſes.
Broad Yard.
Crown Inn.
Dirty Lane.
Bearsfoot Alley.
Peaches Wood Yard.
Axe Yard.
Roſe Alley.
Robin Hood Court.

The MINT, generally ſo taken, is very large, containing ſeveral *Streets* and *Alleys*; In this Tract of Ground called the *Mint*, ſtood the Duke of *Suffolk's Houſe*. The chief *Street* in the Mint is ſo called, being that which gives an Entrance into it out of *Blackman's ſtreet*; It is long and narrow, running into *Lombart ſtreet*, thence into *Suffolk ſtreet*, and alſo into *George ſtreet*, which ſaid *Suffolk ſtreet* and *George ſtreet* have open Paſſages into St. *George's* Fields: Then on the North ſide are ſeveral Places intended to be built, ſeveral Foundations of Houſes being laid, but whether they will be finiſhed, is a Queſtion. PEALE YARD of which there are two, one within another, and both ſmall and ordinary. SOULS YARD, a little open Place with two Houſes. ACORN ALLEY, but ſmall, runs into *Birdcage Alley*, and ſo into *Harrow Alley*. BIRDCAGE ALLEY, very well built, with Gardens behind. HARROW ALLEY goes into *Mint ſtreet*, it hath good Buildings with Gardens to them, and here is a ſmall *Court* which bears the ſame Name. CROOKED LANE, very narrow and mean both to *Buildings* and *Inhabitants*. WHELERS RENTS, very ordinary, hath its Entrance into *Mint ſtreet*. BLUE BALL ALLEY, very ordinary, with ſeveral Turnings amongſt the Gardens; at the upper End of the *Mint* are ſeveral *Streets*, which are pretty good, as already taken notice of, viz. *Lombard ſtreet*, *Suffolk ſtreet*, and *George ſtreet*.

The Mint.
Mint Street.
Peal Yard.
Souls Yard.
Acorn Alley.
Bird Cage Alley.
Harrow Alley.
Crooked Lane.
WhelersRents.
Blue Ball Alley.

CHAP. II.

The SUBURBS *without the Walls, briefly touched: As alſo without the Liberties more at large deſcribed. Conſideration of the Inhabitants; and Buildings. The Suburb without the Poſtern by the* Tower. Wappin: *The Chapel there made a Pariſh. The Allom Houſe in* Wappin: Wappin *Marſh.* Ratcliff. Whitechapel: *How it came to be called,* St. Mary MATFELON. *St.* Dunſtans Stepney. *Divers Remarks of that Pariſh.* Stebunhithe *Marſh. Suburb without* Biſhopſgate. Soersditch. *St.* Leonard Shoreditch. New Artillery. Bunhil *Fields. A Burying Place. Suburb without the Poſtern of* Moregate. Morefields. *Suburb without* Criples Gate.

HAVING ſpoken of this City, the Original, and Increaſe by degrees; the Walls, Gates, Ditch, Caſtles, Towers, Bridges, the Schools, and Houſes of Learning; and other Publick Charitable Foundations. And after that, how the ſame City is divided into Parts and Wards; and how the ſame are bounded: And what Monuments of Antiquity, or Ornaments of Building be in every of them: As alſo in the Borough of *Southwark*: I am laſtly (to conclude this Fourth Book) to ſpeak briefly of the *Suburbs*, as well without the Gates and Walls, as without the Liberties, and of the Monuments in them.

The Eſtate of the Suburbs anciently, *An.* 1180. *Fitz Stephen.*

Concerning the Eſtate of the Suburbs of this City, in the Reign of *Henry* the Second, *Fitz Stephen* hath theſe Words: *Upwards on the Weſt* (ſaith he) *is the King's Palace, which is an incomparable Building, riſing with a Vawmure and Bulwark, aloft upon the River, two Miles from the Wall of the City, but yet conjoyned with a continual Suburb. On all ſides, without the Houſes of the Suburbs, are the Citizens Gardens and Orchards, planted with Trees, both large, ſightly, and adjoining together. On the North ſide are Paſtures and plain Medows, with Brooks running thorow them, turning Water-mills, with a pleaſant noiſe. Not far off is a great Foreſt, a well wooded Chaſe, having good Covert for Harts, Bucks, Does, Boars, and wild Bulls. The Corn Fields are not of a hungry ſandy Mould; but as the fruitful Fields of* Aſia, *yielding plentiful Increaſe, and filling the Barns with Corn. There are near* London, *on the North ſide, eſpecial Wells in the Suburbs, ſweet, wholeſome and clear. Amongſt which,* Holywell, Clarkenwell, *and* St. Clements well, *are moſt famous, and moſt frequented by Scholars and Youths of the City in Summer Evenings, when they walk forth to take the Air.*

Thus far out of *Fitz-Stephen*, for the Suburbs at that time.

Some Conſideration of the Inhabitants, of the Suburbs, and the Buildings. J. S.

And here, before we enter in theſe Suburbs, and paſs along through at the particular Places and Streets therein, it may be worth our while to ſtay a little, and take ſome Notice in general, both of the Inhabitants, and the multiplyed Buildings.

Theſe Suburbians make Counterfeit Commodities.

In the Days of Queen *Elizabeth*, in that Part of her Reign that is upwards of 120 or 130 Years ago, when *London* began to be very populous, there was a Confluence hither out of the Countries, of ſuch Perſons as were of the poorer Sort of Trades and Occupations. Who becauſe they could not exerciſe them within the Juriſdiction of the City, followed them here, and within the Compaſs of three or four Miles of the City. By reaſon of theſe Tradeſmen, bad Commodities were made and vended, to the wronging of the People. They made counterfeit Indigo, Muſk, Saffron, Cochinele, Nutmegs, Wax, Steel, and other Commodities. But they were but Bunglers at their Buſineſs. They took Abundance of Apprentices, and kept them not their full Time, according to Law: but ſuffered them in a few Years to be out of their Times. Whereby few became ſufficient Workmen. And they that were ſufficient had ſo many Servants, that Numbers of Families were encreaſed in the Suburbs and elſewhere. Whence, (beſides that the Sickneſs was often encreaſed) the Suburbs were abuſed by falſe and inſufficient Wares; and Deceits were practiſed by them; having none appointed to overſee them and their Works. For they belonged to none of the Companies of *London*: and ſo were under no Comptrol or Reſtraint.

The Freemens Petition againſt them.

This at length cauſed a Petition to be put up to King *James* the Firſt in the Year 1609. by the Tradeſmen and Artificers of *London*, who ſet forth, 'That there were ſpecial Laws and Satutes for 'Strangers inhabiting near the City, being no 'Freemen; yet thoſe Laws had not been put in 'Execution; by reaſon, that no ſpecial Man had 'been appointed to take the over ſight of it. And 'by reaſon no good Government had been uſed, 'or Reſtraint made, there had repaired, and daily did repair from all Parts, Men of divers Trades 'and Sciences, which had not ſerved any Apprenticeſhip, nor had Skill in their Trades; and 'ſhrouded themſelves near the City, keeping 'Shops and uſing Trades openly, as well as privately. 'Thereby hurting the antient Inhabitants which 'dwelt near the City, and had duely ſerved Apprenticeſhips, and the Companies of the ſaid 'City, and abuſed the Subjects by bad Wares and 'Works, encreaſing Multitudes of Poor and cauſing great Scarcity.

'They prayed therefore, that the King would 'grant unto Sir *Thomas Chaloner*, Sir *William Wade*, 'Sir *Walter Cope*, and Sir *Nicholas Luſher*, (whom 'they judged very fit Men for this Employment,) 'and to their ſufficient Deputies and Aſſigns, to 'erect and appoint one, or more general Halls for 'all the ſaid Tradeſmen and Artificers; that ſhould 'inhabit the Suburbs, or within Ten Miles of it: 'and to authorize them, or any two or more of 'them to call before them all ſuch as took upon 'them to uſe any Art, Myſtery or Science, and 'were not Freemen of the City and of ſome Company. And for the better ordering them, to e'ſtabliſh Yearly certain Men as Officers over eve'ry Trade, Science and Myſtery, to have care and 'Overſight of the Reſidue of that Trade, with 'ſuch and like Orders, as thoſe of the like Com'panies within the City of *London* were ſubject to: 'and the Obſtinate to be made ſubject to Impri'ſonment. And that it might be lawful for the 'ſaid Four Governours and their Aſſigns, to im'poſe upon them the Penalties of ſuch Laws and 'Ordinances, as in ſuch like Caſes were provided

‘ for Puniſhments of Offenders. And that towards the Governour's Pains, Charges and Travel in eſtabliſhing them in an orderly Government, and having care of the Continuance of the ſame, it might be lawful for them to take of every Perſon to be ſo ſettled under Government, ſuch ordinary Fees and Duties, as by a general Conſent ſhould be thought fit according to the Uſe of the City of *London*.

The Conſideration of this the King committed to certain Perſons, which were his Commiſſioners for Suits, *viz.* Sir *Julius Cæſar*, Sir *Francis Bacon*, Sir *Thomas Parry*, Sir *Walter Cope*, Sir *Clement Edmonds* and others. And they hereupon directed their Letters to ſome Gentlemen of *Middleſex*, *Surrey*, and *Eſſex*, and to certain Aldermen of *London*, viz. Sir *Thomas Benet*, Sir *Henry Roe*, Sir *John Swinnerton*, *Henry Fynch*, *John Mitchel*, *Edward Barkham*, *George Smithes*. Theſe Aldermen *April* 30. 1610. gave up a Certificate, upon a Reference given by thoſe his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, concerning the Government of the Tradeſmen inhabiting the Suburbs and other Places near the City. The Import whereof was, that they had called the Parties before them, and examined the Cauſes of the Petition, and found that there were many ſuch Abuſes as were complained of. And they conceived it very needful, that ſome good Order might be eſtabliſhed for the Preſervation of lawful and neceſſary Trades: and that ſome ſevere Puniſhment might be inflicted upon ſuch as made falſe and counterfeit Wares; and that an Order might be eſtabliſhed for reſtraining the great Numbers of People which daily came from other Places. And that in their Opinion it were fit, that the Tradeſmen in the Suburbs near adjoining might be drawn under, and be governed by the Companies in the City of *London*; as with whom they have moſt Affinity. and had ſuch Orders, as well for the Search of their Wares, and Number of Apprentices, as were obſerved in the Companies in the City of *London*: and that ſome ſpecial Men of every Trade might be Yearly appointed out of, and by thoſe Companies to ſearch Wares, and to ſee ſuch Orders performed as ſhould be found convenient and needful for the ſaid Tradeſmen, upon ſuch Penalties as were inflicted upon Offenders in the ſeveral Companies of *London*. That both Freemen of the City, and thoſe that inhabited near the City, might live in their Callings to the good of the Common-wealth. And that ſuch ordinary Duties and Quarteridge, Search and Fines for Offences as were paid by the Freemen of the City, might likewiſe be paid by them to the Companies of *London*, to whom they ſhould be joined.

And foraſmuch as the Power and Authority of the City did not extend to the Maſters and Wardens of every Company, to whoſe Care and Government any of the ſaid Tradeſmen ſhould be joined, for their better Government, with two or more of every Company of the Tradeſmen, to make Search and reform many of theſe Abuſes otherwiſe than in the ſaid City of *London*, they conceived not, how theſe Abuſes might be reformed, unleſs his Majeſty ſhould be graciouſly pleaſed to give Authority to the ſaid Maſters, Wardens and others to be appointed, to reform the ſaid Abuſes, to make Search within five Miles, or ſo many Miles of the City, as to his Majeſty ſhould ſeem fit, to have the ſaid Courſe of Reformation to extend. And that this Search might be made twice every Year; and the Offender to be puniſhed by Fine or Mulct. And that the ſaid Maſter and Wardens of every Company for their Neglect and Miſcarriage in their Duties be puniſhed forty Shillings, to be levied by Aid and Aſſiſtance of the Lord Maior and Aldermen for the time being.

This was the Sum of the Opinion given in by the Aldermen of *London* upon this Buſineſs of the Tradeſmen in the Suburbs, referred to them by the Commiſſioners.

The ſaid Commiſſioners did again deſire the Opinion of the Gentlemen of *Middleſex*, *Surrey*, and *Eſſex* in this Matter. And for the laſt named County, in *May*, *Anno* 1611. they directed their Letters to Sir *Michael Hicks*, Sir *William Rider*, and Mr. *Blunt*, praying them to enter into a Conſideration of the whole Matter, and of the Circumſtances thereof, and to give the Commiſſioners a Meeting at a Day appointed, *viz.* *May* 23. at the Exchequer Chamber, that with Conference with them and ſome of the Aldermen, ſome Courſe might be taken as ſhould be thought fit.

The Encreaſe of Buildings in the Suburbs forbid by Proclamation.

What further became of this Matter, I know not. But whether it were the Encouragement theſe petty Traders and Artificers met with, or the multiplying of the meaner ſort of People, that was the Cauſe, but great Numbers of Edifices were erected in the Suburbs, where before were Fields, and void Places: eſpecially on the Eaſt Parts of the City. This was at length much complained of. Inſomuch that in the Year 1580. it was thought meet to take ſome Courſe to ſtop this by the Queen's Proclamation.

Many Inconveniences are ſaid there, to be occaſioned by the daily Acceſs of People thither: As that the City could ſcarcely be well governed, by reaſon of ſuch Multitudes flocking to live there, by the old Government, without deviſing of new Juriſdictions and Officers. It was thought alſo to encreaſe a great Dearneſs of Proviſions; there being hardly ſufficient Victual and Food and other Neceſſaries for Man's Life, to be had for reaſonable Prizes, ſo many ready to conſume the Proviſions brought in. It was alſo thought to tend to the rendring of the City more ſickly, and to bring in a Mortality; the Preſervation of the People in Health ſeeming impoſſible to continue, where ſuch great Numbers were brought to dwell in ſmall Rooms. Whereof a great Part were very poor, and ſuch as muſt live of begging, or worſe means: and they heaped up together, and in a ſort ſmothered with many Families of Children and Servants in one Houſe. And the Plague or popular Sickneſs, when that might happen in the City, would [by the Contiguity of the Buildings] ſpread and invade the whole City and Confines: and ſo endanger the Queen's own Life, and the ſpreading of a Mortality over the whole Nation.

Therefore the Queen to prevent this, and moved hereunto by the Lord Maior and Aldermen, and other grave and wiſe Men in and about the City, commanded all Perſons to deſiſt and forbear from any new Buildings within three Miles from any of the Gates of the City: And to forbear from letting or ſetting, or ſuffering any more Families than one only, to be placed in any Houſe. And She charged the Lord Maior, and all other Officers having Authority in the ſame, Juſtices of Peace, Lords and Bailiffs of Liberties, not being within the Juriſdiction of the Lord Maior; to foreſee that no Perſon began to prepare any Foundation for any new Houſe; and to be prohibited and reſtrained ſo to do. But that the Perſon attempting the contrary, and all the Workmen, be committed to cloſe Priſon; there to remain without Bail, until they found good Sureties, that they ſhall not at any time attempt the like: And to ſeize all manner of Stuff brought to the Place, where ſuch Building ſhall be intended. And for the preventing this, none were to receive Inmates.

The whole Proclamation was as followeth.

The Queen's Proclamation againſt new Buildings.

‘The Queens Majeſty perceiving the State of the City of *London* (being anciently termed her *Chamber*) and the Suburbs and Confines thereof to encreaſe daily by Acceſs of People to inhabit in the ſame, in ſuch ample Sort as thereby many Inconveniences are ſeen already; but many greater of Neceſſity like to follow: Being ſuch as her Majeſty cannot neglect to remedy, having the principal Care under Almighty God to foreſee aforehand to have her People in ſuch a City and Confines, not only well governed by ordinary Juſtice, to ſerve God, and obey her Majeſty; which by Reaſon of ſuch Multitudes lately encreaſed, can hardly be done, without Device of mo new Juriſdictions and Officers for that Purpoſe, but to be alſo provided of Suſtentation of Victual, Food and other like Neceſſaries for Man's Life, upon reaſonable Prizes: without which no City can long continue. And finally, to the Preſervation of her People in Health: which may ſeem impoſſible to continue; though preſently by God's Goodneſs the ſame is perceived to be in better Eſtate univerſaily, than hath been in Mans Memory: Yet where there are ſuch great Multitudes of People brought to inhabit in ſmall Rooms; whereof a great Part are ſeen very poor; yea, ſuch as muſt live of begging, or by worſe means: and they heaped up together, and in a ſort ſmothered with many Families of Children and Servants in one Houſe or ſmall Tenement; it muſt needs follow, if any Plague or popular Sickneſs ſhould by God's Permiſſion enter among thoſe Multitudes, that the ſame would not only ſpread it ſelf and invade the whole City and Confines, as great Mortality ſhould enſue the ſame, where her Majeſty's Perſonal Preſence is many times required; Beſides the great Confluence of People from all Places of the Realm by reaſon of the ordinary *Termes* for Juſtice, there holden; But would be alſo diſperſed through all other Parts of the Realm, to the manifeſt Danger of the whole Body thereof. Out of which neither Her Majeſty's own Perſon can be (but by God's ſpecial Ordinance) exempted, nor any other, whatſoever they be.

‘For Remedy whereof, as Time may now ſerve, until by ſome further good Order, to be had in Parliament, or otherwiſe, the ſame may be remedied, Her Majeſty, by good and deliberate Advice of her Council; and being alſo thereto much moved by the conſiderate Opinions of the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and other the grave, wiſe Men in and about the City; Doth charge and ſtraitly command all Perſons of what Quality ſoever they be, to deſiſt and forbear from any new Buildings of any new Houſe or Tenement within three Miles of any of the Gates of the ſaid City, to ſerve for Habitation or Lodging for any Perſon, where no former Houſe hath been known to have been in Memory of ſuch as are now living: And alſo to forbear from letting or ſetting, or ſuffering any more Families, than one only, to be placed, or to inhabit from henceforth in any Houſe that heretofore hath been inhabited.

‘And for ſo univerſal a Benefit to the whole Body of the Realm, for whoſe Reſpects all particular Perſons are bound by God's Laws and Man's to forbear from their particular and extraordinary Lucre, She ſtraitly chargeth the Lord Maior and all other Officers, having Authority in the ſame; and alſo all Juſtices of Peace, Lords and Bailiffs of Liberties, not being within the Juriſdiction of the Lord Maior; to foreſee that no Perſon do begin to prepare any Foundation for any new Houſe, Tenement, but that they be prohibited and reſtrained ſo to do. And both the Perſon that ſhall ſo attempt to the contrary, and all manner of Workmen that ſhall, after warning given, continue in any ſuch Work, tending to ſuch new Building, to be committed to cloſe Priſon: And there to remain without Bail, until they ſhall find good Sureties, with Bonds for reaſonable Sums of Mony, that they ſhall not at any time attempt the like, &c. And further, the ſaid Officers ſhall ſeize all Manner of Stuff ſo (after Warning given) brought to the Place, where ſuch new Building ſhall be intended.

Inmates.

‘And for the avoiding of Multitudes of Families heaped up in one dwelling Houſe, and for the converting of any one Houſe into Multitudes, for Dwelling or Victualing Places, the ſaid Lord Maior, and all other Officers in their ſeveral Liberties ſhall commit any ſuch Perſons, giving cauſe of Offence, to cloſe Priſon. And for the Offences in this part of Encreaſe of many Indwellers, or as they be commonly termed *Inmates* or *Underſitters*, which have been ſuffered within theſe ſeven Years, contrary to the good, ancient Laws and Cuſtoms of the City, the ſaid Lord Maior, and all other the Officers ſhall ſpeedily cauſe to be redreſt in their ordinary Courts Lawdays, between this and the Feaſt of *All Saints* next. Within which time ſuch *Underſitters*, or *Inmates* may provide themſelves other Places abroad in the Realm: where many Houſes reſt uninhabited, to the Decay of divers ancient good Boroughs and Towns, &c. Given at *Noneſuch*, the 7th of *July* 1580. in the 22d Year of her Majeſty's Reign.

The Lord Treaſurer makes a Speech againſt the new Buildings.

This Proclamation could not hinder this ſtrong Propenſion in the People towards building new Houſes. So that in the Year 1583, notice was taken anew of it; and that in ſome very publick manner, and ſome Perſon puniſh'd for it, as it ſeems, in the *Star Chamber*: For both the Lord Treaſurer of *England* made a Speech againſt it, and Sergeant *Fleetwood* the Recorder made another learned one. The former mentioned the Queens Proclamation, and how it was grounded upon a great number of Caſes, to avoid great Inconveniences; partly for Preſervation of Her Majeſty's Perſon; for Suſtentation of her Subjects with Victuals; for preſervation from the Plague. The Offences were evident; firſt, In the Officers that have ſuffered them. The Example was needful, to puniſh the Offenders. That this was Her Majeſty's own Complaint. And that it was Her ſpecial Command to puniſh the Offenders, and to remedy the Offences. Theſe Buildings were the Complaint of all Officers [by reaſon of many Miſdemeanors:] Occaſioned the encreaſe of the Plague; created a Trouble in governing ſuch Multitudes: a Dearth of Victuals; multiplying of Beggars, and Inability to relieve them: An encreaſe of Artizans in number more than could live together: Impoveriſhing of other Cities for lack of Inhabitants. It made lack of Air, Lack of Room, to walk, to ſhoot, &c. And Encreaſe of People to rob the Queen's Cuſtoms. Theſe were the Heads of the Lord Treaſurer's Speech.

The Lawyer's Speech againſt the new Buildings.

The Speech of the other Lawyer, the Recorder, arguing learnedly in Point of Law, ran to this Tenor: ‘That it was an ancient Principle in Law, that Tenant in Fee ſimple of Lands and Tenements, may either build or pull down at his free Will. And yet is the ſame Principle qualified by a Rule of the Common Law: the which is, *Sic utere tui, ut alienum non lædas.* i. e. So uſe your own, that you hurt not another. That among the *magnalia Coronæ*, there were no ſuch Prerogatives as are *Leges Foreſtæ* [i. e. the

‘Laws of the Foreſt.] By the Foreſt Laws, if a Man build any Houſe whatſoever within the Foreſt, without the King's Licenſe, or the Licence of the Lord of the Foreſt; the ſame being preſented at the *Swaine Mote*, and opened at the Juſtice Seat, may juſtly be defaced by due Courſe of Law, and pulled down, and the Builder impriſoned, and rawnſoned for his Treſpaſs. Here ye ſee that Tenant in Fee ſimple may not deal with his Lands as he liſt, but *ſecundum Leges & Conſuetudines Locorum*, i. e. according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of Places. I do remember that in the Time of King *Edward* the Firſt, the Lords of the Parliament, being moved by the King to deviſe a Law, that the King might have Power to inhibit the bearing of Armour among his Subjects, the Parliament concluded that it was not meet to eſtabliſh any ſuch Law: for that it was a Prerogative inſeparable from the Crown; and the King by his Prerogative Law might take ſuch Direction therein, as by his Wiſdom he ſhould think convenient. If this Prerogative Law were executed, then ſhould we not daily meet ſuch an infinite Number of Sword-bearers within this City of *London*, and *Weſtminſter Hall*. And yet there be ſuch as have not ſtuck to ſay, that neither the Queens Highneſs could by any Law either inhibit Building, or the Portage of Armour.

‘By the Records of the *Pipe* it appeareth, that We of *London* do pay for the City a Feefarm, and that we are Tenants in Feefarm of the Room ground, *viz.* of ſuch Places as *Smithfield* is, and of all the Streets and ſuch like Places in *London*; yea, and alſo of all the Gates, Bulwarks, Walls, Ditches, and alſo, of *London* Bridge itſelf. And therefore we being Tenants in Fee may pluck down, alter, change and deface the Walls, the the Ditches, the Gates, the Bulwarks, the Poſterns, the Room Lands, the Streets, the *Thames* Banks, and the Bridge itſelf. This is not true. For that, the Laws of the Crown have ſuch Intereſt over the City of *London*, and over all the Members thereof, that We may do none of theſe Things without the Licence of the Crown. As appears in *Anno* 5to of *Henry* VI. Wherein Licence was given to the Executors of *Whittington* to pluck down, and newly to reedifie the Priſon Houſe in *Newgate*.

‘In *London*, Houſes are to be pulled down with Engines, Hooks and Ladders, provided for that Purpoſe. And this is by the common Laws of the Realm. And this is for avoiding of the Rage of Fire.

‘In *London*, by the Law for avoiding of Inconveniences, where the Plague is in any Houſe, the Inhabitants thereof are to be ſhut up within the Houſe. And this juſtifiable by Law.

‘In *London*, by the Law no Man may build, or make a Reredorſe for the Fire of Charcoals within any Houſe, but he ſhall be impriſoned and fined; and alſo the Reredorſe to be defaced.

‘In *London*, Tallow Chaundlers may not melt their Tallow in their own dwelling Houſes, for annoying of their Neighbours.

‘In *London*, Flaxwives, for fear of Fire; Coriers, for their Stynche; Inholders, *cum ſuis fimis*, [i. e. with their Dunges] are inhibited. And this is by the Common Law, and not by any private Cuſtom.

‘Aſſemblies of Markets, of Faires, of Courts unlawfully uſurped, are puniſhable, except they have the Kings Charters for the ſame.

‘*A fortiori*, it muſt needs be, that to erect new Buildings, and to make new Streets with houſing, may not be ſuffered without Licenſe of the Queen. And eſpecially where the ſame doth tend to the Overthrow of the City of *London*, being the chief Chamber of the Imperial Crown.

‘St. *Myghels* Lane in *Lymeſtreet* was ſtopt and and mured up. And the Inhabitants there dwelling were driven to ſeek Houſes elſewhere. For cauſe Felons and Harlots were there received in the Night Seaſon.

‘So was the Lane from *Bevys Marks* unto *Algate*, between *Chriſts Church* and the Walls of *London*, ſhut up for the ſame Cauſe. And ſo have been divers other Lanes within *London*. And all by the Kings Commaundment.

‘What can be a freer Thing than the Body of a Freeman. And yet by the Law, if he be a Lazar, by the Queens Writ *de Leproſo removendo*, he ſhall be removed from his dwelling Houſe unto a Lazar Houſe out of the City.

‘By the Laws of the *Corone inter Capitula Eſcaetrie*, if a Man do build a Caſtle or a Houſe of Stone, or if any other Thing, and do embattel the ſame, it ſhall be inquired of by the Exchetor; and after abated; although the Builder be Tenant in Fee ſimple of the ſame.

‘In the 20 *H.* 8. Biſhop *Fecy* [*Vezy*] of *Exeter*, purchaſed a great Chace and a Lordſhip in *Warwyckſhire*; and there builded a Town and did People the ſame. But this was done by Licence.

‘For the Preſervation of the King, his Corone and Realm, the King may by the Common Law make Caſtles and Bulwarks upon any Mans Ground, for the Defence of the Realm. Even ſo may the King deface any Buildings, that may be for his Safety. As it was done, when the *New Foreſt* was firſt made.

‘The Commiſſions for ſuppreſſing of Hedges, Ditches and other ſuch Incloſures, to the Hindrance of Artillery, are granted by the King. And yet are the Owners of the Lands, Tenants in Fee ſimple.

‘By the Laws of the City, if any Man build within ſixteen Foot of the Walls, the building ſhall be pulled down, &c.

This Diſcourſe breaks off thus abruptly.

But yet after all this, it was found, that the Law was too ſhort, to pull down Houſes that were already built. And all they could do was to inflict Puniſhment upon ſuch as had built contrary to the Queens Proclamation. And now was another Stop put to the new Buildings, whereſoever they were in hand with. And among the reſt, a Building of an hundred and ten Foot that began upon *Wappin* Wall by one *William Page*.

Another Stop put to new Buildings.

But ſuch Flocking there was notwithſtanding to the City continually, and ſuch Numbers of People (and they for the moſt Part Idle, Vagrant Perſons) harbouring themſelves in it, filling the Houſes with Inmates, that the Queens Succeſſor, King *James* the Firſt, in the firſt Year of his Reign, ſet forth his Proclamation againſt *Inmates* and *Multitudes of Dwellers, in ſtrait Rooms and Places* in and about *the City of* London: *And for the razing and pulling down of certain new erected Buildings.* Which Proclamation (occaſioned by the Plague that was this Year in the City) followeth.

Inmates more and more in the City.

‘WHEREAS it falleth out by woful Experience, that the great Confluence and Acceſs of exceſſive Numbers of idle, indigent, diſſolute and dangerous Perſons, and the peſtring of many of them in the ſmall and ſtrait Rooms and Habitations in the City of *London*, and in and about the Suburbs of the ſame, have been one of the chiefeſt Occaſions of the great Plague and Mortality; which hath not only moſt extremely abounded in and about the ſaid City and Suburbs thereof, and eſpecially in ſuch ſtrait Rooms and Places, and among Perſons of ſuch Quality: but alſo from

A Proclamation againſt them, *Anno* 1603.

‘thence hath moſt dangerouſly overſpread and infected very many principal and other Parts of this Realm, (which Almighty God ceaſe at his good Pleaſure) His Majeſty tendring the Safety of his loving Subjects, and minding as much as in himſelf lyeth, to avoid the Continuance, or renewing of ſuch Mortality, doth by the Advice of his Privy Council, not only ſtraitly require and command, that his Majeſty's good and profitable Orders and Directions already publiſhed for the ſtaying, if God ſo pleaſe, of the ſame Infection, be carefully, ſpeedily and duly executed; but alſo doth ſtraitly prohibit and forbid, that no new Tenants or Inmates or other Perſons, be admitted to inhabit or reſide in any ſuch Houſe or Place in the ſaid City, Suburb, or within four Miles of the ſame, who have been ſo infected during the Continuance of this Plague or Mortality in or about the ſaid City: Nor after, until ſuch time as it ſhall be thought ſafe and expedient by the principal Officers there for the Time being, *&c.*

‘And the Aldermen and their Deputies, and every Juſtice of the Peace, to take ſpecial Care, that none of the foreſaid Rooms, Houſes or Places be hereafter peſtred with Multitude of Dwellers, or with any Inmates. And that ſuch of the ſaid Rooms, Houſes or Places, as by any Proclamation heretofore publiſhed are ordered to be razed or pulled down, ſhall forthwith, the ſame being now void, or as the ſame ſhall hereafter become void, be razed and pulled down, accordingly. And being once pulled down, that they ſuffer not any of the ſame to be newly erected, *&c.* Given at his Majeſty's Manour of *Woodſtock* the ſixteenth Day of *September* in the firſt Year of Our Reign.

Penalties upon new Buildings, *Anno* 1656.

Theſe Buildings in the Suburbs of later Times, were taken notice of in a Parliament *Anno* 1656. and an Act was then made for the preventing the Multiplicity of Buildings in and about the Suburbs and within ten Miles thereof. The Preamble ſets forth, how theſe New Buildings, Outhouſes and Cottages were found to be miſchievous and inconvenient, and a great Annoyance aud Nuſance to the Commonwealth: and that divers Prohibitions heretofore had been made to the contrary: And yet the growing Evil was multiplied and encreaſed. So that there was a Neceſſity to take ſome further ſpeedy Courſe for the Redreſs. That by the Law the ſaid Houſes and Nuſances ought to be abated, and the Builders, Occupiers and Tenants fined, which if executed, might be the undoing of many Men. The Act now ran, that for every Dwelling-houſe, Outhouſe, or any other Building erected within the Suburbs, or any other Place within ten Miles of the Walls of the City, ſince the 25th of *March*, 1620. and not having four Acres of Land at leaſt, according to the Statute *de terris menſurandis*, continually therewith uſed, occupied and enjoyed, there ſhould be paid, for the Uſe of the Commonwealth, one Years Rent at the full and improved Yearly Value; To be paid by the immediate Tenant or Tenants, or Occupier of ſuch Houſes at a wrackt Rent: And after ſuch Payment to be for ever acquitted and diſcharged from ſuch Fine, Penalty or Forfeiture, as they were liable to looſe, or pay for the Building. And all that ſhould after this build any Houſe or Cottage upon a new Foundation within the ſaid Suburbs or within ten Miles ſhould forfeit the intire Sum of 100 *l.* And every Perſon that ſhould uphold and continue ſuch new erected Houſe, to forfeit for the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh, where ſuch Offence ſhould be committed, the Sum of 20 *l.* for every Month that any ſuch Houſe ſhould be upheld or continued.

But to proceed to a particular View of the Suburbs, with the ſpreading Buildings, notwithſtanding the Oppoſitions, made as we have heard, thereto.

A Proclamation againſt dangerous Annoyances, *Anno* 1590.

Another Matter that required Remedy and Regulation, in theſe Suburbs eſpecially, was this. It was cuſtomary for the People to carry their Filth, as Intrails of dead Beaſts and other noiſome Things, and to throw them into the Ditches, Waters, Fields and Highways, whereby the Air was in Danger of being corrupted: and ſo to create Infectious Diſeaſes in the City. This gave occaſion in the Year 1590. to the reviving of an old Act of Parliament in the Reign of King *Richard* the Second, which was at large ſet forth in the Queens Proclamation. Which Filth was upon a Penalty to be forthwith carried away. And it was thought convenient, that the Notice of it ſhould extend not only to the City, but to all the Cities and Boroughs in the Kingdom. It followeth.

A Proclamation, commanding the Execution of an Act of Parliament, provided for avoiding of dangerous Annoyances about Cities, Boroughs and Towns within the Realm.

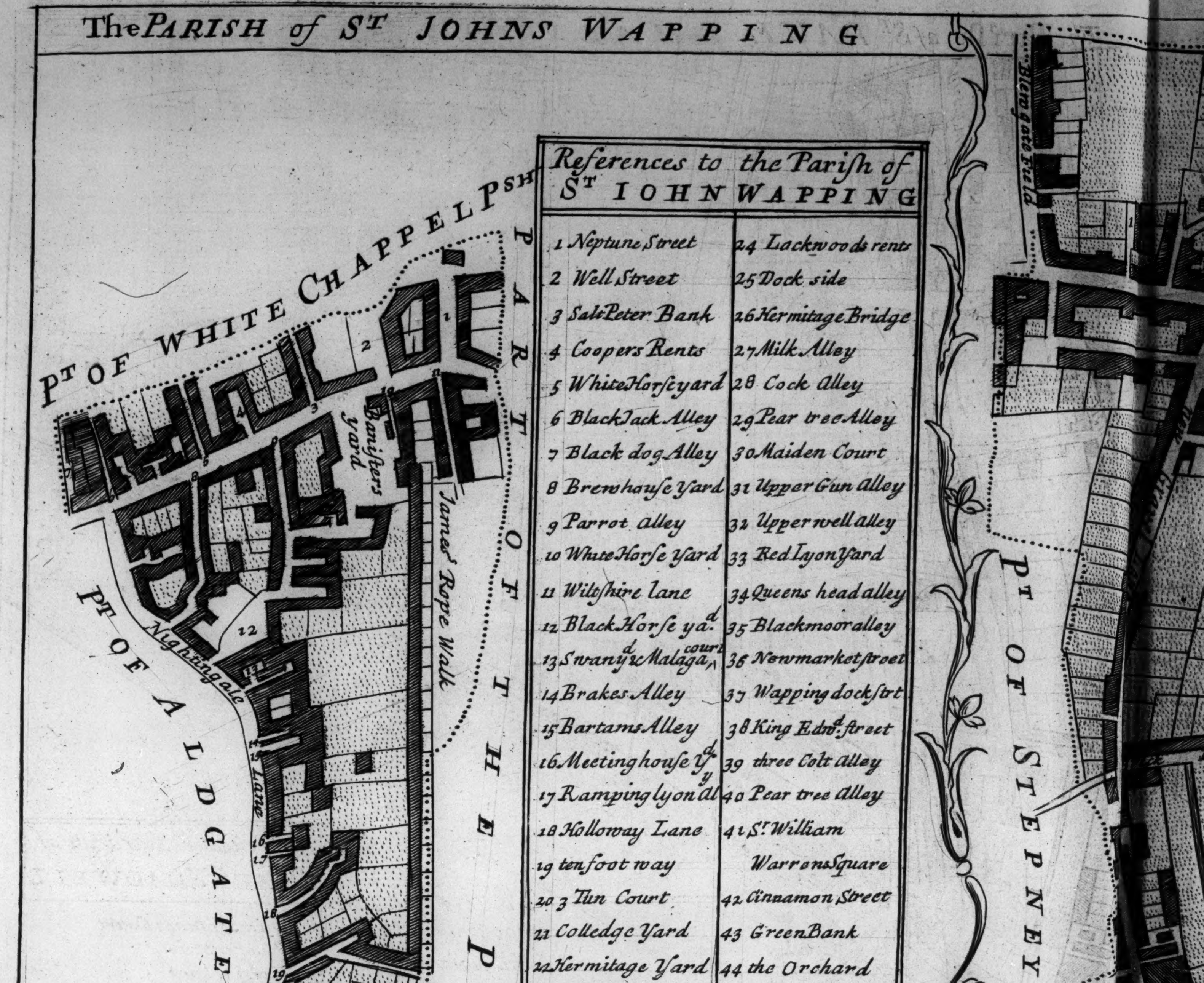
Statute 12 *R.* 2 about them.

‘THE Queen underſtanding, that by a Statute made the twelfth Year of King *Richard* the Second, it was enacted that for ſo much Dung and other Filth of the Iſſues and Entrails, as well of Beaſts killed, as of other Corruptions, were caſt and put into Ditches, Rivers and other Waters; and alſo within many other Places within, about and nigh unto divers Cities, Boroughs and Towns, and the Suburbs of them; that the Air was thereby greatly corrupted and infected; and many Maladies and other intolerable Diſeaſes did daily happen, as well to the Inhabitants, and alſo Dwellers in the ſame Cities, and Boroughs, *&c.* as to others, thither repairing and paſſing: It was accorded and aſſerted, that Proclamation ſhould be made, as well in the City of *London*, as in other Cities, Boroughs and Towns throughout the Realm of *England*: And that all which did caſt and put in Annoyances, Dung, Iſſues, Entrails and other Ordure, in Ditches, Rivers, Waters, and other Places, ſhould cauſe them to be removed, avoided and carried away between that and the Feaſt of *Michaelmas* next enſuing, every one upon Pain to loſe and to forfeit unto the ſaid King 20 *l.* And that the Maior and Bailiff of every ſuch City, Borough, *&c.* ſhould compel the ſame to be done upon like Pain.

‘And moreover that Proclamation ſhould be made in the City of *London*, as in other Cities, Boroughs, Towns, *&c.* that none ſhould do, to be ſet or thrown from thenceforth any ſuch Annoyances, *&c.* And if any did, he ſhould be called by Writ before the Lord Chancellor.

‘The Queen finding how neceſſary it ſhould be to have the ſame Act duely executed within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Suburbs, and other Places near adjoyning; and foreſeeing what Benefit may grow by the due Execution thereof in the Places aforeſaid, as well to the Inhabitants, as alſo to all Noblemen, Gentlemen and others, who for ſundry reſpects have occaſion to remain, or to repair unto the ſame Cities; and for the avoiding of ſuch dangerous Infection, as otherwiſe by means of theſe Annoyances, muſt grow within the Cities and the Suburbs; Doth will the ſame Act to be proclaimed within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Counties thereunto adjoyning, *&c.* And charged all and every Perſon to abſtain and forbear to

The PARISH of S^{T} JOHNS WAPPING

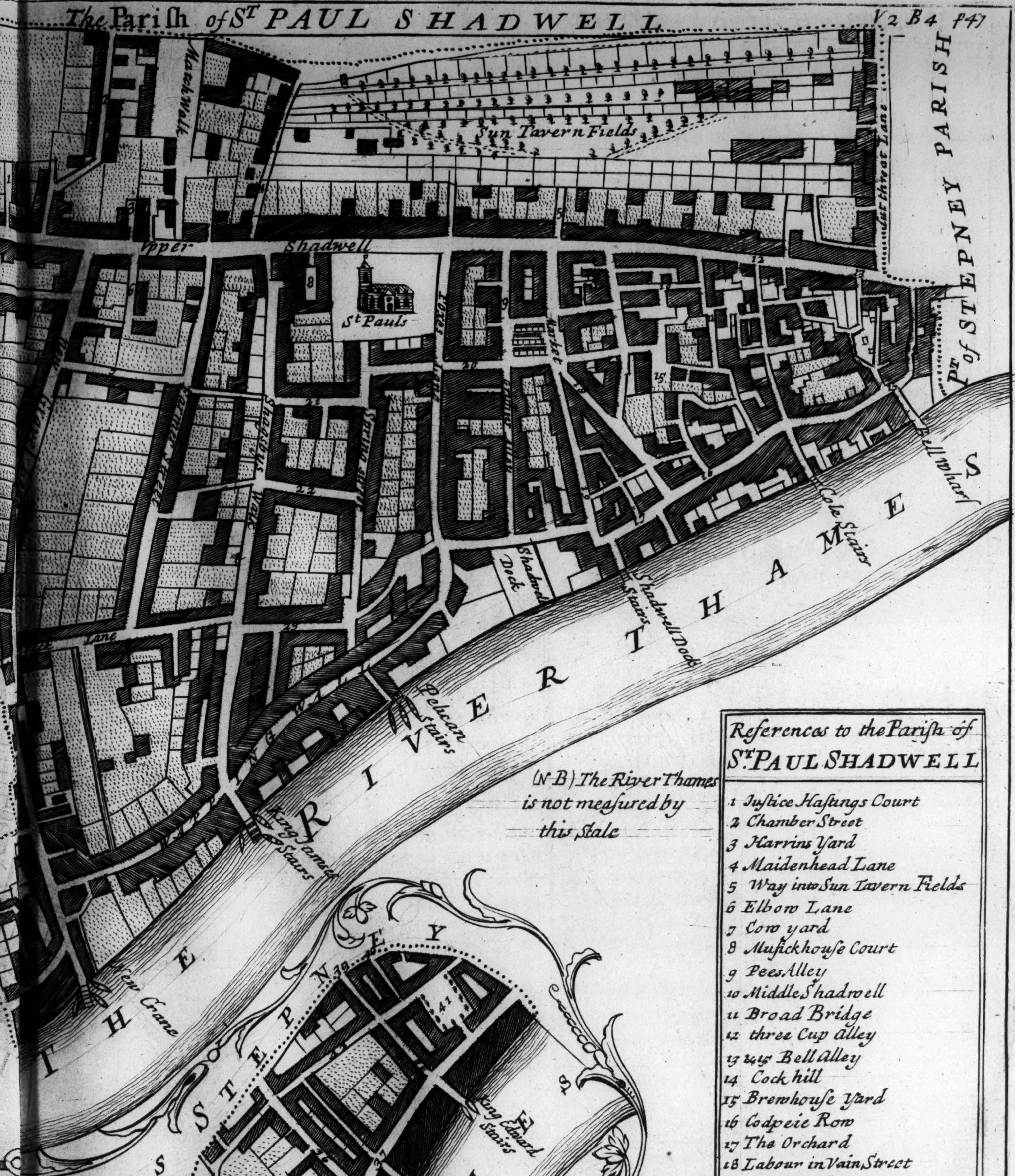

P^{T} OF WHITE CHAPPEL P^{SH}
PART OF THE PARISH
P^{T} OF ALDGATE PARISH
P^{T} OF STEPNEY PARISH
OF S^{T} DUNSTA
PART OF THE
RI
Baniſters yard
James's Rope Walk
Nightingale Lane
Hermitage Stairs
Wapping
Union Stairs
Wapping Stairs
S^{t} Johns
Blengate Field

References to the Pariſh of S^{T} IOHN WAPPING

1 Neptune Street
2 Well Street
3 SaltPeter Bank
4 Coopers Rents
5 WhiteHorſeyard
6 BlackJack Alley
7 Black dog Alley
8 Brewhouſe Yard
9 Parrot alley
10 WhiteHorſe Yard
11 Wiltſhire lane
12 BlackHorſe ya^{d}.
13 Swan y^{d} & Malaga court
14 Brakes Alley
15 Bartams Alley
16 Meetinghouſe Y^{d}
17 Ramping lyon Al^{y}
18 Holloway Lane
19 tenfoot way
20 3 Tun Court
21 Colledge Yard
22 Hermitage Yard
23 Swan Yard
24 Lackwoods rents
25 Dock side
26 Hermitage Bridge
27 Milk Alley
28 Cock alley
29 Pear tree Alley
30 Maiden Court
31 Upper Gun alley
32 Upper well alley
33 Red Lyon Yard
34 Queens head alley
35 Blackmoor alley
36 Newmarket ſtreet
37 Wapping dock ſtrt
38 King Edw^{d}. ſtreet
39 three Colt alley
40 Pear tree alley
41 S^{t}. William Warrens Square
42 Cinnamon Street
43 Green Bank
44 the Orchard

The Pariſh of S^T PAUL SHADWELL

V 2 B 4 p 47


Match Walk
Sun Tavern Fields
Upper
Shadwell
St Pauls
Market
Lane
Shadwell Dock
Shadwell Dock Stairs
Cole Stairs
Bell Wharf
Pelican Stairs
King James Stairs
New Crane
THE RIVER THAMES
STEPNEY
ST ANS
King Edward Stairs
Wapping Dock Stairs
Execution Dock
Wapping Stairs
THE RIVER THAMES
Sr Threat Lane
STEPNEY PARISH
Pt of STEPNEY

(N.B.) The River Thames is not measured by this Scale

References to the Pariſh of S^T. PAUL SHADWELL

1 Juſtice Haſtings Court
2 Chamber Street
3 Harrins Yard
4 Maidenhead Lane
5 Way into Sun Tavern Fields
6 Elbow Lane
7 Cow yard
8 Muſickhouſe Court
9 Pees Alley
10 Middle Shadwell
11 Broad Bridge
12 three Cup alley
13 & 15 Bell alley
14 Cock hill
15 Brewhouſe Yard
16 Codpeic Row
17 The Orchard
18 Labour in Vain Street
19 New Street
20 Leading Street
21 Upper Turning
22 Middle Turning
23 Lower Turning
24 Green Dragon alley

A Scale of yards to both Pariſhes

20 40 60 80 100 200

Suburb
out the
ſtern b
Tower
don.

Liber A
Kathari

Wapping
Woſe.
So it wa
the firſt
tion, b
changed
the after
tions in
Wapping
Eaſt. A
Woſe ſig
ing as m
as in the
or in t
Drain.
* That i
koning
Stows fi
dition,
1598.
Wapping
pel.
A.

Richard
wick, fir
niſter.

The Cha
conſecra

Gallery b
by Marin

‘caſt or put forth any Entrails of Beaſts, or any other filthy and noiſome thing whatſoever, into any Ditch, River or Water, or into any Field or Highway, in or near unto the City of *London* and *Weſtminſter*. And that all ſuch noiſome, corrupt, infectious, or filthy Subſtance, as hath heretofore been thrown, or caſt forth into any Place or Places, in or near the ſaid Cities by any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever; whereby the Air is, or may be corrupted, ſhall before the 25th of *Auguſt* next be removed and carried away; upon Pain of Puniſhment and Penalty contained in the ſaid Statute, *&c.* Geven at our Manour of *Greenwich* the ſixth of *June* in the thirty ſecond Year of our Reign.]

Suburb without the Poſtern by the Tower of *London.*

Liber Alb. St. Katharines.

The ſecond Year of *Henry* the Third, the Forreſt of *Middleſex*, and the Warren of *Stanes* were diſaforeſted: ſince the which time, the Suburbs about *London*, have been alſo mightily increaſed with Buildings: for firſt, to begin in the Eaſt, by the Tower of *London*, is the Hoſpital of St. *Katharine*, founded by *Matilde*, the Queen, Wife to King *Stephen*, as is afore ſhewed in *Portſoken Ward.*

St. JOHNS *at Wappin.*

Wapping in the *Woſe*. So it was in the firſt Edition, but changed in the after Editions into *Wapping in the Eaſt.* Amiſſe. *Woſe* ſignifying as much as in the *Waſh* or in the *Drain.*

* That is reckoning from *Stows* firſt Edition, in 1598.

From this Precinct of St. *Katharine*, to *Wappin* in the *Woſe* and *Wappin* it ſelf, the uſual Place of Execution for hanging of Pirates and Sea-Rovers, at the low Water Mark, there to remain till three Tides had overflowed them, was never a Houſe ſtanding within theſe Forty Years*: but [ſince the Gallows being after removed farther off] is now a continual Street, or rather a filthy ſtraight Paſſage, with Lanes and Alleys of ſmall Tenements or Cottages, inhabited by Saylors and Victuallers, along by the River of *Thames*, almoſt to *Radcliff*, a good Mile from the Tower.

Wapping Chappel.

A. M.

The new Chapel in *Wappin* Hamlet, in the Pariſh of *Whitechappel*, was builded in the Year 1617. the Charge being about 1600 *l.* was gathered ſome Part of it of the ſeveral Inhabitants in the ſame Hamlet; the reſt (being the greater Part) was gathered by Letters Patents for Collections in ſeveral Counties: the Citizens of *London*, being worthy Benefactors toward it, procured by the principal Care of Maſter *Rowland Catmore*, *Robert Bourn*, and *Robert Mott*, and others of the ſame Pariſh: Maſter *Richard Sedgwick* being the firſt Miniſter in that Chapel, and ſo continueth to this Year 1631.

Richard Sedgwick, firſt Miniſter.

Written upon a high Beam in the midſt of the Chapel:

The Chapel conſecrated.

This Chappel was dedicated to Almighty God, and conſecrated to the Honour and Glory of his great and wonderful Name, the ſeventh Day of July, 1617. *by the Right Reverend Father in God,* John King, *then Lord Biſhop of* London.

Gallery built by Mariners.

A fair Gallery built on the South ſide of the Chappel, with Part of the Benevolence that was given for the Uſe of the Chapel by the Mariners that went to the Eaſt *Indies*, *Anno 1616.* in the *Royal James*, under the Command of Captain *Martin Pringe*, procured by the Care of Maſter *Rowland Catmore*, then Maſter of the ſaid Ship, and now at the building hereof Warden of the Chapel, 1622.

Maſter *Richard Gardener* being at that time of building of the Chapel, Rector of *Whitechappel*, who had ſo continued Forty ſeven Years, being Seventy ſeven Years of Age, as it was found in a Glaſs Window made at his own Charge at the upper End of the Chancel.

Richardus Gardenerus Whitechappel Rector 1617.
An. Reſident. ſuæ 47. *Ætatis ſuæ* 77. 1617.

A weekly Lecture maintained in the ſame Chapel by Maſter who hath given Ten Pounds Yearly for ever towards it.

A Lecture here.

This Chapel is now become a Pariſh Church, by Act of Parliament in King *Charles* II. his Time, and called St. *Johns at Wappin.*

Now a Prriſh Church.

J. S.

MONUMENTS.

Monuments.

In this Church of S. *Johns* at *Wappin* lie interred theſe Perſons, with Monumental Stones ſet up for, or lying upon them.

Chancel Wall.

A Monument erected by *Elizabeth Bradley*, Widow. Who was the Daughter of *William Wood*, of this Hamlet, Eſq; in Memory of her late Huſband *Nicholas Bradley*, Anchorſmith, who died 1682. With three of their Children.

On a flat Stone in the Chancel: *We dye to live.*

North Ile.

Memoriæ Sacrum Davidi Daviſoni, *Armig. Londinenſi, Myſterii Groceriæ Communitatis Civi, &c.* 1662. He gave 10 *l.* to the Poor yearly for ever. [He was a great Ropemaker in *Wappin*: And fined for Alderman.]

Martha, late Wife of Captain *William Thompſon* of *Wappin.* 1682.

Her Name was Martha, *but ſhe had the Heart*
Of Mary; *for ſhe choſe the better part.*

Tho. Pope of *Wappin*, 1640. Alſo *Elizabeth* his Wife, 1665.

And *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Tho. Warren*, 1672.

The Son and Daughter of Captain *John Parker*, viz. *Zephaniah*, 1677. And *Alice*, 1673. And the ſaid Captain, 1683. And *Anne* his Wife, 1679.

John Blanke, late of the Hamlet of *Wappin Stepney*, 1698.

Nicolas, the Son of *Evan Flemming* of *Langeneck* in the County of *Carmarthen*, Merchant, 1681.

Jane Moor, late of this Pariſh, Widow, 1695.

Anne Montgomery her Daughter, 1680.

Elizabeth Sterling, Widow, the Mother of *Mary*, Wife of *John Iſield* of the ſame Hamlet. Alſo the ſaid *Mary*, 1684. who died in Childbed.

South Ile.

Joanna Daviſon, Wife of *David Daviſon*, 1653.

Robert Stabler, 1690.

Richard Weſt, Maſter Carpenter of this Chapel, 1622.

A Tomb encloſed with Iron Grates, for *Gregory Page*, Eſq; late of this Pariſh, 1693. And three of his Children; *Elizabeth*, late Wife of Captain *John Slade*, *John* and *Elizabeth*. This Man was made Juſtice here by King *James* II.

Francis Partis of *Wappin*, Mariner, 1685. And likewiſe four Children.

Roſamond Hicks, 1685.

Middle Ile.

Valentine Elſing, Citizen and Skinner of *London*, 1656.

To the Immortal Memory of the Right Worthy and much Lamented Mr. *Alexander Eaton*, Apothecary, 1662.

Gregory Holand, late of *Wappin*, Chirurgeon, $168\frac{8}{9}$. Alſo five of his Children.

Elizabeth, late Wife of *David Daviſon*: By whom he had Iſſue two Sons and five Daughters, 1637.

Suſanna, the Wife of *William Ball*, 1622.

Jane Hobman, Daughter of Captain *Heſketh Hobman*, 1693. And *Jane Hobman* his laſt Wife, 1697.

John Cox, Anchorſmith of *Wappin*, 1633.

Nicholas Warin, Mariner, 1637. Alſo *Anne Warin* his Wife, 1649.

Starlings Stone.

Cutbert Shafto, *William Shafto*, and *Thomas Shafto*: All Children of Captain *William Shafto* of *Wappin*, Mariner.

Wappin Churchyard.

Robert Kingſton, 1679. *Dorothy Edmunds*, Relict of *Joſhua Waters*. *Richard Patridge*, Mariner. And *John Edmunds*. Gent. her three Husbands, 1696. *Margaret Ford*, 1667. *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Captain *Arthur Hare*, 1679.

There is a Stone plac'd in the Wall of this Churchyard, on which is inſcribed, *Within this Table is contained the Dimenſions of Eſquire* Peachies *Ground, taken into the Chapelyard, at half an Inch to a Foot*, An. Dom. 1681. Then the Buttings and Boundings are ſet down very exactly.

A Table hanging up in this Chapel.

In a large Table placed againſt the Eaſt Wall of the North Ile, Account is given both of the Foundation of this Chapel, and of the Benefactors, *viz.*

This Chapel was conſecrated to the Service of God the ſeventh Day of *July*, *An. Dom.* 1617. by the then Biſhop of *London*. The building whereof was procured by the ſpecial Care of Mr. *Rowland Coitmore*, Mr. *Robert Boune*, Mr. *William Moore*, and other Inhabitants of this Hamlet, ſeveral Citizens of *London* being Benefactors thereunto. Mr. *Richard Sedgwick* being the firſt Miniſter, and Mr. *John Morehouſe* the firſt Chapelwarden here.

This Hamlet, being accounted one third Part of the Pariſh of S. *Mary Whitechapel*, and a Hamlet of it ſelf, providing for its own Poor, and chooſing its own Officers, is to have, for the uſe of the Poor of this ſaid Hamlet, one third Part of all Gifts and Legacies that are given to the Pariſh of *Whitechapel*; as alſo one third Part of the Rent of certain Houſes belonging to the ſaid Pariſh; and alſo one third Part of the Four Shillings *per* Week, of the Gift of Mr. *Buck*; and are to have Two Pence of every Shilling given at the Communion at *Whitechapel* Church.

Benefactors.

The BENEFACTORS to this Chapel, and to the Poor of this Hamlet, are theſe that follow.

Years.	*Donors.*	*Gifts.*
1617.	*Thomas Whitnel*, Eſq; gave 12 *l.* 10 *s.* *per an.* for ever, towards maintaining of a Lecture in this Chapel; to be preached upon one of the Week Days, (the Lord's Day excepted.) Which Gift was confirmed by a private Act of Parliament, in the Reign of King *James* I. Which Lecture began the ſecond of *April* 1617. And the Gift paid by the Truſtees of the ſaid *Whitnel*.	12 10 0
	Mr. *Thomas Nevet*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, gave Ten Shillings for a Sermon to be preached on *Good Friday* in the Forenoon, yearly.	0 10 0
	He alſo gave to Forty poor Perſons of this Hamlet Twenty Shillings *per ann.* to be diſtributed by the Miniſter and Chapelwardens for the time being; by giving them Six Pence a piece. Which Gift is yearly paid by the *Girdlers* Company, to continue near M Years.	1 0 0
1635.	Mr. *Thomas Clave*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London*, 1635. gave Fifty Pounds to this Hamlet. Which was laid out in building the two Northermoſt Houſes in *Cock Alley*. Twelve Pence a Week of the Rent whereof being given to the Poor of this Hamlet every Lord's Day. The Remainder of this Rent of the ſaid Houſes to be towards the Repair of this Chapel.	50 0 0
1636.	Mrs. *Edith Capps*, late of this Hamlet, Widow, *An. Dom.* 1636, gave the Reverſion of her Dwelling Houſe to the Poor. Which was ſold for Forty Pounds. And the Money was laid out in building two other Houſes in *Cock Alley*. Twelve Pence a Week of the Rent whereof is likewiſe given to the ſaid Poor every Lord's Day. The remainder of the ſaid Rent is to go towards the Repair of this Chapel.	40 0 0
1633.	Sir *John Fenner*, late of the Inner Temple, *London*, Knight, deceaſed *An. Dom.* 1633. gave to the Pariſh of *Whitechapel*, Six Pounds a Year for ever, to buy twenty Bibles, to be yearly given to twenty young People, who ſhould have moſt need, and moſt likely to make the beſt uſe thereof.	6 0 0
	He alſo gave Five Pounds *per Ann.* for ever, to be equally diſtributed in Money, to the pooreſt of the ſaid Pariſh People, on the four uſual Feaſts of the Year.	5 0 0
	He alſo gave Five Pounds *per Ann.* for ever, for a Stock for Coals for the ſaid Poor.	5 0 0
	The third Part of which Gifts belong to the Poor of this Hamlet.	
1662.	*David Daviſon*, late of this Hamlet, Eſq; by his Will, gave to the Poor of this Hamlet, Ten Pounds *per Ann.* for ever.	10 0 0
1669.	Captain *Brian Harriſon*, late of this Hamlet, deceaſed, gave Fifty Shillings *per Ann.* for ever, out of the Rent of a Houſe formerly called the *Pewter Platter* in *Gracechurch* ſtreet *London*: to be given in Bread to the Poor which began 25th *December* 1669.	2 10 0
1624.	Captain *William Hawas* late of this Hamlet deceaſed, by his Will dated the ſeventh of *January* 1624. gave Two Shillings *per* Week, for ever, to be given in Bread to the Poor. Which Two Shillings *per* Week is to be paid the Chapelwarden of this Hamlet for the time being, for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, by equal Portions, at *Lady day* and *Michaelmas*.	5 4 0
1673.	Sir *Samuel Starling*, Kt. ſometime Alderman of the City, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, dated the 7th of *Auguſt* 1673, gave to the Chapelwardens of this Hamlet, for the uſe of the Poor thereof, Five Pounds, to be paid yearly on the 25th of *December*, by the Brewers Company, *London*, to continue until *Lady-day* MDCLXXXXV.	5 0 0
1671.	Captain *John Whitty*, born in this Hamlet, by his laſt Will dated the 5th of *February*, 1671. gave to the Poor thereof Fifty Pounds, to be given Twelve Pence *per* Week in Bread for ever. And ſome time after coming from the *Eaſt Indies*, in the Ship *Expectation*, whereof he was Commander, at St. *Helena*, where he died, deſired that his Wife *Hanna*, the now Wife of Captain *George Wood*, ſhould double the ſaid Legacy, if ſhe thought good. Which ſhe hath ſince done. Which 100 *l.* was laid out in purchaſing the New Ground on the Eaſt ſide of the Chapel, by the Truſtees of the ſaid Chapel. The Intereſt of which Money is given away weekly in Bread, as the Will directs.	
1676.	*William Wood*, Eſq; by his laſt Will, bearing date 22. *Sept.* 1676. gave to the Poor of this Hamlet, One hundred Pounds. Which was laid out by the Truſtees of the ſaid Hamlet, towards the building of three New Houſes on the Weſt ſide of *Cock Alley*. The Intereſt of which Money is paid yearly to the Chapelwardens, by the Truſtees aforeſaid, for the uſe of the Poor, as the Will directs.	

Years. *Donors.* *Gifts.*

1681. Mr. *Nicolas Bradley*, of this Hamlet, Anchorſmith, by his laſt Will bearing date the 13th of *April* 1681, gave to the Poor the Sum of 30 *l.*

1683. The Right Honourable *Henry Savyl*, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and Vicechamberlain of the Kings Houſhold, by the Hands of Sir *Richard Haddock*, Knight, gave the Sum of 50 *l.* to be diſtributed by him and the Chapelwardens, to the Poor of this Hamlet, for buying of Coals, and for relief of the ſaid Poor the hard Seaſon that happened in the Months of *December*, *January* and *February*, 1683. Which was diſtributed accordingly.

1689. Mr. *Nicolas Reymer* of this Hamlet, Mariner, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, dated the 7th of *December*, 1689, gave to the Poor 30 *l.*

1690. Captain *William Covel*, by his laſt Teſtament dated *Anno* 1690, gave to this Place 50 *l.* to be laid out in ſome Purchaſe for buying Bread, to be annually given to the Poor by Thirds, on three particular Days of the Year, *viz.* the 20th of *January*, the 18th of *March*, and the 8th of *June*, to continue for ever.

1695. Mrs. *Godfrey*, a pious and charitable Gentlewoman, gave to the Poor of this Pariſh 50 *l.* in the dear Winter 1695.

1696. Alſo ſhe ſent two large Gifts to the poor Sufferers by Fire in *Wappin*, in the Years 1696, and 1703.

1703. *Dudley Lewis*, a Mariner, a *Swede* by Birth, by his Nuncupative Will, *Anno* 1703. (being caſt away in that great Storm in *November*) gave all his Money and Wages, which amounted to 39 *l.* 4 *s.* to the Poor of this Pariſh. Which was accordingly diſtributed amongſt them.

Parſonage.

The Reverend Mr. *Ruſſel*, late Rector of this Pariſh, built the Parſonage Houſe from the Ground, ſtanding towards the Street, near the Church, which coſt about 450 *l.*

Free School.

There is a free Charity School lately building in *Cock* Alley, Eaſt of this Church; for poor Children of the Pariſh to be educated there in Reading, and Writing, and Cyphring, and Chriſtian Manners: which by Calculation hath coſt about 180 *l.* more or leſs. Mr. *Ruſſel* the ſaid Rector hath very commendably undertook it, and went forward with it; depending upon the Charity of good People. He began on Lady Day 1704. and gave 50 *l.* towards it. The School Room is in the middle Floor; the Ground Floor, and the Buildings over the School to be for Conveniences for the Teacher himſelf and his Family, who hath alſo allowed him 30 *l. per Ann.* He hath the Care of Forty Boys maintained by a Charitable Society, conſiſting of thirty Perſons, Inhabitants of this Pariſh. Who, by their own Contributions, and what they procure, partly by Collections in the Pariſh once a Year, and partly at their Monthly Sermons every third Sunday at Five a Clock in the Afternoon, do maintain not only the ſaid Number of Boys at School and cloth them alſo, but had in the Year 1708, taken into their Charity 25 Girls to be clothed and taught by a Sober Schoolmiſtreſs. The Money for whoſe Maintanance, (both Miſtreſs and Girls) they hoped to raiſe chiefly from the well diſpoſed Gentlewomen of the Pariſh.

Charity School Boys; And Girls.

When founded.

This Charitable Society began about 30 Years ago; the Members then agreeing among themſelves to ſet up a Monthly Sermon for Preparation to the Sacrament, and for a Collection then to be made at the Church Door, and the Money to be diſtributed to poor Houſekeepers or others, not maintained by Penſion from the Pariſh. Afterwards they converted this Money for the keeping poor Pariſhioners Children at School. Which they continue commendably to this Day.

Wappin is to this Day chiefly inhabited by Seafaring Men, and Tradeſmen dealing in Commodities for the Supply of Shipping, and Shipmen. It ſtands exceeding thick with Buildings, and is very populous; having been very much improved by human Induſtry. For this Place and the Parts about it were formerly one great Waſh, covered with the Waters of the *Thames.* Afterwards, it was by Pains and Art, gained from the River, and made a Marſh or Meddow Ground, commonly called *Wappin Marſhes:* and was defended from the Irruptions of the *Thames* by Walls; which were very chargeable in the continual maintaining of the ſame. And between the Years 1560 and 1570, the Force of the Water was ſuch, that it brake the Wall in ſundry Places and overflowed the whole Marſhes. About the Year 1580, or thereabouts, the moſt Part of theſe Marſhes came to the Queen, that then Reigned in Extent, till a great Sum of Money ſhould be paid: and She rented out the ſame.

Wappin a great Waſh at firſt. How built.

J. S.

The Rents here being ſomewhat uncertain by the Breaches of the River into the Grounds about 1571. when the Water had again broke in, a View was made by the Commiſſioners of *Sewers*; who thought it neceſſary, that the Walls ſhould be builded upon by any who would. Whereupon many took Land upon the Walls to build. And among the reſt one *William Page:* who took a Leaſe of an hundred and ten Foot of the Wall, and laid the Foundation of his Building, and beſtowed a great Sum of Money in making the Wall very ſtrong; and in building to the ſtrong Defence of the ſaid Marſhes, and Commodity and Eaſe of the Repairers and Maintainers of the ſaid Wall. But in the Year 1583. the Queen iſſuing out a Proclamation for ſtopping all new Buildings, this Building was hindred for a Time: and *Page* was fain to make an humble Petition, and ſet forth his Caſe to the Lord Treaſurer: and praying his Allowance to go on with his Building: ſhewing how it would be a Benefit to her Majeſty, in Continuance of her Rent; and that it was not hurtful to any; and that his Building began before the Proclamation. But what Succeſs *Pages* Petition had, I am not able to ſay: but it appears it afterwards went forward, ſince all the Wall is now thick built upon.]

Building upon the Walls of *Wappin.*

Friday the 24th of *July* 1629. King *Charles* having hunted a Stagg or Hart from *Wanſted* in *Eſſex*, killed him in *Nightingale Lane*, in the Hamlet of *Wappin*, in a Garden belonging to one —— who had ſome Damage among his Herbs, by Reaſon the Multitude of People there aſſembled ſuddenly.

A Stag kill'd in *Nightingale* Lane.

In this Hamlet of *Wappin*, was builded *Anno* 1626. a large Houſe of Timber by Maſter *William Turner*, Gentleman, Maſter *George Low*, Gentleman, and *Thomas Jones*, Gentleman, and others, for the making of Allom; which grew to ſuch an Inconvenience through the Annoyance that was with boyling of Urine and other Materials, by Reaſon of the ill ſavour of it, and the excrement of it being found to be Annoyance to the River of *Thames*, that upon the Complaint of the Inhabitants to the King and Council, it was proceeded withal, as appeareth:

An Allom Houſe built in *Wappin.*

An Annoyance.

The ſixteenth of *July* 1627. being *Munday*, and the Tide being near a low Water, about Eight of the Clock in the Evening of the ſame Day, there was a Lighter of Allom Greaſe lying in the *Hermitage* Dock, which was taken out of a Ship, lying there overthwart the Mouth of the Dock. And upon the emptying of the Water (out of the Lighter) which iſſued from the Greaſe, there did ariſe a moſt noyſome ſtinking Scum of a frothy Subſtance, and did ſpread all about the Mouth of the Dock, and run down into the *Thames*: and there was a Veſſel cauſed to be filled with it, and it did ſo ſtink, that we were not able to endure the Scent of it, inſomuch that it endangered all the Wells and Ponds thereabouts: This was ſeen and done in the Preſence of theſe under written.

Maſter *Cornelius Godfrey*, Merchant.
Mr. *George Freeman.*
Mr. *Joſeph Jaques.*
Mr. *Leonard Leonard.*
Mr. *Michael Leech.*
Mr. *Fulk Wormleighton.*
Mr. *John Byrks.*
Thomas Pope.
Henry Chandler.
Thomas Davies.
Thomas Knight.
Thomas Jones.
Auguſtine Cope.
Thomas Powel.
Nicholas Bugden.
Tobias Green.
George Raymond.
William Cook.
William Curteis.
John Cope.

All which were ready to teſtify the Truth hereof upon Oath.

The Inhabitants alſo put up this Petition to the Juſtices againſt this Allome Houſe, as followeth:

To the Right Worſhipful His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Middleſex, *and Commiſſioners for Annoyances, and to all other His Majeſty's Officers, whom in this Caſe it ſhall concern,*

WE His Majeſty's loving Subjects inhabiting within the Pariſh of *Whitechapel*, in the County of *Middleſex*, and St. *Botolphs* without *Aldgate*, *London*, and in the Hamlets of *Stepney*, *Wappin*, *Eaſt Smithfield*, and St. *Catharines* near the *Tower* of *London*, finding and being continually choaked and poyſoned up with the daily and continual Stink, and moſt noiſome and infectious Smell that is lately begun amongſt us, by a Workhouſe for making of Allome (as is reported) by Mr. *William Turner*, Mr. *George Lowe*, and Mr. *Thomas Jones*, and others, erected at the Weſt end of *Wappin*, adjoining upon the River of *Thames*, and near unto the *Tower* of *London*, and to His Majeſty's Storehouſe on *Tower Hill*, where the Proviſion for His Highneſs's Shiping is daily provided; Do humbly ſhew, That we find that the noiſome Smell that cometh of the making of the ſaid Allome (which we ſuppoſe to be Urine, and ſuch other infectious Materials, being long kept, and then boiled for the uſe aforeſaid) doth breed and make ſuch an infectious and moſt noiſome Smell amongſt us, that we are not able to live in our Houſes, nor to keep our Families at work about us, the deteſtable Stink thereof is ſo infectious and intolerable now this Winter Time (much more will it be in the Heat of Summer:) So that if ſpeedy Redreſs thereof be not had, we ſhall not be able to continue our Habitations there, wherein we have long time lived. And it is generally thought it will be a decay and dangerous Infection to all Inhabitants both on this ſide and the other ſide the Water, within two Miles compaſs of the Place it ſtandeth; for the Stink thereof (as the Wind ſtandeth) is further ſmelled, both by Land and Water: and daily Complaint made thereof. And now there is begun but two or three Furnaces, but ſhortly there will be many more Furnaces made there, to the further great Damage and Annoyance of his Majeſty's Subjects, which we humble refer to your Worſhips grave Conſideration, humbly deſiring your ſpeedy Aid and Reformation herein, otherwiſe we ſhall be compelled to leave our Houſes and Dwellings to our utter undoings: for the noyſome Smell is ſo dangerous, that no Man will dwell thereabouts, if he might have his Houſe Rent free: And we as bound ſhall daily pray for your Worſhips.

Richard Main.
Fulk Wormleighton.
Thomas Clark.
Thomas Champion.
William Mott.
James Ruddam.
James Coulyn.
Andrew Furſland.
John Parſons.
Henry Munter.
Henry Bludder.
George Preſton.
Peter Leover.
William Winſon Hooſt.
John Harrington.
Romboult Jacobſon.
John Weſſels.
Richard Rolfe.
John Weeks.
Richard Pountis.
Jenkin Ellis.
Robert Haddocke.
Richard Studder.
John Vandeford.
Robert Thomas.
Auſtin Reinolds.
Jeffrey Farmer.
William Parſons.
Reinold Thompſon.
John Green.
William Plaſſe
William Popular.
Thomas Warton.

William Peacock.
John Broocker.
Matthew Fallen.
George Flood.
Thomaſs Gray.
William Welch.
Cornelius Godfrey.
Thomas Cobb.
John Dearſley.
Joſeph Jaques.
William Rayniborowe.
Peter March.
Richard Cooper.
Arion Williams.
William Fox.
John Note.
Thomas White.
William Speering.
Michael Ungle.
Richard Cray.
Thomas Bercher.
Oſmond Colcheſter.
William Webbe.
William Bundrocke.
William Evans.
Michael Leech.
John Cope.
Tobias Green.
John Birke.
John Harris.
John Teabye.
Robert Merret.
William Clark.

To the Kings moſt excellent Majeſty.

The Inhabitants Petition to the King.

The humble Petition of your Majeſty's Liege People and Subjects, being in number many Thouſands, inhabiting within one Mile compaſs of your Majeſty's Tower of *London*, within *Middleſex* and *Surrey*, and the Borough of *Southwark*.

Moſt humbly ſheweth,

THat whereas of late divers Rooms have been newly erected in the Pariſh of St. Mary Matfellon, *commonly called* Whitechapel, *in the County of* Middleſex, *by* William Turner, *Gentleman,* George Low, *Gentleman, and* Thomas Jones, *Gentleman, and others, near unto many great Brewhouſes, which breweth Beer for the Uſe and Service of your Majeſty's Navy, and for divers within* London *and* Middleſex: *which ſaid Rooms have been ever ſince their firſt erection imployed for boyling of Urine, for making of Allome, which hath and doth daily caſt ſo noyſome a Savour and evil Air to all the Parts thereabouts, and to all Paſſengers that Way, or by the River of* Thames, *that they are in no Sort able to endure the ſame, nor their dwelling Houſes by Reaſon thereof, and the ſame hath*

hath already caſt many of them into Extremity of great Sickneſſes and Diſeaſes, by which evil and unwholeſome Savour, of late many Fiſhes in the Thames *there near unto, have been found ready to die, and dead, ſuppoſed to be poyſoned by ſome ill Subſtance iſſuing into the River of* Thames: *and all the Inhabitants thereabouts are much annoyed, and all the Paſture Ground lying near thereabouts is tainted and ſpoiled in ſuch Manner that the Cattel do refuſe to feed on the ſame. And they further humbly ſhew, that they having preferred their Grievances unto your Majeſty's Commiſſioners of Annoyances, and having cauſed the ſame to be preſented unto them by Indictment, by ſeveral Jurors, ſworn upon Oath before your Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, in their general Seſſions for* Middleſex, *upon due Proof and the Teſtimony of Witneſſes there alſo ſworn and examined, upon which Evidences the ſaid Jurors have given up ſeveral Verdicts, and preſented upon their Oaths the ſame Annoyance to be exceeding great and intolerable to all Inhabitants dwelling thereabouts, and to all other Paſſengers by the ſame, or upon the River of* Thames: *Yet your Petitioners having no Redreſs thereby, are compelled by extreme Neceſſity to complain unto your Majeſty, and with much Grief and with all Humility beſeech your Majeſty to take to Conſideration the ſpeedy Redreſs in that behalf, the ſame Annoyance being ſo great and unſavoury, that otherwiſe your poor Subjects, being many thouſands in Number, ſhall be compelled to forſake their Houſes, and abandon their Dwellings, to the Loſs of their Trades and Lives, and the utter undoing of them aud their Families.*

Wherefore they moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty to commit the Examination thereof unto the Right Honourable Thomas *Earl of* Cleveland, *Sir* Allen Apſley, *Knight, Lieutenant of the Tower, Sir* Henry Spiller, *Knight,* Thomas Sanderſon, *and* George Long, *Eſquires, or any three or two of them, or any others, being Juſtices and Commiſſioners of Annoyances within the ſaid County of* Middleſex: *who by Your Majeſty's gracious Reference being thereunto required, may examine and hear the Allegations on all Parts: And that upon the Certificate of their Opinions therein, Your Majeſty will be pleaſed to vouchſafe your poor Subjects ſuch Relief as the Caſe requireth.*

And the Petitioners, according to their bounden Duties and Legiance ſhall daily pray for Your Majeſty's long and proſperous Reign over us.

At Whitehall the 25th *of* July, *1627.*

Preſent,

Lord Keeper.
Lord Treaſurer.
Earl of *Dorſet.*
Earl of *Bridgewater.*
Mr. Secretary *Cook.*
Mr. of the *Rolls.*
Mr. Chancellor of the *Dutchy.*

The Councils Order about theſe Allome Works.

WHereas upon a Complaint formerly made by divers Aldermen of the City of London, *on the Behalf of the Inhabitants of the Pariſhes of St.* Buttolphs Aldgate, *and divers other Pariſhes thereabouts, concerning a great Annoyance unto the ſaid Inhabitants, cauſed by certain Allome Works, erected thereabouts by His Majeſty's Farmers of the ſaid Works: It was by an Order of the twentieth of this preſent Month ordered, that the Preſident of the College of Phyſicians, accompanied with ſix other Doctors of Phyſick of that Society, as likewiſe, that ſome of the Aldermen ſhould upon View of the ſaid Works, and ſuch Obſervations by them made as falls within their Experience, return Certificate to the Boord, of their Opinions touching the ſame: Foraſmuch as thoſe whoſe Names are here under written, did this Day accordingly make their Certificate in writing to the Boord, as followeth;* In hæc verba: *'May it pleaſe your Lordſhips, according to an Order of this Honourable Boord of the twentieth of* July *laſt; We have viewed and obſerved the Allome Works at St.* Katharines, *and conſidered the Materials therein uſed and imployed. And thereupon do humbly certifie unto your Lordſhips, and are of Opinion, that the Works ſtanding in that Place, muſt neceſſarily breed great Annoyances both to the near Inhabitants, and by the ſpreading Vapours from thence iſſuing to many Places more remote, and to all ſuch Paſſengers as either by Land or by Water have Occaſion to frequent thoſe Parts, not only by their continual noyſome Savours to make all their Habitations grievous and unpleaſant, but alſo by their putrid Qualisy to endanger their Healths: And ſo we humbly reſt at your Lordſhips Commands,* July *the* 24th. *An. 1627. Signed,* John Argent, *Preſ.* John Gifford, William Harvey, William Clement, Robert Flud, Samuel Baskernite, Ottuel Meverel, *and by* Hugh Hamerſley. *Their Lordſhips upon Conſideration had thereof, did reſolve, that the ſaid Allome Works in and about the City, were fit to to be ſuppreſt. Nevertheleſs, for that a Petition was now preſented to the Boord by the Farmers of the ſaid Allome Works, ſhewing that it was not poſſible for them to erect and finiſh any new Works in the Countoy before our* Lady day *next, and that if they ſhould be reſtrained from working here in the mean time, the Kingdom would be unſerved of Allom, of which there is great Uſe, and they likewiſe diſabled to pay his Majeſty's rent. And therefore beſought the Boord that they might have leave to proceed in their making of Allome here until our* Lady day *next as aforeſaid. It was thereupon thought fit and ordered that they ſhould be at Liberty to make Allome in thoſe Places where their Works are already erected until our* Lady day *next only and no longer; and that in the mean time they preſume not to erect any other Works in any Places in or about this City. Provided nevertheleſs that they ſuffer not the Dregs and Excrement proceeding from the boyling and making of the ſaid Allome to be caſt or fall into any Places leading into the River of* Thames, *but that they cauſe the ſame from time to time to be either buried in the Night time in the Grounds where their Works now are, or otherwiſe to be carried and buried in the Night time in ſome other convenient Place, where the ſame may breed no Infection or Annoyance to any his Majeſty's Subjects.*

At Whitehall the 12th *of* September, *An. 1627.*

Preſent.

Lord *Preſident.*
Earl of *Holland.*
Earl of *Kelly.*
Maſter Secretary *Cook.*
Maſter *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*
Chancellor of the Dutchy.

Another Order of Council about the ſame Matter.

WHereas an humble Petition was this Day exhibited to the Boord in the Name of the Inhabitants of the Pariſhes of St. Buttolphs *near* Aldgate, *St.* Katharines, White Chapel, Stepney, Redriff, *St.* Olaves, *and others adjacent and near his Majeſty's Tower of* London: *Shewing, that whereas it had pleaſed the Boord (on the* 27th *of* July *laſt, after divers Hearings and Reports made by ſix Doctors of the College of Phyſitians of* London) *to order that the Farmers of his Majeſty's Allome Works (who had tranſported themſelves out of the Northern Parts of the Kingdom near unto his Majeſty's Royal Chamber and City of* London) *ſhould*

ſhould not preſume to erect any other Work in or about, nor ſuffer the Dregs or Excrement of the boiling of Allome to be caſt or fall into the River of Thames, *but bury the ſame in the Night time in ſome convenient Place where it might not breed any Infection or Annoyance; yet nevertheleſs that ſithence the making of the ſaid Order, and eſpecially on the ſixteenth of* Auguſt *laſt, the ſaid Farmers, their Deputies or Aſſigns, have in Contempt of the Order powred or cauſed the ſaid Filth, Dregs or Excrements to fall into the Ponds or Ditches leading to the* Thames: *whereby ſome of the Petitioners have found their Wells of Water appointed for brewing ſo tainted with the Taſt and Savour of Allome excrement, as that within a very ſhort Space the Fiſh have been poiſoned, and the Water altogether unwholeſome, for brewing or any other Uſe, as by Certificate under divers of the ſaid Petitioners Hands, the chief Officers and Inhabitants of the Tower, appeared, And therefore humbly prayed Redreſs of the growing Miſchief and dangerous Contagion proceeding from the ſaid Allome Works, ſeconded with a preſumptuous Contempt of the ſaid Order of the Boord: To the End that by a ſudden Reformation the Petitioners may enjoy the Benefit of the Air, and not be ſuffocated with the horrid and putrid Savours occaſioned by the ſaid Allome Works. The Boord taking this Complaint into their due and ſerious Conſideration and finding that the former Order of the Boord was not obſerved, as is before mentioned, and that the Annoyance cauſed hereby, extendeth it ſelf to the Extreme Parts of the City, and even ſo far as his Majeſty's Court, when the Wind ſitteth that Way (which cannot but be of dangerous Conſequence by corrupting of both the Air and the Water, whereof Beer is made for his Majeſty's Service and otherwiſe:) thought fit and ordered that the ſaid Allome Works ſhould be preſently ſuppreſſed from working, and utterly removed by the Farmers or others whom it may concern, within a convenient time, notwithſtanding the former Order, (which on their Parts have not been obſerved) and that ſome one of the Meſſengers of his Majeſty's Chamber ſhall be ſent with a Tranſcript of this their Lordſhips Order, to the Farmers or Deputies tf the ſaid Work, and ſee the ſame duly executed; and of the Performance thereof to give Account to their Lordſhips within ten or twelve Dayi after the Date hereof. And of this their Lordſhips Order as well the ſaid Farmers and the Meſſenger, as others whom it may concern, are to take Notice, and to regulate themſelves accordingly, as they will anſwer the contrary.*

Fiſh poiſoned by the Allome Excrement: and Water for brewing tainted.

To the Right Honourable Lords, and others of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council.

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of St. *Botolphs Aldgate*, St. *Katharines*, *Whitechapel*, *Stepney*, *Redriffe*, St. *Olaves*, and others, adjacent and near His Majeſty's Tower of *London*.

Another Petition to the Lords againſt theſe Allome Works.

WHereas it pleaſed this Honourable Board, the 27th *of* July *laſt, after divers Hearings, and a Report made by ſix Doctors being of the College of Phyſicians* London, *to order that the Farmers of his Majeſty's Allome Works (who had tranſplanted themſelves out of the North Parts near unto his Majeſty's Royal Chamber and City of* London) *ſhould not preſume to erect any other Works in or about the ſame, nor ſuffer the Dregs or Excrement proceeding of the boiling of Allome to be caſt or fall into the River ef* Thames, *but to bury the ſame in the Night Time, where it might not breed any Infection or Annoyance.*

But ſo it is, Right Honourable, that divers Times, Sithence the Order of this Honourable Boord, but eſpecially upon the 16th *of this Inſtant* Auguſt, *the ſaid Farmers, their Deputy or Aſſigns, have, in Contempt of the ſaid Order, powred or cauſed the ſaid Filth, Dregs or Excrement to fall into the Ponds or Ditches leading to the* Thames: *whereby ſome of your Petitioners have found their Wells of Water appointed for Brewing ſo tainted and grownered with the Taſt and Savour of Allome excrement, as that within three Hours after about forty Fiſhes were apparently found poiſoned, as by the annexed Certificate appeareth.*

For Redreſs of which growing Miſchief and dangerous Contagion, ſeconded with a preſumptuous Contempt of your honourable Order, as formerly, the Petitioners fly to this honourable Boord, beſeeching a ſodain Reformation: To the End that your Petitioners may enjoy the Benefit of the Air, and not be ſuffocated with the horrid and putrid Savours, proceeding from the ſaid Allome Works.

And the Petitioners ſhall be (as ever) bound to pray for your Honours. 1627.

Certificate about it.

We his Majeſty's Subjects whoſe Names are ſubſcribed, do for a Truth certifie and will be ready to depoſe, that Sithence the 25th *Day of* July *laſt, the Allome Farmers or their Aſſigns, have erected new Erections at or near* Wapping, *where there Allome Works are: And that upon the* 16th *Day of this Inſtant Month of* Auguſt, *by means of the Excrement or Filth falling or being caſt and waſhed out of the ſaid Allome Works, by the flowing of the River of* Thames, *was carried into Wells belonging to Brewers thereabouts; and where divers poor People for their means, do reſort, and from thence do carry Water to divers Houſes, and to dreſs their Meat and Diet for their Families; As by Example, at that Time into one Well or Pond of one* Joſeph Jaques, *a Brewer near thereunto, where* Eeles, *and other Fiſhes, to the Number of forty and upwards, which within three Hours after, therein were ſuffocated and poiſoned, in the Preſence of theſe Certificats.*

Witneſs our Hands hereunto put the Day *of* Auguſt, 1627.

At Whitehal the twelfth of *December*, An. 1627.

Preſent.

Lord Keeper.
Lord Treaſurer.
Lord Preſident.
Lord Admiral.
Earl of *Suffolk*.
Earl of *Dorſet*.
Earl of *Saliſbury*.
Earl of *Exeter*.
Earl of *Bridgwater*.
Earl of *Carlile*.
Earl of *Holland*.
Earl of *Banbury*.
Lord Viſcount *Grandiſon*.
Lord Biſhop of *Dureſme*.
Lord Biſhop of *Bath and Wells*.
Maſter Treaſurer.
Maſter Comptroller.
Maſter of the Wards.
Maſter Secretary *Coke*.
Maſter Chancellor of *Exchequer*.
Maſter Chancellor of the *Dutchy*.

An Order for Continuance of theſe Works.

WHereas by an Order of this Boord, made in July laſt, for Reaſons in the ſaid Order mentioned, the Allome Works were ſuffered to be in thoſe Places near London, *where they were then erected, until* our Lady day next only and no longer; *And afterwards the twelfth of* September *laſt, for Contempts, in not purſuing the ſaid Order of the* 25th *of* July, *and for Prevention of growing Miſchief that might come by*

he Diers
eed of theſe
llome
orks.

by Sufferance of the ſaid Allome Works, it was ordered that the ſaid Allome Works ſhould be preſently ſuppreſſed, and removed; which being not as yet done, altho' the Farmers of the ſaid Works have ſought out other Places, whither to remove the ſaid Works: Now the Boord upon the Petition of the Company of Dyers, being informed, that in theſe Times of Wars, and Danger, the Dyers and other Artificers uſing Allome cannot be furniſhed with that Commodity, from any other Perſons, or Places, but only from the Farmers aforeſaid, and their Magazines: And that the ſaid Artificers, for want thereof ſhall be forced to give over their Trades to the great Damage of the Commonweale: And the ſaid Farmers informing, that by Reaſon of ſome Shipwracks, and the Danger of Paſſages from out of the North hither, they have failed, nor cannot bring their Allomes hither to London, *as they were wont: In Conſideration of all which; and for that their Lordſhips do conceive, that the ſaid Works will be leſs offenſive to the Inhabitants dwelling in thoſe Parts in this Winter Seaſon, the Boord hath thought fit and ordered, that the ſaid Farmers, their Deputies, and Aſſigns, ſhall be permitted, until our* Lady Day *next, according to the Permiſſion given by the former Order of the* 25th *of* July, *to convert the Materials now upon their Hands into Allome, at their Houſe in* St. Katharines, *erected for that Purpoſe, and to ſell the ſame, for the Uſe of his Majeſty's Subjects: And preſently upon our* Lady Day *next to remove the ſaid Works to ſome other Place more remote from the City of* London, *and the Suburbs thereof. And it is ordered, that in the mean while the ſaid Farmers, their Deputies and Aſſigns, or ſome of them, ſhall ſeek, and find out ſome convenient Place for their ſaid Works, and ſignifie unto the Boord of what Place they have made Choice: to the End they may have their Lordſhips Allowance and Approbation, for their Settlement in the ſame. Whereof all Perſons whom it may concern, are to take Knowledge, and accordingly to govern themſelves, as they and every of them will anſwer the contrary at their Perils. Provided always, and it is hereby willed and commanded, that all things elſe required and ſet down to be done by the ſaid Farmers, in either of the ſaid Orders, before mentioned, concerning the Excrement of the Allome, and otherwiſe whatſoever, be duly obſerved and performed by the ſaid Farmers of the ſaid Allome Works.*

Eaſt Smithfield.

Nightingal Lane.
Hermitage.
Villa de
Bramley.
Shadwel.

Radcliff.

Lime Hurſt.

Now to proceed on the Eaſt ſide, and by North of the *Tower*, lieth *Eaſt Smithfield*, *Hogs ſtreet*, and *Tower Hill*; and Eaſt from them both, was the new Abbey called *of Grace*, founded by *Edward* the Third. From thence towards *Radcliff*, up *Eaſt Smithfield*, by *Nightingal Lane*, (which runneth South by the *Hermitage*, a Brewhouſe, ſo called of an Hermite ſometime being there: beyond this Lane to the Mannor of *Bramley* (called in the Record of *Richard* the Second, *Villa Eaſt Smithfield*, and *Villa de Bramley*) and to the Manour of *Shadwel*, belonging to the Dean of *Pauls*, there hath been raiſed, in Place of Elm Trees many ſmall Tenements towards *Radcliff*: And *Radcliff* it ſelf hath been ſo encreaſed in Building Eaſtward (in Place where I have known a large Highway, with long Rows of Elm and other Trees on both ſides) that the ſame have now taken hold of *Lime Hurſt*, or *Lime Hoſt*, it ſelf, (corruptly called *Lime Houſe*) ſometime diſtant a Mile from *Radcliff*.

An antient burying Place in *Radcliff.*

J. S.
Camdeni *Annal. Apparat.* p. 20.

Here in *Radcliff* was (near an Hundred Years ago) a leaden Coffin digged up and two or three Urns found with a Piece of Money, inſcribed thus on one ſide: *Imp. PUPIENUS MAXIMUS P. F. Auguſt.* And on the other ſide, Hands joined and this Motto, *PATRES SENATUS.*

A *Roman* Lady buried here.

Antiq. London. Wevers Mon. p. 30.

Sir *Robert Cotton*, the Learned Antiquarian diſcovered in *Radcliff Field* the Monument of a *Proprætor's* Wife: which Biſhop *Stillingfleet* takes Notice of from *Wevers Monuments*. Which Relation of that induſtrious Man deſerveth here to be tranſcribed at length: ‘Within the Pariſh of *Stepney* in *Middleſex*, in *Radcliff Field*, where they take Ballaſt for Ships, about ſome fourteen or fifteen Years ago [that is *Anno* 1614 or 1615] were found two Monuments, the one of Stone, wherein were the Bones of a Man, the other a Cheſt of Lead, the upper Part being garniſhed with Scallop Shells, and a crotiſter Border. At the Head of the Coffin, and the Foot, there were two Jars of a three Foot Length, ſtanding, and on the Sides a Number of Bottles of gliſtering red Earth, ſome painted; and many great Viols of Glaſs, ſome ſix, ſome eight Square, having a whitiſh Liquor within them, within the Cheſt was the Body of a Woman, as the Chirurgeons judged by the Skull. On the either ſide of her were two Scepters of Ivory, eighteen Inches long; and on her Breaſt a little Figure of *Cupid*, neatly cut in white Stone. And amongſt the Bones two printed Pieces of Jett with round Heads, in form of Nayles three Inches long.

‘It ſeemeth (ſaith Sir *Robert Cotton*, from whom I had this Relation) theſe Bodies were burnt about the Year of our Lord 239. being there were found divers Coins of *Pupienus*, *Gordian*, and the Emperors of that Time. And that one may conjecture by her Ornaments, that this laſt Body ſhould be ſome Princeſs or *Proprætor's* Wife here in *Britain*, in the Time of the *Roman* Government.

London the Metropolis in the Times of the *Romans.*

And hence the foreſaid learned Biſhop concludeth, that *London* ſo near adjoining to this Burying Place, was the *Metropolis* of *Britain* in the Times that the *Romans* had to do here: Inaſmuch as it may be preſumed from the Burial of this Lady, that the Legate of the Emperor or *Proprætor*, had his chief Reſidence here; and the great Buſineſs of the Province, as to civil Matters, was brought hither to him. Here was his *Prætorium*: Which at firſt ſignified the Generals Tent; but as the Name came from the Camp to the City, ſo the *Prætorium* was the Manſion Houſe of the Governor.

Eaſt Smithfield. *Pet. Le Neve, Norroy.*

Fines of divers Counties.

Concerning *Eaſt Smithfield*, mention is made in Records of Lands and Mills there, within the Pariſh of *Whitechappel*. In the 21 *Edw.* the Third a Fine was levied between *Humfrey de Bohun* Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, *Querent*, and Sir *John de Bulteneye* Chevalier, Defendent, of Lands and certain Mills in *Eaſt Smithfield* in the Pariſh of *Whitechapel* in the Suburbs of *London*.]

Pyrates hanged in a Field beyond *Eaſt-Smithfield.*

Having ſaid thus much for building, at *Wappin*, *Eaſt Smithfield*, *Bramley*, and *Shadwel*, all on the South ſide of the High Way to *Radcliff*; now one Note on the North ſide alſo, concerning Pyrates: I read, that in the Year 1440. in the Lent Seaſon, certain Perſons, with ſix Ships brought from beyond the Seas Fiſh, to victual the City of *London*; which Fiſh when they had delivered, and were returning homeward, a Number of Sea Theives in a Barge, in the Night came upon them, when they were aſleep in their Veſſels, riding at Anchor on the River *Thames*, and ſlew them, cut their Throats, caſt them over Boord, took their Money, and drowned their Ships, for that no Man ſhould eſpy or accuſe them. Two of theſe Theives were after taken and hanged in Chains upon a Gallows ſet upon a raiſed Hill, for the Purpoſe made, in the Field beyond *Eaſt Smithfield*, ſo that they might be ſeen far into the River *Thames*.

Racliff.

Free School and Alms Houſes at *Radcliff.*

The firſt Building at *Radcliff*, in my Youth (not to be forgotten) was a fair Free School, and Alms Houſes, founded by *Avice Gibſon*, Wife to *Nicholas Gibſon*, Grocer, as before I have noted. But of late Years, Ship Wrights, and (for the moſt Part)

Part) other Marine Men, have builded many large and ſtrong Houſes for themſelves, and ſmaller for Saylors, from thence almoſt to *Poplar*, and ſo to *Blackwall.*

Poplar, Blackwal.

J. S.

At *Poplar*, that lyeth within the Pariſh of *Stepney*, is a Chapel and an Alms Houſe for poor Seamen; both belonging to the old *Eaſt India* Company. Here is the Iſle of *Dogs*, a fine rich Level for fatning of Cattle. Eight Oxen fed here of late were ſold for 34 *l.* a Piece: and a Hog fed here was ſold for 20 *l.* and 6 *d.* Here is alſo a well known wet Dock called *Blackwall Dock*, belonging to Sir *Henry Johnſon* Kt. very convenient for building and receiving of Ships. About twenty Years ago, more or leſs, in breaking up an old Ship that was returned from the *Eaſt India*, they found a ſolid Piece of Oak in the Keel, pierced eight Inches deep with a kind of Horn, that ſtuck faſt in it. The Maſter of the Veſſel did remember that when they were on the main Sea the Ship received a ſudden Shock, which made it ſtop for the preſent, tho' it were in full Sail. At firſt they thought they had ſtruck on a Rock, but conſidering where they were, they concluded that could not be: and they found no harm tho' they went down and ſearched the Bottom of the Ship; but they obſerved the Sea bloody. But now the Cauſe appeared that it was ſome Sea Fiſh that ſtruck the Ship and broke his Horn in the ſide of it.

Blackwal Dock.

Two Whales at *Blackwal.*

In the Year 1705. were two Whales of different Sorts brought and cut up at *Blackwal.* One of them was the *Parma Ceti* Whale, which had a great deal of Blubber, a filthy Stuff ſo called, coming out of the Brain, falling from him: which by the Direction of Dr. *Meade* was cured, and made excellent *Parma Ceti*, to the great Benefit of the Apothecary, into whoſe Hand this Blubber came. The other was that kind of Whale, whence the Whalebone is made.]

Dr. *Mead.*

Tower Hill without the Walls.

Now for *Tower Hill*; the Plain there is likewiſe greatly diminiſhed by Encroachments, for building of ſmall Tenements; and taking in of Garden Plots, Timber Yards, or what they liſt.

The *Minories.*

From this *Tower Hill* towards *Aldgate* (being a long continued Street) amongſt other Buildings was the Abbey of Nuns, called the *Minorites* or *Minories*, whereof I have ſpoken. And on the other ſide of the Street lyeth the Ditch without the Wall of the City, from the Tower unto *Aldgate*, now all built upon.

Suburb without *Aldgate.*

Hog Lane.

From *Aldgate* Eaſt again, lieth a large Street, repleniſhed with Buildings, to wit, on the North ſide the Pariſh Church of Saint *Buttolph*, and ſo other Buildings to *Hog lane*, and to the Barrs on both ſides.

Without the Bars.

A common Field formerly.

Alſo, without the Bars, both the ſides of the Street be peſtered with Cottages and Allies, even up to *Whitechapel* Church; and almoſt half a Mile beyond it, into the common Field; all which ought to lie open and free for all Men. But this common Field (I ſay) being ſometime the Beauty of this City on that Part, is ſo incroached upon, by building of filthy Cottages, and with other purpreſters, --- Incloſures, and Lay Stalls, that (notwithſtanding all Proclamations and Acts of Parliament made to the contrary) in ſome Places it ſcarce remaineth a ſufficient Highway for the meeting of Carriages and Droves of Cattel: much leſs is there any fair, pleaſant, or wholeſome Way, for People to walk on Foot: which is no ſmall Blemiſh to ſo famous a City, to have ſo unſavory and unſeemly an Entry or Paſſage thereunto.

An Act of Parliament for paving without *Aldgate.*

J. S.

In the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſome Part of the Way and Street hereabouts without *Aldgate*; particularly from the two Poſts called the Bars, to a Corner Houſe, then in the Occupation of one *Thomas Sparrow*, was very miry and deep. And beſide this Place in the High Street, there were other Places extraordinary bad to paſs, lying more towards the South, where the Queens Carriages uſed to paſs from the *Minories*, *Mary Graces* [that is, where now are the Queens Victualling Houſes for the Navy] and *Radcliff*, where that Queen had Storehouſes; and ſo to the *Tower*: Namely, a Way leading from the *Old Cage* ſo called, in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*, to the North end of *Nightingal* Lane in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Matfelon*: and another Way between the ſaid *Old Cage*, and a Mill, called *Craſſe Mill* in the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Mary.* And as theſe bad Ways were very inconvenient to the Queens Carriages, ſo for the Carriages of all others. The great Paſſages here, Courſe and Recourſe of the Queens Subjects both on Horſeback and on Foot, became ſo miry and foul, in Winter time eſpecially, that it was very troubleſome to all that had Occaſion to uſe theſe Ways. Whereupon, an Act of Parliament was made in the 13th of the ſaid Queen, that from *Michaelmas* 1572. all theſe Places ſhould be paved with Stone: Every Man to do his Part, along by their Manours, Lands aud Tenements, adjoining to the ſaid Ways.

A Fall of W ters without the Bars.

And the ſame Act made Proviſion for ſecuring the overflowing of the *Towerditch* by great Quantities of Water that fell often upon the Ways between the ſaid two Poſts next *Aldgate*, called the *Bars*, and the Corner Houſe occupied by *Sparrow* aforeſaid [which ſeems to be there where the Lane is, now called *Bricklane*] whereby the *Towerditch* might in ſhort Time be filled up: It was ordered therefore, that the ſaid Waters on both ſides the ſaid High Way, ſhould have their Fall and Courſe only down by the ſaid Corner Houſe: And from thence into a Ditch lying on the North ſide of *Hog Lane*; and ſo to the Common Sewer at the Eaſt End of the ſaid *Hoglane.*]

Now *Petico* Lane.

The Pariſh Church of St. MARY WHITECHAPLE.

Of *White-chapel.*

Now of *Whitechapel* Church ſomewhat, and then back again to *Aldgate.*

The Church.

This Church is as it were a Chapel of Eaſe to the Pariſh of *Stebinhith*, and the Parſon of *Stebinhith* hath the Gift thereof: which being firſt dedicated to the Name of God, and the Bleſſed Virgin, is now called Saint *Mary Matfelon*, upon this Occaſion following. About the Year 1428. in the ſixth of King *Henry* the Sixth, a devout Widow of that Pariſh had long time cheriſhed and brought up, of Alms, a certain *Frenchman*, or *Briton* born: which moſt unkindly and cruelly in a Night murdered the ſaid Widow ſleeping in her Bed, and after fled with ſuch Jewels and other Stuff of hers, as he might carry. But he was ſo freſhly purſued, that (for fear) he took the Church of St. *George* in *Southwark*, and challenged Priviledge of Sanctuary there, and ſo abjured the Kings Land. Then the Conſtables (having Charge of him) brought him into *London*, intending to have conveyed him Eaſtward: but ſo ſoon as he was come into the Pariſh, where before he had committed the Murder; the Wives caſt upon him ſo much Filth and Ordure of the Street, that (notwiſtanding the beſt Reſiſtance made by the Conſtables) they ſlew him out of Hand: And for this Fact it hath been ſaid, that Pariſh to have purchaſed that Name of *Mary Matfelon*, but I find in Record, the ſame to be called, *Villa beatæ Mariæ de Matfelon*, in the 21. of *Richard* the Second.

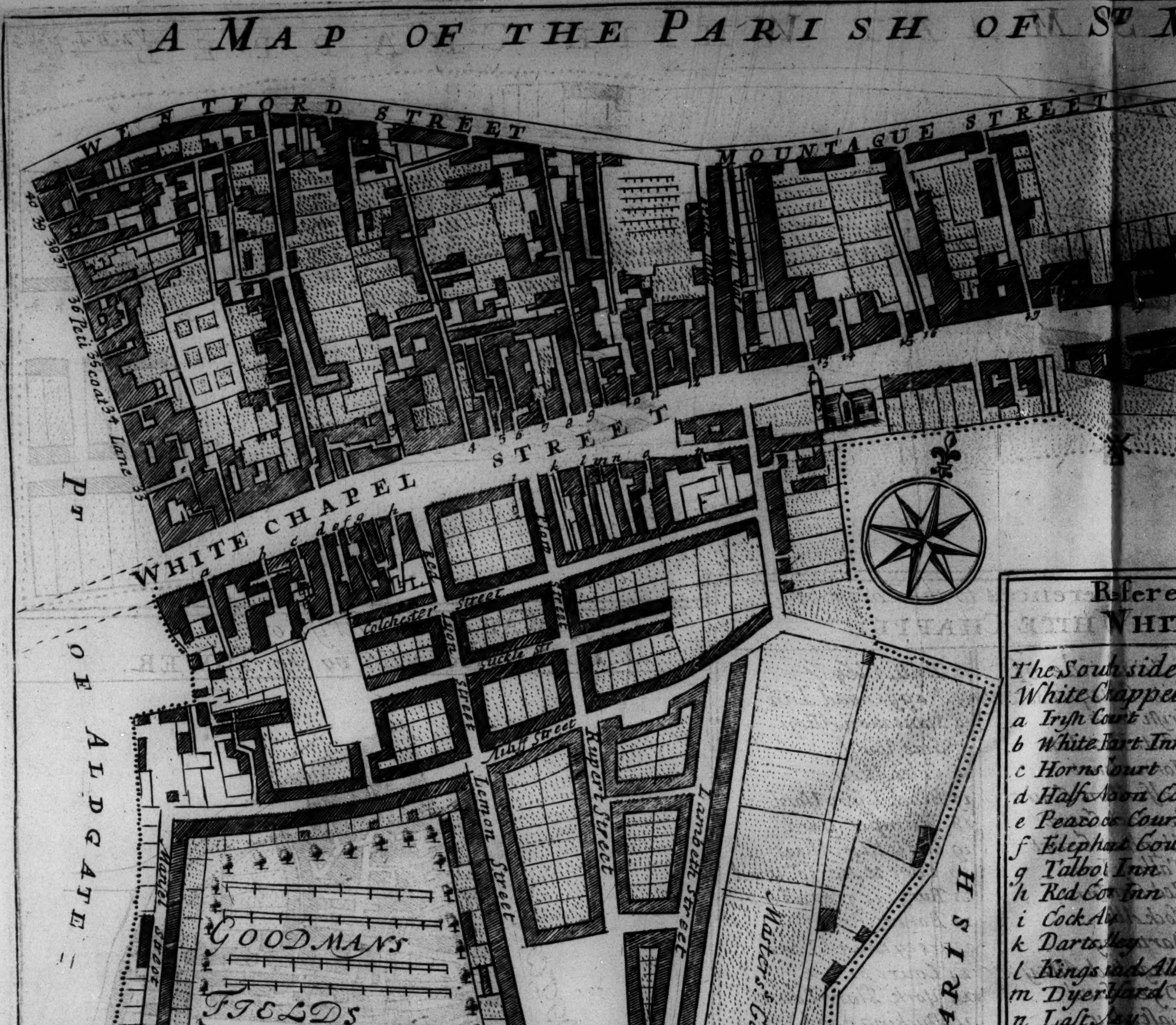
St. Mary Mat felon.

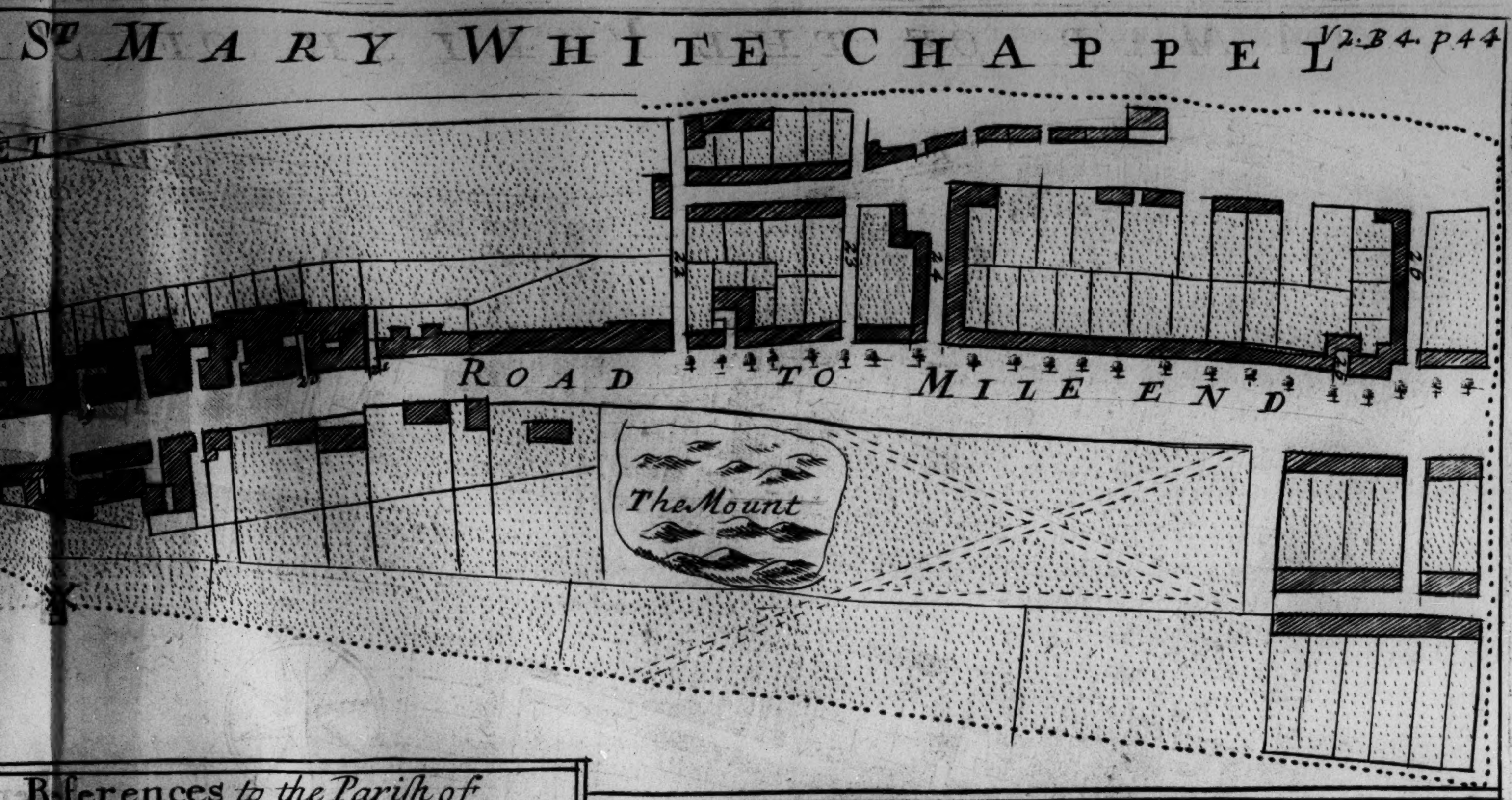
A devout Widow murdered.

More, we read, that in the Year 1336. the 10 of *Edward* the Third, the Biſhop of *Alba*, Cardinal, and Parſon of *Stebinhith*, Procurator General in *England*, preſented a Clerk to be Parſon in the

The Biſhop o *Alba* Cardina Parſon of *Stepney* Preſents to *Whitechapel.*

Church


A MAP OF THE PARISH OF St M
WENTFORD STREET
MOUNTAGUE STREET
WHITE CHAPEL STREET
Pt OF ALDGATE
Petticoat Lane
Colchester Street
Ayliff Street
Lemon Street
Rupert Street
Lambeth Street
Mansel Street
GOODMANS FIELDS
Prescot Street
White Lyon Street
Hooper Square
Chamber Street
Rosmary Lane
Masters Gardens
White Horse Lane
PART OF STEPNEY PARISH
PARISH
PART of the Parish of ALDGATE
Well street
Well Close Square
Pt of St Johns Wapping
References WHIT
The South side White Chappel
a Irysh Court
b White Hart Inn
c Horns Court
d Half Moon Co
e Peacock Court
f Elephant Cou
g Talbot Inn
h Red Cow Inn
i Cock Aly
k Darts Aley
l Kings Head All
m Dyer Yard
n Last Aley
o White Horse In
p Adam & Eve
r Maidhead C
s Usher Aley
t Birdchers A
u Queenhead Al
w Wind Mill Lan
the North Side Whitechappel
1 Gulston Square
2 Moses Aron
3 Naggshead I
4 Kathrin Wheel
5 Bolt & Tun Alley
6 Church Aley
7 Blackeagle Co
8 Five Inkorn A
9 George Yard
10 Angel Aley
11 Edward Greene
A Scale of Yards
100
27
28
29
30



References to the Parish of WHITE CHAPPEL

outh side of
te Chappel street
n Court
ite Hart Inn
ns Court
lf Moon Court
acock Court
phant Court
lbot Inn
l Cow Inn
k Alley
rts Alley
gs head Alley
yer Yard
st Alley
ite Horse Inn
am Eve Alley
aidenhead Court
n Alley
rd chers Alley
eened Alley
nd Mill Lane

North Side of
ite Chappel street
lston Square
oses Aron Alley
ggshead Inn
thri Wheel Alley
lt & Tun Alley
urch Alley
ack Lyle Court
e Inn Alley
org Yard
gel Alley
oar Brewhouse

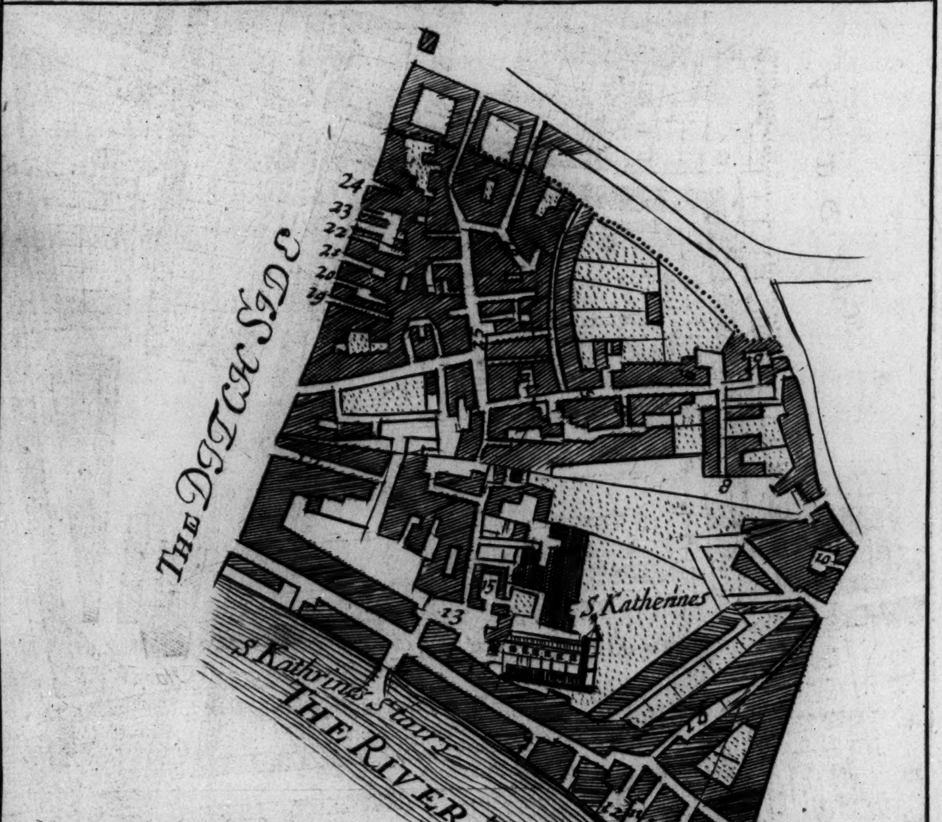
12 Bull Alley
13 Naggs head Inn
14 Salutation Alley
15 Size Yard
16 Coles Alley
17 Black Lyon Yard
18 Trumpet Yard
19 Cross Key Alley
20 Cart & Horse Yard
21 Burying ground Court
22 Bakers Row
23 Grey hound Lane
24 Court Street
25 York Shire Court
26 Duckingpond Lane

Well Close Square and Rosemary Lane
27 Graces Alley
28 Gun Alley
29 Salt Peter Bank
30 Whites Yard
31 Crawfords rents
32 Blew Anchor Yard

Peticoat Lane
33 Boars head Court
34 Tripe Yard
35 Gill Yard
36 Horse Shoo alley
37 Black bell Alley
38 Sun Court
39 three Tun Alley
40 Marlborough Court

ale of Yards to both Parishes
100 200 300

A MAP of the Parish of Sᵀ. KATHERINES by the TOWER.



References to the Parish of Sᵗ Katherines

1 Blew Anchor Yard
2 Crown Court
3 Red Lyon Court
4 Chequer Court
5 Great Gardens
6 Maidenhead Yard
7 Lees Court
8 Harns Rents
9 Helmet Court
10 White Bear Brewhs.
11 S Kathrines Dock
12 Browns Wharf
13 St. Cathrines Court
14 Kings Brewhouse
15 Queens Court
16 Pillory Lane
17 Catts Hole
18 Fleming Ch: Yard
19 Gun Yard
20 Cannon Yard
21 Red Lyon Alley
22 Oakleys Court
23 Plow Alley
24 Little Alley
25 S Cathrines Lane
26 Iohns Court
27 Back Alley

Church of bleſſed *Mary*, called *Matfellon*, without *Aldgate* of *London*, &c.

Account the Name *tfelon.* J. S. *. Wells*, netime Vi- of *Horn- rch.*

And therefore it was a more probable Account of the Name *Matfelon*, aſcribed to St. *Mary* the Patroneſs of this Pariſh Church, which I once heard given by a Reverend Miniſter in *Eſſex*, *viz.* that the Word was of an *Hebrew* or *Syriac* Extraction; מטפל or מטפלון *i. e. Matfel* or *Matfelon*, ſignifying as much as, *Quæ nuper enixa eſt*, i. e. *She that hath lately brought forth a Son:* and ſo the Word is fitly applied to St. *Mary*; and it is as much as, *St. Mary lately delivered of her holy Child.* And it is probable her Image anciently ſtood in that Church with a Babe in her Arms, as ſometimes ſhe was wont to be figured or depainted. Nor ought any to ſay, that this is a far fetch'd Notion of the Word, to fetch it as far as *Syria*; conſidering that formerly ſuch great Numbers of People out of theſe Weſtern Parts, and particularly out of *England*, went to the Holy Land, to viſit the Holy Sepulcher, and to fight againſt the Infidels. And that theſe Pilgrims and Holy Warriors brought home ſome ſmatterings of the Language with them. And that divers Oriental Words were uſed in *England* in former Times, appears from ſome old Epitaphs. In St. *Faiths* under *Pauls* was this upon one *John Abny*, a Learned Preacher belonging to the Queen; *Archilevita Dei Rabi Abnus alme Joannes, &c.* where he is ſtiled *Rabi* or *Rabbi*, and *Archilevita*; Titles given to the *Jewiſh* Maſters and Prieſts. And in the ſame Church, on another Monument, the *Hebrew* Word *Adar* for the Month of *March* is made uſe of:

ugdale's iſtory of *t. Paul's.*

X *bis cum quinis in* Adar *bonus eſt ſibi Finis.*

So that, in ſhort, it is not unlikely (ſince in theſe Matters we can only conjecture) but that ſome Knight, that had dwelt in the Holy Land, was the Founder of this Church of *Whitechapel*, and dedicated it to St. *Mary* with the Babe in her Arms, which in thoſe Eaſtern Countries was called *Matfelon.*]

R. epaired.

This Church, in many Parts of it greatly decayed, was repaired, and within, without, and in every Part of it richly and worthily beautified, at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners, in the Year of our Lord 1633.

Thomas Farrar, } Churchwardens
John Wood, } for *Whitechapel*
John Mannering, } ſide.

Captain *Hatch*, } Churchwardens for
Maſter *Allen*, } *Wappin* ſide.

The Coſt of this Repair amounting to 300*l.* and upwards.

new Ile in he South uilt.

The Ground of the South Ile was added to the Church, and the new Ile built in the Year 1591, and in the thirty fourth Year of Queen *Elizabeth.* Mr. *Richard Gardiner*, Parſon.

ew built.

[This Church hath been lately new built with ſmoothed Brick, and Galleried round.]

To ſhew the never dying Love of theſe Pariſhioners, to their deceaſed Paſtor Mr. *William Craſhawe*, take this Inſcription from a very fair Gallery in the South Ile.

To the Honour of God, the Advancement of Religion, and in Thankfulneſs to God for the ſafe Return of our hopeful and gracious Prince CHARLES, *from the Dangers of his* Spaniſh *Journey, this Gallery was erected at the Charge of this Pariſh,* Anno 1623. *and the ſeventh Year of Maſter* Craſhaw's *Reſidence.*

As here, ſo in many other Places, his Name is remembred.

MONUMENTS.

A fair Monument on the North Wall.

CHRISTO *Opt. Max.*
Pietati & Poſteritati
Sacrum,
ELIZABETHÆ *Conjugis dulciſſimæ*
Fœminæ lectiſſimæ è claris Skinneriana
Et Emerſoniana *Familiis oriunda.*
In qua (rarâ felicitate)
Pietas cum Pulchritudine
Ingenium cum Virtute
Forma cum pudicitia
Mirificè conveniebant.
Quæ in primo puerperio, in ipſo enixu,
Animam Deo, Memoriam mundo,
Vitam Naturæ, Carnem Terræ,
Patri puerulum, Amicis Luctum,
Conjugi mœrorem ineffabilem,
Omnibus ingens ſui ipſius deſiderium,
Moriendo reliquit.

W. CRASHAIUS *hujus Eccleſiæ*
Rector, Conjux longè mœſtiſſimus,
multis cum lachrymis
Lugens, lubens,
Invitus poſuit.

I know that my Redeemer liveth, Job xix. 25.

To the Honour of Jeſus Chriſt, to the Praiſe of Piety, to the Example of Poſterity, and for the Preſervation of the godly Memory of *ELIZABETH*, his moſt worthily beloved Wife; in whom (by a rare conjunction) Godlineſs with Comelineſs, Wiſdom with Vertue, Beauty with Chaſtity, Youth with Diſcretion, and Diſcretion with Devotion were moſt ſweetly combined. Who, in the prime of her Years, upon her firſt Child, yielded up, by untimely Death (as her ſelf had often foretold) her Soul to God, her Life to Nature, her Body to the Earth, her Memory to the World; and left to the penſive Earth a dear bought Son, to her Friends heavineſs, hard to be removed: to her Husband Sorrow, not to be expreſſed; and to all that knew her, a longing deſire after her.

William Craſhaw, her moſt ſad and ſorrowful Husband, Paſtor of this Church, moſt unwilling to part with her, but moſt willing to honour her with many Sighs and Tears, dedicated this Monument, in aſſurance of her glorious Reſurrection. She died *Octob.* 8. in the 24th Year of her Age.

A handſome Monument with Iron Grates in the Churchyard.

To the Memory of *Alice Shelton*, Daughter of Sir *Ralph Shelton*, of *Shelton Hall* in *Norfolk*, Kt. who had Iſſue by her firſt Husband, *Thomas Waller*, Eſq; nine Sons and nine Daughters: And by her ſecond Husband, *William Wrove*, of *London*, *Merchantaylor*, had Iſſue two Sons and one Daughter. But had no Iſſue by her third and laſt Husband, *Tobias Wilkinſon*, 1630.

Another cloſe by the former.

Favour is deceitful, and Beauty is Vanity, but a Woman that feareth the Lord, ſhe ſhall be praiſed.

Here lieth buried that vertuous *Thamozin*, that gracious young Woman, the faithful Wife of Maſter *William Eeles* of *Limehouſe*, Mariner. This mirror of young Women departed this Life on the

10th of *July*, 1620. ſhe being of the Age of 25 Years; and was Mother of a Son and a Daughter. But *Thamozin* the Daughter, departed this Life on the 18th of *December* 1621, being of the Age of ſix Years, and lieth here buried.

Every wiſe Woman buildeth her Houſe, but the fooliſh plucketh it down with her hands.
Remember,
As you are now, ſo was ſhe:
As ſhe is now, ſo you muſt be.
William Eeles.

Later Monuments. J. S. Later Monuments erected, and flat Stones laid to preſerve the Memory of Perſous buried in St. *Mary Mattfelons*, are theſe.

In the Chancel.

M. S. To the Memory of *Judith Meggs*, Widow, the beloved Wife of *William Meggs*, of this Pariſh, Eſq; *&c.* 1662. Aged 83. And the ſaid *William* her Husband. 1620.

William Meggs Eſq; and *James Meggs*, D. D. their two Sons cauſed this Monument to be erected.

William Meggs Eſq; 1678. *Who was a moſt worthy Member of this Pariſh, and the principal Benefactor towards the reedifying of this Houſe of God.* His loving Nephew Sir *William Goulſton* Kt. in much Gratitude erected this Monument.

Jonathan Ambroſe Eſq; 1699. Alſo his Daughter *Theodoſia*, 1701.

Bathſhua Marſh. One that truly loved and feared God, and heartily embraced the Faith of a crucified Jeſus, *&c. Departed* 170½.

North Ile.

John Boſton, 1689.

William Stanbrow, Citizen and Maſon, 169⅘.

Anne Cannin, 1696.

Mordecai Fromanteel, 169⅞. And *Hannah* his Wife, 1701. and *Mordecai* their Son, 1679.

Chriſtopher Worth, 1683.

Rachel, Daughter of *John Skinner*, 1688. And *Thomas Butler* his Grandſon, 1694. And *Mary Skinner*, 1695.

Mary Criſp late Wife of *Henry Criſp*, 1699. And *Henry Criſp*, 1701.

William and *Anne*, Children of Captain *Edward Rhodes* and *Mary* his Wife.

Captain *Francis Mainard*, 1699. And *Thomas* his Son: And *Elizabeth* his Daughter, 1699.

A Hatchment for the Honourable Col. *Thomas Lewis*, Eſq; 1689.

Mary the Daughter of *William* and *Elizabeth Hollier*, 1687.

On a Pillar, South.

Thomas, *James*, *Daniel* and *John Caine*, Sons of Captain *John Caine*.

Churchyard. North.

David Sandel, Citizen and Silkthrower of *London*, 1688. *Sarah Lane* his Daughter, 1687. *Sibilla* his Wife, 1687.

Sibilla Shaw, 1694. And *Johu Shaw* 1679.

David the Son of *David Sandel*, 1674.

John Martin, Citizen and Maſon of *London*, 1691. Alſo Ten Children of the ſaid *John Martin*: and *Elizabeth* his Wife, 1683.

Mary the Wife of *Thomas Cripps* of this Pariſh, Gentleman, 1693. Alſo *Thomas* their Son, and *Elizabeth* their Daughter.

Captain *Dennis Morrice*, 1690. And *Katharine* his Wife, 1694.

Elizabeth, Wife of *Jabez Jeffery*, 1670.

John Cooper. John Morris, 1690.

Sarah Leſſingham, late Wife of *Thomas Leſſingham*, 1702.

Mary Butler, Wife of *John Butler*, Citizen and Goldſmith of *London*, 1693. And *Martha* and *Thomas* their Children.

Alice Jordan, late Wife of *John Jordan*, 170½. And *John Jordan* Nephew of *John Jordan*.

A Grave Stone in the Chancel at the Steps to the Altar, covering the Body of Captain *JOSIAS CROWE*. Whoſe Example is worthy the Notice of Poſterity. As he was a gallant and brave Commander, ſo he was no leſs a meek and humble Chriſtian, and a ſincere good Man; truly pious toward God, and generous and beneficent to Men. He was a publick Benefactor to this Holy Place, a Friend to the Helpleſs, a tender Father, and a careful Husband. And as he lived ſo he dyed, in a certain Hope of the Reſurrection of the Juſt. Let us follow him in his Life, as we muſt do to the Grave. *Objit 21 Sept. An. Dom.* 1714. Ætat. ſuæ 56.

A Tomb in the Churchyard for *Alice Jordan*, late Wife of *John Jordan* of this Pariſh, *March* 14. 170½ Aged 52.

Stand, Reader, and ſpend a Tear,
And think of me, who now lyes here.
And while you read the State of me,
Think on the Glaſs that runs for thee, &c.

Alſo *John Jordan* Nephew to the ſaid *John*, is here buried.

Another Tomb in the Churchyard for *Thomas Bridgewater*, Son of *Thomas Bridgewater* of this Pariſh, Silkthrower and Citizen of *London*. *September* the Tenth 1704. Aged one Year and four Months.

No Change of Place, nor Climate can prevent
The Stroke of Death, when once Mans Life is ſpent,
&c.

At the Weſt End of the Churchyard, a handſome raiſed Monument for *James Roberts* late of this Pariſh, Silkthrower, 1688. Alſo three *James's*, *William*, and *Samuel*, his Sons.

Parſonage Houſe. This Pariſh hath an Houſe belonging to the Miniſter. It is ſituate on the Eaſt end of the Church: latelty built of Brick. A Carpenter now dwells there.

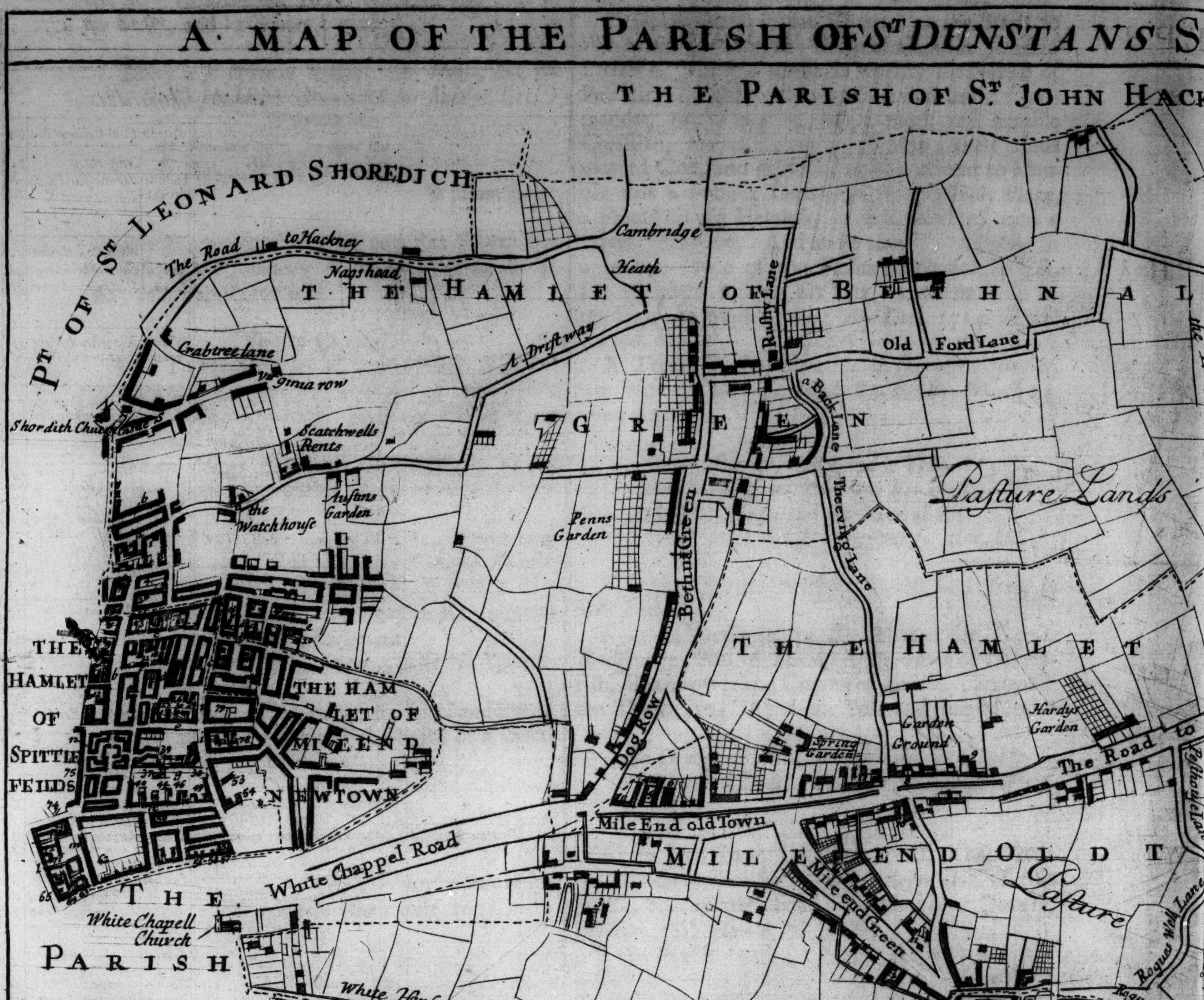
Free School There is a fair Free School alſo belonging to the Pariſh, for poor Children of the Pariſh to be taught *gratis*. It is ſituate on the left Hand fronting the Street, that leads out of Town. Founded in King *Charles* II. His Reign by Mr. *Ralph Davenant*, late Rector of this Pariſh. But wanting Endowment, it lately by a good Providence was enriched by the Gift of a Thouſand Pounds: As is expreſſed by an Inſcription on a Gallery in the Church, Weſt, where the Children of the School ſit, *Viz.*

Anno 1701. *A worthy Benefactor unknown gave one Thouſand Pounds towards the further Maintenance of the poor Children educated at the School Houſe of Whitechappel Towns End: Erected and built at the proper Coſt and Charges of Mr.* Ralph Davenant *late Rector of this Pariſh. Which one Thouſand Pounds purchaſed Fifty Five Pounds a Year at Eaſt* Tilbury *in the County of* Eſſex: *being chiefly managed and compleated by the Care and Induſtry of*

Mr. Richard Welton, *Rector.*

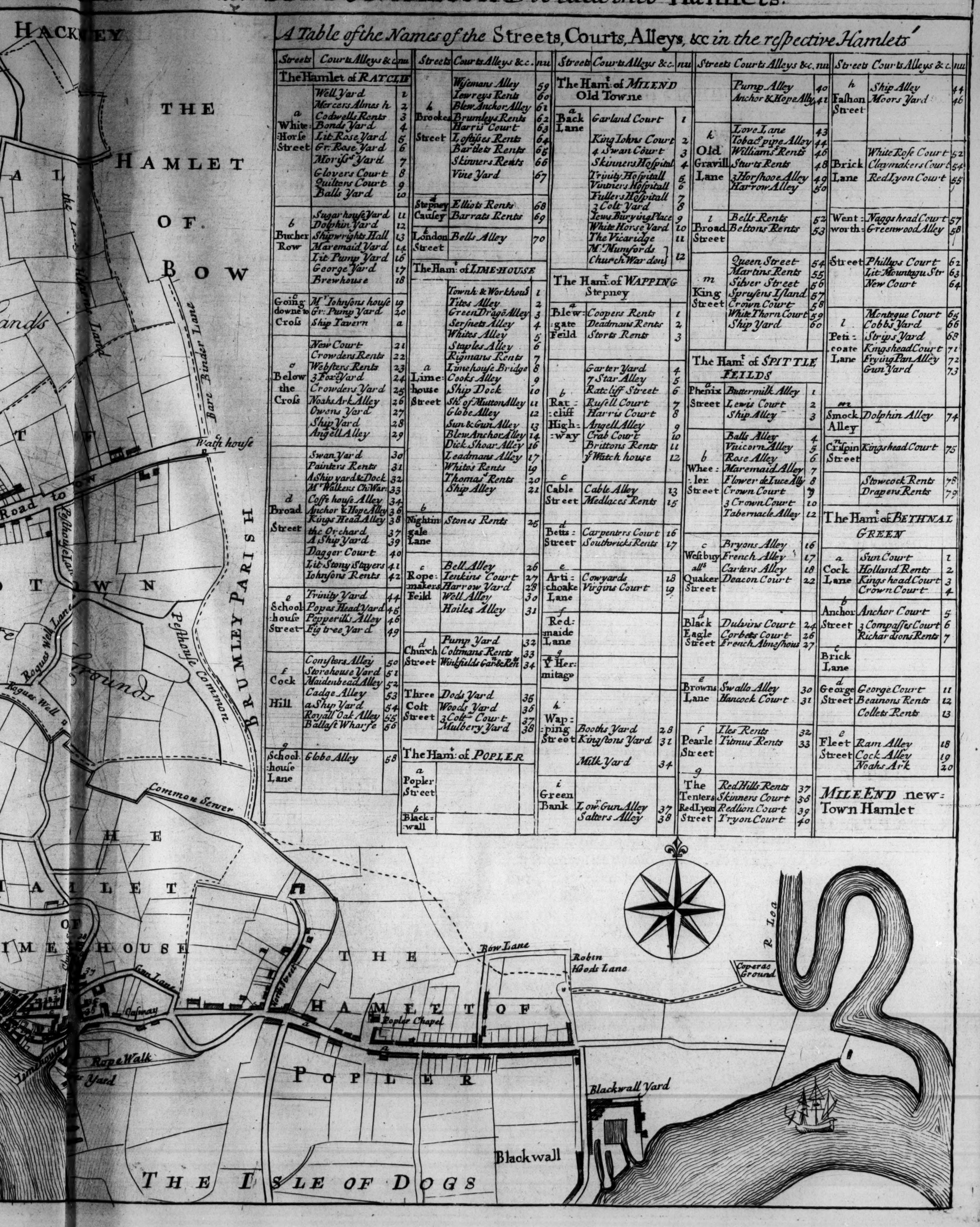
Mr. John Watmore
And Mr. Thomas Palmer *Churchwardens.*
Mr. Benjamin Deſarmeus

Boys taught There be about Eighty Boys taught at this School. This nobly minded Perſon is yet unknown that gave this Thouſand Pounds, but they ſay


A MAP OF THE PARISH OF ST DUNSTANS S
THE PARISH OF ST JOHN HACK
PT OF ST LEONARD SHOREDICH
The Road to Hackney
Nagshead
Cambridge Heath
THE HAMLET OF BETHNAL
A Driftway
Crabtree lane
Virginia row
Shordith Church
Scatchwells Rents
Austins Garden
the Watchhouse
Penns Garden
Bethnal Green
GREEN
Rushy Lane
Old Ford Lane
a Back Lane
Theeving Lane
Pasture Lands
THE HAMLET
THE HAMLET OF SPITTLE FEILDS
THE HAMLET OF MILEEND NEWTOWN
Dog Row
Spring Garden
Garden Ground
Hardys Garden
The Road to Bow
Mile End old Town
MILE END OLD T
Mile end Green
Pasture
Rogues Well Lane
White Chappel Road
White Chappell Church
THE PARISH OF ST MARY WHITE CHAPPEL
White Horse Lane
Church Lane
THE HAMLET OF WAPPING STEPNEY
Rope Grounds
Stepney Church
Salmon Lane
THE HAMLET OF RATCLIFF
Rose Lane
Rope Walk
LIME
The PARISH OF ST PAUL SHADWELL
the Danes Church
Rope walk
Wapping Street
Wapping Chap
THE PARISH OF ST IOHN WAPPING
Bell wharf
THE RIVER THAMES
A Scale of Perches and Furlongs
0
40
80
120
160

NS STEPNEY *als* STEBUNHEATH *Divided into* Hamlets.

V2 · B 4 · p 47 ·



A Table of the Names of the Streets, Courts, Alleys, *&c in the reſpective Hamlets*

Streets	Courts Alleys &c.	nu
The Hamlet of *RATCLIF*		
a White:Horſe Street	Well Yard	1
	Mercers Almes h	2
	Codwells Rents	3
	Bonds Yard	4
	Lit Rose Yard	5
	Gr: Rose Yard	6
	Moriſs Yard	7
	Glovers Court	8
	Quilters Court	9
	Balls Yard	10
b Bucher Row	Sugar houſe Yard	11
	Dolphin Yard	12
	Shipwrights Hall	13
	Maremaid Yard	14
	Lit Pump Yard	16
	George Yard	17
	Brewhouse	18
c Going downe to Croſs	Mr Iohnſons houſe	19
	Gr: Pump Yard	20
	Ship Tavern	a
c Below the Croſs	New Court	21
	Crowders Rents	22
	Webſters Rents	23
	3 Fox Yard	24
	Crowders Yard	25
	Noahs Ark Alley	26
	Owens Yard	27
	Ship Yard	28
	Angell Alley	29
d Broad Street	Swan Yard	30
	Painters Rents	31
	A Ship yard & Dock	32
	Mr Walkers Ch:War:	33
	Coffe houſe Alley	34
	Anchor & Hope Alley	36
	Kings Head Alley	38
	the Orchard	37
	A Ship Yard	39
	Dagger Court	40
	Lit Stony Stayers	41
	Iohnſons Rents	42
e School:houſe Street	Trinity Yard	44
	Popes Head Yard	45
	Pepperills Alley	46
	Fig tree Yard	49
f Cock Hill	Conſters Alley	50
	Storehouſe Yard	51
	Maidenhead Alley	52
	Cadge Alley	53
	a Ship Yard	54
	Royall Oak Alley	55
	Ballaſt Wharfe	56
g School:houſe Lane	Globe Alley	58
h Brookes Street	Wiſemans Alley	59
	Iewreys Rents	60
	Blew Anchor Alley	61
	Brumleys Rents	62
	Harris Court	63
	Loftiſſes Rents	64
	Bartlets Rents	65
	Skinners Rents	66
	Vine Yard	67
i Stepney Cauſey	Elliots Rents	68
	Barrats Rents	69
k London Street	Bells Alley	70
The Hamt: of *LIME-HOUSE*		
a Lime:houſe Street	Townh: & Workhouſ	1
	Tites Alley	2
	Green Dragō Alley	3
	Serſnets Alley	4
	Whites Alley	5
	Staples Alley	6
	Rigmans Rents	7
	Limehouſe Bridge	8
	Cooks Alley	9
	Ship Dock	10
	Shd of Mutton Alley	11
	Globe Alley	12
	Sun & Gun Alley	13
	Blew Anchor Alley	14
	Dick Shoar Alley	16
	Leadmans Alley	17
	Whites Rents	19
	Thomas's Rents	20
	Ship Alley	21
b Nightin:gale Lane	Stones Rents	25
c Rope:makers Feild	Bell Alley	26
	Ienkins Court	27
	Harrow Yard	28
	Well Alley	30
	Hoiles Alley	31
d Church Street	Pump Yard	32
	Coltmans Rents	33
	Winkfields Garn & Ren	34
Three Colt Street	Dods Yard	35
	Woods Yard	36
	3 Colt Court	37
	Mulbery Yard	38
The Hamt: of *POPLER*		
a Popler Street		
b Black:wall		
The Hamt: of *MILEND* Old Towne		
a Back Lane	Garland Court	1
	King Iohns Court	2
	4 Swan Court	3
	Skinners Hoſpital	4
	Trinity Hoſpitall	5
	Vintners Hoſpitall	6
	Fullers Hoſpitall	7
	3 Colt Yard	8
	Iews Burying Place	9
	White Horse Yard	10
	The Vicaridge	11
	Mr Mumfords Church Wardens	12
The Hamt: of *WAPPING* Stepney		
a Blew:gate Feild	Coopers Rents	1
	Deadmans Rents	2
	Storts Rents	3
b Rat:cliff High:way	Garter Yard	4
	7 Star Alley	5
	Ratcliff Street	6
	Ruſell Court	7
	Harris Court	8
	Angell Alley	9
	Crab Court	10
	Brittons Rents	11
	ye Watch house	12
c Cable Street	Cable Alley	13
	Medlaces Rents	15
d Betts:Street	Carpenters Court	16
	Southwicks Rents	17
e Arti:choake Lane	Cowyards	18
	Virgins Court	19
f Red:maide Lane		
g Ye Her:mitage		
h Wap:ping Street	Booths Yard	28
	Kingſtons Yard	31
	Milk Yard	34
i Green Bank	Lowr: Gun Alley	37
	Salters Alley	38
	Pump Alley	40
	Anchor & Hope Ally	41
k Old Gravill Lane	Love Lane	43
	Tobaco pipe Alley	44
	Williams's Rents	46
	Sturts Rents	48
	3 Horſhooe Alley	49
	Harrow Alley	50
l Broad Street	Bells Rents	52
	Beltons Rents	53
m King Street	Queen Street	54
	Martins Rents	55
	Silver Street	56
	Spruſens Iſland	57
	Crown Court	58
	White Thorn Court	59
	Ship Yard	60
The Hamt: of *SPITTLE FEILDS*		
a Phenix Street	Buttermilk Alley	1
	Lewis Court	2
	Ship Alley	3
b Whee:ler Street	Balls Alley	4
	Vnicorn Alley	5
	Rose Alley	6
	Maremaid Alley	7
	Flower de Luce Ally	8
	Crown Court	9
	3 Crown Court	10
	Tabernacle Alley	12
c Weſtbury als Quaker Street	Bryons Alley	16
	French Alley	17
	Carters Alley	18
	Deacon Court	22
d Black Eagle Street	Dulvins Court	24
	Corbets Court	26
	French Almeſhous	27
e Browns Lane	Swallo Alley	30
	Hancock Court	31
f Pearle Street	Iles Rents	32
	Titmus Rents	33
g The Tenters Red Lyon Street	Red Hills Rents	37
	Skinners Court	38
	Redlion Court	39
	Tryon Court	40
h Faſhon Street	Ship Alley	44
	Moors Yard	46
Brick Lane	White Roſe Court	52
	Claymakers Court	54
	Red Lyon Court	55
Went:worth:	Naggshead Court	57
	Greenwood Alley	58
Street	Phillips Court	62
	Lit Mountagu Str	63
	New Court	64
l Peti:coate Lane	Montegue Court	65
	Cobbs Yard	66
	Strips Yard	68
	Kingshead Court	71
	Frying Pan Alley	72
	Gun Yard	73
m Smock Alley	Dolphin Alley	74
n Criſpin Street	Kingshead Court	75
	Stowcock Rents	78
	Drapers Rents	79
The Hamt: of *BETHNAL GREEN*		
a Cock Lane	Sun Court	1
	Holland Rents	2
	Kingshead Court	3
	Crown Court	4
b Anchor Street	Anchor Court	5
	3 Compaſſes Court	6
	Richardsons Rents	7
c Brick Lane		
d George Street	George Court	11
	Beaunons Rents	12
	Collets Rents	13
e Fleet Street	Ram Alley	18
	Cock Alley	19
	Noahs Ark	20
MILE END new:Town Hamlet		

ſay it was ſome Lady that going out of Town ſaw the School, and was informed of the great Numbers of poor People Inhabitants of the Pariſh, not able to give their Children Education.

lmshouſes Whitechapel

Going out of Town from *Whitechapel* Eaſtward, are two Rows of Alms Houſes on each ſide of the Way, oppoſite to each other. That on the left Hand belongeth to the Pariſh; and containeth ſixteen Rooms, for as many poor Widows, who have a weekly Salary paid by the Pariſh. That on the right Hand of a later Foundation, was built by *Will. Meggs*, Eſq; for twelve poor Widows; that is, ſuch as formerly, or their Husbands, had paid Scot and Lot to the Pariſh. They receive Five Pound a Piece Yearly. Formerly they had a Portion of Coals allowed them alſo; but is now ſtopt. There is a pretty Piece of Garden Ground behind their Houſe, belonging to them. The poor People are put into this Alms Houſe, as the Rooms fall, by Sir *James Etheridge*, who married Mr. *Gouldſtons* Widow, which *Gouldſton* was Nephew to Mr. *Meggs* the Founder.]

The Pariſh of St. DUNSTANS STEPNEY.

Stepney Pariſh.
J. S.

Next adjoining to *Whitechapel*, on the Eaſt, is the Pariſh of *Stepney*, waſhed on the South with the River of *Thames*, and touching on the Weſt and Noth ſides upon *Algate*, *Biſhopsgate*, *Shoreditch*, and *Hackney*. The Church is called St. *Dunſtans Stepney*, written anciently *Stebunhith*, or *Stephenhith*. And if there were any ancient Church or Chapel hereabouts dedicated to St. *Stephen*, I ſhould be apt to ſuppoſe the Name to imply a *Landing Place* (as *Hith* ſignifies) for Boats and Veſſels at St. *Stephens*. Or elſe perhaps from the *Steepneſs* of the *Hithe* there.

The largee extent of this Pariſh.

Some thing may be ſaid of this Pariſh in general; and afterwards of ſome Particulars in it more eſpecially. It was a Pariſh of very great extent: inſomuch that ſome Pariſhes have been taken out of it: As *Whitechapel* (which according to the Name was once a Chapel of Eaſe to it) St. *Pauls Shadwel*, and of later times St. *Johns* at *Wappin*, which belonged to *Whitechapel*, and three others now in building. There be alſo in *Stepney* Pariſh ſome Chapels of Eaſe yet remaining, as one at *Poplar*, another in *Spittle Fields*; and, in my remembrance, another was on the Northern Part of *Bethnal Green*: But that is now turned into Houſes. So that *Stepney* may be eſteemed rather a Province than a Pariſh, eſpecially if we add, that it contains in it both City and Country: For towards the South Parts, where it lies along the River *Thames* for a great way, by *Limehouſe*, *Poplar*, and *Radcliff*, to *Wappin*, it is furniſhed with every thing that may intitle it to the Honour (if not of a City, yet) of a great Town; Populouſneſs, Traffick, Commerce, Havens, Shipping, Manufacture, Plenty and Wealth, the Crown of all. And were it not eclipſed by the Luſtre of the neighbouring City, it would appear one of the conſiderableſt Towns of the Kingdom, and would give place to very few Cities in *England*. And among other Places of Remark, at *Blackwal* is a Wet Dock belonging to Sir *Henry Johnſon*, of ſufficient bigneſs to contain   Ships.

hapels in his Pariſh.

he North arts.

On the other Side, Northward, this Pariſh hath the face of a Country, affording every thing to render it pleaſant, Fields, Paſture-Grounds for Cattle, and formerly Woods and Marſhes. For in old Writings we read of the *Biſhops Woods* and *Stebunhith Marſhes*.

Manour nd two Woods in tepney, belonging to e Biſhop of ondon.

The Biſhop of *London* had a Manour within this Pariſh of *Stepney*, and two Woods lying about it: which *Rich. de Graveſend*, ſometime Biſhop of *London*, the 20 *Edw.* I. about the Year 1292, was minded to encloſe for a Park. And for that purpoſe had a Grant of Free Warren from the ſaid King; but the Citizens of *London* would not ſuffer it. As appears by this Record remaining in the Chamber of *London*.

Lib. Horn fo. 268.

‘On *Thurſday* next before the Feaſt of St. *Gregory* the Pope, 20 *Edw.* I. in the Preſence of *Raſe de Sandwich*, *Cuſtos* of the City of *London*, *Robert de Baſing*, *John de Bacquill*, *William de Hereford*, *Raſe le Blunt*, *Robert de Roks*, *Nicholas de Winton*, *William de Mazeliner*, *William de Farndon*, &c. Aldermen of the ſame City, and four Men of every Ward ſummoned, a Petition of the venerable Father *R. de Graveſend*, Biſhop of *London*, was ſhewn to them by the *Cuſtos*, to this purpoſe: That the ſame Biſhop might encloſe his two Woods in the Town of *Stebenhith*, lying about his Manour in the ſame Town, and to put Wild Beaſts or Deer in them. Which Four of each Ward, being choſen by the Commonalty, taking Counſel upon this Matter, anſwered by themſelves preciſely, that from the Time whereof no Memory is extant, they had uſed to take and hunt within the foreſaid Woods, and without, Hares, Foxes, Conies, and other Beaſts; where and when they would. And they ſay, that they do not believe, that the Lord the King granted him any thing in prejudice of the City's Liberties. Whereupon they ſay, that they deſire to uſe the Liberties which hitherto they have uſed: And they pray, that the ſame Biſhop may hold his Woods in the form and manner as his Anceſtors and Predeceſſors have held them. And they will not conſent, that he may encloſe them: nor will they grant him any Warren, *&c.*

Mile End.

Mile-end Town ſtands here; built with many good Houſes, inhabited with divers Sea Captains and Commanders of Ships: Two *Eaſt India* Captains, by the Name of *Brown*; and other Perſons of good Quality.

Country Houſes.

It uſed alſo to ſerve for Country Retirement to Citizens and other wealthy Men. Witneſs thoſe many fine Seats and noble Structures that appear ſcattered about in thoſe Parts. For ſo it was eſpecially in antient Times, when Courtiers and Perſons of the greateſt Quality had their Country Houſes here. Among the reſt the Biſhops of *London* uſed to retire hither for ſome Hundred of Years paſt. *Matthew Paris* ſpeaks of *Roger Niger*, a Biſhop of *London* that died at his Manour Houſe of *Stebunhith* above four Hundred Years ago. *Henry Waleis* Maior of *London*, lived at *Stepenhith*; and (which is more) at whoſe Houſe, *An.* 1299. 27 *Edw.* the Firſt, that King held a Parliament, being then Maior of *London*.

Roger Niger.
Henry Waleis.

L. *Crumwel.*

Here the Lord *Crumwel*, Earl of *Eſſex*, had a Houſe. *Henry Colet*, ſometime Lord Maior of *London*, had Houſe and Lands here, which deſcended to his Son *John Colet*, Dean of St. *Pauls*, the Founder of *Jeſus* School by *Pauls*, who gave a fair Houſe (and as it ſeems that very Houſe wherein he dwelt near the Church) to the ſaid School, for a Place for the Maſter and Scholars to retire to, when the Plague ſhould be at *London*. The Dean loved often to retire hither from the City, for Air and Contemplation. Sir *Thomas More* who wanted *Colet*'s Company, having been abſent abroad, in a Letter inticeth him home, and among other Arguments he uſeth for that Putpoſe, one is, ‘That the Country about his Pariſh of *Stepney* (as he called it) whereof alſo he ought alſo not to have the leaſt Care [perhaps he was Parſon there] afforded him the like Delights to thoſe which he had in the Place wherein he then was. And from thence he might upon Occaſion come to *London*, as into an Inn.—And prayed him therefore

Dean *Colet.*

Life of Si *Tho. Moor.*

‘ fore to return for *Stepneys* Sake, which mourned ‘ for his Abſence, no leſs than Children did for the ‘ Abſence of their loving Mother.

Bethnal Green. A fair Houſe there.

Country Houſes were alſo within this Pariſh built in *Spittle Fields*, *Mile End*, and *Bethnal Green*, *Bow*, and *Old Ford*. In *Bethnal Green*, I read of a fair Houſe built in Queen *Elizabeths* Reign by one *John Kirby*. *Fleetword* Recorder of *London*, in a Letter writ about 1578. to the Lord Treaſurer mentioned the Death of certain rich Citizens, as *Fairfax*, and *Bowres*, and of *John Kirby*, *that built the fair Houſe upon Bethnal Green*. Which Houſe, lofty like a Caſtle, occaſioned certain Rhimes, abuſive of him and ſome other City Builders of great Houſes, and had prejudic'd themſelves thereby. *Kirkebies* [or *Kirbies*] *Caſtle*, and *Fiſhers Folly*, *Spinola's Pleaſure*, and *Megſes Glory*, &c. And this *Kirbies* Houſe I make no doubt, is that now called, *The blind Beggars Houſe* there. Perhaps *Kirby* beggered himſelf by it.

Spittle fields.

A Harbour for Proteſtant Strangers.

The North weſt Parts of this Pariſh, (*Spittle Fields* and Parts adjacent,) of later Times became a great Harbour for poor Proteſtant Strangers, *Waloons* and *French*: Who as in former Days, ſo of late, have been forced to become Exiles from their own Country for their Religion, and for the avoiding cruel Perſecution. Here they have found Quiet and Security, and ſettled themſelves in their ſeveral Trades and Occupations; Weavers eſpecially. Whereby God's Bleſſing ſurely is not only brought upon the Pariſh, by receiving poor Strangers. (*Come ye Bleſſed of my Father*, &c. *For I was a Stranger and ye took me in*:) but alſo a great Advantage hath accrued to the whole Nation, by the rich Manufactures of weaving Silks and Stuffs and Camlets: Which Art they brought along with them. And this Benefit alſo to the Neighbourhood; that theſe Strangers may ſerve for Patterns of Thrift, Honeſty, Induſtry and Sobriety, as well

Stepney breeds many Mariners.

It is to be further remarked of this Pariſh of *Stepney*, on the Southern Parts of it ſpecially, that it is one of the greateſt Nurſeries of Navigation, and Breeders of Seamen in *England*, the moſt ſerviceable Men in the Nation; without which *England* could not be *England*. For they are its Strength and Wealth. And by how much the more Honour and Uſe our Mariners are to us, ſo much the greater Fame deſervedly accrues unto this Pariſh, that breeds and brings them up in ſuch great Numbers.

Stepney Parſonage, and Vicarage.

Ledger King *Richard* III.

Stepney anciently was both a Parſonage and a Vicarage, to be held by two diſtinct Perſons. And the Parſon or Rector had a Right of Patronage to preſent a Vicar. For I find an old Letter from King *Richard* the Third to *Thomas Kemp*, Biſhop of *London*; wherein *William Kemp*, Deacon, Rector of the Parochial Church of St. *Duſtane* of *Stepnethe* is called *Verus Patronus Vicariæ humoi. Eccleſiæ*; i. e. True Patron of the Vicarage of this Church. Which *William* had granted to *Nicholas Sudbury*, Haberdaſher of the City of *London*, the next Advowſon or *jus Patronatus*, of the ſaid Vicarage; one *Richard Luke*, Clark, being then actually Vicar. Upon which *Richards* Death, the ſaid *Sudbury* preſented *Degory Watur*, Prieſt, Bachelour of Decrees. But this gave Occaſion to a Conteſt about the Year 1484. For then the Biſhop of *London* had a Mind that another ſhould enjoy the ſaid Vicarage, namely *Richard Fox* [the ſame, as it ſeems, that was afterwards Biſhop of *Wincheſter* and Keeper of the Great Seal] who then was a Student in *Paris*, and a great Friend to *Henry Ap Tudder*, Earl of *Richmond*, which the ſaid King *Richard* called his *Great Rebel*. The Endeavour to prefer him ſhewed, that Biſhops ſecret good Will to the ſaid Earl and his Cauſe. Hence when the ſaid *Watur* came to the Biſhop for his Inſtitution and Induction to the Living, he delayed and put him off, till it was lapſed. *Watur* upon this made Complaint to the King and his Council, and prayed His Highneſs for Remedy to aſſiſt him in his juſt Cauſe. Whereat the King ſent once and again to the Biſhop in the ſaid Clarks Behalf, that he would inſtitute and induct him lawfully preſented into the ſaid Vicarage. But the Biſhop making Anſwer by a Meſſenger, named *John Aſheby*, one of the Clarks of the Signet, that if indeed it were found and proved, that the ſaid *Fox* were with the Kings Traitors, then he willingly committed his Right and Authority to the King, and he might himſelf preſent a Perſon, as he thought good. The King ſeeing theſe Delays, he had the Preſentation put into his Hands by the Patron. And then by a third Letter the King let the Biſhop underſtand further, of the Certainty of *Fox's* conſorting with his Ttaytor: and that he being now Patron both by the Biſhops Conceſſion, and the ſaid *Nicolas Sudburies* Right, did preſent the ſaid *Watur* his Clark, and deſired him, canonically to inſtitute him to the ſaid Vicarage, all Exceptions and Delays laid aſide. Dated from the Kings Place of the *Wardrobe* in the City of *London*, 22d of *January* 1484.

Jerom Vicar of *Stepney* burnt.

One of the Vicars of this Church named *Jerom*, was burnt in *Smithfield* in King *Henry* the Eighth's Time, for the Profeſſion and Love of the Goſpel, about the Year 1540.

An Abbot Vi car here.

Another, and, as it ſeems, the next that ſucceeded, had been Abbot of the Abbey on *Tower-Hill*, and put in here upon the Diſſolution and Surrendry of his Houſe. He was a ſtout Papiſt, as his Predeceſſor was a ſtedfaſt Goſpeller. In his Time there was a Quire and ſinging in this Church, and an excellent Ring of Bells. And when any Sermon had been preached there, which he did not like, as girding upon any Popiſh Errors and Corruptions, or commending the Evangelical Doctrin; he would ſometimes ſtand up, and preſently command the Bells to ring, or the ſinging to begin in the Quire, while the Sermon was preaching; and ſometimes he would interrupt the Preacher in the midſt of his Diſcourſe. There were many Perſons in this Pariſh well diſpoſed to the Goſpel, who being grieved with this Vicar, for theſe and the like Doings, complained of him to Archbiſhop *Cranmer*. And being cited before him at *Croyden*, under King *Edward* VI. the good Archbiſhop gave him a gentle Reprimand, and ſent him home.

Advowſon o *Stepney* in *Brazen Noſe* College.

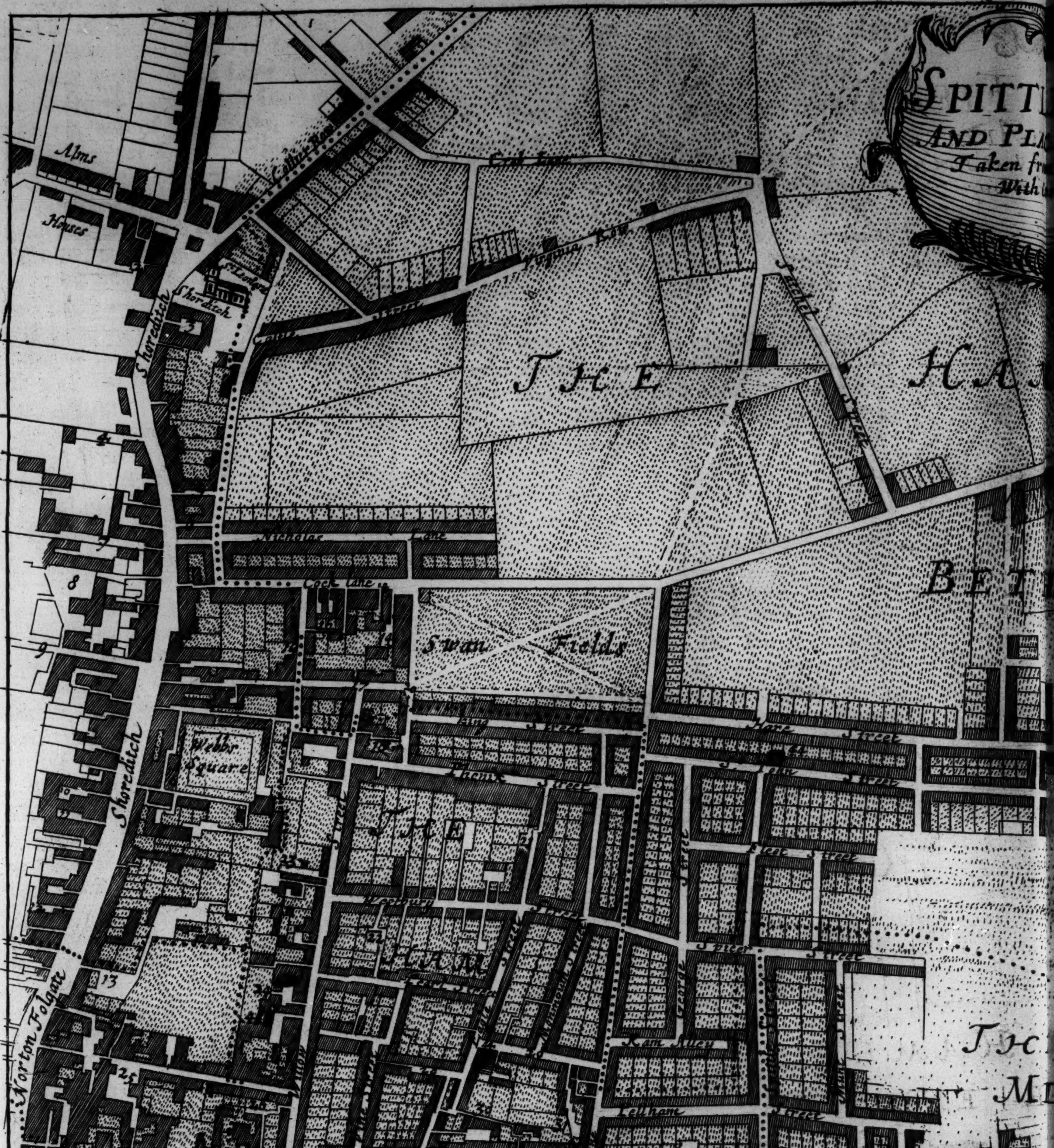
Anno 9 *Regin. Annæ* 1711. An Act was made for confirming to the Principal and Scholars of *Kings Hall* and *College* of *Brazen Noſe* in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, the Purchaſe of the Advowſons of *Stepney*, and other Churches, as *Whitechapel*, &c. And for ſettling the ſame to the Benefit of the ſaid College.

This Pariſh is to partake of the Benefit of the Act, 9 *Reg. Ann. cap.* 22. for building Fifty New Churches. Whereof one is now building, and in great forwardneſs, near *Limehouſe*, and another in *Brick-Lane* near *Spittle fields*; and another in *Wappin Stepney*. And in the Act there is a *Proviſo*, That in every new Church and Pariſh to be erected, purſuant to an Act made in the ſecond Seſſion of this Parliament, within *Stepney* Pariſh, the firſt Rector ſhall be nominated and appointed by the *Principal* and Scholars of *Brazen Noſe* College, *Oxon*: And alſo in every Chapel in *Stepney*, which ſhall be converted into a Parochial Church.

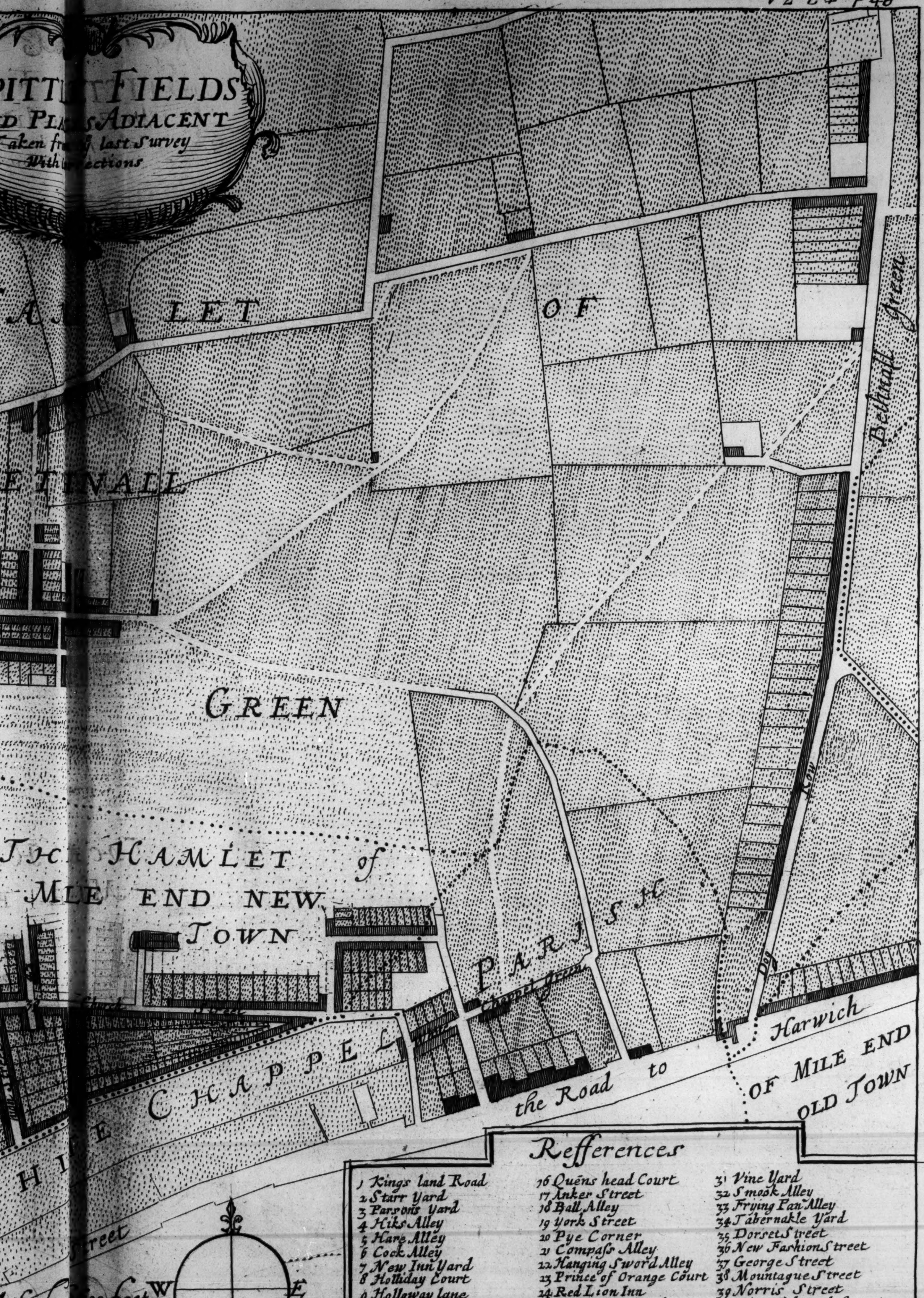
Mile End.

An Hoſpital o Lazars at Mi End.

Now to point to a few Places in this Pariſh of ſome Antiquity or Remark. Somewhat North from the Church lieth *Mile End*, being the great Thorowfare to the Eaſt Parts from *London*. ſo called from its Diſtance from the middle Parts of *London*. Here ſtood anciently an Hoſpital of poor Lazars, called *the Houſe of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt and*


SPITT
AND PLA
Taken fr
With
Alms
Houses
Shoreditch
Shoreditch
THE
HA
BET
Cock lane
Swan Fields
Webbs Square
THE
HAM
LET of
SPITTLE
FIELDS
Norton Folgate
Spittle Yard
PART OF BISHOP GATE WARD
PART OF PORTSOKEN WARD
PART
OF
WHI
White Chappel
A Scale
THE
MI

V2 B4 P48


PITTL FIELDS
D PL S ADIACENT
aken fro last Survey
With ections
A LET OF
ETHNALL
Bethnall Green
GREEN
TH HAMLET of
MLE END NEW
TOWN
PARISH
Chappel Green
HITE CHAPPEL
Lane
Dog Row
the Road to Harwich
OF MILE END
OLD TOWN
Street
scale 100 feet
W
E
S
PART OF THE HAMLET

Refferences

1 Kings land Road
2 Starr Yard
3 Parsons Yard
4 Hiks Alley
5 Hare Alley
6 Cock Alley
7 New Inn Yard
8 Holliday Court
9 Holloway lane
10 Cradle Alley
11 Three Cupp Alley
12 Boll Court
13 Cross Keys Court
14 Adams Court
15 Sunn Court
16 Quēns head Court
17 Anker Street
18 Ball Alley
19 York Street
20 Pye Corner
21 Compass Alley
22 Hanging Sword Alley
23 Prince of Orange Court
24 Red Lion Inn
25 White Lion Yard
26 Bell Alley
27 Lamb Street
28 Blak aigle Street
29 Corbets Court
30 Stephans Alley
31 Vine Yard
32 Smook Alley
33 Frying Pan Alley
34 Tabernakle Yard
35 Dorset Street
36 New Fashion Street
37 George Street
38 Mountague Street
39 Norris Street
40 King Edward Street
41 White Street
42 Abden Street
43 Deale Street
44 French Church

and Mary Magdalene at Mile End of Stephenhuch *in the County of* Middleſex. To them a Protection to beg was granted by King *Edwards* Letters Patents dated *Febr.* 18. 1551. and *John Mills* appointed their Proctor. As I find it in the Journal of *Goodrick* Biſhop of *Ely*, Lord Chancellor.

Trinity Hoſpital at *Mile End.*

Further, towards *London* on the North ſide of the Road are ſeveral handſome well built Alms Houſes belonging to certain Companies of *London.* One whereof much exceedeth the reſt, and is indeed a beautiful Structure, having a very fair Entrance at two Gates, and a Chapel at the further End; founded by the *Trinity Houſe*, for the Dwelling of Sea Captains, or Ship Maſters come to Decay; or their Widows. Which hath been ſpoken of in the firſt Book.

Captain *Fiſhers* Alms Houſe.

Nearer the City, entring into *Dog-Row* is ſituate Captain *Fiſhers* Alms Houſe, built 1711. having four Rooms with Cellars for as many Sea Commanders Widows. Their Allowance paid them from *Trinity Houſe* is Six Pound *per Ann.* to each: and Twenty Shillings more to each for Firing: and Gowns every Second Year. The Captains Daughter is yet living, and ſent them laſt *Chriſtmas* Crowns apiece.

Spittle Fields.

Further Northweſt lie *Spittle fields*, within this Pariſh, formerly, in the Memory of ſome, pleaſant Fields for the Citizens to walk in, and for good Houſewives to whiten their Cloths: Now all built into Streets, with a very convenient Market-place, and a Tabernacle for Divine Worſhip. It was very antiently a great Burying Place, and fourſcore Years ago, more or leſs, were many *Roman* Urns digged up here. Whereupon Learned Men, (and particularly Dr. *Merick Caſaubon*) have made their Obſervations. Which hath been noted in *Biſhopſgate Ward.*

***Stebunhuth* Marſh.**

But to paſs from theſe North Parts of the Pariſh to the Southern, there lay formerly a great Marſh, or Marſhes, called *Stebunhith* Marſh, and *Poplar* Marſh. But it was found by a Jury upon Inquiſition to be one and the ſame Marſh, and not divers. I find a Manour anciently called *Pountfrets* Manour lying in *Stebunhith* Marſh.

Belonged to Abby of Grace.

Granted to Lord *Went.* Grace.

In the 4th of *Henry* VIII. the Abbot of *Grace*, or *de Gratiis* [which was an Abbey near the *Tower*] demiſed to the Biſhop of *London*, for the Term of Fourſcore Years, all his drowned Ground, lying in the Marſh called, *The Wet Marſh of Stebunhith and Poplar*, in the County of *Middleſex*, for the only conſideration of Twenty Shillings yearly Rent. King *Edward* VI. by Letters Patents granted unto the old Lord *Wentworth* and his Heirs the Manour of *Stebunhith*, and all the Marſh Ground in *Stebunhith*. By which general Words the Lord *Wentworth* claimed the foreſaid Abbots Lands, demiſed to the ſaid Biſhop, which Lands letten by the Abbot were rated as Parcels of his Value. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Days one *Hyde* a Servant of the Lord Chief Baron *Manwood*, pretending that the whole *Wet Marſh*, being worth now 160 *l.* by Year, ſhould be the Abbots Land, and letten by him by the aforeſaid Leaſe for Twenty Shillings Rent. But he did not demiſe the *Wet Marſh*, but all his drowned Ground lying in the *Wet Marſh*. And pretending that the ſaid *Wet Marſh* ſhould lie in *Poplar Marſh*, and not in *Stebunhith* Marſh. Therefore all the ſame Lands ſo letten by the Abbot were ſuggeſted to be concealed from her Majeſty. Hence Letters Patents were procured thereof unto Mr. *Farnham*, and his Heirs ſixteen Years paſt.* Whoſe Eſtate therein *Hyde* purchaſed. The Lord chief Baron *Manwood*, and Sir *Thomas Bromley* Lord Chancellor, examined the Title of the Lord *Wentworth* ſhortly after, upon an Information of Intruſion before the chief Baron. And albeit her Majeſty had before departed with her Right and Intereſt therein, there was by Tryal and Judgment as much Land recovered from the ſaid Lord as was worth fourſcore Pounds by Year; over and beſide a great Sum of Money due for Arrearages of the ſame.

*** *Viz.* About the Year 1570. and odd.**

Lands in this Marſh recovered from the Lord *Wentworth.* The Judgment reverſed.

Which Judgment, examined and called in Queſtion by Writ of Error before the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, and other her Majeſty's Juſtices, was reverſed and made void. After, a new Information of Intruſion was exhibited before the ſaid Baron for thoſe Lands. Where upon Complaint unto the Queen for the Chief Barons partial Dealings, and that he was no competent Judge for the Cauſe, She commanded her Attorney and Sollicitor that no further Proceeding in Suit ſhould be in her Name before the ſaid Chief Baron. And that if *Hyde* ſo would, a new Information ſhould be exhibited in her Name before her Juſtice of her Common Pleas, or her Bench (at *Hydes* Election) of the ſame Lands, with good Regard, that there might be Proceeding therein (in Favour of *Hyde*) with all Indifferency. Whereupon an Information was exhibited in the King's Bench, and the Matter at Iſſue, ſpecial Choice was made of a Jury by the Attorney in the Preſence of the ſaid *Hyde* (not any one being admitted, againſt whom he did except.) Which Jury returned, the Matter was deliberately heard before the Juſtice there; Mr. Attorney and Mr. Sollicitor being there for her Majeſty, and *Hyde* to inform them. The Jury found, that the Lands demiſed by the Abbot was twenty Acres; and that the Marſh wherein the ſame lieth was known as well by the Name of *Stebunhuth* Marſh, as *Poplar* Marſh: and that they were all one, not divers. Upon which Verdict ſo found, Judgment was afterwards ſolemnly pronounced for the Lord *Wentworth*; after that all the Judges had ſeverally, upon ſolemn Argument in open Court, ſhewed their Opinion to be very clear, that thoſe twenty Acres paſt for the King by Letters Patents made unto the Lotd *Wentworth.*

The Matter called in queſtion again.

Sithence which Time, the Matter was called in queſtion in the *Star Chamber*. And ſithence that Time, a new Suit by Information of Intruſion was commenced before her Majeſty's Juſtices of Common Pleas. All this I have out of a Breviate drawn by the Lord *Wentworth*, Grandſon to the firſt Lord *Wentworth*, to whom King *Edward* granted it.

A Conteſt between the Lord *Wentworth*, and his Tenants.

In the Reigns of Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James* I. Conteſts happened between the Lords *Wentworth*, Lords of this Manour of *Stepney*, and of a Manour next adjoining upon it at *Hackney*, and the Copyhold Tenants; concerning their Cuſtoms and Privileges. Which at laſt was adjuſted and agreed by Covenant between them, ſeveral Thouſands of Pounds being paid by them to the ſaid Lords. An Abſtract of which Covenant, and of the Cuſtoms and Orders eſtabliſhed, being too large to be here inſerted, is reſerved for a Chapter by it ſelf at the End.]

Suburb without *Biſhopſgate.*

Now again from *Aldgate* Northweſt to *Biſhopſgate*, lieth *Hounds Ditch*, and ſo to *Biſhopſgate.*

North and by Eaſt from *Biſhopſgate*, lieth a large Street or High Way, having on the Weſt ſide thereof, the Pariſh Church of St. *Buttolph.*

Bethlem.

Norton fall Gate.

A Charity School here. J. S.

Then is the Hoſpital of St. *Mary* of *Bethlem*, founded by a Citizen of *London*, as before is ſhewed. Thence up to the Bars, without the which is *Norton fall Gate*, a Liberty ſo called, belonging to the Dean of *Pauls*. Here was firſt of all ſet up a Charity School, by a voluntary Combination of well diſpoſed Gentlemen; whereof Mr. *Seimcur*, Mr. *Turner*, &c. were chief: out of Compaſſion towards thoſe poor People inhabiting in that Liberty, without any Pariſh, and ſo void of any Care to be taken of them in their Poverty. They maintain a Schoolmaſter allowing him 30 *l. per Ann.* who teacheth the Children Reading and Writing, and to ſay their Catechiſm. They are in Number threeſcore and ten, and are clothed as well as taught. The voluntary Subſcriptions upon the Death of the firſt Subſcribers began ſome Years ago to fall off. Mr. *Turner* then was the chief Perſon that took the Care and Charge thereof. They ſend out twelve or more every Year: and ſo take in more to fill up the Number. Thence alſo up to the late diſſolved Priory of St. *John Baptiſt*, called *Halywel*, a Houſe of Nuns, of old time founded by a Biſhop of *London*. *Stephen Graveſend*, Biſhop of *London*, about the Year 1318. was a Benefactor thereunto, reedified by Sir *Thomas Lovel*, Knight of the Garter, brought up in *Lincolns Inn*, who builded much there, and in this Place, in the Reigns of *Henry* the Seventh, and of *Henry* the Eighth; He endowed this Houſe with fair Lands, and was there buried in a large Chapel by him builded for that Purpoſe. [Here he had alſo a Seat to dwell in. He made his Will *December* 10th in the 14 Year of King *Henry* the Eighth. Therein bequeathing his Body to be buried within the Monaſtery of Nuns, called *Haliwel*, in a little Chapel there made by him. He willed his Couſin *Francis Lovel* ſhould have his Manſion Place at *Haliwel*. He dyed 1528. This Priory was valued, at the Suppreſſion, to have of Lands two hundred ninety three Pound by Year, and was ſurrendred 1539. the one and thirtieth of *Henry* the Eighth. The Church thereof being pulled down, many Houſes have been there builded for the Lodgings of Noblemen, of Strangers born, and other.

Mr. *Turner*.

Priory of St. *John Baptiſt*, at *Holiwel*.

Sir *Thomas Lovel*.

His Will. J. S.

Playhouſes built at *Halywel*. Firſt Edit.

And near thereunto are builded two publick Houſes, for the Acting and Shew of Comedies, Tragedies, and Hiſtories for Recreation. Whereof the one is called *the Courtein*, the other *the Theater*: both ſtanding on the Southweſt ſide toward the Field.]

Counteſs of *Rutland* buried hence. J. S.

From this Houſe was carried the Corps of the Lady *Rutland*, Oct. 21. 1559. to *Shoreditch* Church, with Thirty Clarks and Prieſts ſinging: about Threeſcore poor Men and Women in black Gowns. Mourners, to the Number of an Hundred. Two Heralds of Arms, Garter and York. Then came the Corpſe; afore a great Banner of Arms: and about Her four goodly Banner Rolls of divers Arms. Mr. *Becon* preached. After was diſperſed a great Dole of Money, being 2 *d.* a Piece to each. And ſo all departed to the Place to Dinner. About the Vallance was written, *Sic tranſit Gloria Mundi.*]

Soersditch.

* Saving firſt Edition.

A Croſs at *Shoreſditch*, now a Smiths Forge.

From *Haliwel*, in the high Street, is a continual building of Tenements to *Soersditch*, or *Sewers ditch*, having * one ſmall ſide of a Field already made a Garden Plot. Overagainſt the North Corner of this Field, between it and the Church of St. *Leonard* in *Soerſdith*, ſometime ſtood a Croſs, now a Smith's Forge, dividing three Ways: Forthright, the High Way is builded upon either ſide more than a good Flight Shoot towards *Kingsland*, *Newington*, *Totenham*, &c.

Oldſtreet.

* *Grubſtreet* Firſt Edition.

Hoxton.

On the left Hand is *Ealdeſtreet*, [or *Oldſtreet*] which reacheth Weſt to a Stone Croſs overagainſt the North End of *Golding Lane*, * and ſo to the End of *Goſwel ſtreet*. On the Right Hand of this *Ealdeſtreet* not far from *Soerſditch*, but on the North ſide thereof, is *Hoxton*, a large Street with Houſes on both ſides, and is a Prebend belonging to *Pauls* Church in *London*, but of *Soerſditch* Pariſh.

Soerſditch towards *Hackney*.

On the Right Hand beyond *Soerſditch* Church, towards *Hackney*, are ſome late builded Houſes upon the common Soil, (for it was Lay Stall,) but theſe Houſes belong to the Pariſh of *Stebinhith*.

On the other ſide of the High Way, from *Biſhopſgate* and *Houndſditch*, the firſt Building is a large Inn, [called *the Dolphin*) for Receipt of Travellers; Then a fair Houſe builded by the Lord *John Powlet*. Next to that a large Houſe with Gardens of Pleaſure, builded by *Jaſper Fiſher*. From this up to the Weſt End of *Berwards Lane*, * is a continual Building of ſmall Cottnges. Then was the Hoſpital called St. *Mary Spittle*, hard within the Bars, whereof I have ſpoken in *Biſhopſgate* Ward.

* *Hog Lane*, Firſt Edition.

Soerſditch ſo called more than 400. Years ſince, as I can prove by Record.

Alms Houſes in *Soerſditch*.

From the which Bars towards *Soerſditch* [on that ſide] is all along, a continual Building of ſmall and baſe Tenements, for the moſt Part lately erected.

Amongſt the which (I mean of the ancienteſt Building) was one Row of proper ſmall Houſes with Gardens for poor decayed People, there placed by the Prior of the ſaid Hoſpital: Every one Tenant whereof payed one Peny rent by the Year at *Chriſtmas*, and dined with the Prior on *Chriſtmas Day*. But after the Suppreſſion of the Hoſpital, theſe Houſes, for Want of Reparations, in few Years were ſo decayed, that it was called *Rotten Row*, and the poor worn out (for there came no new in their Place.) The Houſes for a ſmall Portion of Money, were ſold from *Goddard* to *Ruſſel* a Draper, who new builded them, and let them out for Rent enough; taking alſo large Fines of the Tenants, near as much as the Houſes coſt him purchaſe and building: for he made his Bargains ſo hardly with all Men, that both Carpenter, Bricklayer, and Plaiſterer, were by that Work undone. And yet in Honour of his Name, it is now called *Ruſſels Row*.

Rotten Row or *Ruſſel Row*.

Manour of *Soerſditch*. Rec. Turr. J. S.

The Manour of *Soerſditch* with the Polehowſe and Bowes (ſo expreſſed in the Record) lately belonging to *John de Northampton* of *London*, Draper, was granted 15 *Richard* II. to *Edmund* Duke of *York*, and Earl of *Cambridge*, *Iſabel* his Wife and *Edward* Earl of *Roteland* Son of the ſame *Edmund* and *Iſabel*.]

The Pariſh Church of St. LEONARDS SHORES DITCH.

St. *Leonards* at *Soerſditch*.

Now for the Pariſh of St. *Leonards* in *Soresditch*. The Arch-deacon of *London* is always Parſon thereof, and the is ſerved by a Vicar.

The Eaſt Window. J. S.

The Eaſt Window hath ſome handſome Figures painted in the Glaſs, *viz.* Our Saviour ſitting at his laſt Supper with his twelve Diſciples; all ſitting upon Forms (you muſt conſider the Art more than the Learning of the Workman) and *Judas* with his Purſe in his Hand, the Table furniſhed with a ſtanding Cup, a Candle, a Salt, two Peny Loaves, a Knife, ſquare Trenchers, and the Paſcal Lamb in a Diſh.

In the Veſtry hard by the Chancel, on the Eaſt Window, there is another fair painted Glaſs with the Figure of the Father embracing the Prodigal Son. And underneath a Signification of the Donor, and Date; in theſe Words inſcribed, *Ex dono Thomæ Auſtin Civis and Clothworker, London, Anno Domini* 1634.

Chancel repaired.

Upon a Place exalted in the Chancel is mention made of the laſt Reparation of the Chancel; *viz. The Commandments were new writ, and this Chancel raiſed and repaired at the Coſt of the Pariſh, Anno Dom.* 1700.

Vicars Houſe.

The Vicar hath a convenient Vicarage Houſe on the Weſt ſide of the Church.

MONUMENTS.

In this Church have been divers honourable Perſons buried, as appeareth by Monuments yet remaining. Sir *John Elrington*, with *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter and Heir to *Thomas* Lord *Itchingham*, Widow to *William Blount*, Son and Heir to *Walter Blount*, the firſt Lord *Mountjoy*; which *Margaret* died, 1481.

Lane,
Editio

itch ſo
more
oo.
ſince,
n prov
cord.

Houſes
ſditch.

Row
el Row

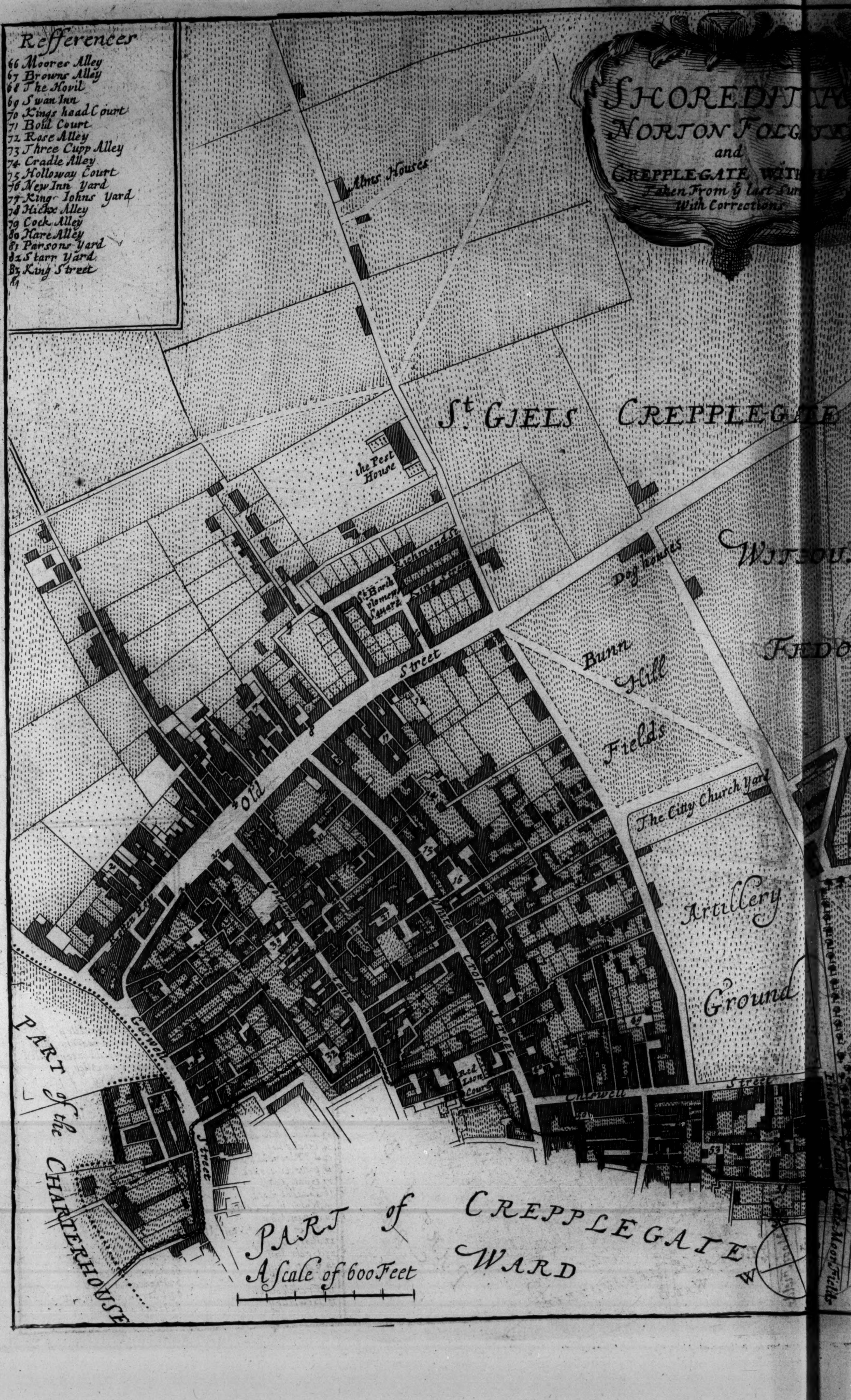
ur of
tch.
urr.
S.

nards
ſditch.

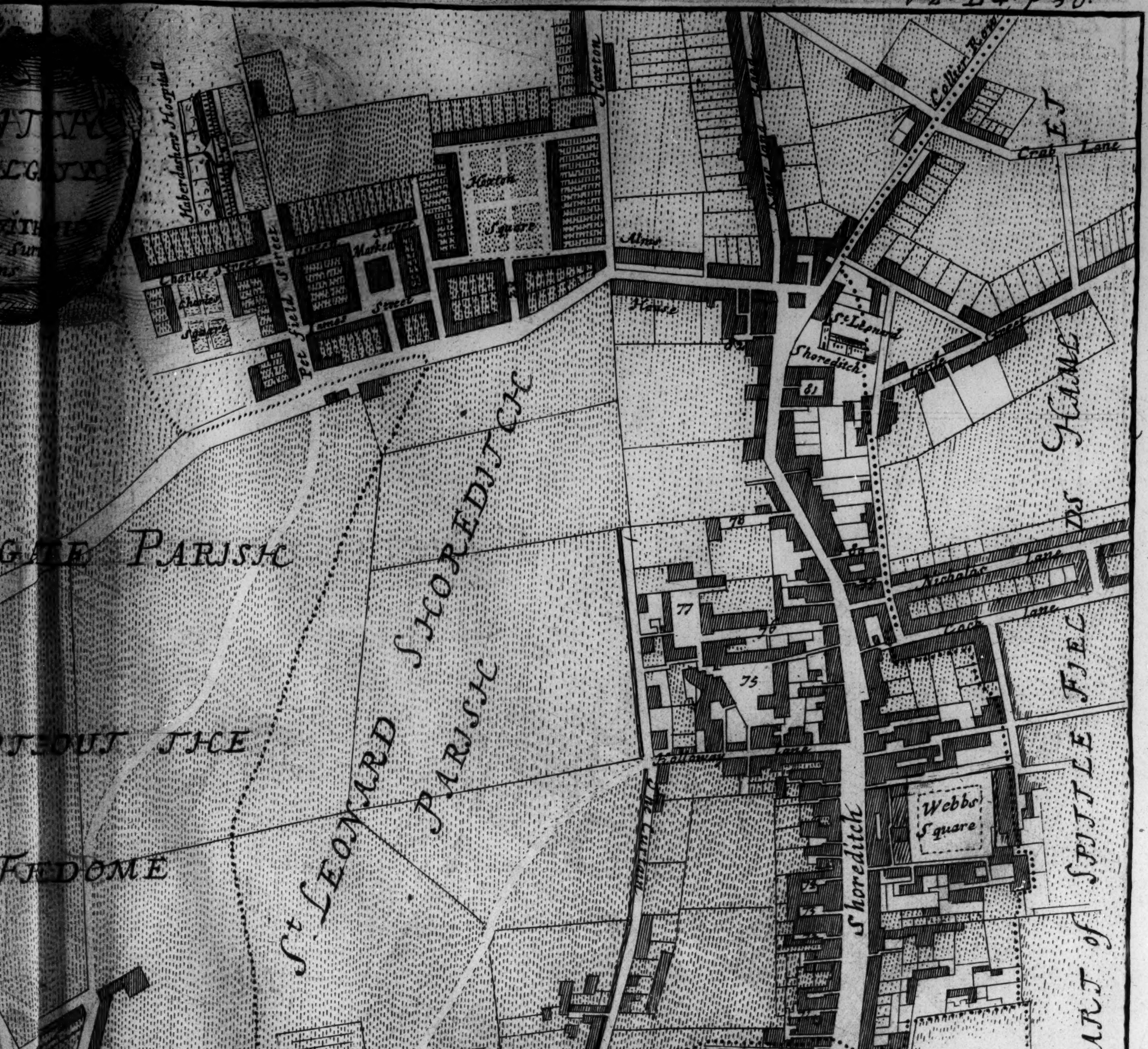
ſt
w:
S.

l re

Houſe


SHOREDIT
NORTON FOLG
and
CREPPLEGATE WITH
Taken From ȳ last Sur
With Corrections
Refferences
66 Moores Alley
67 Browns Alley
68 The Hovil
69 Swan Inn
70 Kings head Court
71 Boul Court
72 Rose Alley
73 Three Cupp Alley
74 Cradle Alley
75 Holloway Court
76 New Inn Yard
77 King Iohns Yard
78 Hickx Alley
79 Cock Alley
80 Hare Alley
81 Parsons Yard
82 Starr Yard
83 King Street
84
Alms Houses
St GIELS CREPPLEGATE
WITHOU
FIELD
the Pest House
St Bartholomew Square
Richmond St
King Street
Dog houses
Bunn Hill Fields
The City Church Yard
Artillery Ground
Old Street
Rotten Row
Golding Lane
White Cross Street
Goswell Street
Red Lion Court
Chiswell Street
Finsbury Fields
Moor Fields
W
PART of the CHARTERHOUSE
PART of CREPPLEGATE WARD
A Scale of 600 Feet

V2. B4. p50.



Haberdashers Hospitall
Hoxton
Hoxton Square
Charles Square
Pitt Street
James Street
Market
Almes House
St. Leonard Shoreditch
Collier Rents
Crab Lane
Holywell Lane
Webbs Square
Shoreditch
Norton Folgate
Hogg Lane
Busby's Close
Upper Moor Fields
Moor Fields
GATE PARISH
OUT THE
FREDOME
St. LEONARD SHOREDITCH PARISH
PART of SPITTLE FIELDS HAMLET
PART of BISHOPGATE WARD
PART of COLEMAN STREET WARD
Refferences
1 Leverits Alley
2 Shews Alley
3 Rose and Crown Alley
4 George Alley
5 George Inn
6 Chequer Alley
7 3 hors shoe Alley
8 Starr Alley
9 Blew Ancker Alley
10 Henry Street
11 Well & Bucket Alley
12 Rain dear Court
13 Blak Iack Alley
14 Goat Alley
15 St. Regnold Fosters
16 Gloster Court
17 Goat yard
18 Basket Yard
19 Harts horn Court
20 Swan Alley
21 Bear & ragd Staff Alley
22 Rose Alley
23 Cock Inn
24 Capp Court
25 Starch Alley
26 French Alley
27 Bell Alley
Refferences
28 Butchers Arms Court
29 3 horseshoe Court
30 Fanns Alley
31 Glas house Yard
32 Cupids Alley
33 Ball Yard
34 Ship Yard
35 Chequer Yard
36 Pley house Yard
37 George Yard
38 Angel Alley
39 Vine Yard
40 Round Court
41 Coopers Alley
42 Cherry tree Alley
43 Little Sword bearers Alley
44 Great Sword bearers Alley
45 Civet Catt Alley
46 Chequer Alley
47 Tenter Alley
48 Colemans Alley
49 Blak Raven Court
50 Cross Dagger Court
51 Red lion Inn
52 Five Inkhorn Court
53 Powels Alley
54 Mobbs Yard
55 Rope Makers Alley
56 Finbury Stables
57 Black horse Inn
58 Hors shoe Alley
59 Hand Alley
60 Crown Alley
61 Christopher Alley
62 King Street
63 Princes Street
64 Threadnedle Street
65 Lang Alley

An anc
Marble
in the

A.

A very
Tomb
upper
the Qui

Sir *Humfrey Starkie*, Recorder of *London*, Baron of the Exchequer.

John Gadde, Shereman of *London*, and *Anne* his Wife, 1480.

Sir *Thomas Seymore*, Maior of *London*, deceaſed, 1535.

Sir *Thomas Ligh*, Doctor of Law, 1545.

Item, under one fair Monument lieth buried the Lady *Katharine*, Daughter to *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham*, Wife to *Ralph Nevel*, Earl of *Weſtmerland*; who died 1553. And *Eleanor*, Daughter to Sir *Walter Paſton*, Wife to *Thomas Mannors*, Earl of *Rutland*, 1551.

Margaret, Daughter to *Ralph Nevel*, Earl of *Weſtmerland*, and Wife to *Henry Mannors*, Earl of *Rutland*, 1560.

Katharine, Daughter to *Henry Nevel*, Earl of *Weſtmerland*, and Wife to Sir *John Conſtable* of *Holderneſs*, 1591.

Anne Daughter to *Thomas Mannors*, Earl of *Rutland*.

Sir *Thomas Mannors*, fourth Son to *Thomas* Earl of *Rutland*, 1591.

Oliver Mannors, fifth Son to *Thomas*, Earl of *Rutland*, 1563. All under one Monument.

Richard Hary Yong, 1545.

An ancient Marble Tomb in the Quire.
A. M.

Orate pro animabus Humfredi Starky, *Militis, nuper Capitalis Baronius de Scaccario Domini Regis* Hen. 7. & Iſabellæ *uxoris ejus, & omnium*, &c.

A very fair Tomb in the upper End of the Quire.

This Monument is erected in Memory, that within this Church do lie buried the Bodies of the Right Honourable and Noble Ladies, Lady *Katharine Stafford*, Daughter to *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham*, and Wife to *Ralph*, Earl of *Weſtmerland*, who dyed 1553. Lady *Elianor*, Daughter to Sir *William Paſton*, Knight, and Wife to the Right Honourable Lord *Thomas*, Earl of *Rutland*, buried 1551. Lady *Margaret Nevel*, Daughter to *Ralph* Earl of *Weſtmerland*, and Wife to *Henry*, Earl of *Rutland*, who dyed 1560. And the Lady *Katharine Nevel* Wife to Sir *John Conſtable* of *Holderneſs*, Knight, and Daughter to *Henry*, Earl of *Weſtmerland*. And Lady *Anne Manners*, Daughter to *Thomas* Earl of *Rutland*: which *Katharine* died the ſeven and twentieth Day of *March*, Anno Domini, 1591.

And that here do lie alſo the Bodies of two right worthy Gentlemen, honourably deſcended; Namely, of Sir *Thomas Mannors*, Knight, and *Oliver Mannors*, Eſq; Brethren, being the fourth and fifth Sons of the aforeſaid *Thomas*, Earl of *Rutland*. The firſt died about his Age of fifty, in *June*, 1591. after many valiant Services performed by him for his Prince and Country, both in *Ireland* and in *Scotland*, where he was Knighted; and witneſſed by ſundry great Wounds he therein received. The ſecond died in his younger Years, 1563. about his Age of twenty, yet not before good Proof made of his Valour and Forwardneſs, in the Service of *New-haven*, againſt the *French*; where he took the Sickneſs, whereof he dyed ſhortly after, in *Shoreſditch*.

Founded by the Lady Adeline Nevel, *at the Direction of the ſaid Lady* Katharine Conſtable, *deceaſed, her Siſter, in February*, 1591.

Theodoſia Vavaſour {
Oleum effuſum nomen tuum, Ideo Adoleſcentulæ dilexerunt te. Cant. 1.
Fallax eſt gratia, & vana pulchritudo: mulier timens Deum, ipſa laudabitur. Pro. 11.

A comely Monnment in the Wall near to the Tomb,

Hac tuleris quicunque gradum, ſta, perlege, plora,
Hic decor, hic pietas, Nobilitaſque jacet.
Virgo, annis animiſque Dei (Theodoſia) *donum,*
Qua meritis certat fama, decore pudor.
Sed famam meritis ſuperavit, moribus annos,
Ingenio ſexum, Relligione genus.
Quam neque Nobilitas tumidam, nec forma procacem,
Fecerat, una humilis, clara; pudica, decens.
Flos ævi, florem dixi? dixi ergo dolorem;
Ut matura brevi eſt, heu! ita rapta brevi eſt.
Rapta, ſed Æthereis Roſa tranſplantanda viretis,
Læta ubi perpetui tempora veris aget.
Inter & æternas Agni comes Agna choreas,
Ignotum caſto ſuccinet ore melos.
Candida Virginei tumulo date Lilia cœtus,
Virginis O partus, virginis eſto memor.
Ereptam Domino ſociat lux ultima fælix.
O fælix virgo quod cupit uſque tenet,
Anno Domini 1616. Martii 17.

A fair Tomb in the Chancel.

Here lyeth buried *Elizabeth*, the Wife of the late Reverend Father in God, *John Skory*, late Biſhop of *Hereford*. The ſaid Reverend Father, in the Reign of King *Edward* the Sixth, was Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and tranſlated from thence to *Chicheſter*. He departed this Life at *Whitborn*, in the County of *Hereford*, the 26th Day of *June*, Anno Domini 1585. And the ſaid *Elizabeth* deceaſed in *Holywel*, in this Pariſh, the eight Day of *March*, 1592.

Beati mortui qui Domino moriuntur.

Her Corps here lyes in Cheſt,
Her Soul in Heaven now lives;
And ſhe enjoys that Reſt,
Which God to his Saints gives:
For in Chriſt did She truſt,
That he will her reſtore
Again out of the Duſt,
To live for evermore.

An ancient Marble Tomb in the Chancel.

Here lieth the Body of Sir *Thomas Seymer*, Knight, late Alderman and Lord Maior of *London*, and Dame *Mary* his Wife. The which Sir *Thomas* deceaſed the eleventh Day of *December*, *Anno Dom.* 1532.

An engraven Plate in the North Wal of the Quire,

Here under lye the Aſhes and the Bones
Of Sir Thomas Leigh, *that good and learned Knight;*
Whoſe haſty Death (alas) the godly ſtill bemones,
Though his Soul always rejoyce in God's Sight.
Great was his Wiſdom, and greater was his Wit,
His Viſage comely, with no ſad Change diſmayed:
A Man in all Affairs, a King to ſerve moſt fit,
Had not Death ſo ſoon his mortal Life betrayed.

He died the 25th Day of *November*, *Anno Dom.* 1545.

South ſide of the Chancel.

Jeane the Wife of *Ralph Hansby*, Eſq; Daughter to *William Vavaſor*, Eſq; Granchild to *Thomas Manners*, Knight, dyed the twenty ſecond Day of *July*, in the Year of our Lord 1617. and of her Age the 23. To whoſe bleſſed Memory her Dear Husband dedicates this ſaid Monument, to ſignify, that with her his Joy lies here interred.

Si genus & virtus & moribus aucta figura,
Pulchra bonis Pietas ſiquid honoris habent;
Hunc JANÆ *tumulum ſpectans venerare, Viator,*
Cum qua tot bona, tam bella ſepulta jacent.
Nec minor his aderat victrix Patientia victæ,
Nec ſpolium mortis, ſed pudor illa fuit.

In Engliſh.

If Birth, if Vertue, if fair Feature deckt
With Gifts of Mind, if Piety breeds Reſpect;
Her Tomb then view and grace, kind Paſsenger,
With whom ſo many Graces buried were.
Conquer'd by Patience, yet She overcame;
Nor was her Youth Death's Triumph, but his Shame.

Middle Chancel this Inſcription in Braſs:

Georgius Gips, *Generoſus, fide Subjectus, ſpe erectus, Charitate Deo unitus, vitam mortalem mutavit pro immortali* 12 *Julii* 1611. *Quatuor genuit filios, filiaſque undecim. Quorum* Richardus, Georgius, Thomas, Anna, Maria & Martha, *Patris clauſerunt, reliquorum ipſe clauſit Lumina.*

A little below upon a Grave Stone.

May 22. 1618. *Richard Leigh*, Merchant and Citizen of *London*, placed this Stone in memorial of his dear Wife *Anne Leigh:* Who lyeth here interred by the Body of *Richard Brattuph* her firſt Husband; and of her three Children, *Richard, Sarah* and *John*, which She bare to the ſaid *Richard Brattuph.*

In ſome ſad Sickneſs Pain, and Pain Impatience,
In thee a patient Penitence it wrought.
Thy Sickneſs Joy, thy Tribulation Hope,
Thy Bodies Death gave Life unto thy Soul.
Thus for his Lambs the Lord can Hony draw
From th'alldevouring cruel Lyons Jaw.

Ubi tua, O Mors, victoria? Ubi tuus, O Sepulchrum, Tumulus.

Over againſt this, in the Wall on the South ſide of the Chancel, in Braſs:

Here lieth Katharine Lively, *Wife of* Edward Lively, *Gent. and Daughter of* Henry Hodge, *Citizen and Brewer of* London, *and* Joice *his Wife: Who after She had run a vertuous and religious Courſe of Life* 21 *Years, finiſhed the ſame the* 15th *Day of* July, Anno Dom. 1623.

Proverbs 10. 7. The Memory of the Juſt is bleſſed.

Add to theſe. In the Northwal.

Here under lyeth *Robert Hary Young:* And *Margery* hys Wyf; and *Rychard Hary Young* hys Sonne; *Elyzabeth* and *Margaret* his Wyfſs: ſometyme both Provoſts of the Kynges Mynt within the *Towre* of *London.* Which *Rychard Hary Young* deceaſed the xxiii. Day of *Auguſt* in the Yere of our Lord God MDXLV. in the xxxvi Yere of the Reign of Kynge *Henry* VIII. The reſt ſcratched out.

Over this Monument is another: *Viz.*

Sir Alexander St. John *Knight, Son of the Right Honourable* Oliver *Lord* St John, *Baron of* Bletſo, *cauſed this Monument to be erected in Memory of his late faithful and truly vertuous Conſort, Lady* Margaret St.John, *Daughter of* John Trye *of* Hardwich *in the County of* Glouceſter, *Eſq; Whoſe Body lieth near unto this Place interred, expecting a glorious Reſurrection.*

On the South ſide in a Chapel, in Braſs.

Hic jacent Johannes Gadde, *quondam Civis &* Scharman London: *Qui ob*—*die menſis*—*An. Dom.* M. CCCC° — *Et* Anna *uxor ejus, quæ ob. primo die mens* Jan. An. Dom. M. CCCCLXXXIII°. The Prayer for their Souls defaced.]

Notwithſtanding of late one Vicar * there, for Covetouſneſs of the Braſs, which he converted into coyned Silver, plucked up many Plates fixed on the Graves, and left no Memory of ſuch as had been buried under them: A great Injury both to the Living and the Dead; forbidden by publick Proclamation, in the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen *Elizabeth;* but not forborn by many, that either of a prepoſterous Zeal, or of a greedy Mind, ſpare not to ſatisfy themſelves by ſo wicked a Means.

* Dr. *Meredith Hanmer* Vicar there *Anno* 1585.

Later Monuments. J. S.

Monuments there be theſe of later Times in this Church of *Shoreſditch.*

In the Chancel.

Johannes Auſtin, *Armiger*, 1659. *Qui obiit Conſcientia bona, & fama bona.*

Thomas Auſtin, *Armiger*, 165....

Cutbert Burbage and *Elizabeth* his Wife. They departed in *September* 1636.

On a flat Stone.

Venimus, Vidimus, Redivimus, Reſurgemus.

William Fremlen, Eſq; Eldeſt Son of *Thomas Fremlen* of this Pariſh. He reſided Agent for the *Eaſt India* Company, at the great *Moguls* Court. Afterwards ſecond in Council and Command at *Surrat.* Then Preſident. He arrived in Safety after twelve Years and three Months, to find a Grave in *England*, and this Pariſh of his Nativity. And put a Period to his Life, 1645, having by his laſt Will bequeathed to charitable Uſes 870*l.* And more partrcularly to the Poor of this Pariſh 200*l.*

North Ile.

Winifrid: and *Marina*, Daughter of Sir *Charles Pitfield* of *Hoxton*, Knight, whoſe Daughter dyed 1673. And his Wife, 1676.

Juxta hunc Tumulum jacent Johannes Byde *Civis & Aldermannus* London, & Dorothea *Conjux ejus* 1665. *Superſtites Filii* Thomas Byde, *Eques Aurat, &* Edwardus Byde *natu minor è Societate* Lincoln. *Armiger.*

Thomas Auſtin and *John Auſtin*, Eſquires, two moſt dearly affectionate Brothers: Both of the Honourable Houſe of *Linolns* Inn. Both married and had Iſſue. *Thomas* departed 1658. Aged 36. Years. *John* 1659. Aged 33.

Anne Slater, 1681.

Eſther Haughton Wife of *Samuel Haughton*, Citizen and Scriviner of *London.* Departed 1668. And buried near her Father *Robert Cock.*]

BENEFACTORS.

A Table of Benefactors to this Pariſh.

A Table made at the Coſt and Charges of *Henry Hodge*, Citizen and Brewer of *London*, containing the Names of the Benefactors to the Church, and the Poor of the Pariſh of St. *Leonards* in *Shoreditch.* Which Table hangeth up in the Chancel near the Communion Table; ſet up there, *Anno Dom.* 1623.

William Thornton of this Pariſh, Taylor, gave the Veſtryhouſe, with a Room under for the Miniſter to dwell in, and a Tenement by it, to this Pariſh for ever. He likewiſe built the Gallery at the coming in at the great Door in the Church, and made the Brick Wall on the Weſt ſide of the Churchyard, at his own Charge, *Anno Dom.* 1581.

John Fuller of *Biſhops Hall*, Eſq; gave a Sum of Money for the building twelve Alms-houſes, for twelve poor Widows of this Pariſh. Which poor Women did receive during the Life of the Lady his late Wife, and after Wife to Sir *Thomas Manſfield*, the Sum of 8*l. per Annum.* And after the Lady's deceaſe, there is to come 50*l. per Annum*, to the ſaid poor Almſwomen for ever. The Lady being dead they do now receive it.

More Benefactors.

William Peake of this Pariſh, Eſq; gave, to be dealt in Bread unto the Poor of this Pariſh, weekly, the Sum of Two Shillings on every *Sunday* for ever.

Robert Brainforth of this Pariſh, Gentleman, gave yearly 8*l.* for ever, unto the Poor of this Pariſh, *viz.* upon every St. *Thomas* Day before *Chriſtmas*

mas, to ſixty poor Perſons, 3 *l.* And upon every *Good Friday*, unto thirty poor Perſons, the Sum of 50 *s.* And upon every *Sunday* for ever the Sum of 12 *d.* in Bread, to the Poor of this Pariſh. This Money is to be paid accordingly out of the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, for ever. He hath alſo given a green Carpet of Broad Cloth for the Communion Table.

Thomas Ruſſel of *London*, Draper, hath given to the Poor of this Pariſh, the Sum of 12 *d.* weekly, to be diſtributed to the Poor of the Pariſh for ever, to be paid by the Company of the Drapers in *London.*

George Clarke, Citizen and Vintner of *London*, gave unto the uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh, the Sum of one hundred Marks in Money.

Simon Burton of *London*, Waxchandler, gave to thirty poor Widows of this Pariſh, the Sum of thirty Groats, yearly, for ever, to be diſtributed every St. *Thomas* Day.

George Palin of *London*, Girdler, hath given 10 *l.* in Money to the uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh for ever.

Robert Spence of *London*, Fiſhmonger, gave 50 *s.* a Year to the Poor of this Pariſh for ever, to be paid by the Company of Fiſhmongers.

Thomas Scriven, Eſq: hath given 10 *l.* in Money to the uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh for ever.

Robert Rogers of *London*, Leatherſeller, gave the Sum of 30 *l.* in Money for a Stock for the Poor of this Pariſh to buy Sea-coals. Which is to be laid out at the beſt time for the benefit of the Poor for ever, reſerving the Stock whole.

Stephen Scudamore of *London*, Vintner, gave the Sum of twenty Shillings, every Year for ever, to be given in Faggots to the Poor of this Pariſh about *Michaelmas.* This is to be paid by the Company of Vintners in *London.*

John Eomans, alias *Tice*, of this Pariſh, Tuftafata Weaver, gave to the uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh, the Sum of 10 *l.* in Money, to be diſtributed to the twelve poor Alms-women, and one Chaldron of Sea Coals, yearly for ever among them. *Cicely*, late Wife of the ſaid *John Eomans*, and after Wife to Maſter *John Heath*, gave to the uſe of the Poor the Sum of 20 *l.* in Money, for a Stock to buy Sea-coals for the Poor of this Pariſh for ever. Likewiſe ſhe gave 20 *l.* to buy a Flaggon of Silver for Wine for the Communion. Likewiſe ſhe gave 20 *l.* in Money for the Maintenance of two Sermons yearly, for ever, *viz.* one upon the *Lady day* in Harveſt, and the other upon the *Lady day* in *Lent.*

Anne Smith, Widow, late Wife of *William Niſam* deceaſed, gave weekly to be dealt in Bread to the Poor of this Pariſh, upon every *Sunday*, 2 *s.* for ever, to be paid out of the Company of Drapers in *London.* Likewiſe ſhe gave a Pulpit Cloth and Cuſhion to this Church.

Nicholas Wilkinſon, alias *Tooly*, Gentleman, deceaſed, late of this Pariſh, gave the Sum of eighty Pound in Money, to remain a Stock, that upon every Sunday after morning Prayer, there ſhould be diſtributed to Thirty two Poor People, Thirty two wheaten Loaves for ever. And the Vicar, Church-wardens and Veſtry Men, out of their provident Care, have made a Purchaſe of a Rent charge Yearly, iſſuing out of the *George* in *Holywel ſtreet*, for the true Performance thereof for ever.

More Benefactors.

Beſides theſe Benefactors in the Table, ſince we have had theſe. Mr. *Zachary Elmer*, Official to the Archdeacon of *London*, together with his Brother Mr. *Edmond Elmer*, gave a Flagon of Silver for the Wine in the Communion; And *William Badger* Gardiner in *Shoreditch* gave another; And a Pariſhioner unknown gave alſo another, every one coſt twenty Pound a Piece. Alſo *John Leavis* Weaver, gave a Chalice, in which the Communion Wine is delivered; and *Iſabel Jackſon* Widow, late Wife to *William Jackſon*, Grocer, living in this Pariſh, gave a Plate of Silver to carry the Bread in the Communion. *William Wood*, Gardiner, in this Pariſh, gave a Chalice to the Communion Table and four Pewter Flaggons for the Wine.

Joan Smales, Widow of this Pariſh, and formerly Wife to *John Cook* of this Pariſh, gave Allowance for four Sermons every Year on four Holy Days: Namely the Feaſt Day of St. *John Baptiſt*, St. *Michael*, St. *Stephen*, and the *Purification of the Virgin Mary*; and She bequeathed alſo forty Pound Yearly to be given to the Poor of our Pariſh.

On the North ſide of the Church a Gallery was made at the Coſt of well diſpoſed Pariſhioners, in the Year 1617. *William Badger*, and *John Clark*, being Church-wardens. And another on the South part by *James Slade*, Captain and Servant to the *Eaſt Indian* Company, was ſet up in the Year 1630. And a long Seat between, reaching from one Gallery to the other, for the catechiſing of Youth out of the Pulpit, according to the Order then given, *John Squire* being Vicar, *Thomas Crowther*, and *Henry Empſon*, Church-wardens. Under this Gallery is ſet, *Not every one that ſaith unto me Lord, Lord, ſhall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven, but he that doth the Will of my Father which is in Heaven*, Matth. 7. 24.

He loveth our Nation and hath built us a Synagogue, Luke 7. 5.]

One Note of *Shoreſditch*, and ſo an End of that Suburb.

I read, that in the Year 1440. the Eighteenth of *Henry* the Sixth, a Fuller of *Shoreſditch* appeached of Treaſon many worthy Eſquires and Gentlemen of *Kent*: but he being proved falſe, was attainted, condemned, and had Judgment to be drawn, hanged, and quartered; which was done, his Head ſet on *London Bridge*, and his Quarters on the Gates. This Juſtice was done, according to the ſixteenth of *Deuteronomy*, *The Judges ſhall make diligent Inquiſition, and if the Witneſs be found falſe, and to have given falſe Witneſs againſt his Brother, then ſhall they do unto him, as he had thought to do unto his Brother*, &c.

A Fuller of of *Shoreſditch* for falſely accuſing, hanged and quartered.

Deut. 16. The Reward of a falſe Brother.

I read of the Kings Manour, called *Shoreſditch Place*, in the Pariſh of *Hackney.* But how it took that Name I know not.

This Houſe is now called *Shore Place.* The vulgar Tradition now goes, that *Jane Shore* lived here: and here her Royal Lover uſed to viſit her. But we have the Credit of Mr. *Stow*, that the true Name was *Shorditch Place*: and 'tis not unlikely to have been the Place of a Knight called Sir *John de Sordich*, a great Man in *Edward* the Third his Days, who was with that King in his Wars in *France*, and is remembred in our *Annals* in 14 *Edw.* 3. He was Owner of Lands in *Hackney* as well in *Demeſne*, as in Service: which he gave to *Croſton* his Chaplain. This *Wever* notes; who thinks *Shorditch* to be named from the ſaid Knight. This *Shore Place* or *Shorditch Place* was, (they ſay,) the Manour Houſe, called *The Kings Hold*, in Diſtinction from another Manour called *The Lords Hold*; both lately poſſeſſed by *Francis Tiſſen* of *Shackelwel*, Eſq; deceaſed. But this Houſe with the Lands about it, now belong to *Chriſt's* Hoſpital.

Shorditch Place.
J. S.

Wevers Monuments, p. 427.

In the High Road leading from *Shorditch*, on the Right Hand, are lately erected two fair Alms Houſes, ſtanding almoſt contiguous. The one for twelve poor People of that Pariſh, *viz.* ſix Men and ſix Women, Built *Anno* 1713. by the Executors of *Samuel Harwar*, Draper, ſometime Inhabitant of the Pariſh of St. *Leonard Shorditch*: No Endowment as yet ſettled.

Two Alms Houſes: One founded by Mr. *Harwar*.

The other by Sir *Robert Jefferies*, Knight.

The other next it of far large Extent and Capacity, and well endowed: A great Sum of Money being left for that Purpoſe to the Company of *Ironmongers* of *London*, by Sir *Robert Jefferies*, Kt. and Alderman. It hath two Wings, and Rooms below and above, very fair and beautifully built. It may contain between forty and fifty Inhabitants, who may be either Men or Women: And have each ſix Pound *per Ann.* allowed them; and Gowns every two Years. There is a Chapel in the middle of the Building, fronting the Highway; and a Chaplain, who hath a Salary and Chamber allotted him: He is to read Prayers twice a Day, and to preach a Sermon every *Sunday*. The Building is not yet quite finiſhed; nor the Court Yard levelled.]

Suburb without the Poſtern of *Moorgate*.

I will now turn back from *Shoreſditch* Croſs to *Bethlem* Croſs: and ſo paſs through the Hoſpital of St. *Mary Bethlem* into the *Morefield*: which lieth without the Poſtern, called *Moorgate*.

Moorfield.

This Field (of old time) was called, *The Moore*, as appeareth by the Charter of *William* the Conqueror to the College of St. *Martin*, declaring a running Water to paſs into the City from the ſame More. Alſo *Fitz Stephen* writeth of this More, ſaying thus; *When the great Fenne, or More, which watereth the Walls on the North ſide, is frozen*, &c.

Morefields called *Magna Mora*; and the Fiſhery there. J.S.

Quo Warr. Bag of *London* in the Tally Court. *Pet. Le Neve*, Eſquire.

This *Morefield* was in ancient Writings called *Magna Mora*, becauſe of the great extent of this *More* or *Mere*: To which alſo belonged a Fiſhery for the uſe of the City; both from ancient Times in the poſſeſſion of the City. But in the 3 *Edw.*I. *Walter de Merton*, Lord Chancellor, ſeized on them both. Which upon an Inquiſition appointed that Year, the Jury of Alderman *Pet. Aungiers* Ward preſented, and complained of; Informing, That the City had been in full and peaceable Poſſeſſion ever, unto the Time of *Walter Hervey*, late Maior of *London*, [*viz.* 1 *Edw.* I.] of one *More* or *Mere*, and one common Fiſhery in *Criplesgate* Ward, belonging to the Commonalty of the ſaid City. Now the City was without the ſeiſin of the ſaid *More* and Fiſhery, by means of *Walter de Merton*, to the diſheriſon of our Lord the King, and the damage of the ſaid City. And they know not by what Warrant.]

Finsbury Fields and *Morefields* an unprofitable Ground.

This *Fenne*, or *Morefield*, ſtretching from the Wall of the City, betwixt *Biſhopſgate* and the Poſtern called *Cripplesgate*, to *Fensbury*, and to *Holywell*, continued a waſte and unprofitable Ground a long time; ſo that the ſame was all letten for four Marks the Year, in the Reign of *Edward* the Second. But in the Year 1415, the third of *Henry* the Fifth, *Thomas Fawconer*, Maior, (as I have ſhewed) cauſed the Wall of the City to be broken toward the ſaid *More*, and builded the Poſtern called *Moregate*, for eaſe of the Citizens to walk that way upon Cauſeways into the Fields, towards *Iſeldon* and *Hoxton*. Moreover, he cauſed the Ditch of the City, and other the Ditches thereabout, from *Sores ditch* to *Deep ditch*, by *Bethelem*, into the *More ditch*, to be new caſt and cleanſed. By means whereof the ſaid *Fenne* or *More* was greatly dreined and dried. But ſhortly after, to wit, in 1477, *Ralph Joceline*, Maior, for repairing of the Wall of the City, cauſed the ſaid *More* to be ſearched for Clay, and Brick to be burnt there, &c. by which means this Field was made worſe for a long time.

Gardens without *Moorgate*, deſtroyed and made plain Ground. Ditches caſt to drein the *Morefield*.

Sluce to convey the ſtanding Water ou of the *Moor*.

Moorfields raiſed and Wind Mills ſet thereon.

In the Year 1498, all the Gardens which had continued time out of mind, without *Moregate*, to wit, about and beyond the Lordſhip of *Fensbury*, were deſtroyed: and of them was made a plain Field for Archers to ſhoot in. And in the Year 1512, *Roger Atchley*, Maior, cauſed divers Dikes to be caſt and made, to drein the Waters of the ſaid *Morefields*, with Bridges arched over them, and the Grounds about to be levelled. Whereby the ſaid Field was made ſomewhat more commodious, but yet it ſtood full of noiſome Waters. Whereupon, in the Year 1527. Sir *Thomas Seymour*, Maior, cauſed divers Sluces to be made to convey the ſaid Waters over the Town Ditch, into the courſe of *Walbrook*, and ſo into the *Thames*. And by theſe degrees was this *Fenne* or *More*, at length, made main and hard Ground, which before being overgrown with Flags, Sedges, and Ruſhes, ſerved to no uſe. Since the which time alſo, the farther Grounds beyond *Fensbury Court*, have been ſo overheightned with Layſtals of Dung, that now three Windmils are thereon ſet. The Ditches be filled up, and the Bridges overwhelmed.

Moorfields come to its Perfection in Sir *Leon. Hallidays* Maioralty.

J. S. *Hows* Abridgm.

Morefields, to the Time of Sir *Leonard Halliday*, Maior, *Anno 1606.* was but a noiſome Place, like a Layſtal, half environed with ſtinking Ditches, offenſive to the City and Paſſengers. But now it was converted into very pleaſant Walks, Gravelled, Planted on all ſides with Rows of Trees, and divided into Quarters, and railed in, to keep the Graſs from being trodden down, fenced on the Outſides with Brickwalls coped with Stone Alſo divers Vaults were made under Ground, partly to convey away foul Water, and partly to bring in freſh into the Town ditch, to keep it ſweet. For the forwarding of this good Work, Sir *Leonard Halliday* muſt have his Name recorded to his Praiſe.

New Artillery.

Hereabouts is the New Artillery Ground walled in, for the Exerciſe of the *Militia* of the City, after the Old Artillery without *Biſhopſgate ſtreet* went out of Requeſt.

Bunhil Fields

Here adjoining on the Weſt is a Place called *Bunhil fields*. Where, ſome time ago, was a large Piece of Ground encloſed for a Burying-place; for the convenience of ſuch as died of the Plague in the Year 1665. The Inſcription at the entrance on the Weſt ſide, is this:

‘This Churchyard was encloſed with a Brick-‘wall, at the ſole Charges of the City of ‘*London*, in the Maioralty of Sir *John Laurence*, Kt. *Anno Dom.* 1665. And afterwards ‘the Gates thereof were built and finiſhed ‘in the Maioralty of Sir *Tho. Bloudworth*, ‘Knight, *Anno Dom.* 1666.

A burying Place for *Diſſenters*.

Since then this Place hath been choſen by the *Diſſenters* from the Church of *Engl.* for the interring their Friends and Relations, without having the Office of Burial appointed by the Book of Common Prayer, ſaid at their Graves. There be a great Number of raiſed Monuments here with Vaults underneath; and Grave Stones with Inſcriptions not a few. The Price of Burial in the Vaults, I am told is 15 *s.* This Cœmitery lies Eaſt and Weſt.

Buried on the North ſide.

On the North ſide theſe Perſons are buried under Tombs, or ſepulchral Stones.

Anne Perry, Wife of *Peter Perry*, Citizen and Salter. Who bare unto him one Son and two Daughters at one Birth. She dyed the ninth of *April*. And the Children named *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, and *Peter*, all dyed the ſame Month. *Peter* the Eldeſt, lived longeſt, and dyed *April* 19th 1678.

Eaſt of *Perries* Monument is a Head Stone with this Inſcription.

Here lyes the Body of *Richard Burn*, Gent. who departed 26th of *July*, 1686. Aged 45.

Elizabeth Burn.

When Death doth call me to my Boſom Friend,
Then all my grieving it will have an End.
And all my Sorrows will be vanquiſht quite,
When I am ſleeping with my Hearts Delight.

George Walker of the Pariſh of St. *James Clerkenwel:* dyed *December* 3d 1673. And *Sarah*, his Wife 1683. And *Caleb* their third Son 1685. [Interred under a good Monument.]

Quieſcant, nam vivunt,

Anne Knollys, Daughter of *John Cheney*, Eſquire. Wife of *Hanſard Knollys*, Miniſter of the Goſpel. By whom he had Iſſue ſeven Sons and three Daughters. She dyed *April* 30. 1671.

My only Wife, that in her Life
Liv'd forty Years with me,
Lives now in Reſt, for ever Bleſt
With Immmortality.
My Dear is gone, left me alone,
For Chriſt to do and dye,
Who dy'd for me, and dy'd to be
My Saviour God moſt High.

On a Head Stone.

The Body of the faithful Miniſter of Chriſt *Benjamin Holme:* who went to his Reſt *October* 5th 169—in the 24th Year of his Age.

Mrs. *Frances Woolaſton* the Wife of *Richard Woolaſton*, Eſq; *July* the 25th 1688. in the 86 Year of her Age.

Colonel *William Stile*, late Citizen and Leather-ſeller of *London:* A Man from his Youth devout towards God, and pious to his Parents, ſingularly juſt, induſtrious and diligent; ſecond to none in Courage, kind to his Friends, and courteous to all. Who on his Death-bed enjoyed plentifully the Conſcience and Joy of a good Life. Dyed the ſecond of *March* 1670.

On a Head Stone

Mr. *John Locker*, 16th *June* 1698. Aged 74.

On another Tomb this Inſcription:

Here lyes interred the Body of Mr. *Edward Bagſhaw*, Miniſter of the Goſpel: Who received from God Faith to embrace it, Courage to defend it, and Patience to ſuffer for it; when by the moſt deſpiſed, and by many perſecuted: Eſteeming the Advantages of Birth, Education and Learning (all eminent in him) as things of Worth, to be accounted Loſs for the Knowledge of Chriſt. From the Reproaches of pretended Friends, and Perſecutions of profeſſed Adverſaries, he took Sanctuary, by the Will of God, in eternal Reſt; the 28th of *December*, 1671.

Here lyes alſo the Body of *Margaret* late Wife of *Edward Bagſhaw*, who departed the Twentieth of *February* 1671.

Here the Wicked ceaſe from troubling, and here the Weary be at reſt. Here the Priſoners reſt together: they hear not the Voice of the Oppreſſor.

John Topping and two of his Children, 1675.

Edward Green, Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London*, 1701. Aged 73.

A Head Stone.

In the Grave the Wicked cannot oppreſs:
For there the Weary are at Reſt.

Here doth the Body of John Dewbery *reſt;*
Waiting for the Reſurrection of the Juſt:
When Tears and Mourning ſhall be turned to Joy,
Then Sorrow and Sighing ſhall flee away.

Who departed this Life, *March* the 26th 1685.

Francis Archer, Merchant; *October* the fourteenth 1673. Aged 59. And *John Archer* his Son, 1683.

A Head Stone.

To the Memory of Mrs. *Patience Briggs. July* the 16th 1696.

What need of Marble to preſerve a Name,
Who lives inrol'd on the Records of Fame.
All noble Vertues that adorn the Mind,
In Miſtreſs Patience Briggs *in Luſter ſhin'd.*
The Piety which lodg'd within her Breaſt
In all its beauteous Forms her Life expreſt.
A Patroneſs, that with the mildeſt Awe,
Preſcrib'd to her reſpectful Servants Law.
And yet obſerv'd the Honours that were due
Unto her Parents and her Conſort too.
A bright Example in each State of Life,
A vertuous Daughter, and obedient Wife.

Here alſo lies *Patience* her Daughter.

Mrs. *Grace Cope*, Wife of *Chriſtopher Cope*, late of *Hackney. April* the Twelfth 1676. And *Rob. Roe* of *Ratcliff*, Merchant, 22d of *December* 1680. And *Katharine* his Wife, twenty ſeventh of *February*, 168$\frac{2}{3}$. And *Chriſtopher Cope*, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of *London*, *December* the fourth 1700. Aged 67.

A Head Stone.

John Sharp, Miniſter of the Goſpel. *February* 17. 168$\frac{0}{1}$.

A Head Stone.

Thomas Sampſon, *May* 25. 1702. In the twenty eighth Year of his Age.

Elizabeth Twiſleton, Eldeſt Daughter of the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount *James Fynes*, *Say* and *Seal*; Wife to *John Twiſleton*, Eſq; at *Dartford* in *Kent*. She dyed *March* the 28. 1673.

A Flat Stone, juſt adjoining.

Suſanna Fiſh, Wife of *William Fiſh*, late of *Eaſt Smithfield*. By whom She had a Son and two Daughters, the Eldeſt Daughter ſurviving at her Mother's Death. Who deſires, when it ſhall pleaſe Almighty God to take her to himſelf, to have her Body interred under this Stone, upon her dear Mother being Aged 62 Years.

Underneath this Stone doth ly
A Pattern of true Grace and Piety.
Who while ſhe liv'd did ſhine moſt bright
And in God's Word did moſt delight.
And here She lyes entomb'd in Duſt,
Till Reſurrection of the Juſt.

To the pious Memory of the Reverend *Richard Marriot*, a faithful Servant and Miniſter of Chriſt his Church. Who having fought a good Fight, finiſhed his Courſe, and kept the Faith, exchanged this mortal Life for one of Immortality and Glory, *November* 18. *Ann. Dom.* 1696. *Ætat.* 42.

The lovely Picture of this holy Man
What curious Penſil can?
In his Houſe a Joſiah, *in the Church a* Paul,
A good Samaritan *he was to all.*
Born from above, of a celeſtial Birth;
He dwelt in Heaven, while he walkt in Earth.

Grace Manton late Wife of *William Manton. April* 17. 1699.

Mary late Wife of *Nathaniel Wyerſdale*, of the Pariſh of *Benet Fink*, *London*; *May* 22. 1689. Alſo *Samuel* Son of the ſaid *Nathaniel*, and *Mary*, *June* the 9. 1689.

Benjamin Cox, Merchant, of the Pariſh of St. *Martin Orgars. October* 1. 1692. And *Anne Cox* his Wife, *March* the 11. 169$\frac{7}{8}$.

Elizabeth, Wife of *Joſeph Fen*, *July* the 25. 1692. Aged 68.

Grace Andrews Widow, *Auguſt* 8. 1700. in the

71 Year of her Age. [Sometime Wiſe of *Daniel Andrews* of *Low Leyton* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;]

John Sanisbury, Senior, *December* 1. 1690. Aged 77.

Mortale quod habuit hic depoſuit Johannes Faldo, *Vir ille Dei. Qui Evangelium Chriſti voce, Scriptis, Vita, exornavit: Vixeritne ſanctius, an concionatus ſit, incertum eſt. Paterna Chriſti gregem Cura pavit, Concordia fratrum propagationem Evangelii aſſiduo Labore feliciter procuravit. Qui zelo in terris arſit ſeraphico; refulget nunc adſcriptus Choro Angelorum. Obiit* vii. *Idus* Februarias. *An. Salutis* MDCXC. *Ætat. ſuæ* lvii.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. *Richard Fairclough*, the worthy Son of the late Reverend Divine Mr. *Samuel Fairclough* of *Suffolk*. He was ſometime Fellow of *Emanuel* College in *Cambridge*, afterward Rector of *Mells* in *Somerſetſhire*. A Perſon like his Father, eminent for his natural Parts, acquired Learning and infuſed Grace. Endued with a moſt piercing Judgment, rich Fancy and clear Expreſſion. And therefore a good Expoſitor, a rare Orator, an excellent Preacher. His Spirit and Temper was moſt kind and obliging, moſt publick and generous. A great Contemner of Riches and deſire of Vainglory. Chearful, yet Watchful: Zealous, yet Prudent: a pleaſant Companion and a moſt faithful Friend: a pious Guide and Inſtructor by Doctrine and Example. *Ob. July* 4. 1682. *An. Ætat. 61.*

To the moſt deſerving Memory of him and his Family, this Monument was erected, as a Teſtimony of Gratitude for many Obligations, by *Thomas Percival* of the middle Temple Gent. *An. Dom.* 1682.

Likewiſe the Body of *Jane Perſival*, *March* the 10. 1692. Aged 52.

John Row, ſometime Preacher in the Abby at *Weſtminſter*, *October* 12. 1677. Aged 52.

Joſeph Dorney of *Brampton*, Merchant. *Novemb.* 13. 1686. in the 66th of his Age. And his Brother *Henry Dorney*, *April* 25. 1683. Aged 69.

Thomas Ros. November 7. 1686.

The Reverend Mr. *William Hook*, *March* 21. 1677. Aged 77.

Richard Tayler, Citizen and Merchant *Tayler*, *April* 2. 1685. Aged 78. And *Sarah*, Wife of *Daniel Tayler*, of the Pariſh of St. *Paul Shadwel*; the 14 of *Auguſt* 1703. Aged 36.

Jacobus Lambertus *hic ſepultus jacet. Ille olim dum eſſet in Vivis Theologus Orthodoxus, Paſtor fideliſſimus: Doctrinæ luminibus Vitaque reſplendens. Laboribus indefeſſus; ſub cruce invictiſſimus, in Mortem triumphavit. Qui adeo terris emicuit cœleſtis, in cœlis refulgebat glorioſus. Ob* Aug. *die* 9. *An Salut.* 1689. *Ætat. ſuæ* 45.

Hercules Horſey, Eſq; *July* 27. 1699. Aged 68.

Dame *Elizabeth Foche*, late Wife of Sir *John Foche*, obiit 13. of *June* 1693. *Ætat. ſuæ* 32.

Elizabeth Downs, late Wiſe of *James Downs*, Jun. of *London*, Merchant; and eldeſt Daughter of *John Bridges* of *Dunſtable* in the County of *Bedford*, Gent. and *Elizabeth* his Wife, *March* the 24. 1690. in the 28. of her Age. Alſo *Rebecca Goddard* late Wife of *John Goddard*, Lorrinor, the ſecond Daughter of *John Bridges*, Gent. *Novomb.* 5. 1692. in the 23. of her Age.

Mary Ellis, Wife of *John Ellis*, *October.* 17. 1680. And *John Ellis*, Citizen and Girdler of *London*, *May* 15. 1686. And *John Ellis* his Son, *June* 22. 1699. And *Sarah* the Wife of *John Lint*, Relict of *John Ellis* the Elder, *February* 25. 1703.

Hercules Collins, *October* 4. 1702. And *Sarah* his Wife, *April* 6. 1703.

Thomas Bonner, Drugſter of *London*, *January* 11. 1679.

Humfrey Beane of *London*, Eſq; *Jan.* 17. *Anno ſalvationis Mundi* 1679. Ætat. ſuæ *66.*

Who after he had liv'd to ſee
In two Worlds much Vanity:
But in the Third he is at Reſt
With the Eternal, and there bleſt.
A God he did believe to be
Triune in one and Veritie.
His Form is ceaſt, his Life cant dy,
But's gon from Time into Eternity.
So that bleſt Soul hath tane his Flight
From earthly Body into Heaven's Light.
Where he in Glory now's at Liberty,
To praiſe the Lord to all Eternity.

[This *Beane* fined for Alderman, and was of the Sect of the *Sweet Singers*; and ſome of that Society, I ſuppoſe, made theſe Verſes for him.]

A Head Stone.

Mr. *John Jeams*, Miniſter of the Goſpel. *Jun.* 24. 1694.

A Head Stone.

Mr. *Henry Dent*, late Miniſter of the Goſpel. *Mar.* 16. 1694.

Nathaniel Upton, *eximius dudum Medicinæ Profeſſor, Artis ſuæ* Æſculapius, *Facetiarum & Urbanitotis probè gnarus, inculpatæ vitæ ſtudioſus. Vir ſuaviſſimi moris, & notiſſimæ Liberalitatis: Amicis pariter & Cognatis æquè chariſſimus. Cujus vires graviſſima illa Peſtis Anno* 1665. *apud* Londinenſes *violenter prædas agens, non prius ſentit, quàm obſtupuit. Jam tandem ſub hoc tumulo inter chariſſimæ Conjugis & Liberorum utriuſque Sexus Reliquias, feliciter obdormivit in ſpem beatiſſimæ Reſurrectionis. Ob.* 3. *Junii, Anno* 1696. *Ætat. ſuæ* 56.

M. S.

Elizabethæ Hedworth, Petri Harvey, Edwardſtonienſis *agri* Suffolcien, *Gen. filiæ. Quæ Corporis Formâ, animi Prudentiâ, Modeſtiâ, & rei familiaris Curâ eximiis conſpicua, vivis exceſſit* 18° *die Junii, Ann. Dom.* 1694. 57um *agens annum*, Henricus Hedworth, Richardi Vico-Ceſtrienſis *in agro* Dunehmenſi, *Armigeri filius* 4us *optimè meritæ Conjugis* H. P. M.

Elizabeth, late Wife of *William Robinſon*, *Apr.* 9. 1694. in the 60 Year of her Age. Alſo *William Robinſon*, Apothecary in *Shoreditch*, *May* 9. 1697. Aged 77.

IN-Dom. Guli. Jenkyn, M. V. D. Lond. *Cujus graâ inter graves Eccleſiæ procellas* Novopylo, [*i. e.* Newgate,] *incarceratus, Martyr obiit, Anno ætatis* LXXII. Minrii. LII. Dom. MDCLXXXIV. *Ejuſdemque filiæ* Annæ Gurdon, *generique Dom.* Geo. Scot, *cum filio ſuo* Gul. Scot, *Dom.* Eliz. Juyce *proles ſola ſuperſtes ſoror, uxor atque Mater hæc Sepulchralia* D. S. P. L. M. *fieri curavit, Anno Dom.* MDCXV.

Thomas Goodwin, *S. T. P.*

Agro Norfolcienſi *oriundus; Re antiquaria, præſertim Eccleſiaſtica* [*verſatus*] *nec anguſtæ Lectionis, nec in expeditæ. Sacris, ſiquis alius, Scripturis præpotens: Inventione admodum feraci, nec ſolido minus, ſubactóque judicio, variis inter ſe locis accuratè collatis, reconditos Spiritus Sancti ſenſus, mira cum felicitate elicuit: Myſteria Evangelii nemo mortalium* [*melius*] *aut penitius illo introſpexit. Theologia (quam vocant)* Caſuum *verſatiſſimus, Cognitione, Prudentia, dicendi Facultate, Eccleſiæ Paſtor omnimodè Evangelicus. Multos tum privato quam publico Miniſterio Chriſto lucri factos, porro ædificavit, Donec, qua agendo, qua patiendo, omnib. exaltatis pro Chriſto Laboribus, placide aſſecutus eſt in Chriſto quietem. Ab editis, edendiſque (viri maximi optimo Monumento) nomen reportaturus*

taturus unguento precioſius, Ipſoque cui inſcribitur marmore perennius. Anno Æræ Chriſtianæ 1679. Ætat. 80. *die Februar.*

Sanctos cum Goodwino *cineres chariſſimus illi commiſcuit* Thankful Owen, *S. T. B. elapſa vix horula poſt abſolutum Proloquium ad magnum illud* Goodwini *in Ep. ad* Epheſ. *opus, cujus Editionem accuraverat, eadem, qua vixerat, æquanimitate, abſque ullo, præterquam cordis ad Chriſtum anhelantis, ſuſpirio, animam expiravit, Die April.... Anno ſalutis* 1681. *Ætat....*

Hic jacet Maria Thomæ Goodwin, *S. T. P. in tertiis Nuptiis Uxor, ex antiqua* Hamandorum *Familia in* Salopia *oriunda, omnibus fœminæ veræ officiis defuncta, optima filia, conjux, mater. Ob. Maii* 1. *Anno Dom.* 1693. *Ætat. ſuæ* 60.

A Head Stone.

Thomas Dawſon, Miniſter of the Goſpel. *Octob.* 9. 1694. Aged 65.

H. S. E.

Dulcibella Butler, *nuper Uxor* Edwardi Butler, *Gen. Quæ obiit* 16 *die Januarii, Anno Dom.* 1702. *Et Ætat. ſuæ* 48.

A flat Stone.

Mr. *Roger Morris*, Maſter of Arts, and Chaplain to the late Honourable *Denzil* Lord *Hollis*. Who departed this Life, *Jan.* 17. 1701. *Ætat. ſuæ* 73.

[This Gentleman was a very diligent Collector of Eccleſiaſtical Mſs. relating to the later Hiſtory of the Engliſh Church, whereof he left vaſts heaps behind him. And who favoured me with his Correſpondenee.]

John Harwood of *London*, Merchant, born in *Little Wallingfield* in *Suffolk*, *Febr.* 1. 1622. died *May* 21. 1685. And his Wife *Elizabeth*, *Febr.* 27. 168$\frac{6}{7}$.

John Bethby, Citizen and Leatherſeller, *May* 2. 1694. Aged 68.

William Kiffen, eldeſt Son of *William Kiffen* of *London* Merchant [and an *Anabaptiſt* Preacher] died in the Lord *Auguſt* the 31. 1669. The 21 Year of his Age.

Alſo *Priſcilla Liddel*, Wife of *Robert Liddel*, and Daughter of *William Kiffen*, Who fell aſleep in the Lord, *March* 15. 1679. Aged 24.

And *Hanna*, late Wife of *William Kiffen*, and Mother to the abovenamed *William* and *Priſcilla*, Who fell aſleep in the Lord the 6. of *October* in the 67 Year of her Age.

And *Henry Kiffen*, Son of the above ſaid *William Kiffen*, *Dec.* 8. 1698. Aged 44.

Alſo *Henrietta* late Wife of *John Catcher*, *Aug.* 15. 1698. Aged 22.

And *William Kiffen* the Elder, of *London*, Merchant, Husband to the aboveſaid *Hanna*, and Father to the aboveſaid *William*, *Henry* and *Priſcilla*, *Dec.* 29. 1701. in the 86 Year of his Age.

M. S.

Hoc Conditorium imprimis incoluit Mercia Johannis Smith, *M. D. Uxor*, Johannis Jackſon *Mercatoris Filia. Quæ obiit* 4. November 1670. *Ætat. ſuæ* 34. *Cui duodecies peperiſſet Liberos. Novem ſuperſtites reliquit, Qui omnes defunctam matrem ad hanc ſedem uſque proſequebantur*, Novemb. ix. *Atque hic intus in ſpem beatæ Reſurrectionis repoſitam reliquerunt.*

Quot Menſes abeunt utero dum prodeat infans
*Legatum, * natos tot dedit illa viro.* * Quære.
Hæc famulis, natis, ſponſoque, Parente ſecunda
Nulli, nunc tantus non reperitur amor.
Queis vivens placuit, dubios jam mortua fecit;
Mater erat, domina, an filia, ſponſa prior
Officium Virtute ſuis prænobile amicis,
Sed pietate magis præſtitit illa Deo.

Pater, maritus, filius primogenitus hunc Xerolipbum mærentes poſuerunt, expectantes (cum reliqua familia) illico hic colligi, & in æternum unà habitate.

Charles Fleetwood, Eſq; and Dame *Mary Hartopp*, his Wife. He departed *October* 4. 1692. Aged 74. She, *Dec.* 17. 1684.

Z. R. late Miniſter of the Goſpel, who died Priſoner in *Newgate*, *March* 20. 168.....

William Daſhwood, Eſq; 1679. Aged 63. And alſo *William Daſhwood* his Grandchild, aged nine Months.

L. Colonel *William Blenner Hayſet*: Who was a Lover of Arms and of Chriſtian and *Engliſh* Liberty, *Jan.* 6. 1699.

Thomas Holmes, Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London*; and Son of *Thomas Holmes* of the County of *Leiceſter*, who yielded to Nature the.....Day of *December* 1694. in the 34 Year of his Age.

Dear Holmes *hath found a* Home *amongſt the Bleſt,*
His wearied Body for to reſt.
For no where can his Fleſh true Slumber have,
But in this trueſt Home, or homely Grave.
His Soul in heavenly Tune doth ſing;
Hell, where's thy Triumph? Death, where is thy Sting?

Abel Collier, Miniſter of the Goſpel, and Paſtor of the Congregation at *Halſted* in *Eſſex*, *May* 29. 1695. in the 66 Year of his Age.

He was for Selfdenial eminent,
To ſeek his Maſters Glory fully bent.
In Goſpel Truths of deep Inſight:
Win Souls to Chriſt was his delight.
Poor in Spirit, rich in Faith:
Chriſt was his Wiſh, and him he hath.

Here lies interred the Body of *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Edmond Portmans* of *London*, Gent. who died in the 70th Year of her Age, *Dec.* 22. 1693. and in the 45th Year of her Marriage. By whom he had two Sons and five Daughters. In Memory of whom this Monument was by him erected, and in whom was that Queſtion of *Solomons* anſwered, *Proverbs* 31. and 10. [*Who can find a vertuous Woman*, &c.]

And alſo *Elizabeth*, Eldeſt Daughter of the ſaid *Edmond* and *Elizabeth*, *Nov.* 12. 1669. in the 19 Year of her Age.

Alſo, the Body of *Nehemiah Cox*, Doctor in Phyſick: Who married *Margaret*, ſecond Daughter of the ſaid *Edmond* and *Elizabeth*, *May* 5. 1689.

Alſo *Edmond*, the only Son of the ſaid *Nehemiah* and *Margaret Cox*, 1688.

Omnia ſunt hominum tenui pendentia filo:
Et ſubito caſu quæ valuere ruunt.

Hereabouts ſtands a very fair Monument with no Inſcription at all.

In Commemoration of *Robert Theyer*, Citizen and Merchant Tayler of *London*, *Jan.* 8. 1697. Aged 53. Alſo *Hanna Theyer*, Daughter of the ſaid *Robert* and *Sarah*, his Wife, *March* 1. 1696. Aged 11 Years.

Johannes Owen, *S. T. P. Agro* Oxonienſi *oriundus patre inſigni Theologo, Theologus ipſe inſignior, & ſæculi hujus inſigniſſimis annumerandus, communibus humaniorum Literarum ſuppetiis, menſura parum communi inſtructus, omnibus quaſi benè ordinata ancillarum ſerie ſuæ juſſis famulari Theologiæ, Theologiæ Polemicæ, Practicæ,* [*et*] (*quam vocant*) *Caſuum.* (*Harum enim omnium, quæ magis ſua habenda erant, ambigitur.*) *In illâ viribus pluſquam Herculeis, Serpen-*

tibus tribus, Arminio, Socino, Cano *venenoſa ſtrinxit guttura. In iſta ſuo prior ad Verbi amuſſim expertus pectore, univerſam Sp. Sancti Oeconomiam aliis tradidit; Et miſſis cæteris coluit ipſe, ſenſitque beatam quam ſcripſit cum Deo Communionem. In terris Viator Comprehenſori in cœlis proximus. In Caſuum Theologia ſingulis Oraculi inſtar habitus. Quibus opus erat & copia conſulendi, ſcriba ad Regnum cœlorum uſquequaque inſtitutus, multis, privatos intra Parietes, a ſuggeſto pluribus; a prelo omnibus in eundem ſcopum allineantibus. Pura Doctrinæ Evangelicæ Lampas præluxit; Et ſenſim, non ſine aliorum ſuoque ſenſu ſic prælucendo periit. Aſſiduis Infirmitatibus obſiti, morbis creberrimis impetiti, duriſque Laboribus potiſſimum attriti Corporis Fabricæ, donec ita quaſſatæ ſpectabilis ruinas, Deo ultra ſerviendo inhabiles, ſancta anima, Deo fruendi cupida, deſeruit: Die a terrenis Poteſtatibus, plurimis facto fatali, Illi a cœleſti Numine felici reddito, Menſis Scil. Auguſti* 24. *Anno a Partu Virginis*, 1683. *Ætat.* 67.

Near *Faldo*'s Monument lies *Thomas Brand*, Miniſter of the Goſpel, *Dec.* 1. 1692.

Near this, *John Gamman*, Miniſter of the Goſpel.

Tho' dead I ly, I ſpeak to you that live,
Your Heart, your All to Chriſt be ſure to give.

This *Gammman* daparted *Aug.* 8. 1699. in the 47th of his Age.

Hanna Sylveſter: Who left this Life *April* 12. 1701. Aged 57. Who lived in faithful and endearing Wedlock thirty Years with Mr. *Matthew Sylveſter*, too unworthy of ſo great and meet a Help and Bleſſing.

Flens veni in terras, ſperans diſcedo; fuitque
Vita mihi Chriſtus: qui mihi vita manet.
Pallida mors rapuit animam, ſubduxit & artus.
Pars potior cœlo eſt reddita, Corpus humo.

Buried on the South ſide.

On the South ſide of this Burying Place are theſe Monuments aud Inſcriptions following.

Under a flat Stone,

Henry Byard, Miniſter, *Octob.* 29. 1666.

Under a Tomb.

Here lieth *Grace*, the only Daughter of *Thomas Cloudeſly* of *Leeds*, in the County of *York*., who was firſt married to *Peter Jackſon* of *Leeds*. To whom She bare three Sons and two Daughters. Afterward married to *John Dickonſon* of *London*: to whom She bare one Daughter. Of which She died, *Feb.* 15. 1666. in the 31 Year of her Age.

Grace *was her Name, and* Grace *She had.*
But now Grace *is with Glory clad.*

John Dickonſon, died *Dec.* 22. *Ann. Dom.* 1689. Aged 55. *An* Iſraelite *indeed, exemplarily pious, humble, uſeful, labouring for acceptation with God, and the Praiſe of Men.* Prov. 10. 7.

The Memory of the Juſt is bleſſed.

A flat Stone.

Edward Weſt, the Son of Mr. *Thomas Weſt*, of *Northampton*, M. A. ſometime of *Chriſt's Church* in *Oxon*, and Miniſter of the Goſpel: Who having preached twice to his Congregation on the Lord's Day being the thirtieth of *January*, and finiſhed his Work, departed this Life in the Night, and went to his Reſt, in the 41 of his Age, and of our Lord 1675.

The Saint whoſe duſt this Stone doth hide,
Sung Epicedium firſt, then dy'd.
His Life he ſpent loſt Men to ſave,
And yet's not ſilent in his Grave.
Reader, no more, but underneath he lies,
Who whilſt he liv'd, th' World had one good, one wiſe.

Here lie interred *Charles*, *Benjamin* and *Horatius Horſenel*, and *Anne* his Wife. *Charles* departed 1667. *Benjamin* and *Horatius* 1665.

Mr. *Nathaniel Vincent*, Miniſter of the Goſpel, *June* 22. 1697. in the 59 Year of his Age, in hopes of a bleſſed and glorious Reſurrection unto eternal Life.

Tho' dead I lie, I ſpeak to you that live,
Your Hearts, your All be ſure to God you give.
At death the Day of Grace will fully end.
In Grief for bad, in good Works your Time ſpend.
Earths Vanity, Chriſts Worth, and of his Croſs,
The Vertue know, and greatneſs of Souls Loſs.
Immortal Souls to beautifie and ſave,
I have thus made a Pulpit of my Grave.

Laurence Clark, Citizen and Ironmonger of *London*, departed *July* 25th 1671. in the 59 Year of his Age. And *Anne* his Wife, *April* 28. 1675. Aged 66. And *Jane Williams*, her Couſin, Wife to *Abraham Williams*, *Jan.* 19. 1688. Aged 42.

Corporis Exuvias uno poſuere ſepulchro,
Et pater & natus, natus uterque Deo.
Non toti moriuntur: adiit pars altera Chriſtum,
Altera ſurgendi ſpem requieſcit agens.

D. Johannes Loder *Miniſter Evangelii.*

D. Sam. Loder, *filius annum agens.* 16. *utrique Lector, gratulare mortem placidam, & beatam immortalitatem*, 1674.

Mrs. *Dorcas Bentley*, the faithful tender Wife of *Jonathan Bentley*, Citizen and Coachmaker of *London.* Who lived much deſired, and died much lamented, *Aug.* 3. 1697.

My Dear, thy zealous Care to ſerve thy God,
And conſtant Love to Husband dear,
Thy humble Heart to every one,
Remains ſtill, tho' thy Corps be here.

William Houlder, Citizen and Dyer of *London*, late of the Pariſh of St. *Stephen Coleman-ſtreet*, departed the 25 *Novemb.* 1681. and in the 53 Year of his Age.

Mary Godfrey, Relict of *John Godfrey* of *Canterbury*, Gent. *Sept.* 30. 1689. *Ætat ſuæ* 63.

A flat Stone.

William Marner, Miniſter of the Goſpel. *July* 16. 1691. the 55 of his Age.

Anna Marner, the Daughter of *William Marner*, *Oct.* 15. 1695. in the 13 of her Age.

Lucia Smith died *Oct.* 6. 1682. within a Day of twelve Years old. Who lived much beloved, and died greatly lamented by all her Acquaintance; not having known her Equal for natural Endowments at her Age.

Epitaph.

Here lies embalm'd in careful Parents Tears,
A Virgin Branch cropt in its tender Years.
Reader, as in a Glaſs thou perfectly may'ſt ſee
How all things here below vain and uncertain be.
Dear Virgin Child farewel, thy Mothers Tears
Cannot advance thy Memory (who wears
A Crown above the Stars) yet I muſt mourn,
And ſhew the World mine Offerings at thy Urn.
'Tis not, dear Child, a Stone can deck your Hearſe,
Or can your Worth lodge in a narrow Verſe:

No, no, bleſt Virgin, this Engravers Breath
Is not to ſpeak your Life, but weep your Death.
This here is only laid by th' careful Truſt
Of a ſad Mother, in honour of your Duſt.

T. M.

Reader, pay thy Tribute here,
A Tear, a Roſe, and then a Tear.
Grief may make thee marvel too,
Yet weep on, as Marbles do.
Gently let the Duſt be ſpread
On a gentle Virgins Head:
Preſt by no rude paſſer by,
Nothing but a Mothers Ey.
Sacred Tomb, with whom we truſt
Precious Piles of lovely Duſt:
Keep them ſafely, ſacred Tomb,
Till a Mother ask for room.
Happy Soul, thy Hearſe prepare,
Till ſhe comes and hugs thee there.
And when each Particle ſhall kiſs,
In her dear Arms, ariſe to bliſs.

S. W.

Mr. *John Goſnald*, a faithful Miniſter of the Goſpel. *Oct.* 3. 1678. Aged 53. *They that turn many to Righteouſneſs ſhall ſhine as the Stars for ever and ever.* Dan. 12. 3.

Jana Barton, *Vidua* Johannis Barton, *Theologi hic ſepulta, expectat donec mortui reſurgant.* Ob. Aug. 20. Anno Dom. 1679. Annos nata 67.

Honoria Read, late Wiſe of *Samuel Read*, Merchant, died *Febr.* 5. 16$\frac{90}{91}$. Aged 33.

John Huntley, Citizen and Painterſtainer of *London*, late of the Pariſh of St. *Giles Cripplegate. Aug.* 30. 1682. *Elizabeth Huntley* his Wiſe, *June* 11. 1691. in the 63 of her Age. And *John Huntley* his Son, *Febr.* 10. 168$\frac{7}{8}$. Aged 32.

Elizabeth Carter, Daughter of *William Carter*, Citizen ond Maſon of *London*; and Grandaughter of the abovenamed *John Huntley*, Sen. *Febr.* 1. 1692.

William Dixon, Citizen and Weaver. *Nov.* 3. 1701. Aged 70.

In this Vault lies buried the Body of Captain *John Smith*, late of *London*, Merchant, and Treaſurer of St. *Thomas* Hoſpital many Years. Whoſe Study was to imitate his Redeemer here by doing good. Departed *March* 7. 1698. at *Clapham*, in the 69 Year of his Age; with a joyful Hope to meet him in glory hereafter.

Anne and *Elinor*, Daughters of Captain *John Smith*: the former aged five Years ten Months; 1689. the latter three Years, 169$\frac{2}{3}$.

A Tomb of an unuſual Form, long, in the Figure ſomewhat of a Coffin, but narrow at the bottom and broad at the top, with a kind of Urn on it; for *Mordecai Abbot*, Eſq; Receiver General of her Majeſty's Cuſtoms. *Ob. Febr.* 29. 1699. *Ætat.* 43.

Here Abbot, *Vertues great Example, lies,*
The Charitable, pious, juſt and wiſe.
But how ſhall Fame in this ſmall Table paint
The Husband, Father, Maſter, Friend and Saint.
A Soul on Earth ſo ripe for Glory found,
So like to theirs who are with Glory crown'd,
That 'tis leſs ſtrange ſuch Worth ſo ſoon ſhould go
To Heaven, than that it ſtay'd ſo long below.

Lieutenant Colonel *Samuel Brache*, Eſq; *Sept.* 3. 1687. Aged 62.

Joſhua Brook, late Merchant Tayler of *London*, *Jan.* 16. 1696. in the 68 Year of his Age. *Mary Brook*, late Wife of *Joſhua Brook*, *Aug.* 4. 1687.

Rebecka Godolphin, Widow of *John Godolphin*, late Dr. of Laws, *June*, 4. 1697. Aged 56.

Here reſteth in Hope the Body of *Hanna*, Wiſe to *Nehemiah Bourn*, ſometime Commander at Sea, and Commiſſioner for the Navy. By whom he had four Sons and one Daughter. Who after She had lived with him, as a moſt affectionate Wiſe, 52 Years; during which Time She was a moſt ſuitable Companion to him in various and extraordinary Paths of divine Providence by Sea and Land, at home and in remote Parts; and an eminent Example and Pattern to all that knew her, as well in the ſeveral Exeellencies of a natural Temper, as thoſe of the ſpiritual and divine Liſe; being ripened for a better, She departed this World at *Ebiſham* in *Surrey*, upon the 18th of *June*. From thence She was brought to this Place, and buried the 21st in the Year of our Lord 1684. and of her Age 68.

In this Cœmitery was alſo buried, about the beginning of the Year, 1708. Dr. *Eems*, a Practiſer of Medicine, one of the Sect of the *Propheſiers*: of whoſe riſing again out of his Grave here, after a wonderful and terrible Manner, his Party confidently propheſied to happen on the 26 of *May* the ſaid Year. On which Day were Thouſands of Poople got together at his Tomb to ſee the Iſſue. But the Prophecy failed. The *Propheſiers* were very blank at it: Notwithſtanding they aſſirmed the Propheſy was from God; but that he had deceived them.]

Incloſures.

Edward Hall.

And now concerning the Incloſures of common Grounds about this City, whereof I mind not much to argue; *Edward Hall* ſetteth down a note of his time, to wit, in the fifth, or rather the ſixth of *H.* the 8.

Before this time (ſaith he) *the Inhabitants of the Towns about* London, *as* Iſeldon, Hoxton, Shoreſditch *and others, had ſo incloſed the common Fields with Hedges, and Ditches, that neither the Young Men of the City might ſhoot, nor the ancient Perſons walk for their Pleaſures in thoſe Fields; but that either their Bows and Arrows were taken away or broken, or the honeſt Perſons arreſted or indighted, ſaying: That no* Londoners *ought to go out of the City, but in the Highways.*

Hedges pulled down and Ditches filled up.

This ſaying ſo grieved the Londoners, *that ſuddainly this Year, a great Number of the City aſſembled themſelves in a Morning, and a Turner in a Fools Coat came crying thorow the City,* Shovels and Spades, Shovels and Spades. *So many of the People followed, that it was wonder to behold; and (within a ſhort Space) all the Hedges about the City were caſt down, and the Ditches filled up, and every thing made plain; ſuch was the Diligence of thoſe Workmen.*

The Kings Councel hearing of this Aſſembly, came to the Gray Fryers, *and ſent for the Maior and Councel of the City, to know the Cauſe; who declared to them, the Injury and annoying done to the Citizens, and to their Liberties, which though they would not ſeek diſorderly to redreſs, yet the Communalty and young Perſons could not be ſtayed, thus to remedy the ſame. When the Kings Councel had heard their anſwer, they diſſimuled the Matter, and commanded the Maior to ſee that no other thing were attempted, but that they ſhould forthwith call home the younger Sort: who having ſpeedily atchieved their Deſire, returned home before the King's Councel, and the Maior departed, without more harm: After which time (ſaith* Hall*) thoſe Fields were never hedged.*

Banqueting Houſes like Banquerouts, bearing great ſhew and little worth.

But now we ſee the thing in worſe Caſe than ever before it was, by means of Incloſure for Gardens, wherein are builded many fair Summer Houſes, and as in other Places of the Suburbs, ſome of them like Midſummer Pageants, with Towers, Turrets, and Chimney Tops, not ſo much for Uſe or Profit, as for Shew and Pleaſure; bewraying the Vanity of many Mens Minds, much unlike to the Diſpoſition of the ancient Citizens, who delighted in the Building of Hoſpitals, and Alms Houſes for the Poor; and therein both imployed their Wits and ſpent their Wealths in Preferment of the common Commodity of this our City.

Finsbery fields Rec. Turr. J. S.

Finſbury adjoining to *Moreſields*, I find mentioned in an old Record granted 20 *Rich.* 2. to *Robert de Wylingham*, under the Name of *The Garden of Vyneſbury*, *Prebend* in the Pariſh of St. *Giles Cripplegate*. Whence we may gather that this Place had been once a large Garden for Vines, or a Vineyard.]

Suburb without *Cripleſgate.*

But to come back again to *Moregate*, and from thence Weſt through a narrow Lane, called the *Poſtern*, becauſe it hath at either End a Door to be ſhut in the Night Seaſon, betwixt the *Moreditch* incloſed with Brick for Tenter Yards, and the Gardens of the ſaid *Moreſield*, to *More Lane*: A Part of the Suburb without *Crippleſgate*, and without this *Poſtern* called *Crippleſgate*, alſo lay a Part of the ſaid *More*, even to the River of *Wells*, as in an another Place I have ſhewed; and no Houſes were there builded, till the latter end of the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, and in the Reign of his Son *William Rufus*; about which Times, ſome few Houſes were there builded along Eaſt and Weſt, thwart before the ſaid Gate. One *Alfune* builded for the Inhabitants a Pariſh Church which is of St. *Giles*, ſomewhat Weſt from the ſaid Gate, on the Bank of the Town Ditch. And ſo was there a Street ſince called *Foreſtreet*, as ſtanding before the Gate.

Pariſh Church of St. *Giles.*

This *Alfune* in the Reign of *Henry* the Firſt, became the firſt Hoſpiteler of St. *Bartholomews* Hoſpital in *Smithfield*, as in another Place I have noted. And this Pariſh Church of St. *Giles*, being at the firſt a ſmall thing, ſtood in Place where now ſtandeth the Vicarage Houſe, but hath been ſince (at divers times) much enlarged, according as the Pariſh hath increaſed, and was at the length newly builded in a Place where now it ſtandeth. But the ſame new Church being large, ſtrongly builded, and richly furniſhed with Ornaments, was in the Year 1545. by Caſualty of Fire ſore burnt and conſumed: notwithſtanding, it was again (within a ſhort Space of Time) repaired as now it ſheweth.

Conduit.

Some little Diſtance from the Eaſt end of this Church, ſtandeth a fair Conduit caſtellated in *Foreſtreet*. Then had ye a Boſs of ſweet Water in the Wall of the Churchyard, lately made a Pump, but already decayed.

A Pool.

Then had ye a fair Pool of ſweet Water near to the Church of St. *Giles*, wherein *Anne* of *Lodbury* was drowned as I have before declared.

Grub ſtreet inhabited b Bowyers.

In the Eaſt End of *Foreſtreet* is *More Lane*: then next is *Grub ſtreet*, of late Years inhabited (for the moſt Part) by Bowyers, Fletchers, Bow ſtring Makers and ſuch like Occupations; now little occupied; Archery giving place to a Number of Bowling Allies, and Dicing Houſes, which in all Places are increaſed, and too much frequented.

John Fox. J. S.

In this Street lived the famous laborious *John Fox*, while he compiled and printed thoſe great Volumes of the *Acts and Monuments of the Church*, and the Martyrdoms of thoſe that were burned to death under Queen *Mary* for Religion.]

Everades We ſtreet.

White Croſs ſtreet.

This Street ſtretcheth North to *Everades Well Street*, which thwarteth it to *Whitecroſs Street*: The next from *Fore Street*, North is *Whitecroſs Street*, likewiſe extending it ſelf up to the Weſt End of *Everades Well Street*, and from the End thereof to *Ealdſtreet*.

Red Croſs ſtreet.

Beech lane.

Golding lane.

From the Weſt End of *Fore Street* lyeth *Redcroſs Street*. From the which Croſs, on the right Hand Eaſt lyeth *Beech Lane*, and reacheth to the *Whitecroſs ſtreet*. From that Croſs North lyeth *Golding Lane*, which ſtretcheth up to a Croſs in *Ealdſtreet*. Which *Golding Lane* (on both ſides) is repleniſhed with many Tenements of poor People.

Finsbery Manour. J. S.

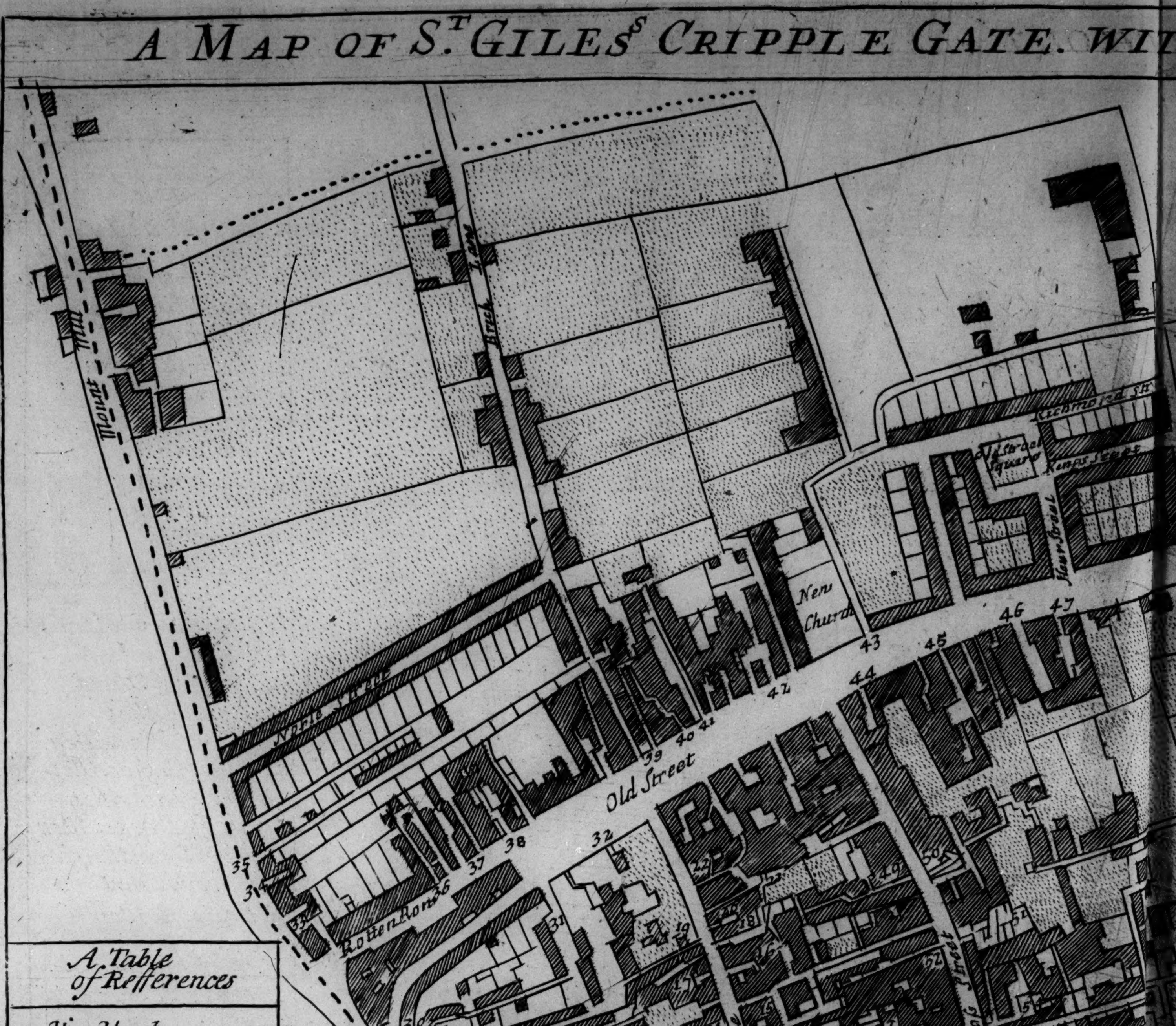
All theſe Places lie in the Manour of *Finsbury*, commonly called *Finsbury Fields*. Which ſtretch along theſe North Parts of *Crippleſgate* through *Moreſields*, and reach to ſome Parts of *Shoreditch* Pariſh. The Survey whereof being ſomewhat too large to be inſerted here, is thought better to be laid in a Chapter by its ſelf. And ſo it is, following next after the Deſcription of the Manours of *Stepney* and *Hackney*.]

Barbican.

On the left Hand, and Weſt of the *Redcroſs* lieth a Street, of old time called *Hounſditch*, and of later time named *Barbican*, of ſuch Cauſe as I have before noted. And thus have you all the Suburb without *Crippleſgate*, being almoſt altogether in the Pariſh of St. *Giles*, which hath more than 1800 Houſholders, and above 4000 Communicants.

CHAP.

A MAP OF S^T. GILES^S CRIPPLE GATE. WITHO



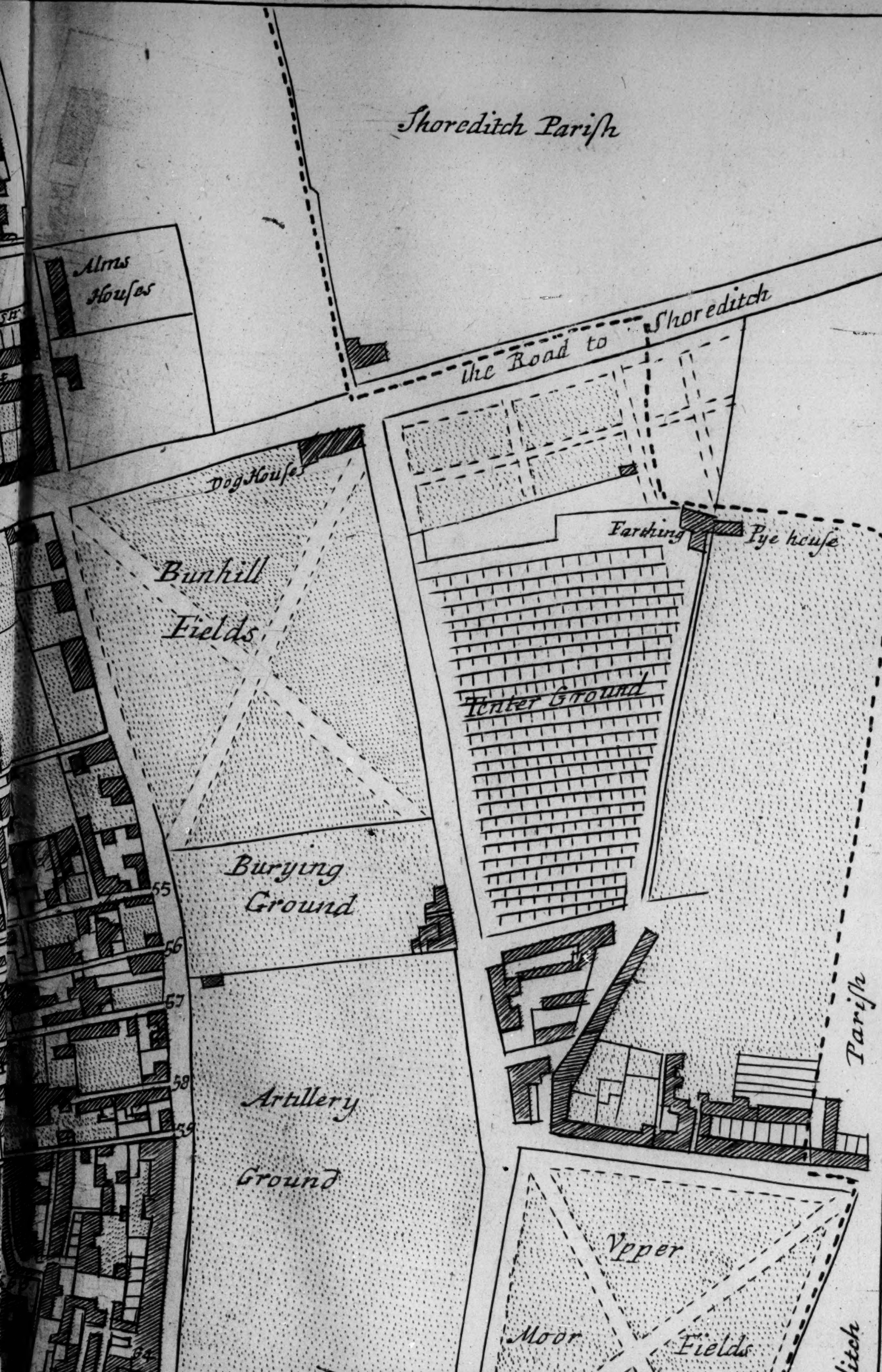
Old Street
North Street
Rotten Row
New Church
Old Street Square
Kings Square
Richmond St
Cripple Gate Within
A Scale of Yards
100
200
300

A Table of Refferences

1	Vine Yard
2	Angel Alley
3	George Yard
4	Cupids Alley
5	Lyon & Lamb Alley
6	Gētlemen Porters Alley
7	Ball Yard
8	Black Swan Court
9	Cradle Court
10	Faulkners Alley
11	Rose Alley
12	Turksheads Courut
13	Ship Yard
14	Kingshead Court
15	Hand Court
16	Two Brewers Yard
17	Pump yard
18	Hart Horn Court
19	Cherry Tree Alley
20	Carpenters Yard
20	Basket Yard Court
22	Black Spread Eagle
23	Bullyard
24	3 Horshoo Yard
25	Bakers Alley

…ITHOUT with Large Additions and Corrections.

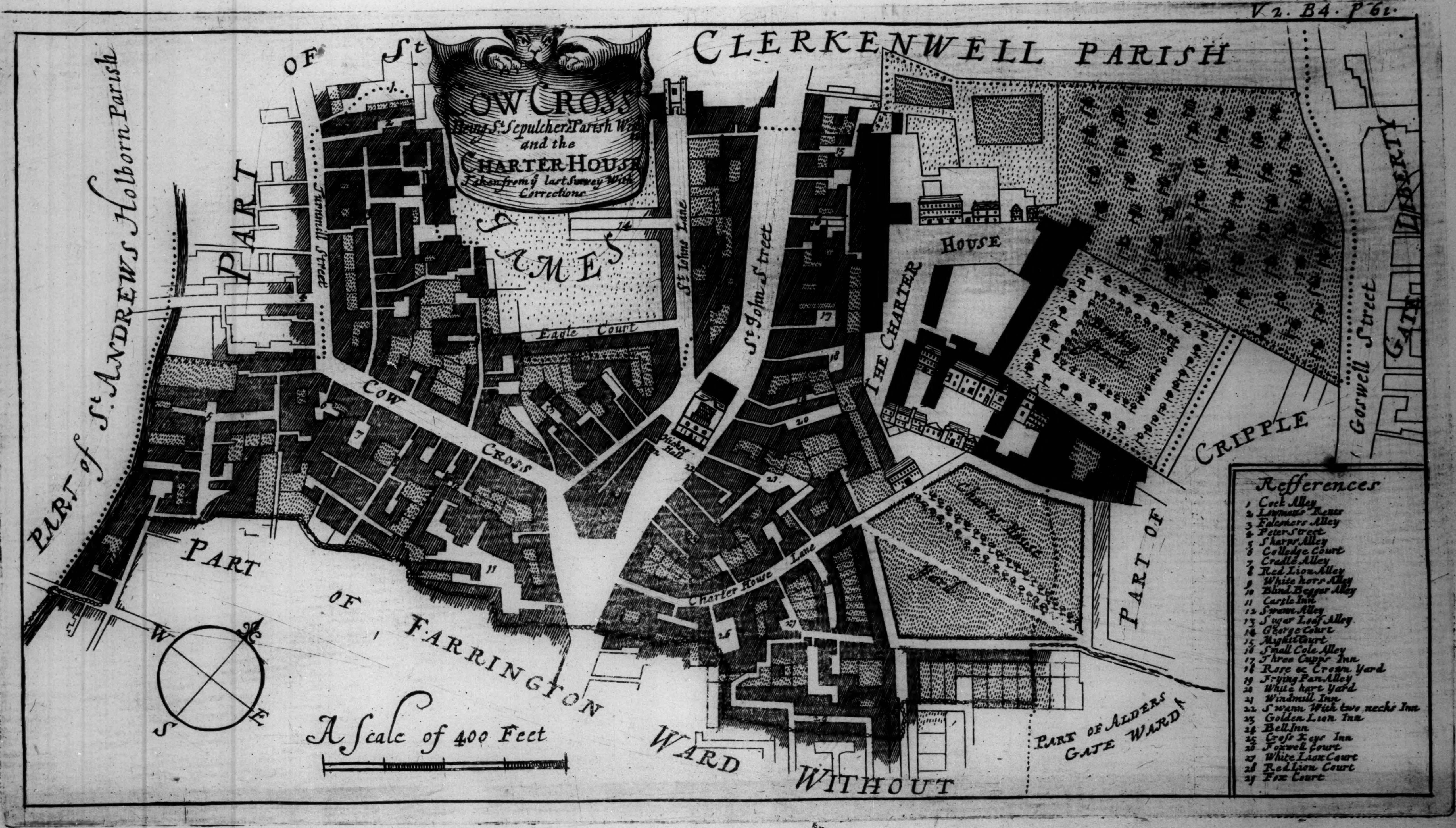
V2. B4. P60.


Shoreditch Pariſh
Alms Houſes
the Road to Shoreditch
Dog Houſe
Farthing Pye houſe
Bunhill Fields
Tenter Ground
Burying Ground
Artillery Ground
Upper Moor Fields
Pariſh
Shoreditch
Chiſwell Street
55
56
57
58
59
62

The Table Continued

26 Butchers Arms
27 Ball Alley
28 Fench Alle
29 Hatfield Street
30 Starch Alley
31 Stanfords Buildings
32 Cock Inn
33 Wards Court
34 Philips Alley
35 Rope Walk
36 Levets Court
37 Shews Alley
38 Roſe & Crown Alley
39 Gerge Yard
40 Dogs head Yard
41 Chequer Alley
42 3 horse ſhoo Alley
43 Blue Anchor Alley
44 Black Jack Alley
45 Well & Bucket Alley
46 Rein Deer Alley
47 Biſhops Court
48 Brewers Alley
49 Goat Yard
50 Goat Alley
51 St Reginald Forſter
52 Shipleys Alley
53 Bear & Raged Staff yd
54 Glouceſter Court
55 Colemans Rents
56 Tenter Alley
57 Chequer Alley
58 Civet Cat Alley
59 Cherry Tree Alley
60 Coopers Alley
61 Round Court
62 Mops Yard
63 Powells Alley
64 Black Raven Court
65 Gt Sword Bearers A
66 Litt Swordbearers A
67 Croſs dagger Court
68 Red Lyon Inn
69 5 Inkhorn Court
70 Finsbury Stables
71 Black horſe Inn

V2. B4. P61.


COW CROSS
Being St. Sepulchers Parish Wi
and the
CHARTER HOUSE
Taken from ye last Survey With Corrections
CLERKENWELL PARISH
PART OF St. JAMES
PART of St. ANDREWS Holborn Parish
Turnmill Street
St. Johns Lane
St. John Street
Eagle Court
COW CROSS
Hickes Hall
THE CHARTER HOUSE
Charter House Lane
Charter House Yard
Goswell Street
CRIPPLE GATE LIBERTY
PART OF
PART OF FARRINGTON WARD WITHOUT
PART OF ALDERS GATE WARD
A Scale of 400 Feet
W
E
S
Refferences
1 Cock Alley
2 Lowmans Rents
3 Falconers Alley
4 Peter Street
5 Sharps Alley
6 Colledge Court
7 Cradle Alley
8 Red Lion Alley
9 White hors Alley
10 Blind Begger Alley
11 Castle Inn
12 Swann Alley
13 Sugar Loaf Alley
14 George Court
15 Mights Court
16 Small Cole Alley
17 Three Cupps Inn
18 Rose & Crown Yard
19 Frying Pan Alley
20 White hart Yard
21 Windmill Inn
22 Swann With two necks Inn
23 Golden Lion Inn
24 Bell Inn
25 Cross Keys Inn
26 Foxwell Court
27 White Lion Court
28 Red Lion Court
29 Fox Court

CHAP. III.

Suburb without Alderſgate, *Suburb without* Newgate. Hicks's Hall. *The* Charterhouſe. *The Priory of St.* Johns *of* Jeruſalem. *St.* James Clerkenwel. *The old Well of* Clerkenwel. Holbourn. Grays-Inn. *The old* Temple. *Houſe of Converts. The Rolls Liberty. The Blackfryers in* Holbourn. Lincolns *Inn*: *The Chapel there. St.* Giles: *And the Hoſpital of St.* Giles. *Suburb without* Ludgate.

Suburb without *Alderſgate.*

NOW bending toward the North-weſt we have theſe Suburbs. Without *Alderſgate*, on the left hand, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Buttolph*; on the North ſide of the which Church lieth a way called *Little Britain ſtreet*, towards the Priory of St. *Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*; but the Highway without *Alderſgate*, runneth ſtraight North from the ſaid Gate unto *Hounſditch*, or *Barbican ſtreet* on the right hand, and *Long lane* or the left hand, which runneth into *Smithfield*.

Then from the farther End of *Alderſgate ſtreet*, ſtraight North to the Bar, is called *Goſwel ſtreet*, repleniſhed with ſmall Tenements, Cottages, and Allies, Gardens, banqueting Houſes and bowling Places.

Iſeldon.

The Queen takes the Air at *Iſlington.*
J. S.

Beyond theſe Bars, leaving the *Charter Houſe* on the left Hand, or the Weſt ſide of the Way, ſtretcheth up towards *Iſeldon* commonly called *Iſlington*, a Country Town hard by. Which in the former Age was eſteemed to be ſo pleaſantly ſeated, that in the Year 1581. Queen *Elizabeth* in one of the twelve Days, on an Evening, rode out that Way, to take the Air. Where near the Town, She was invironed with a Number of begging Rogues, (as Beggars uſually haunt ſuch Places) which gave the Queen much Diſturbance. Whereupon Mr. *Stone*, one of her Footmen came in all haſt to the Lord Maior, and afterwards to *Fleetwood* the Recorder, and told them the ſame. The ſame Night did the Recorder ſend out Warrants into the ſame Quarters, and into *Weſtminiſter* and the Dutchy. And in the Morning he went abroad himſelf; and took that Day ſeventy four Rogues. Whereof ſome were blind, and yet great Uſurers, and very rich. They were ſent to *Bridewel*, and puniſhed.]

Eald ſtreet, or *Old ſtreet.*

On the right Hand or Eaſt ſide (at a red Croſs) turneth into *Eald Street*, ſo called, for that it was the old Highway from *Alderſgate ſtreet*, for the North-eaſt Parts of *England*, before *Biſhopſgate* was builded. Which Street runneth Eaſt to a Smith's Forge, ſometime a Croſs before *Shoreditch* Church, from whence the Paſſengers and Carriages were to turn North to *Kings-land*, *Totenham*, *Waltham*, *Ware*, &c.

Hoſpital without *Alderſgate.*

There was ſometime in this Suburb without *Alderſgate*, an Hoſpital for the Poor; but an Alien of *Cluny*, a *French* Order, and therefore ſuppreſſed by King *Henry* the Fifth, who gave the Houſe with Lands and Goods, to the Pariſh of St. *Buttolph*. And a Brotherhood of the *Trinity* was there founded. Which was afterwards ſuppreſſed by *Henry* the Eighth or *Edward* the Sixth.

A Windmil on the North Corner of this Suburb.

There is (at the fartheſt North Corner of this Suburb) a Windmil, which was ſometime by a Tempeſt of Wind overthrown, and in a Place thereof a Chapel was builded by Queen *Katharine* (firſt Wife to *Henry* the Eighth) who named it the *Mount* of *Calvary*, becauſe it was of Chriſt's Paſſion and was in the End of *Henry* the Eighth pulled down, and a Windmil newly ſet up as afore.

The Mount of *Calvary*; a Chapel.

Suburb without *Newgate.*

Giltſpur ſtreet.

Without *Newgate* lieth the Weſt and by North Suburb on the right Hand or North ſide whereof (betwixt the ſaid Gate, and the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre*) turneth away towards Weſt *Smithfield*, called, *Giltſpur ſtrett*, or *Knightriders ſtreet*; then is *Smithfield* it ſelf, compaſſed about with Buildings, as I have before declared in *Faringdon* Ward without.

St. *Johns ſtreet.*

And without the Bar of Weſt *Smithfield* lieth a large Street or Way, called of the Houſe of St. *John* there, St. *Johns ſtreet*, and ſtretcheth toward *Iſeldon*.

Hicks Hall.

E. Howes Chron.

Here, in the middle of the Street. ſtandeth *Hicks Hall*, where the Juſtices of Peace for *Middleſex* have their County Courts and other Meetings. It was built in the ſeventh Year of King *James* the Firſt, by Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, Knight, a Citizen of *London*: Whereas before the Juſtices uſed to meet at a Common Inn, called *The Caſtle Inn* near *Smithfield* Bars, very inconveniently, being annoyed with Carriers and many other Sorts of People. King *James*, *June* the 7. in the aforeſaid Year of his Reign, did infeoff fifteen Knights and Eſquires of the County of *Middleſex* of this Piece of Ground, to be for ever uſed and employed for a Seſſions Houſe; and for the keeping of a Priſon or Houſe of Correction for the ſame County. Upon which Piece of Ground and according to the Intent of the King's Letters Patents, Sir *Baptiſt Hicks* Knight, one of the Juſtices of that County, builded a Seſſions Houſe of Brick and Stone at his own proper Charges, with all Offices thereunto belonging. And upon *Wedneſday* the 17th *Jan.* 1612. the Houſe being then newly finiſhed, there aſſembled ſix and twenty Juſtices of the ſaid County, being the firſt Day of their Meeting there; where the Founder feaſted them all: And then, after they had conſidered what Name this Structure ſhould bear, they all with one Conſent gave it the Name of *Hicks's Hall*, in grateful Memory of the Builder: And he freely gave the Houſe to them, and their Succeſſors for ever. He was a Mercer in *Cheapſide*, and youngeſt Brother to Sir *Michael Hicks*, Secretary to the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*.]

Charter Houſe.

On the right Hand whereof ſtood the late diſſolved Monaſtery, called the *Charter Houſe*, founded by Sir *Walter Manny*, Knight, a Stranger born, Lord of the Town of *Manny* in the Dioceſe of *Cambrey*, beyond the Seas, who for Service done to King *Edward* the Third, was made Knight of the Garter.

Charter Houſe; on what Occaſion founded.

This Houſe he founded upon this Occaſion: A great Peſtilence entring this Iland, began firſt in *Dorſetſhire*, then proceeded into *Devonſhire*, *Somerſetſhire*, *Gloceſterſhire*, and *Oxfordſhire*, and at length came to *London*, and overſpread all *England*; ſo waſting the People, that ſcarce the tenth Perſon of all Sorts was left alive; and Churchyards were not ſufficient to receive the Dead, but Men were forced to chuſe out certain Fields for Burials: Whereupon *Ralph Stratford*, Biſhop of *London*, in the Year 1348. bought a Piece of Ground, called *No Mans Land*, which he incloſed with a Wall of Brick, and dedicated for Burial of the Dead, builded thereupon a proper Chapple, which is now enlarged, and made a dwelling Houſe: and this buryiug

No Mans Land.

Pardon Church yard by the Charter Houſe.

burying Plot is become a fair Garden, retaining the old Name of *Pardon Churchyard.*

Sir *Walter Manny*'s Purchaſe.

Spittle Croft.

New Church Haw.

50000 Perſons buried here in one Year.

After this in the Year 1349. the ſaid Sir *Walter Manny*, in Reſpect of Danger that might befal in this Time of ſo gteat a Plague and Infection, purchaſed thirteen Acres and a Rode of Ground, adjoining to the ſaid *No Mans Land*, and lying in a Place called *Spittle Croft*, becauſe it belonged to Saint *Bartholomew's Hoſpital*, ſince that called the *New Church-Haw*, and cauſed it to be conſecrated by the ſaid Biſhop of *London* to the uſe of Burials.

In this Plot of Ground there was (in that Year) more than 50000 Perſons buried, as I have read in the Charters of *Edward* the Third.

Alſo I have ſeen and read an Inſcription fixed on a Stone Croſs, ſometime ſtanding in the ſame Churchyard and having theſe Words:

Anno Domini, 1349. *Regnante magna Peſtilentia, conſecratum fuit hoc Cœmiterium, in quo & infra ſepta præſentis Monaſterii, ſepulta fuerunt mortuorum corpora, pluſquam quinquaginta millia, præter alia multa abhinc uſque ad præſens; quorum animabus propitietur Deus,* Amen.

That is in Engliſh.

A great Plague raging in the Year of our Lord, 1349. this Churchyard was conſecrated; wherein, and within the Bounds of the preſent Monaſtery, were buried more than 50000 Bodies of the Dead: beſides many other from thence to the preſent Time: Whoſe Souls God have Mercy upon. *Amen.*

Offerings made for the Dead (being 100000) 23 Years.

Bull of Pope *Clement.* *Charter Houſe Churchyard* prepared for the poor Sorts, ſo to remain for ever.

In Conſideration of the Number of Chriſtian People here buried, the ſaid Sir *Walter Manny* cauſed firſt a Chapel to be builded, where (for the Space of twenty three Years) Offerings were made. And it is to be noted, that above 100000 Bodies of Chriſtian People had in that Churchyard been buried. For the ſaid Knight had purchaſed that Place for the burial of poor People, Travailers, and other that were diſeaſed, to remain for Ever; whereupon, an Order was taken, for the avoiding of Contention between the Parſons of Churches and that Houſe, to wit, that the Bodies ſhould be had unto the Church where they were Pariſhioners, or dyed, and after the funeral Service done, had to the Place where they ſhould be buried.

A Houſe of *Carthuſian* founded on this Burying Place.

For Felons executed, and Selfmurderers

Fryery Cart.

And the Year 1371. he cauſed there to be founded an Houſe of *Carthuſian* Monks, which he willed to be called the *Salutation*, and that one of the Monks ſhould be called Prior, and he gave them the ſaid Place of thirteen Acres and a Rode of Land, with the Chapel, and Houſes there builded for their Habitation. But the three Acres of Land, lying without the Walls on the North Part, betwixt the Lands of the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, and the Lands of the Prior of St. *John*; (which three Acres were purchaſed, incloſed, and dedicated by *Ralph Stratford*, Biſhop of *London*, as is afore ſhewed) remained till our Time, by the Name of *Pardon Churchyard*, and ſerved for burying of ſuch as deſperately ended their Lives, or were executed for Felonies. Who were fetched thither uſually in a cloſe Cart, vailed over and covered with black, having a plain white Croſs thwarting, and at the fore End a St. *John's* Croſs without, and within a Bell ringing [by ſhaking of the Cart,] whereby the ſame might be heard when it paſſed, and this was called the *Friery Cart*, which belonged to St. *Johns*, and had the Privilege, as Sanctuary.

Perſons buried in the *Charter Houſe.*

In this *Charter Houſe* be the Monuments of the ſaid Sir *Walter Manny*, and *Magaret* his Wife, *Marmaduke Lumley*, *Lawrence Bromley*, Kt. Sir *Edward Hederſet*, Knight, Sir *William Manny*, Knight, Dame *Johan Borough*, *John Dore*, *Want Water*, Knight, *Robert Olney*, Eſq; *Katharine*, Daughter to Sir *William Babington*, Knight, *Blanch*, Daughter to *Hugh Waterton*, *Katharine*, Wife to *John at Poote*, Daughter and Heir to *Richard Lacie*, *William Rawlin*, Sir *John Lenthain*, and Dame *Margaret*, his Wife, Daughter to *John Fray*, *John Peak*, Eſq; *William Baron*, and *William Baron*, Eſq; Sir *Thomas Thawites*, Knight, *Philip Morgan*, Biſhop of *Ely*; 1434.

In the Cloyſtrie.

Monuments of *Bartholomew Rede*, Knight, Maior of *London*, buried 1505. Sir *John Popham*, &c.

This Monaſtery, at the Suppreſſion in the 29th of *Henry* the Eighth, was valued at 642 *l.* 4 *d.* half Peny, Yearly.

The worthy Remembranc of Mr. *Thom Sutton*, the new Founde of the *Chart Houſe.*

J. S.

Here now I find fit Time, to commend to all ſucceeding Poſterity, the deſerved Praiſes of that worthy (and never to be forgotten) Gentleman, Maſter *Thomas Sutton*, the right *Phænix* of Charity in our Times. [Who after he had purchaſed this old Religious Houſe of the Earl of *Suffolk*, converted it into an Hoſpital, ſplendidly built, and endowed, for the Education of Youth, for the Relief of Aged Men, and for the Maintenance of the Service of God. And remains one of the greateſt Inſtances of late Ages, of a ſingle Mans Liberality, beyond any that hath happened in our Nation. But this being purpoſely diſcourſed of and deſcribed in the firſt Book, nothing more needs here to be ſaid.

In the *Charter* Houſe Chapel was buried *James Sidgrave*, Houſekeeper of the ſaid Hoſpital, *April* 26. 1707. To which Hoſpital he gave 50 *l.* and 50 *l.* more to the Poor of *Clerkenwel* Pariſh.]

Charterhou Lane.

Conduit by the Charter Houſe.

A little without the Bars of *Weſt Smithfield* is *Charterhouſe Lane*, ſo called, for that it leadeth to the ſaid Plot of the late diſſolved Monaſtery. In place whereof, firſt the Lord *North*, but ſince, *Thomas Howard*, late Duke of *Norfolk*, have made large and ſumptuous Buildings, both for Lodging and Pleaſure. At the Gate of this Charterhouſe is a fair Water-Conduit with two Cocks, ſerving the uſe of the Neighbours, to their great Commodity.

Cow Croſs.

Turnmil ſtre

St. *Johns Street*, from the entring this Lane, is alſo, on both ſides, repleniſhed with Buildings up to *Clerkenwell*. On the left hand of which Street lieth a Lane called *Cow Croſs*, of a Croſs ſometime ſtanding there; which Lane turneth down to another Lane called *Turnmill Street*, which ſtretcheth up to the Weſt ſide of *Clerkenwell*, and was called *Turnmil Street*, for ſuch cauſe as is afore declared.

St. *Peters Lane.*

One other Lane there is, called St. *Peters Lane*, which turneth from St. *Johns Street* to *Cow Croſs*.

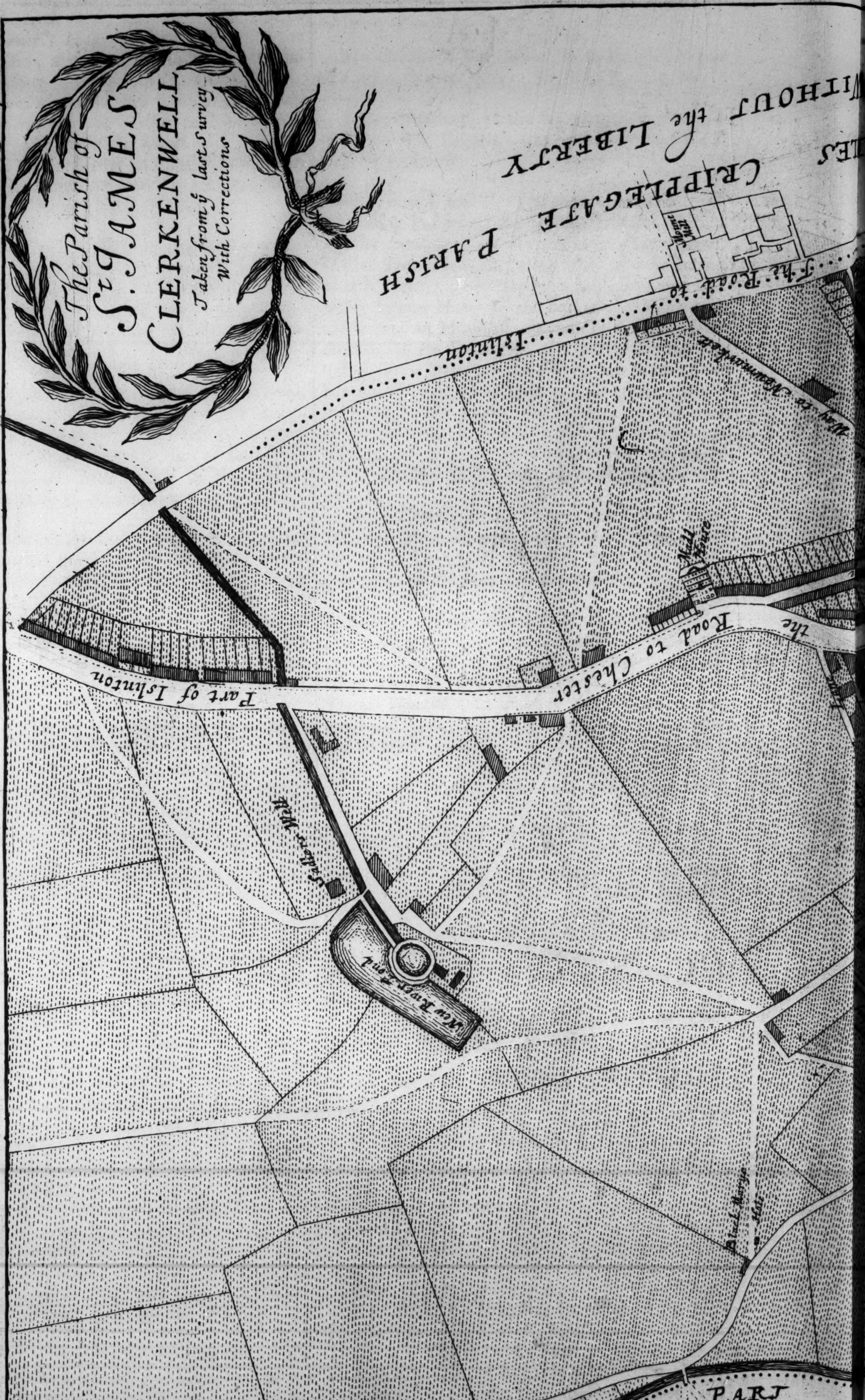
The Priory of St. JOHNS *of* JERUSALEM.

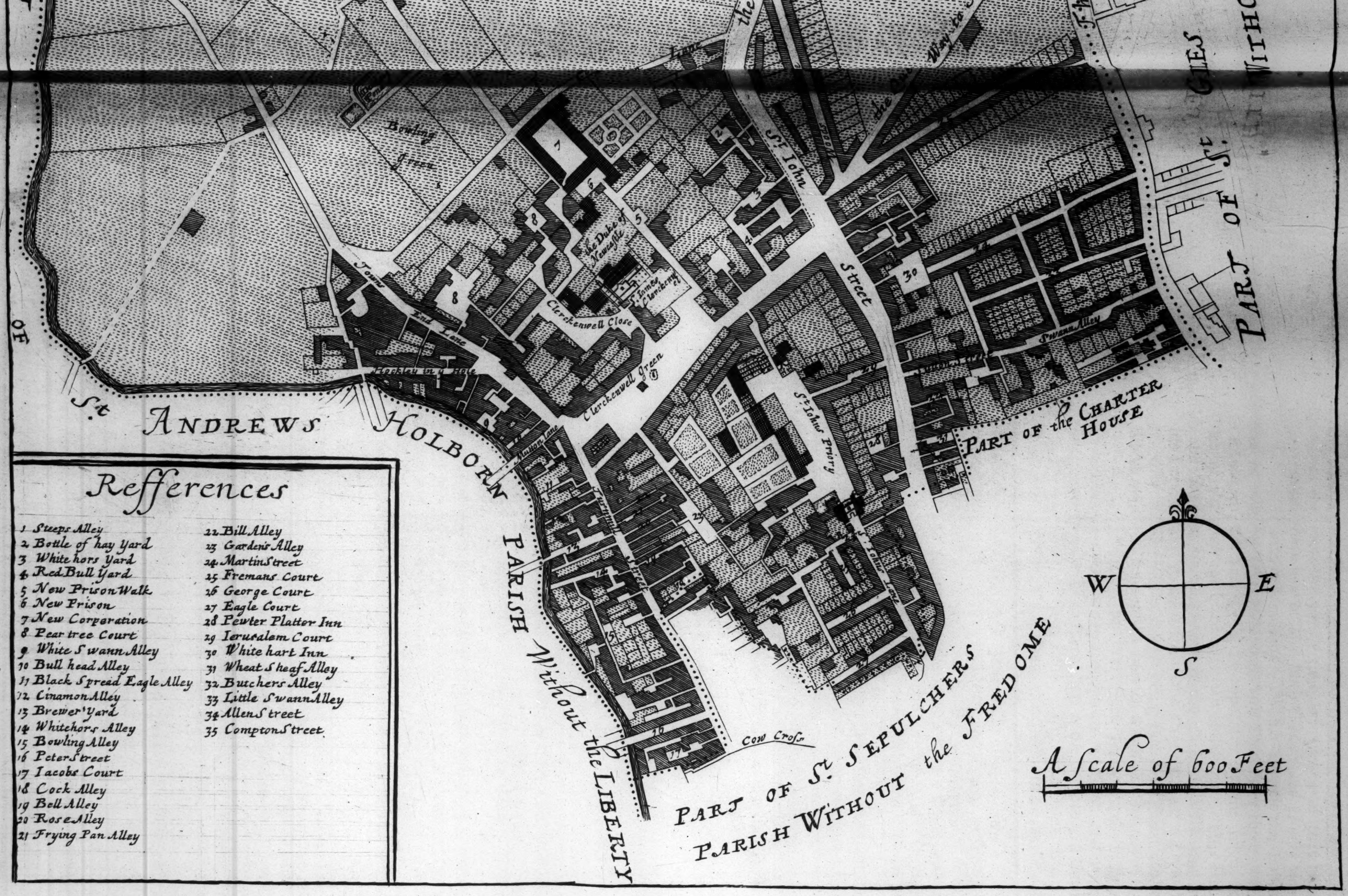
Priory of St *John* of *Jeruſalem.*

Their Founders.

On the left hand alſo ſtood the late diſſolved Priory of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem* in *England*, founded about the Year of Chriſt 1100, by *Jorden Briſet*, Baron, and *Muriel* his Wife, near unto *Clerks Well*, beſides *Weſt Smithfield*. Which *Briſet* having firſt founded the Priory of Nuns at *Clerks Well*, bought of them Ten Acres of Land, giving them in exchange Ten Acres of Land in his Lordſhip of *Welling Hall*, in the County of *Kent*. St. *Johns* Church was dedicated by *Heraclius*, Patriarch of the Holy Reſurrection of Chriſt at *Jeruſalem*, in the Year 1185; and was the chief Seat in *England* of the Religious Knights of St. *John of Jeruſalem*. Whoſe Profeſſion was (beſides their daily Service of God) to defend Chriſtians againſt Pagans, and to fight for the Church; uſing for their Habit a black upper Garment, with a white Croſs on the fore part there-

V2. B4. P63.


The Parish of
St. JAMES
CLERKENWELL
Taken from ye last Survey
With Corrections
...ES CRIPPLEGATE PARISH
WITHOUT the LIBERTY
The Road to Islinton
Mount Mill
Way to Newmarket
Madd House
the Road to Chester
Part of Islinton
Sadlers Well
New River Pond
Black Mary's Hole
PART


PART OF St GILES
WITHO
PART OF the CHARTER HOUSE
St John Street
St Johns Priory
Clerkenwell Close
Clerkenwell Green
Bowling Green
Swann Alley
Cow Cross
PART OF St SEPULCHERS PARISH WITHOUT the FREDOME
St ANDREWS HOLBORN PARISH Without the LIBERTY
OF
W
E
S
A Scale of 600 Feet
Refferences
1 Steeps Alley
2 Bottle of hay Yard
3 White hors Yard
4 Red Bull Yard
5 New Prison Walk
6 New Prison
7 New Corporation
8 Pear tree Court
9 White Swann Alley
10 Bull head Alley
11 Black Spread Eagle Alley
12 Cinamon Alley
13 Brewer' Yard
14 Whitehors Alley
15 Bowling Alley
16 Peter Street
17 Iacobs Court
18 Cock Alley
19 Bell Alley
20 Rose Alley
21 Frying Pan Alley
22 Bill Alley
23 Garden's Alley
24 Martin Street
25 Fremans Court
26 George Court
27 Eagle Court
28 Pewter Platter Inn
29 Ierusalem Court
30 White hart Inn
31 Wheat Sheaf Alley
32 Butchers Alley
33 Little Swann Alley
34 Allen Street
35 Compton Street

The Lands of the Templers given to this Houſe.

Knights of *Rhodes.*

thereof. And for their good Service was ſo highly eſteemed, that when the Order of *Templers* was diſſolved, their Lands and Poſſeſſions were, by Parliament, granted unto theſe: Who after the loſs of *Jeruſalem* recovered the Iſle of *Rhodes* from the *Turk*, and there placed themſelves, being called thereof, for many Years, Knights of the *Rhodes*. But after the loſs thereof, 1523, removed to the Iſle of *Malta*, manfully oppoſing themſelves againſt the Turkiſh invaſions.

A Lord Prior goes to *Rhodes.*
J. S.

Fœdera, *&c.* Accurante *Th. Rymer.*

In the Year 1401 one *Grendon* was Prior of this Hoſpital, who took upon him to go to *Rhodes*, to fight, according to his Vow, in defence of the Holy Mother Church, *&c.* againſt *Turks* and *Saracens*. To whom King *Henry* IV. gave his Letters Commendatory to all Foreign Princes, with a Character of high Reſpect for him. Which was to this tenor:

‘*Rex univerſis & ſingulis, Regibus, Principibus, Ducibus, Marchionibus, Comitibus, Nobilibus, Admirallis, Juſticiariis, Scabinis, Cuſtodibus Caſtrorum, Fortalitiorum, ac Portuum maris, & aliorum Locorum maritimorum, ac Populis cujuſcunque Statûs, Gradûs, Dignitatis, Conditionis, Ritûs ſeu Sectæ fuerint, per univerſum Orbem, tam per terram quam per Mare conſtitutis, præſentes Literas inſpecturis, Salutem in omnium Salvatore. Sciatis quod, cum dilectus nobis in Chriſto* WALTERUS GRENDON, *Prior Hoſpitalis Sancti* Johannis Jerlem. *in* Anglia, *Vir Militiæ nobilis, & Religionis ſuæ Cultor profundus, nobis inſuper & toti Regno noſtro ſuis exigentibus Meritis ſatis carus, Capto bono & laudabili Propoſito, a Deo & a cunctis Principibus Catholicis meritò commendando, ſe ad partes de* Rodes *in proximo divertere, & ibid. per certum tempus jam futurum (adjutorio Altiſſimi, a quo omnis Gratia procedit) pro defenſione & ſalvatione Sanctæ Matris Eccleſiæ, ac Fidelium & innocentium Chriſtianorum, contra inimicorum Chriſti Saracenorum & Turcorum proterviam, moram trahere & converſari intendat, noſtra licentia mediante; NOS, volentes eo deſiderabiliùs & avidiùs ad laudem Dei & Propoſiti prædicti Complementum, pro majori ſecuritate & relevamine ipſius Prioris, dum ſic in remotis ſtelerit, proſpicere & providere, quo hujuſmodi Propoſitum commune commodum omnium & ſingulorum Chriſtianorum concernere dinoſcatur.*

‘*Veſtram igitur Univerſitatem, multipliciter honorabilem, & quamlibet veſtrûm per ſe, attentius, efficacius & affectuoſius quo poſſumus, tenore Præſentium, requirimus & rogamus, quatenus, præmiſſis condignè conſideratis, ipſum Priorem, qui verſus partes prædictas (ut prædictum eſt) per tempus prædictum ibid. moraturus, & exinde verſus regnum noſtrum Angliæ reverſurus, ſuos greſſus dirigit in præſenti, cum prædictum Priorem, qui ſe, ſuos, & ſua, propter bonorum prædictorum expletionem, ſpe mercedis æternæ, laboribus & periculis ponere non evitat, per regna, Dominia, Paſſus, Diſtrictus, Pontes, loca, juriſdictiones, Poteſtates aut territoria veſtra, ſeu alicujus veſtrûm, cum triginta Perſonis, triginta Equis, vel paucioribus, Valeſiis, jocalibus, auro, argento, Robis & Veſtimentis, ac aliis Bonis, Rebus & Herneſiis ſuis quibuſcunque, & quocunque nomine cenſeantur, tranſire, reverti, ſeu inibi morari contigerit, Noſtri Statûs intuitu, & harum precum noſtrarum ſpeciali interventu, ac Contemplatione noſtra propenſius recommendatum habentes, eundem Priorem, cum Perſcnis, Equis, Valeſiis, &c. tranſire, reverti, & morari liberè, pacificè, expeditè, & abſque impedimento, moleſtiâ, gravamine, ſeu perturbatione quacunque, ac ſine ſolutione alicujus Dacii, Tributi, impoſitionis aut alicujus alterius exactionis, ſeu Demandæ, necnon abſque apertione Mauticarum, Valeſiorum, aut Herneſiorum ſuorum quoruncunque, benevolè & favorabiliter permittatis, &c.*

The like ſafe Conduct the King at this time granted to a Brother of the ſame Houſe, called, *Frater Petrus Holt, Tricoplarius Rodi ac miles noſter Familiaris*, taking upon him the ſame Adventure.]

This Houſe burnt 1381.

New builded by *Tho. Docwray*, Lord Prior.

This Houſe diſſolved.
Sir *W. Weſton* laſt L. Prior.

The Rebels of *Eſſex* and *Kent* 1381, ſet fire on this Houſe, cauſing it to burn by the ſpace of ſeven Days together, not ſuffering any to quench it; ſince the which time, the Priors of that Houſe have new builded both Church and Houſes thereunto appertaining. Which Church was finiſhed by *Thomas Docwray*, late Lord Prior there, about the Year 1504, as appeareth by the Inſcription over the Gatehouſe, yet remaining. This Houſe at the Suppreſſion in the 32 *Henry* VIII. was valued to diſpend in Lands 3385 *l.* 19 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly. Sir *William Weſton* being then Lord Prior, died on the ſame 7th of *May* on which the Houſe was ſuppreſſed. So that great yearly Penſions being granted to the Knights by the King, and namely to the Lord Prior, during his Life, 1000 *l.* but he never received Peny. The King took into his hands all the Lands that belonged to that Houſe, and that Order, whereſoever in *England* and *Ireland*, for the augmentation of his Crown.

The Uſe this this Houſe was put to after its Diſſolution.

Pulled down.

Reſtored.

Sir *Tho. Treſham* new L. Prior.

This Priory, Church and Houſe of St. *John* was preſerved from Spoil or down pulling, ſo long as King *Henry* the Eighth Reigned, and was imployed as a Store Houſe for the King's Toyls and Tents for hunting, and for the Wars, *&c.* But in the third of King *Edward* the Sixth, the Church for the moſt Part, to wit, the Body and ſide Iles, with the great Bell Tower, (a moſt curious Piece of Workmanſhip, graven, gilt, and inameled, to the great beautifying of the City, and paſſing all other that I have ſeen) was undermined and blown up with Gunpowder, the Stone thereof was imployed in building of the Lord Protector's Houſe at the *Strand*. That Part of the Quire which remained, with ſome ſide Chapels, was by Cardinal *Pool* (in the Reign of Queen *Mary*) cloſed up at the Weſt End, and, and otherwiſe repaired; and Sir *Thomas Treſham*, Knight, was then made Lord Prior there, with Reſtitution of ſome Lands; but the ſame was again ſuppreſſed in the firſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Buried in this Church.

There was buried in this Church, Brethren of that Houſe, and Knights of that Order, *William Bagecote, Richard Barrow**, *John Vanclay, Thomas Launcelen, John Mallore, William Turney, William Hulls, Hills* or *Hayles, John Weſton, Redington* †, *William Longſtrother* ||, *John Longſtrother, William Tong, John Wakeline.* Then of other; *Thomas Thornburgh*, Gentleman, *William Weſt*, Gentleman, *John Fulling*, and *Adam Gill*, Eſquires, Sir *John Mortimor*, and Dame *Eleanor*, his Wife, *Nicholas Silverſton, William Plompton*, Eſquire, *Margaret Tong*, and *Iſabel Tong, Walter Bellingham*, alias *Ireland*, Keeper of Arms of *Ireland, Thomas Bedle**, Gent. *Katharine*, Daughter of *William Plompton*, Eſq; *Richard Turpin*, Gent. *Johan*, Wife to *Alexander Dikes, John Bottle* and *Richard Bottle* †, Eſquires, *Rowland Darcy, Richard Sutton*, Gent. *Richard Bottil*, Gent. Sir *William Harpden*, Knight, *Robert Kingſton*, Eſq; and *Margery* his Wife, *John Roch, Richard Cednor*, Gent. *Simon Mallory*, 1442. *William Mallory, Robert Longſtrother, Ralph Aſteley*, Eſq; *William Marſhal* †, Eſq; *Robert Savage*, Eſq; *Robert Gondall*, * Eſq; and *Margery* his Wife, *William Babthorpe*, Baron of the Exchequer, 1442.

* *Barwe.*

All theſe were written *Friars* on their Tombs, to *Wakelyn*, incluſive.

† *Radington.*

|| *Langſtrother.*

* *Bedal.*

† *Botal.*

† *Waſhal.*

* *Couldhal.*

The Pariſh of St. JAMES CLERKENWEL.

Priory of *Clerkenwel*, culled St. *James* at *Clarkenwel*.

Beyond this Houſe of St. *Johns*, was the Priory of *Clerkenwel*, ſo called of *Clarks Well* adjoining. Which Priory was alſo founded about the Year 1100. by *Jorden Briſet*, Baron, the Son of *Ralph*, the Son of *Brian Briſet*: Who gave to *Robert* a Prieſt, *Clarks* Well.

Black Nuns.

Repaired. R.

fourteen Acres of Land, lying in the Field next adjoining the ſaid *Clarks Well*, thereupon to build an Houſe of Religious Perſons, which he builded to the Honour of God, and the *Aſſumption of our Lady*; and placed therein black Nuns. This *Jorden Briſet*, gave alſo to that Houſe one Piece of Ground, thereby to build a Windmil upon. *&c.* Upon the Diſſolution of this Priory, it became a Pariſh Church, called St. *James Clerkenwel.* About the Year 1623 the Steeple fell down, having ſtood time out of Mind without any Reparation; nor among the Records of that Church could any Mention be found of any ſuch Thing. This Steeple in the rebuilding thereof, and being near finiſhing, fell again, upon the Undertakers Neglect in not looking into the Strength of that upon which he was to rear ſuch a Burthen. With the Steeple fell the Bells, their Carriages and Frames, beating a great Part of the Roof down before them, the Weight of all theſe together, bearing to the Ground two large Pillars of the South Ile, a fair Gallery over againſt the Pulpit, the Pulpit, all the Pews, and whatſoever was under, or near it.

But all theſe Decays and Ruins were recovered and made whole again, the Walls firm and fair; and a new Door made in the South Wall. And the Church furniſhed with all things new, and without and within beautified. And moreover the Steple begun from the Ground, and raiſed as high as the Roof of the Church. And all this thus far finiſhed in the Year 1627. coſt 1400 *l.* or much upon that Sum. Notwithſtanding there was then much to do.]

Eaſt Part of this Church repaired. J. S.

The Eaſt Part of this Church with the Communion Table, was repaired and beautify'd about the Year 1638. As appeareth by what is writ upon the Wainſcot there; *viz. This Wainſcoting, Railing and Pewing of this Communion Table*, was done Novemb. 20. *Ann. Dom.* 1638. *at the ſole Charge of* Richard Cook, *Innkeeper, dwelling at the* Red Lyon *in* Grays Inn *Lane: Who married with* Suſan *the third Daughter of* John Goodcote *of this Pariſh, Grazier, who was Churchwarden*, An. 1588. *And the Commandments finiſhed*, Ann. Dom. 1639.

Repaired.

This Church was beautifyed and repaired again, at the Coſt of the Inhabitants of this Pariſh, *1696.*

The Living.

The Living of *Clerkenwel* is a Curacy. The Pariſh are the Impropriators: Who pay the Miniſter 11 *l.* 15 *s. per An.* 5 *l.* for reading Prayers, and the reſt for a Monthly Preparation Sermon, being the Gift of ſome body deceaſed. But beſides, there is a Yearly voluntary Subſcription made amounting to an 100 *l.* He hath alſo five Shillings for every Burial in the Church; and half as much for Burial in the Churchyard. But the Ground in the Church belongeth to the Pariſh.]

Buried in the Priory and Church.

There were buried antiently in the Priory, *Briſet*, the Founder, and *Muriel* his Wife, in the Chapter Houſe there. And there lie alſo buried in this Church *John Wykes*, Eſq; and *Iſabel*, his Wife, Dame *Agnes Clifford*, *Ralph Thimbleby*, * Eſq; Dame *Jahan* †, Baroneſs of *Greyſtock*, Dame *Jahan* Lady *Ferrars*, [Dame *Katharine Grene*, *Agnes* Wife of *Thomas Batman.*] &c.

* *Thimeby.*

* *Jane.*

MONUMENTS.

And of later Time in the Pariſh Church, *Conſtantius Bennet*, a Greek born, he gave two Houſes, the one in St. *Johns ſtreet*, the other in *Turnmil ſtreet*, the Rents of them to be diſtributed in Coals every Year againſt *Chriſtmas*, to the Poor of that Pariſh.

An engraven Plate in the Southwal of the Chancel.

Here under lieth buried buried *Francis White*, the fourteenth Son of Sir *Thomas White* of *Southwerborne*, Knight, deceaſed, and of Lady *Anne*, his Wife: Who dyed at his Age of ſixreen, the laſt Day of *February*, *Ann. Dom.* 1566. he being their nineteenth Child.

A fair plated Stone in the Chancel.

Hic jacet Iſabella Sackuil, *quæ fuit Prioriſſa nuper Prioratus de* Clerkenwel, *tempore diſſolutionis ejuſdem Prioratus. Quæ obiit* 21. Octobris, *Anno Domini, Milleſimo Quingenteſimo Septuageſimo, & Anno Reginæ* Elizabethæ *Dei gratia, &c. Duodecimo.*

The like Stone cloſe by it.

Under this Stone lieth the Body of the good charitable, and vertuous Gentlewoman, Mrs. *Anne Blunt*, Daughter unto *Walter Blunt*, of *Blunt* Hall in the County of *Stafford*, Eſq; and Siſter unto the Right Worſhipful, the Lady *Paulet*, deceaſed, and to the Lady *Sidenham*, now living. Which *Anne* died the 24th Day of *April*, *Ann. Dom.* 1504.

A fair Stone by the Communion Table.

Contegit hoc marmor Doctorem nomine Bellum,
Qui bene tum rexit Præſulis officium.
Moribus, ingenio, vitæ pietate vigebat,
Laudatus cunctis, cultus & eloquio.
Anno Domini, 1556. die *Auguſt.* 11.

A Tomb ſeeming of great Antiquity.

There is an ancient Marble Tomb in the North Wall of the Chancel, with the Figure of a dead Man by, in his Shrowd: and all the Plates are Stolen away, only one Piece remaining, containing theſe Words:

Hoſpitalitate inclytus, genere præclarus;
There an Arms,
Hanc urna officii cauſa.

Sir *William Weſton*, Lord Prior of St. *Johns* his Tomb. J. S.

The Effigies on this Tomb, which was ſupported with Pillars, is the Sceleton of a Man moſt artificially wrought. It was intended to repreſent Sir *William Weſton*, the laſt Lord Prior of St. *Johns* of *Jeruſalem*, who dyed *Ann.* 1540. The Inſcription is fuller in *Wevers* Monuments: This was of late broken and ſunk. Mr. *Howard* in the Year 1704. being Churchwarden was minded to repair and make up this Tomb, and bade the Labourers dig where it was, in order thereunto. And near the Surface they met with a leaden Coffin with the Figure of a Croſs on the Top; the Lead was all firm, only a ſmall Hole on the Top towards the Feet. He ſtrictly commanded them to interr the ſaid Corps as they found it. But the Workmen among themſelves opened it, and found nothing (as they were ready to ſwear) but all decayed to Bones and Duſt; only they found a Liquid Matter at the bottom of the Coffin. *Wever* hath given a larger Account of this Religious Knight and his Monument.

On a Braſs Plate faſtned to this Monument, were theſe Words inſcribed;

Spes me non fallat, quam in te ſemper habebam,
Virgo, da facilem votis natum, &c.

And on another Plate.

Ecce, quem cernis, ſemper tuo nomini devotum,
Suſcipe in ſinum, Virgo Maria, *tuum.*]

A fair plated Stone by the Communion Table.

Here lieth the Body of the Lady *Elizabeth Aſcough*, ſometime the Wife of *William Dallyſon*, one of the Juſtices of the Kings Bench: And afterward Wife to Sir *Francis Aſcough*, Knight. The which Lady departed this Life the ſix Day of *December*, *Ann. Dom.* 1570.

And here alſo lieth *William Dalliſon*, Eſq; Eldeſt Son to the ſaid *William* and *Elizabeth.* Which *William* the Son deceaſed the ninth Day of *Nov. Ann. Dom.* 1585.

A plated Stone in the Chancel.

Here lieth the Body of *Francis Butler*, fourth Son of Sir *John Butler*, of *Hatfield Woodhall* in the County of *Kent*, Knight. *Ob.* 4. *Martii*, 1615.

The

A fair Tomb in the North Wall of the Chancel.

The Lady *Elizabeth Barckley* of the Queens Majeſty's Bed-Chamber, and ſecond Wife to Sir *Maurice Barckley*, Kt. deceaſed, (Standard-bearer to her Majeſty, to her Father, and to her Brother) departed this Life in this Pariſh, the 16th Day of *June*, *Ann. Dom.* 1585. (being 52 Years old) in the Faith of Jeſus Chriſt, and was buried in the Floor under this Tomb. This Lady was the Daughter of *Anthony Sonds*, Eſquire. She had Children, two Sons and one Daughter, *Robert*, *Margaret* and *Johu*.

A comely Monument in the ſame North Wall.

Rogero Wood, *Armigero, Servienti ad Arma, tam Sereniſſimo Regi, quam honoratiſſimo Conventuti Parliamenti. Roſa Conjunx hoc poſuit Amoris pii, Memoriæ perpetuæ, Obſervantiæ debitæ, Sacrum Monumentum.*

Qui legis, qui luges,
Rogerum Wood
Ne periſſe putes,
ſupereſſe ſcias,
Extinctus extat,
peremptus, perennis eſt,
Vivit in ſuorum
deſideriis, in bonorum
Præconiis,
In Cœlorum gaudiis.
Obiit 18 *Martii*, 1609.
Ætat. ſuæ 46.

A fair Monument in the South Wall of the Chancel.

John Palmer of *Clerkenwel*, Eſq; was buried here the 18 Day of *February*, *Ann. Dom.* 1585. He married *Panclin*, * the Daughter of *Anthony Sondes* of *Kent*, Eſq; She was alſo buried in this Chancel. By whom he had Iſſue *Anthony Palmer*, *Elizabeth Cheiney*, *Jane Thursby*, and *Mary Palmer*. *Jane Thursby* had alſo one of her Daughters here buried, named *Elizabeth*.

* *Paulina.*

In obitum Generoſiſſimæ, Chariſſimæque *Elizabethæ Croftes*, nuper uxoris *Caroli Croftes*, Armigeri:

Chriſtoph. Brook devotiſſimus, hoc memoriæ pignus poſuit. *Ob.* 20. *Decemb.* 1597.

A Table hanging on the Wall over her Grave.

Gentle Beholder of theſe doleful Lines,
With careful Mutes and mournful Accents ſounding,
Reſolve to Tears, viewing theſe ſad Deſigns
Of dreiry Sorrow, and Hearts deepeſt wounding.
Conſuming Time, abridging Worlds deſire,
Inſulting Death, fearful, prodigious ſtrange,
Eclipſing, waxing heat of Natures Fire,
With waining forc'd, and neceſſary Change:
Since you have done your Worſt to date her Days,
Whilome the Worlds, now Heavens gracious Gheſt:
I, this ſad Memory of her lives Praiſe
Preſume to write, in skilful Arts the leaſt.
She was deſcended of right gentle Blood,
Kind, courteous, affable and mild by Nature,
Modeſt her Thoughts, her Diſpoſition good.
Her Mind Exchequers ſtore to every Creature,
Her Conſcience ſpotles, her Religion pure,
Her Life ſincere, her Study Contemplation:
Her Hope was Heaven, with Life aye to endure,
Her Faith was conſtant in her Souls Salvation.
Her vertuous Care her Children to direct,
Conform'd to reaſon in her Husband's Will:
Her Bounty to her Servants, Friends Reſpect,
Deſire to help, and wiſh no Neighbour ill.
Thrice happy then (breathleſs) in Tomb that lieſt:
Earth hath but Earth, thy better part ſurvives:
From wordly Warfare, ſummon'd to the higheſt,
Whoſe Death from Life, a ſecond Life derives.
Death Life confirms, Heaven Earth unites in one:
Her Life in Death, and Bliſs when World is done.

A fair plated Stone in a comely Chapel by the Pulpit.

Here lieth the Body of *Thomas Bedtngfield*, Eſq; ſecond Son unto Sir *Henry Bedingfield*, Kt. late of the County of *Norfolk*, and one of the Privy Councel to Queen *Mary*. Alſo this *Thomas Bedingfield*, was one of the honourable Band of Gentlemen Penſioners unto the late famous Queen *Elizabeth*, and Maſter of the Tents and Pavillions unto the moſt mighty King *JAMES*, Monarch of *Great Britain*. He departed this Life the 11. Day of *Auguſt*, *Ann. Dom.* 1613.

This Monument was made and placed here, at the Coſt and Charges of John Skillicorn, *Eſq; being his Executor.*

Upon a very worthy Friend, Maſter *John Weaver*, a learned Antiquary.

R.

Weaver, *who laboured in a learned Strain,*
To make Men long ſince dead to live again,
And with Expence of Oyle, and Ink, did watch,
From the Worms Mouth the ſleeping Courſe to ſnatch,
Hath by his Induſtry begot a Way,
Death (who inſidiates all things to betray,
Redeeming freely by his Care and Coſt,
Many a ſad Herſe, which Time long ſince gave loſt;
And to forgotten Duſt ſuch Spirit did give,
To make it in our Memories to live.
Where Death deſtroy'd when he had Power to ſave,
In that he did not ſeek to rob the Grave.
For where ſo e're a ruin'd Tomb he found,
His Pen hath built it new out of the Ground.
'Twixt Earth and Him this interchange we find,
She hath to him, he bin to her like kind.
She was his Mother, he (a grateful Child)
Made her his Theme, in a large Work compil'd,
Of Funeral Reliques, and brave Structnres rear'd,
On ſuch as ſeem'd unto her moſt indear'd.
Alternately a Grave to him ſhe lent,
O're which his Book remains a Monument.

Mr. *Wever* upon himſelf.

Lankaſhire *gave me Breath, and* Cambridge *Education,*
Middleſex *gave me Death, and this* Church *my Humation.*
And Chriſt to me hath given
A Place with him in Heaven.

Later Monuments.
J. S.

Perſons that lie buried and have Monumental Remembrances of them in this Church of St. *James Clerkenwel*, are theſe:

A Table on the North Wall of the Chancel, for *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *Samuel Trotman*, of the *Inner Temple*, Eſq; Son of *Edward Trotman* of *Cam* in the County of *Glamorgan*, Eſq; Daughter of *Thomas Wayte* of *Keythorp* in the County of *Leiceſter*, Eſq; died in Childbed, 1640.

Her Mother, *Barbara Wayte*, under the Marble near the Communion Table.

Tho. Wayte of *Keythorp*, Eſq; Receiver for His Majeſty in the Counties of *Warwick* and *Leiceſter*, 1642.

His Epitaph thus:

Hither no Tears, but Garlands bring,
To crowne this good Receiver's Duſt;
Who gave accompt to God and King,
And lives rewarded with the Juſt.
So to his Faith and Office both gave reſt,
The King his Quittance, God Quietus eſt.

M. S. *Juxta heic ſita eſt* Anna Bedingfield, *filia e trinis* Euſtaſii Bedingfield *de* Holmehale *in agro* Norfolciæ, *&c.* 1664.

Hic propè Sara, *Relicta* Thomæ Naylor, *Gen. perantiqua proſapia* Bedingfeldorum *in Com.* Norfolcienſi *prognata, &c.* 167$\frac{8}{9}$.

Anne Margetſon. The Monument ſet up by Colonel *George Carpenter* her Father in Law.

Daniel Macaitnay, Gent. who lived ſometime with the Right Honourable *Thomas* Earl of *Exeter*. Afterward Steward to the Right Honourable *Robert* Earl of *Ailesbury*, *1676*.

South Ile.

Anne Booth, third Daughter to the Right Honourable *George Delamere*, by the Lady *Elizabeth* his Wife, eldeſt Daughter to *Henry* Earl of *Stamford*. *1667*.

Here lieth interred *Elizabeth*, Counteſs Dowager of *Exeter*, Daughter of Sir *William Drury* of *Hauſted* in the County of *Suffolk*, Kt. and Coheir of Sir *Robert Drury*, her Brother, *&c.* She died at her Houſe called St. *Johns*, *26* of *Febr.* *1653*. Aged about 80.

Sir *John Thorowgood*, Kt. Son and Heir of *John Thorowgood* of *Hodſdon*, in the County of *Hertford*, Eſq; departed *1656*, in his Houſe in St. *Jones*.

William Thorowgood, Eſq; Brother to the ſaid Sir *John*, and laſt of the Family, *1691*.

Georgius Strode *hic juxta ſitus eſt* Gulielmi *ex antique* STRODEORUM *in* Dorſettia *genere filius e trinis ſecundus*, *&c.* Rebeccæ *filiæ & Cohæredi* Nicolai Criſp *de nobiliſſ.* Criſporum *in agro* Wilton *proſapia uxori unicæ conjux amantiſſimus, filiis denis, quinis filiabus cum numeroſa prole Parens pius*, &c. *Equeſtri dignitate ornatus; quippe vulneribus ſeptem imo in prœlio contra rebelles, fortiter dimicando acceptis, Ob. 1663. Octogenarius.*

Nicolaus Strode, Eques Aurat G. F. poſuit.

H. S. R. *Franciſcus Slater*, SS. T. B. Coll. C C. *Oxon.* olim Socius, *&c.* variolis correptus, *Ob.* *1685*. *Gulielmus*, SS. T. P. mœſtiſſimus Pater Poſ.

John Nelthorp of Grays Inn, Kt. Son of *Richard Nelthorp*, of *Scawby* in *Lincolnſhire*, and *Urſula Groſvenor*. He endowed the School near *Scawby*: *1669*.

Dudley Palmer, Son and Heir of *Anthory Palmer*, Kt. of the Bath, *1666*.

Mary the Wife of *Joſiah Berners*, Eſq; Daughter of *George Cotton*, late of *Panfield* Hall in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſq; *1652*.

Dame *Elizabeth Levinz*, Wife of *Creſwell Levinz*, Kt. ſometime Attorney General to King *Charles* II. She deceaſed *1679*.

Creſwel and *Katharine*, their Children, buried by their Mother.

John Glover, Churchwarden, *1701*. And *Anne* his Wife, *1689*.

Againſt the North Wall.

Dame *Elizabeth Bullock*, Relict of *Edward Bullock* of *Fawlkbourn*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Kt. *1644*.

George Long, of this Pariſh, Eſq; Son of *John Long* of——*Darby*, Gent. *1654*.

William Booth, Eldeſt Son of the Lord *George* Baron *Delamere*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife: *1661*. Aged about thirteen Years.

Ὃν Φιλεῖ θεὸς, ἀποθνήσκει νέος.

Flat Stones before the Communion Table, and in the middle Ile.

Thomas and *Thomas*, Sons of *Thomas Buisſhop*, of *Helmswel*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Eſquire.

Sarah Nicoletts, of *London*.——

Richard Nicolets of *Biſhops-Storford* in *Hertfordſhire*, Eſq; *1661*.

William Knightly of *Kingeſton* upon *Thames*, *1648*. And *Suſanna* his Wife, *1637*.

Elizabeth Partridge, Wife of *Henry Partridge*, Eſq; only Daughter of *Thomas Holder* of *Northwold* in the County of *Norfolk*, Eſq; died in Childbed, *1702*. A very fair Monument for her upon a Pillar in the Chancel. She was aged 17.

Mary Rogers. *1659*.

William Bunce. *1702*.

Henry Campion of *Lewis* in *Suſſex*, Gent. *1691*.

Mary Edwards, Siſter to *Robert Fairbeard* of *Grays Inn.* *1686*.

Sir *Bainham Frogmorton* of *Clowrewal* in the County of *Glouceſter*, Kt. and Bar. *1681*.

Richard Gynn, *1692*.

South Ile, Flat Stones.

John Baker, Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London*, *1689*.

Joſias Alſop, *1666*.

Catharine Levinz, *1680*.

Lady *Elizabeth Levinz*, and *Creſwel Levinz*, *1679*.

Elizabeth Todd, *1678*.

In the Paſſage towards the Veſtry.

Sir *John Cropley*, Kt. and Bar. deceaſed *1676*. And Dame *Elizabeth Cropley*, Widow and Relict of the ſaid Sir *John*, *168*——.

Sarah Cropley, Eldeſt Daughter of Sir *John Cropley*, $169\frac{1}{2}$.

Conſtance, Daughter of Sir *Edward Smith* of *Edmundthorp*, in the County of *Leiceſter*, Bar. Wife of *Thomas Smith*, of *Clerkenwel*, Eſq; *1685*. And *Conſtance*, her Daughter, *1686*. And *Elizabeth*, Daughter of the ſaid *Thomas Smith* by *Elizabeth*, his ſecond Wife, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Darcy*, of *Clerkenwel*, Kt. 1700.

Sir *Thomas Holt*, Kt. one of the King's Sergeants at Law, *1686*.

Timothy Harriſon, Gent. *1686*.

Captain *Edward Witham*, Eſq; *1682*.

A Monument very high and out of Sight, and, not to be read, againſt the Pulpit, for *Henry Knight* Eſquire.

Upon a Grave Stone within the Rails of the Communion Table.

Here lies interred the Right Reverend Father in God GILBERT BURNET, D. D. Lord Biſhop of *Salisbury*, Chancellor of the moſt noble Order of the Garter. Who departed this Life *March* 17 $171\frac{4}{5}$. in the 73^{d} Year of his Age. *Gilb.* Biſhop of *Sarum.*

A larger monumental Inſcription of this worthy Biſhop appears againſt the Wall in the Chancel at the North ſide of the Eaſt Window, *viz.* *J. Worthing.*

H. S. E.

GILBERTUS BURNET, S. T. P.

Epiſcopus Sarisburienſis, *& Nobiliſſimi Ordinis a Periſcelide* CANCELLARIUS. *Natus* Edenburgi 18^{o} *die Septembris, Anno Dom.* 1643. *Parentibus* ROBERTO BURNET *Domino de* Cremont, *ex antiquiſſimâ Domo* de Leyes, *&* RACHELE JOHNSTON, *Sorore Domini de* WARISTOUN Aberdoniæ *Literis inſtructus*; Saltoni *Curæ Animarum invigilavit. Inde Juvenis adhuc*, $SS^{ta.}$ *Theologiæ Profeſſor in Academia* Glaſgoenſi *electus eſt.*

Poſtquam in Angliam *tranſiit, rem ſacram per aliquot annos, in Templo* Rotulorum Londini *adminiſtravit, donec nimis acriter* (*ut iis qui rerum tum potiebantur* viſum eſt) *Eccleſiæ* Romanæ *malas Artes inſectatur, ab officio ſubmotus eſt.*

E Patriâ temporum iniquitate profugus EUROPAM *peragravit: Et deinceps cum Principe* AURIACO *reverſus, primus omnium a Rege* GULIELMO *& Reginâ* MARIA *Præſul deſignatus, & in ſummum tandem fiduciæ Teſtimonium, ab eodem Principe Duci* GLOCESTRIENSI *Præceptor datus eſt.*

Tyrannidi & Superſtitioni ſemper infenſum ſcripta eruditiſſima demonſtrant, nec non Libertatis Patriæ, veræque Religionis ſtrenuum, ſempérque indefeſſum Propugnatorem. Quarum utriúſque conſervandæ ſpem unam jam a longo tempore in Illuſtriſſimâ Domo

BRUNSUICENSI *collocarat. Poſtquam autem Dei Providentiâ ſingulari Regem* GEORGIUM *Sceptro Britanno potitum conſpexerat, brevi jam, annorum & Felicitatis ſatur, à vivis exceſſit.*

Duxit uxorem Dominam MARGARITAM KENNEDY, *Comitis* Caſſiliæ *filiam : Dein* MARIAM SCOT, *Haga Comitis. Quæ ei ſeptem Liberos peperit. Quorum adhuc in vivis ſunt,* GULIELMUS, GILBERTUS, MARIA, ELIZABETHA, & THOMAS. *Poſtremò Uxcrem duxit viduam* ELIZABETHAM BERKELII; *quâ duos Liberos ſuſcepit, fato præmaturo non multo poſt extinctos.*

Ampliſſimam pecuniam in pauperibus alendis, & in ſumptibus ad utilitatem publicam ſpectantibus, vivus continuò erogavit : Moriens duo Millia Aureorum, Aberdoniæ Saltonoque ad juventutem pauperiorem inſtituendam, Teſtamento legavit. Obiit 17° Martii *Anno Dom.* $171\frac{4}{5}$ *Ætat.* 72°.

Another Grave Stone within the Rails over the Reverend Mr. *Solomon Aſhburn*, B. D. late Vicar of *Crowle* in *Lincolnſhire.* Dyed *Dec.* 15. 1714. Aged 43.

A Monument againſt the Wall on the North ſide of the Chancel for *Henry Penton* of *Lincolns Inn*, Eſq; with this Epitath :

Vir erat vitâ integerrimâ, moribus probis, in omnibus Juriſperiti muniis obeundis, ſumma Fide, indefeſſâ Diligentia : Rei alienæ non appetens, atque adeò ſuæ non profuſus, ut opes ſuâ ſolum Induſtriâ Hæredi ſuo moriens reliquerit. Obiit Febr. 6to *Anno Ætatis ſuæ* 75. *Æræ Chriſtianæ* 1714.

On the South Wall oppoſite to the foreſaid, another Monument thus inſcribed.

H. S. E.

FRANCUS SCLATER St. T. B. Coll. C. C. *Oxon. olim ſocius, Eccleſiæ* Anglicanæ *ſpes, Academiæ Gloria, Eruditorum Deſiderium, ſanæ Doctrinæ contra omnes Regnantes Errores, etiam inter iniquiſſima tempora, Propugnator acerrimus.*

Vir fuit ingenio acri ac vivido, judicio ſagaci, candore animi egregio. Quibus acceſſit Eloquentia ſingularis atque Doctrina omnibus numeris abſoluta. Ideoque ſive diſſereret, ſive concionaretur, ab illius ore non Populus magis quàm Clerus & Literati avidè pendebant.

Poſtquam per duos Annos apud St. MARIAM WOLNOTH *in hac Civitate Verbi Divini miniſterio ſummâ cum Laude fungeretur, Variolis correptus Obiit* Maii 12mo. *Ann. Dom.* MDCLXXXV. *Ætat. ſuæ* 35.

Deflendus quidem multùm, ſed magis imitandus.
GULIELMUS SS. T. P. mœſtiſſimus Pater P.

In the Churchyard an Epitath againſt the South Wall of the Church for a great Archer almoſt defaced and gone. I will preſerve it.

Sir William Wood *lies very near this Stone,*
In's Time of Archery excell'd by none.
Few were his Equals. And this noble Art
Hath ſuffred now in the moſt tender Part.
Long did he love the Honour of the Bow,
To him long Love tho' that alone did owe.
But how can Art ſecure? Or what can ſave
Extreme old Age from an appointed Grave?
Surviving Archery much thy Loſs lament,
That in Reſpect beſtow'd this Monument.
Where whiſtliug Arrows did his Worth proclaim,
And eternize his Memory and his Name.
Ob. Sep. 4. *Ann. Dom.* 1691. Ætat. 82.

Here be alſo Tombs for *Anne Weeks*, and *Caleb* and *Richard Weeks* : And *Nathaniel Spencer.* And *Margaret*, Wife of *John Sanders.* And *Elinor Turner.* And *Frances*, Wife of *Robert Hardwick*, Surgeon. 1713.

BENEFACTORS.

Benefa&crs.

Willaim Hern, a Maſter of Defence, and Yeoman of the Guard, 1580, gave Lands and Tenements to the Clothworkers of *London* : They to pay yearly for ever, Fourteen Pounds to the Churchwardens of *Clerkenwell*, and Fourteen Pounds to the Churchwardens of St. *Sepulchers*, towards Reparation of theſe Churches, and Relief of the Poor Men.

More he gave after the Death of one Man yet living, Eight Pounds the Year for ever, to the mending of Highways.

Thomas Sackford, Eſq; one of the Maſters of Requeſts, gave to the Poor of this Pariſh Forty Shillings the Year for ever, out of his Alms-houſe at *Woodbridge* in *Suffolk*, where he is buried.

Henry Stoke, Gardiner, buried there, gave Twenty Shillings the Year for ever, towards Reparation of that Church.

A Table of Benefactors in the Church.
J. S.

Beſides theſe Charities of antienter ſtanding, there be divers others : A particular Table of them all, both for Repair of the Church, and Relief of the Poor yearly, is placed againſt the North Wall of this Church, *viz.*

Donors.	*Gifts.*		
Henry Garret, every *Chriſtmas*, by the Company of Haberdaſhers,	0	6	8
Mr. *Seckford*, every *Chriſtmas*, to be ſerved by the Hoſpital at *Woodbridge*,	2	0	0
Mr. *Stokes*, out of his Land every *Chriſtm.*	1	0	0
Thomas Bedingfield, every *Eaſter*,	2	0	0
The Lady *Kitſon*, by the Year,	3	0	0
Roger Bellowes, yearly,	4	0	0
Sir *Michael Stanhope*, and Lady *Weſden*, and Mr. *Roe*, by the Year,	13	0	0
William Heron, by the Year, to be paid by the Company of Clothworkers,	14	0	0
Mrs. *Conſtantine Benet*, by the Year	27	0	0
Mr. *Scudamore*, every *Chriſtmas* from the Company of Vintners,	1	0	0
Thomas Herbert, every *Lady Day*, from the Company of *Girdlers*,	2	12	0
John Pool, yearly, paid by *Thomas Chriſtie*,	2	12	0
Francis Snowſel gave, to be put into the Pariſh Stock, for the uſe of the Poor,	50	0	0
Anno 1660. *Anne Valence*, Widow, late Wife of *Robert Valence*, of this Pariſh, Eſq; deceaſed, gave the Sum of 50*l.* to be diſtributed by the Veſtry among a hundred poor Men and Widows, that live by their honeſt Labour.	50	0	0
Anno 1699. *George French*, to twenty poor Houſekeepers, or Widows, that have a Charge of Children, Two Shillings and Six Pence a piece, to be paid them by the Haberdaſhers at *Chriſtmas*,	2	10	0

This Gentleman was a Lodger in *Clerkenwell*, with Mt. *Howard* Churchwarden there : who communicated the Contents of his laſt Will to me; whereby he gave 18*l.* for ever to this and other Pariſhes in Charitable Uſes. Which may not be amiſs to give Account of in this Place.

It bore date the 10th of *May*, 1699. Therein he gave 10*s.* to the Miniſter of St. *Antholins*, (the Morning Lecture there he much frequented) to preach a Sermon on a ſuitable Text every third Day, or nearer, before *Chriſtmas Day*, at nine a Clock in the Morning : the ſaid Miniſter to read over his Charity before or after the ſaid Sermon. The Maſter or upper Warden of the Company of *Haberdaſhers*, and the reſpective Churchwardens to have Notice of it five Days before, for the diſtributing of the Charity hereafter given.

To give unto twenty poor aged Freemen of the Company of *Haberdaſhers*, or the Widows of ſuch whom the Maſter or upper Warden ſhall appoint by their Names in Writing, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* apiece, with theſe Words, *Give God the Praiſe.*

Likewiſe, to twenty poor aged Houſekeepers or their Widows, of the Pariſh of St. *Andrews Holbourn* below the Bars, whom the Churchwardens and Overſeers ſhall appoint by their Names in Writing, to be preſented by their Beadle, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* apiece,

Alſo, to twenty aged and poor Houſekeepers, or the Widows of ſuch as have a great Charge of Children in the Pariſh of St. *James Clerkenwel,* whom the upper Churchwarden and Overſeer ſhall appoint by their Names in Writing to be preſented by the Beadle, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* apiece.

And alſo to the Pariſh of St. *Giles Crippleſgate,* whom the upper Churchwarden and Overſeer ſhall appoint to twenty of their Poor 2 *s.* 6 *d.* apiece.

And ſo alſo, to twenty Aged or poor Houſekeepers, or their Widows, in the Pariſh of St. *Olaves Southwark,* that is, of ſuch Poor that live in or near *George* Alley, alias *Croſskeys* Alley in *Barnaby Street;* their Names to be preſented by their Beadle, as aforeſaid, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* apiece.

The like to twenty aged or poor Houſekeepers, or their Widows, namely, ſuch as are frequent Hearers of the Morning Lecture at St. *Antholins,* whether they live in, or out of the ſaid Pariſh: ſuch as the Miniſter, Churchwarden or Overſeer there, ſhall appoint by their Names in Writing 2 *s.* 6 *d.* apiece.

None to receive it that is of a looſe and ſcandalous Life.

The Miniſter and Clerk, the four Truſtees, Maſter of the Company, or in his Abſence the upper Warden, with the five Churchwardens, to meet in the Veſtry before Sermon, and fit themſelves with a Pair of the beſt white Kids Leather Gloves: and the Executor and Succeſſor for ever do the like, for that Day, in Remembrance of the Donor.

The Clerk, and Sexton, and Beadles, to each one Shilling apiece. Out of the Mony remaining to ſpend ten Shillings at a friendly Dinner for thoſe that have Gloves: and to give the Reſt to other Poor.

The Truſtees to be Aſſiſtants to the Executor, in ſeeing the Charity fully performed.

The Eſtate in *George Alley;* and 7 *l.* 10 *s.* a Year, Ground Rent, bought of *Samuel Penſax,* being the Front Houſe in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *William Nightingal,* Victualler. Alſo 5 *l.* Ground Rent, due from a Houſe in *Walbrook,* now in the Poſſeſſion of *Anthony Herrenden,* Surgeon: and of the *Star* in the Wall, ſhall ſtand charged with the aboveſaid 18 *l.* a Year; and to make it good. He gave more 300 *l.* as a further Additional, ſecured, to make good the aboveſaid Charity.

Since his Death, with this Money, are bought two Houſes fronting to St. *John's Street,* and the back Houſe behind them, fronting to St. *John's Lane.*

In caſe the Executor performeth not this whole Charity, without deduction for any manner of Tax whatſoever, then the Truſtees, with the Maſter of the Company of *Haberdaſhers,* and Churchwardens of the ſaid Pariſhes, to make their legal Entry upon all the foreſaid Premiſſes, and keep Poſſeſſion, till he pay double Coſt and Charges.

If *Samuel Smith,* Executor, and other Children of *Mathuſelah Smith,* have no Children of their Bodies lawfully begotten; then all the Eſtate, that is, the Whole of the aboveſaid Inheritance, to go as a further Addition to the aboveſaid Charity.

The Truſtees are *Richard Edes,* Sen. of the Prerogative Office, Gent. *Joſeph Cames,* Citizen and Haberdaſher, *Daniel Hayes,* Upholder, and *Edmund Howard,* Bridlecutter in *Clerkenwel.*

The Truſtees to have Rings of 20 *s.* a piece, with this Poeſy, *A good Conſcience the beſt Treaſure.*

The annual Feaſt of the Natives.

The Natives of this Pariſh of *Clerkenwell* uſed to have an annual Meeting and Feaſt, for the keeping up Friendſhip and encouragement of Charity; and putting out yearly a poor Child of the Pariſh.

This Feaſt was revived in the Year 1698. And there is a Table hanging up in the Church entring on the South ſide, containing a Liſt of the Names of the Stewards that Year, and ſo continued.

The Pariſh purchaſe their Church.

Rectors Houſe.

This Pariſh bought their Church ſixty Years ago, or thereabouts: whereas before they rented it. They purchaſed it of one *Drake,* living at *Tottenham Court,* which is out by St. *Giles's.* But he reſerved the Rector's Houſe: Which was formerly one Houſe, but now is divided into two, one wherein the Reverend Mr. *Pede,* the preſent Miniſter, did formerly live; and the other, wherein Mr. *Edmund Howard* liveth. Theſe Tenements Mr. *Drake* reſerved for himſelf and his Wife and Children, out of the ſaid Purchaſe. But they are lately bought and enjoyed by the ſaid *Howard.*

Their Reader.

Their Miniſter.

The Pariſh is bound by Vertue of this Purchaſe to provide a Reader to read Prayers every Day in the Week at eleven a Clock in the Morning, and in *Lent* in the Afternoon alſo: For which they are bound to pay the Miniſter that ſo officiates, 4 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.* which they make 5 *l.* And beſides, he hath 6 *l.* more, being a Gift, for preaching a Monthly Sermon, Preparatory to the Sacrament. Which is preached every *Fryday* Morning before the firſt *Sunday* in the Month. They chooſe their own Miniſter, and require him to preach twice every Lord's Day. For which they, beſide his Salary make a Collectiou in the Pariſh. And if he cannot conveniently preach himſelf, they allow him to take a Lecturer to be his Aſſiſtant; ſuch as they ſhall like of. And they have at preſent one who reads Prayers and Preacheth once a Day.

A Gift Sermon.

Add to the Charities belonging to this Pariſh, a Gift Sermon to be preached every *Michaelmas* Day. When theſe Payments are made:

To the Miniſter	1	0	0
To the Reader	0	2	6
To the Sexton	0	1	0
To forty Poor Widows at 6 *d.* apiece,	1	0	0
To be ſpent among the Miniſter, Churchwardens and Overſeers of the Poor	0	15	0

A late Gift, how improved.

Given of late to the Pariſh, 100 *l.* the Income whereof is for the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh, to be diſtributed in Bread every St. *John Evangeliſts* Day. Mr. *Francis Loveday* was the Donor. The Pariſhioners being ſomewhat ſtraitned for Room in the Church, Mr. *Howard* Churchwarden, thought it the beſt Way to improve this 100 *l.* by building a Gallery on the Weſt End of the ſaid Church; and the Pews or Places there to be let. From the Benefit whereof is reſerved for the Uſe of the Poor according to the Will of the Giver, 6 *l. per annum,* the full Intereſt thereof.]

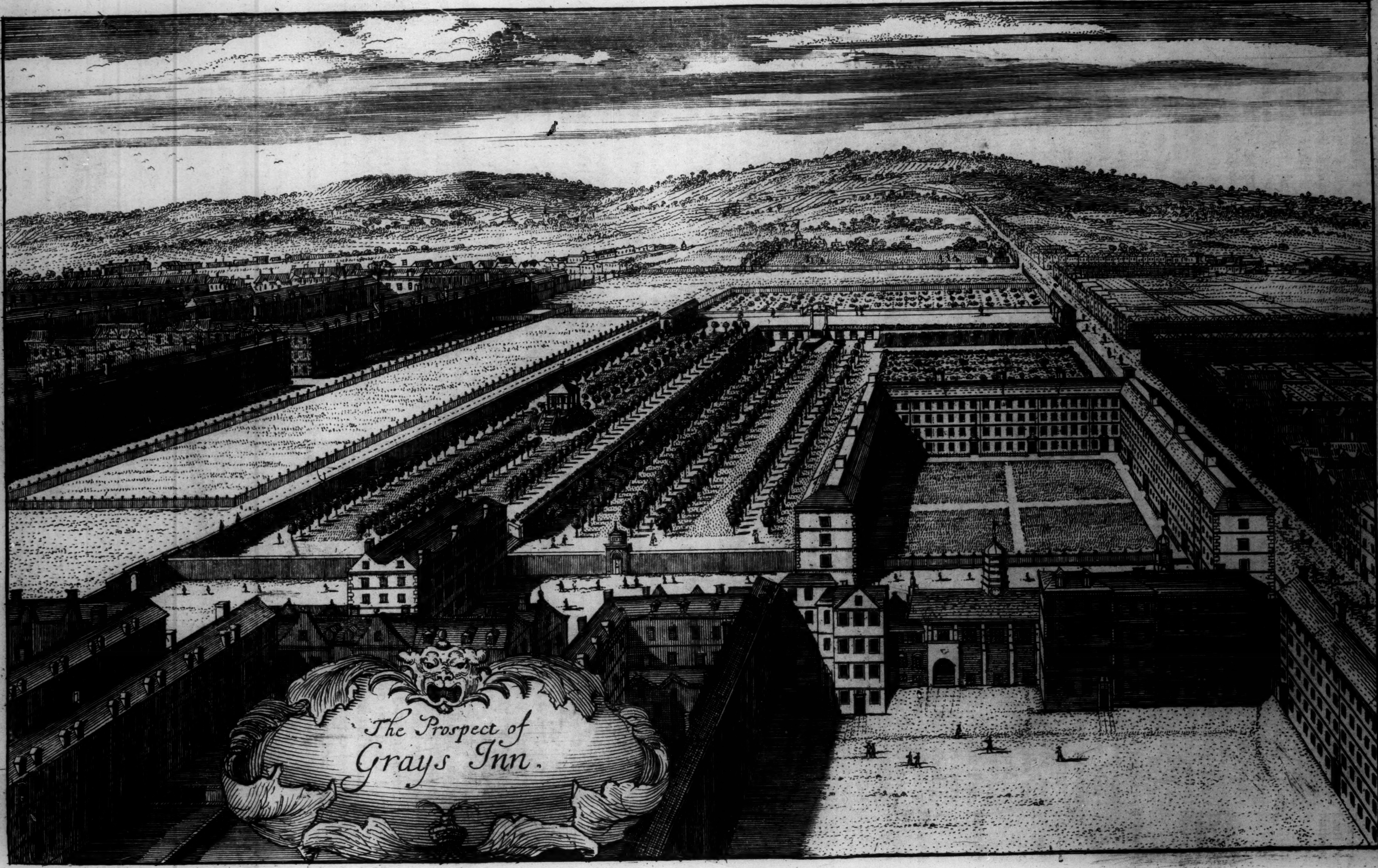
The Priory.

This Priory was valued to diſpend 262 *l.* 19 *s.* by the Year: And was ſurrendred the 30 of *H.* VIII. Many fair Houſes for Gentlemen and others, are now builded about this Priory, eſpecially by the Highway towards *Iſeldon.*

So much of the Church which remaineth: (For one great Ile thereof, which fell down) ſerveth now as a Pariſh Church of St. *James,* not only for the Tenants and near Inhabitants, but alſo (as is aforeſaid) for all up to *Highgate, Moſwell, &c.*

Near unto this Church, beſides *Clerks Well,* lie divers other Wells, as I told you, namely, *Skinners Well, Fogs Well, Tode Well, Loders Well, Rede Well, &c.*

V2:B4:p69


The Prospect of Grays Inn.

J. S.

&c. now damned up. [And ſo remained, and altogether unknown, till within this 40 Years, or thereabouts; when upon ſome occaſion they, or ſome of them were new diſcovered; and being found Mineral Waters, of the nature of *Tunbridge*, they became greatly frequented by Citizens, and uſed as Chalybiate Waters for correcting Hypochondriacal Diſtempers.

The Well of *Clerkenwel.*

The old Well of *Clerkenwel*, and from whence the Pariſh had its Name, is ſtill known among the Inhabitants. It is on the right hand of a Lane that leads from *Clerkenwel* to *Hockley in the Hole*, in a bottom. One Mr. *Croſs*, a Brewer, hath this Well encloſed: but the Water runs from him into the ſaid place. It is encloſed with an high Wall, which formerly was built to bound in *Clerkenwel-Cloſe*: The preſent Well being alſo encloſed with another lower Wall from the Street. The way to it is through a little Houſe, which was the Watch-houſe, you go down a good many Steps to it. The Well had formerly Iron Work and Braſs Cocks, which are now cut off: The Water ſpins through the old Wall. I was there and taſted the Water; and found it excellently clear, ſweet and well taſted. The Pariſh is much diſpleaſed (as ſome of them told me) that it is thus gone to decay: and think to make ſome Complaint at a Commiſſion for Charitable Uſes, hoping by that means to recover it to common Uſe again, the Water being highly eſteemed thereabouts; and many from thoſe Parts ſend for it.

Skinners Well.

Skinners Well is almoſt quite loſt; and ſo it was in *Stow*'s Time. But I am certainly informed, by a knowing Pariſhioner, that it lies on the Weſt of the Church, encloſed within certain Houſes there. The Pariſh would fain recover the Well again, but cannot tell where the Pipes lie. But Dr. *Rogers*, who formerly lived in an Houſe there, ſhewed Mr. *E. H.* late Churchwarden, two Marks in a Wall in the Cloſe, where theſe Pipes (as he affirmed) laid, that it might be known after his Death.]

The Ducking Pond.
R.

There was alſo a Ducking Pond near to *Clerkenwell.* At which Pond a ſad Miſchance once happened, *Viz.* the 19th of *January* 1633. Six pretty young Lads going to ſport themſelves here upon the Ice, the Ice brake, and they all fell in and loſt their Lives, to the great Grief of many that ſaw them dying, and many more that ſaw them dead, as well as of their Parents.]

Houſe of Correction built in *Clerkenwel.*
J. S

Bridewel:

E. Howes.

In the Year 1615 the Juſtices for *Middleſex*, by Licenſe from the King, built an Houſe of Correction for the County of *Middleſex*, near unto the Eaſt End of *Clerkenwel*, upon a large Garden Plot, purchaſed by the ſaid Juſtices. Which Houſe was for the Puniſhment and Employment of Rogues and Vagabonds of *Middleſex*: Who formerly uſed to be taken into *Bridewel*, as well as the Vagrants of *London.* But theſe Miſcreants ſo encreaſed now, that *Bridewel* could not contain them, nor employ them: neither were the Governors willing to receive them of *Middleſex* from the ſaid Juſtices; holding it contrary to the Charter of *London* and the Foundation of *Bridewel.* But the City gave unto this Houſe 500 *l.* in Money, at the Requeſt of the Council, to make a Stock for the Employment of the Poor. The Purchaſe of that Plot of Ground, and the Building coſt about 2500 *l.* Part of which was the free Gift of the Juſtices, and the reſt levied by the Inhabitants. The 500 *l.* which the City gave, inſtead of making a Stock, was employed in the building and furniſhing the Houſe. The Juſtices appointed over it two Maſters and Governours, and a Matron, who were to order and govern the Vagrants committed there; and to have a Salary of 200 *l.* a Year for their Pains. For which Salary they receive them and keep them at Work, without further Charge to the County, unleſs they be diſcharged thence by Order of the Juſtices of Peace.]

St. *Sepulchres.*

Port Pool Lane, or *Greys Inn Lane.*

Greys Inn.

Now to return to *Giltſpur Street*, where I firſt began with this Suburb, there ſtandeth the Pariſh Church of St. *Sepulchre* in the Bayly, as is before ſhewed, from this Street to *Turnagain Lane*, by *Hoſier Lane*, *Cow Lane*, and *Holborn* Conduit, down *Snore Hill*, to *Holborn Bridge*, and up to *Holborn Hill*, by *Gold Lane* on the Right Hand, and *Lether Lane* beyond it, up to the Bars; beyond the which Bars on the ſame ſide is *Port Pool Lane*, or *Greys Inn Lane*, ſo called of the Inn of Court, named *Greys Inn*, a goodly Houſe there ſituate: by whom builded, or firſt begun, I have not yet learned, but it ſeemeth to be ſince *Edward* the Thirds Time, and is a Prebend to *Paul's* Church in *London.*

This Lane is furniſhed with fair Buildings, and many Tenements on both the ſides, leading to the Fields towards *Highgate* and *Hamſted.*

Widow *Alington* her Building.

On the high Street have ye many fair Houſes builded, and Lodgings for Gentlemen, Inns for Travellers, and ſuch like, up almoſt (for it lacketh but little) to St. *Giles* in the Fields. Among the which Buildings, for the moſt Part being very new, one paſſeth the reſt in Largeneſs of Rooms, lately builded by a Widow, ſometime Wife to *Richard Alington*, Eſq; which *Richard Alington* deceaſed in the Year 1561. And thus much for that North ſide of *Holborn.*

South ſide of *Holborn.*

Now from *Newgate* on the left Hand or South ſide, lieth the *Old Bayly*, and ſo down by *Seacole Lane* end to *Holborn Bridge*, up *Holborn Hill*, by *Shoe Lane*, and *Fewters Lane*, to the Bars.

Shoe Lane, *Fetter Lane*, &c. when firſt paved.
J. S.

Theſe two Croſs Lanes, *Shoe Lane* and *Feater* or [*Fewter*] *Lane*, with the third, called *Chancery Lane*, (all which lie between the two high Streets, *Fleetſtreet* and *Holborn*, and are Paſſages from one to the other) were foul for Paſſengers and unpaved, until the 9 *Edw.* 2. *An.* 1315. When that King granted an Impoſition upon Commodities brought to the City, for the mending and paving thoſe Lanes, and likewiſe to pave and mend the High way from *Portpole Bridge* to *Tyburn*, and to *Highgate.* And alſo the ſame Grant extended from the paving between *Temple* Bar and *Weſtminſter.*]

Old Temple. Templers.

Beyond the Bars had ye (in old Time) a Temple, builded by the *Templers*, whoſe Order firſt began in the Year of *Chriſt* 1118. the 19 of *Henry* the Firſt. This Temple was left, and fell to ruin ſince the Year 1184. when the *Templers* had builded them a new Temple in *Fleetſtreet*, near to the River of *Thames.* A great Part of this old Temple was pulled down but of late, *viz.* in the Year 1595.

The Biſhop of *Lincolns Inn.*

*de *Chisvey*, or *de Querceto.*

Southampton Houſe.

J. S.
Relig. Spelm.

Adjoining to this old Temple, was the Biſhop of *Lincolns Inn*, wherein he lodged, when he repaired to this City; *Robert de Curars* *, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, builded it about the Year 1147. And *John Ruſſel*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, Lord Chancellor, in the Reign of *Richard* the Third, was lodged there. It hath of late Years belonged to the Earls of *Southampton*, and therefore called *Southampton Houſe.* Which Houſe was conveyed in Fee to the Lord *Wriotheſley*, Earl of *Southampton*, and Lord Chancellor, in the Time of King *Edward* the Sixth. For which the Biſhop hath no other Houſe in or near *London*, as is thought.]

Ruines of the *Old Temple.*

One Maſter *Roper* hath of late builded much there; by means whereof, part of the Ruins of the old Temple was ſeen to remain, builded of *Cane* Stone, round in form as the New Temple, by *Temple Bar*, and other Temples in *England.*

New Street.

Houſe of *Converts.*

Beyond this old Temple and the Biſhop of *Lincoln*'s Houſe, is *New-ſtreet*, ſo called in the Reign of *Henry* the Third, when he (of a *Jews* Houſe) founded the Houſe of *Converts*, betwixt the old Temple and the new.

Con-

Antiquities concerning this Houſe. J. S.

Concerning this Houſe of *Converts* ſome things have been ſpoken before in *Farringdon* Ward without. Let theſe Antiquities thereof be added here, for the better knowledge of this Place.

I find, that one *Henry* a Convert, bequeathed a Tenement to it ſituate over againſt this Houſe, in the Street called *New-ſtreet*, for the maintaining of a Luminary to the Holy Trinity in the Church of this Houſe. Which Tenement the Maſter of the ſaid Houſe and the reſt of the Brethren afterwards demiſed to *Will. Ailemer*, *9 Edw.* II.

Women Converts.

I find, that Women Converts were admitted here, as well as Men. And *Edward* III. in the 18th of his Reign, admitted one *Alioner M.* who had not wherewithal to live, granting her to have ſo much in all things for her Suſtentation, as well in Money at the Exchequer, *viz.* One Peny a Day, and the *Aiſiamenta*, *i. e.* the Conveniences of the Houſes and Gardens, as any one of the other Women enjoyed; and alſo of the *Deodands*, and other Profits, as of the Rents and Tenements of the ſaid *Converts* of *London*, being within the Kingdom of *England*, as much as any other Convert Women partook thereof.

Deodands granted this Houſe.

Concerning the *Deodands* beforementioned, the ſaid King *Edward* III. in the 4th of his Reign, granted to the Maſter of the Houſe of *Converts*, the *Deodands* belonging to him.

The Kings Penſion.

The King preſented a Clerk to the Church of St. *Dunſtans* in *Fleetſtreet*, in the tenth of his Reign: But it was *Salva penſione inde capiend. Regis in Domo Converſorum.*

Children of Converts.

There was alſo Proviſion made for the Maintaining of the Children of ſuch as were of this Houſe. And there is a Patent, *Anno* 15 of that King, concerning providing for the Children of one of them deceaſed in the ſame Houſe.

Their Penſion.

And in the 20th of the ſame King the *Converts* were ordered to receive 10*d. ob.* every Week.

A *Cuſtos* of this Houſe. *Rot. Edw.* 1. in Turr. Mat. Hutt.

There was a Governour of this Houſe, who was called the Keeper of it, one *John S. Denys*, Archdeacon of *Rocheſter*, was Keeper there in the Time of King *Edward* I. Which King took a voluntary Oath to make Proviſion for them, *Rex* Johanni de St. Dionyſio *Archino*, Roff. *Cuſtodi Domus* Converſorium Lond. *Salut. Quia ad augmentum Fidei, Nos, ut illi qui a Cecitate ad Lumen Eccleſiæ ſunt converſi, in ipſa Fidei Firmitate roborentur, & alii qui adhuc in errore perſiſtunt, lubentius ad graciam Fidei ſe convertant, depoſuimus in eorum ſuſtentationem ſalubriter providero.*]

Chancery Lane.

The ſame Street hath ſince been called *Chancery Lane*, by Reaſon that King *Edward* the Third annexed the Houſe of *Converts* by Patent, to the Office of *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, or Maſter of the Rolls, in the 15th of his Reign.

Chancery Lane dirty and ſtopt up. J. S.

Baga de *Quo Warrant.* in the Exchequer.

This *Chancellors Lane*, (now called *Chancery Lane*) in *Edward* the Firſts Time was ſo foul and miry that *John Briton*, Cuſtos of *London*, had it barred up, to hinder any Harm that might happen in paſſing that Way: and the Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, whoſe Houſe was there, kept up the Bar for many Years. But after divers Years, upon an Inquiſition made of the Annoyanees of *London*, the Inqueſt preſented that *John* Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, ten Years paſt ſtopt up a certain *Lane*, called *Chancellors Lane*, *Levando ibid. duas Stapulas cum una barra*; i. e. by ſetting up there two Staples with one Bar, croſs the ſaid Lane; whereby Men with Carts and other Carriages could not paſs. The Biſhop ſaid, that *John Breton*, while he was *Cuſtos* of *London*, for that the ſaid Lane was ſo dirty that no Man could paſs, ſet up the ſaid Staples and Bar *ad viam illam defutand.* and he granted, that what was an Annoyance ſhould be taken away. And ſo the Sheriff was commanded to do it.

Curſitors Office in *Chancery Lane.*

In this Street, the firſt fair Building to be noted on the Eaſt ſide, is called the *Courſitors* [or *Curſitors*] *Office*, builded with divers fair Lodgings for Gentlemen, all of Brick and Timber, by Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, late Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, deceaſed in the Year 1578.

Biſhop of *Chicheſters* Gardens.

Near unto this *Curſitors Office* be divers fair Houſes and large Gardens, builded and made in a Ground ſometime belonging to one Great Houſe on the other ſide the Street, there made by *Ralph Nevil*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*. This Ground he had by the Gift of *Henry* the Third, as appeareth hence, *viz.*

The King granted to Ralph, *Biſhop of* Chicheſter, *Chancellor, that Place, with the Garden which* John Herlirum *forfeited in that Street, called* New-ſtreet, *overagainſt the Land of the ſaid Biſhop, in the ſame Street; which Place, with the Garden and Appurtenance was the Kings Exchete, by the Liberty of the City of* London, *as it was acknowledged before the King, in his Court of the Tower of* London, *in the laſt Pleas af the Crown of that City. Cart.* 11. *H.* 3.

Moris Brown, Citizen and Fruiterer, by his Will, *July* 6. 1488, gave to *Margery* his Wife the Profits of his Tenements and Gardens; which he held to farm of the Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, lying in *Chancellar Lane* in the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan* in the Weſt.]

Biſhop of *Chicheſters* Rents in *Chancery Lane.* *J. Williams*, Bp. of *Chicheſter.* J. S.

The Biſhop of *Chicheſter* hath ſtill a Propriety and Rents here for Grounds belonging to the See, on both ſides the Way. Firſt on the Weſt ſide from *Lincolns Inn*, in the Street Southward near the Pump to ——— Feet of Ground; comprehending two Thorowfares, *viz.* *Biſhops Court*, ſiding with *Lincolns Inn*; and ſometime taking in part of of it; (which ſaid Inn formerly paid 7*l. per Ann.* as an acknowledgment to the ſaid Biſhop:) And *Chicheſter* Rents, the other Thorowfare on that ſide. On the Eaſt ſide of the Street forwards, the ſaid Grounds extend from *Whites Alley* to the *Rolls*; and backwards Eaſt as far as *Bonds Stables*, with a Patch of Ground joining to it *incluſive*: comprehending all the Ground uſually called *The Tenter Yard*, and *Simmons Inn*, and ſiding on the Rolls Southwards. Part of this Land Eaſtward is already built upon, and the whole on that Side is deſigned to be improved by building after the ſame Way by the Care of the late Biſhop, the Right Reverend Father Dr. *Williams*: Who hath hitherto been at great Charges about it; intending to make a great and a ſmaller Square, as himſelf was pleaſed to impart unto me.

An Act for granting Leaſes of it.

And *Anno* 7. *Regin. Annæ*, there was an Act made, for explaining and making more effectual a former Act, *Anno Reginæ* 1. granting further Time to *John* Biſhop of *Chicheſter* and his Succeſſors, to make Leaſes of certain Houſes and Ground in and near *Chancery Lane*, belonging to the Biſhoprick of *Chicheſter*.]

The ROLLS LIBERTY.

The Houſes of the *Rolls.* J. S.

There were many old Houſes belonging to the *Rolls*: and to encourage and warrant the Tenents to rebuild or improve them, an Act was made 12 *Charles* II. to empower the Maſter of the *Rolls* to make Leaſes of them for Years. For before the Maſters could not grant ſuch Leaſes for Terms of Years as might prevail with Tenants to build their Houſes. And ſo they came much out of Repair; and not capable of Improvement.

A Tun of Wine to the Maſter of the *Rolls.*

Thomas Barrow was Maſter of the *Rolls* in King *Richard* III. his Reign. To whom that King gave a Grant of a Tun of Wine, to be taken in the Port of *London*. Which ſeemed to have been his Fee: as appears in a Ledger of that King.

The *Rolls* Liberty. R. B.

Which *Rolls* are a Liberty, tho' of no great Compaſs. To ſet down its Circuit or Bounds, The Bounds.

I ſhall begin at the Corner of *Curſitors Alley*, next to *Chancery Lane*, taking in the South ſide unto the *Roſe Tavern*; where it croſſes into *Whites Alley*, which it takes all in, and ſo into *Bonds Stables*. All which it takes alſo in, except two or three Houſes on each ſide next to *Fetter Lane*; and there it croſſes into the *Rolls Garden*, which it likewiſe takes in; and from thence runs into *Chancery Lane* by *Sergeants Inn*, and croſſing *Chancery Lane* runneth into *Jackanapes Lane*, about the middle of which it croſſeth into *Popes Head Court*, which it takes all in, as it doth the Eaſt ſide of *Bell Yard*, almoſt unto the End next *Temple Bar*, except ſome few Houſes on the back ſide of *Crown Court*, which is in the City Liberty. And then croſſing *Bell Yard* near *Temple Bar*, runs croſs the Houſes into *Shear Lane*, taking in all the Eaſt ſide: and again croſſing over to *Lincolns Inn* new *Court*, runs up to the Pump by the Palliſado Pales, where it croſſes over into *Chancery Lane*, taking in the St. *John's Head Tavern*, and thence to the Corner of *Curſitors Alley*, where I began its Bounds or *Girt Line*.

The *Rolls*.

The *Rolls*, formerly a Church, now uſed for the Cuſtody of the Rolls and Records of Chancery: as alſo made uſe of on *Sundays* in Term Time for Divine Service and Preaching. Here the Maſter of the *Rolls* always reſides. It is a large, but very old and decayed Houſe, much wanting new building, there being Room enough to erect a ſtate-Houſe thereon.

The Chapel.

In the Chapel, where Divine Service is performed, the Records are kept. This alſo would admit of new Building. In the Yard belonging to the *Rolls*, is the Examiners Office, being two in Number with their Clerks.

Chancery Lane.

Chancery Lane (wherein theſe *Rolls* are ſituate) (formerly called *Newſtreet*) is a Place of great Reſort and Trade, occaſioned by its Vicinity to the *Rolls*, the Six Clerks Office, *Sergeants Inn*, with *Simonds Inn*, and the other Inns of Court and Chancery. But the upper Part of this Lane next *Holborn*, lying in St. *Andrews* Pariſh, is beſt built and inhabited, having alſo the Proſpect of *Lincolns* Inn Gardens.

The particular Places in *Chancery Lane*, are theſe.

On the South Part, beginning next to *Lincolns* Inn is,

Biſhops Court.

Biſhops Court, new built, with good Houſes, having a Freeſtone Pavement, and a Paſſage into *Lincolns Inn*. Where there is a pair of Gates with open Iron Bars.

Chicheſters Rents.

Chicheſter Rents, a pretty broad Court, with a Paſſage alſo into *Lincolns Inn* through a pair of Gates, ſhut up a Nights as thoſe at *Biſhops Court*. It is a Place not over well Inhabited, nor neatly kept, although it might be otherwiſe, as having a good Freeſtone Pavement. Next to this is a ſmall and narrow Place called *Feathers Alley*, which hath a Paſſage into the upper End of *Bell Yard*.

Feathers Alley.

Six Clerks Office.

The *Six Clerks Office*, is a large Building, the Office is kept above Stairs, where the Sixty *Clerks* in one large Room have their Seats, but the *Six Clerks* have there each their Apartments.

Enrolment Office.

Entring into this *Six Clerks Office* on the Right Hand is the *Enrolment Office* of the *Chancery*.

Maſters of Chancery.

The *Maſters* of the *Chancery* have their Office in *Chancery Lane*, near *Jackanapes Lane*, being a Room, where generally one or two attend in their Turns to take *Affidavits*, &c. and ſit for Buſineſs. It is ſituate in a Yard where the Queens Head and Rolls Tavern is kept. Their dwelling Houſes are elſewhere.

The Maſters of *Chancery*. J. S.

The Maſters of *Chancery* are twelve, Doctors of the Civil Law, who are Aſſiſtanrs to the Lord Chancellor. When Sir *Thomas Smith* writ his *Commonwealth*, there were but Six, beſides the Maſter of the *Rolls*. The Nature of their Office, and what Encroachments were made upon them a good while ago, may appear by a Letter Petitionary, preferred to the Lord Treaſurer, *Anno* 1608. drawn and ſigned by Sir *John Tyndal* and other of the Maſters: Complaining againſt extraordinary Maſters in Chancery, the Act of taking away the Rewards of Suitors, loſing the Benefit of the *Alienation* Office, and other Matters; which had greatly diminiſhed the Benefit of their Places. The Letter was as follows.

Right Honourable and our very good Lord,

Their Complaint to the Lord Treaſurer.

We, the Maſters of the Chancery, which be the Maſters of the Chancery in ordinary, and ſo known, (whoſe Names be hereunto ſubſcribed) on the Behalf of our ſelves, and our Fellow Maſters in ordinary now abſent, do moſt humbly and in all Duty ſhew unto your Lordſhip, that where by the antient Inſtitution of the High Court of Chancery, there were only twelve principal Aſſiſtants appointed to attend the Lord Chancellor in the Affairs of that Court, which be called The Maſters of the ſaid Court, *of whom the Maſter of the* Rolls *is the chief: Unto which Number the noble Kings of this Realm, have given bountifully Allowance of Diet and Robes, and many great Things alſo towards the Charge of their Service, beſides many Fees of Right and Cuſtom belonging to their Places: So it is, Right Honourable, that as in many other Caſes, ſo of later Times, we know not by what deſerved Puniſhment, but by our Uuhappineſs (as it ſeemeth) all our antient Allowances in a Manner (in this extreme Encreaſe of Charges, when our Pains and Service by Reaſon of the Multitude of Suits are doubled and trebled) are taken from us, partly by Monopolies of great yearly Revenue, of ſuch Things as belonged principally to the ordinary Maſters, made by Patents, unto ſuch as have not at all ſerved in the ſaid Court; partly by a late ſevere Statute whereby all Reward from Suitors is taken from them, a Matter admitted in all other Commonwealths; and not a little by the making in theſe Times of many extraordinary Maſters, which originally were not at all: but in Proceſs of Time a very few were uſed only in the remoteſt Parts of the Land, for the Eaſe of thoſe Subjects. But now, tho' they be not of the Kings Fee, nor give Attendance in Court, do not only gleane, but carry away, whole Sheaves from the Ordinary Maſters. So as in Effect there is left unto the true Maſters towards their great Pains and Charge, a bare Yearly Stipend from the Kings Majeſty of about twenty Nobles towards their Robes, and certain petit Duties; which the Extraordinaries take upon them alſo, againſt all Right and Reaſon, to carry from them.*

And for a plain Evidence thereof, may it pleaſe your Lordſhip, to be informed, that the Duties which are payable in the Alienation Office, whereof your Honor hath now under his Gracious Majeſty the Governance, which do belong to a Maſter of the Chancery, were ever before the Erection of that Office belonging only unto the Maſters, and at the firſt Erection of that Office a Maſter in Ordinary was placed there. But in the Time of the laſt Lord Treaſurer, we know not by what Means, but as we believe chiefly by not knowing any Difference between the two Functions, an Extraordinary was placed there; to the great Prejudice and Damage, and (if we durſt ſay it) to the Wrong of the Ordinary Maſters. Now foraſmuch as the ſame Perſon is yet employed in that Service in the ſaid Office, We therefore, the Ordinary Maſters of the ſaid Court of Chancery, his Majeſty's dutiful, faithful and moſt painful Servants in that Court, encouraged by the publick Fame of your admirable Diſpoſition to Juſtice and Equity, do humbly beſeech your Honour, to be a Means unto his Gracious Majeſty, that his moſt humble Subjects and Servants might in ſome reaſonable Sort, according to their Places and Service be reſpected; And your Honour in this very Particular Caſe, would *be pleaſed to reſtore unto our Places, the Benefit of ſerving in the ſaid Office of Alienations.*

And ſo ſhall we be found no leſs ready than we ſtand bound to employ our beſt Endeavours, in the ſame His Majeſty's Service, under you: And will alſo teſtify our humble Thankfulneſs, by yielding unto your Honour our moſt willing Duties, and by recommending you always to the gracious Favour of the Almighty.]

Jackanapes Lane.

Jackanapes Lane lately a bad, as well as frequent Paſſage for Coaches and Carts into *Lincolns Inn fields*, and thoſe Parts; being very troubleſome by reaſon of its narrowneſs, that two could not paſs by one another. But now by a late Act of Parliament this Lane is widened. On the South ſide, about the middle, there is a Paſſage into *Popes Head Court*, which is a pretty ſquare place, with a Freeſtone Pavement. And of this there is another Paſſage into *Bell Yard*, and another through the *Popes Head Tavern*.

Popes Head Court.

Bell-Yard.

Bell-Yard, a place of a good Thorowfare from *Lincolns Inn* into *Fleetſtreet*, and chiefly conſiſting of Publick Houſes.

Shear Lane.

Shear Lane cometh out of *Little Lincolns Inn Fields*, and falleth into *Fleetſtreet* by *Temple Bar*: the upper part hath good old Buildings, well Inhabited; but the lower part is very narrow, and more ordinary. In this Lane is a certain ſmall Court.

Curſitors Alley.

Then on the Eaſt ſide of *Chancery Lane* is *Curſitors Alley*, ſo called from the *Curſitors Office* there adjoining. This Alley, at the entrance into *Chancery Lane*, is but narrow, but openeth wider, where it hath good Houſes well Inhabited.

Whites Alley.

Whites Alley, or rather Alleys, (for there are ſeveral) which lead to Buildings all old, and generally ill Inhabited. Theſe Buildings have two Paſſages into *Chancery Lane*, the one called *Three Crane Alley*, and the other the *Hole in the Wall*, both very narrow and ordinary.

Three Crane Alley.
Hole in the Wall Alley.

Bonds Stables.

Bonds Stables hath a Paſſage into *Whites Alley*, and another into *Symonds Inn*, but the beſt into *Fetter Lane*, where there be ſome Houſes, the part towards *Whites Alley* being an Inn. In this place is a ſmall Court called *Crack Pitcher Court*.

Crack Pitcher Court.

Symonds Inn.

• *Symonds Inn*, lately new built, and now a pretty handſome Place, in which ſeveral Offices are kept, as the *Regiſters Office, &c.*]

Then was the Houſe of *Converts*, wherein now the Rolls of Chancery be kept.

Thus much for the Rolls and the Liberty thereof. Then is *Sergeants Inn*.

Six Clerks Office.
J. S.

On the Weſt ſide of *Newſtreet* was antiently and ſtill is, the Houſe and Office of the *Six Clerks*, of old called *Harflu Inn*. It belonged ſometime to *Nocton Park* Priory in *Lincolnſhire*. Upon the Diſſolution it came to King *Henry* VIII. who in the 30 of his Reign gave it to *Charles* Duke of *Suffolk*, and *Katharine* his Wife. It conſiſted of a Meſſuage, a Garden and Curtelage. And here the Six Clarks ſat. In the 31 *H.* 8. the ſaid Duke and Dutcheſs parted with it to the ſaid Six Clerks. In In which Year an Act of Parliament was made, whereby they were made a Corporation, under the Name of *the Six Clerks of the Kings Court of Chancery*: And for them to hold and enjoy the ſaid Meſſuage, Garden and Curtelage, to them and their Succeſſors, the Six Clerks of Chancery, for ever in Succeſſion; and to hold it of the King in Fealty.]

Rolls of Parliament.
Mr. *Barnadiſton* one of the Six Clerks.

Black Fryers Church by Holborn.

On this Weſt Side of *Newſtreet*, towards the North end thereof, was (of old time) the Church, and Houſe of the *Preaching Fryers*: Of the which Houſe I find, that in the Year of Chriſt, 1221. the Fryers Preachers, thirteen in Number, came into *England*, and having to their Prior one named *Gilbert de Fraxineto*, in Company of *Peter de la Roche* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, came to *Canterbury*: Where preſenting themſelves before the Archbiſhop *Steven*, he commanded the ſaid Prior to preach, whoſe Sermon he liked ſo well, that ever after he loved that Order. Theſe Fryers came to *London*, and had their firſt Houſe without the Wall of the City by *Holborn*, near unto the *Old Temple*.

Earl of *Kent* buried in the *Black Fryers.*

Hubert de Burgo, Earl of *Kent*, was a great Benefactor unto theſe Fryers; and deceaſing at his Mannor at *Banſted* in *Surrey*, or after ſome Writers, at his Caſtle of *Barkhamſted* in *Hartfordſhire*, in the Year 1242. was buried in their Church. Unto the which Church he had given his Place at *Weſtminſter*; which the ſaid Fryers afterward ſold to *Walter Gray*, Archbiſhop of *York*, and he left it to his Succeſſors in that See, for ever to be their Houſe, when they ſhould repair to the City of *London*. And therefore the ſame was called *York Place*, which Name ſo continued, until the Year 1529. that *King Henry* the Eighth took it from *Thomas Wolſey*, Cardinal and Archbiſhop of *York*, and then gave it to name, *White Hall*.

York Place taken from Cardinal *Wolſey.*
White Hall.

Margaret, Siſter to the King of *Scots*, Widow to *Geffery*, Earl Marſhal, deceaſed 1244. and was buried in this Church.

Convocation of *Black Fryers* by *Holborn*, from all Parts of *Chriſtendom.*

In the Year 1250 the Fryers of this Order of *Preachers*, thorough Chriſtendome, and from *Jeruſalem*, were by a Convocation aſſembled together, at this their Houſe by *Holborn*, to entreat of their Eſtate, to the Number of 400, having Meat and Drink found them of Alms, becauſe they had no Poſſeſſions of their own. The firſt Day the King came to their Chapter, found them Meat and Drink, and dined with them. Another Day the Queen found them Meat and Drink: Afterward the Biſhop of *London*, then Abbots of *Weſtminſter*, of St. *Albans*, *Waltham*, and others. In the Year 1276. *Gregory Rokeſly*, Maior, and the Barons of *London*, granted and gave to *Robert Kilwerby*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, two Lanes or Ways next the Street of *Baynards Caſtel*, and the Tower of *Mountfichet*, to be deſtroyed. On the which Place the ſaid *Robert* builded the late new Church, with the reſt of the Stones that were left of the ſaid Tower. And thus the *Black Fryers* left their Church and Houſe by *Holborn*, and departed to their new.

The *Black Fryers* remove thence.

This old Frier Houſe, (*juxta Holborn* ſaith the Patent) was by King *Edward* the Firſt in the ſixteenth of his Reign, given to *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*. Next to this Houſe of Fryers, was one other great Houſe, ſometime belonging to the Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, whereof *Matthew Paris* writeth thus:

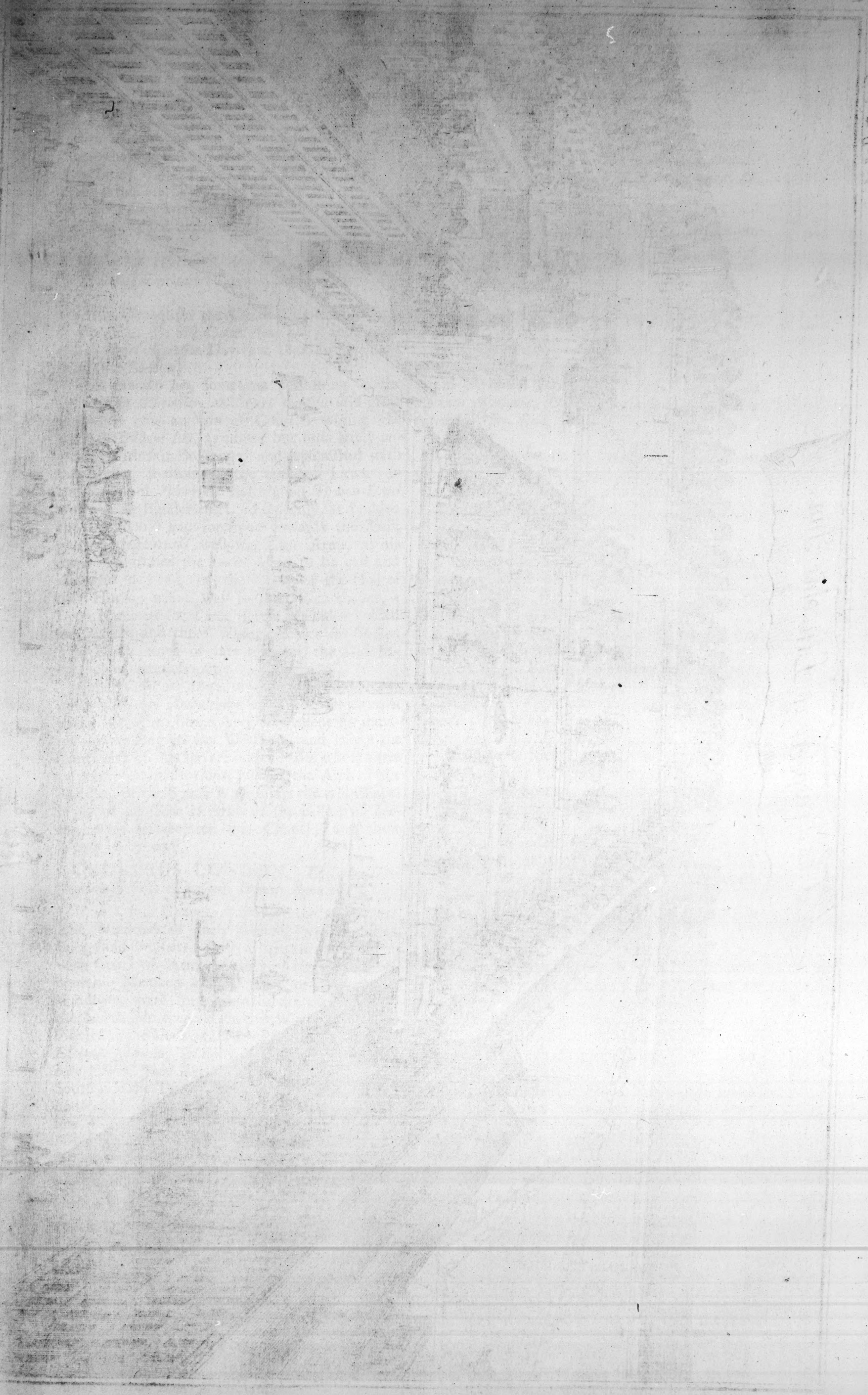
Biſhop of *Chicheſters* Inn.

Raph de nova villa, or *Nevill*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and Chancellor of *England*, ſometime builded a Noble Houſe, even from the Ground, not far from the *New Temple* and Houſe of *Converts*, in the which Place he deceaſed, in the Year 1244. [His Gardens on the other ſide of the Street mentioned before. *Matthew Paris* called it the Biſhop of *Chicheſter*'s Palace (ſuch it ſeems was the Magnificence of it,) and writes, that the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* viſiting St. *Bartholomews*, did lie at this Houſe. It is ſaid to be Let in Leaſe by the Biſhop's Predeceſſors for divers Years. Here *Spelman* writes, that Sir *Richard Read*, ſometimes a Maſter of Chancery, and Mr. *Atkinſon* a Counſellor at Law, Men eminent in their Times, (*viz.* under Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*,) and others dwelt.]

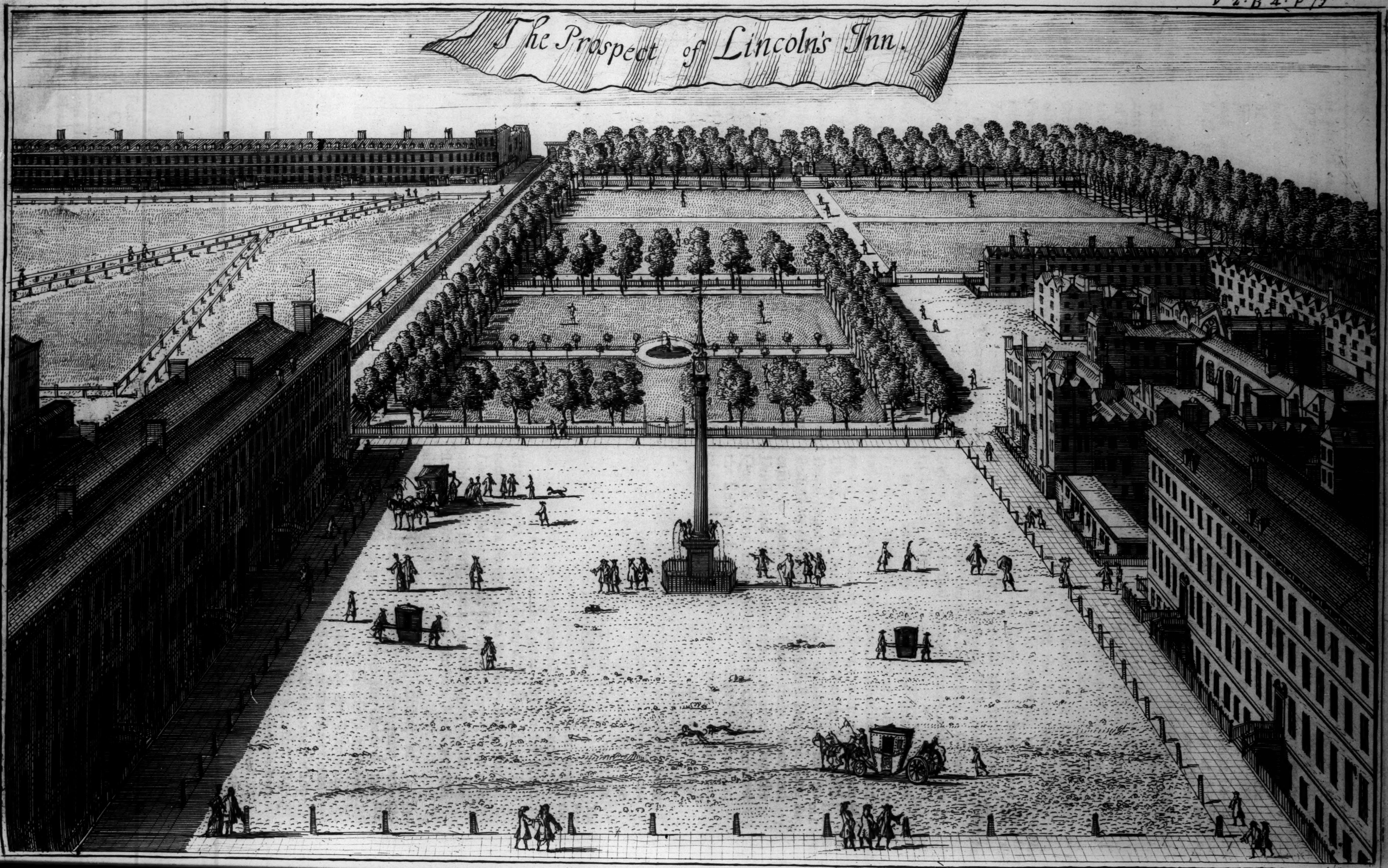
Let by Leaſ
by former B
ſhops, *Relig*
Spelm.
J. S.

In this Place after the deceaſe of the foreſaid Biſhop, and in Place of the Houſe of *Black Fryers* before ſpoken, *Henry Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, Conſtable of *Cheſter*, and Cuſtos of *England*, builded his Inn, and for the moſt Part was lodged there: He deceaſed in this Houſe in the Year, 1310. and was buried in the new Work (whereunto he had been a great Benefactor) of St *Pauls* Church, betwixt our

Lincolns Inn.



V 2. B 4. p 73.



The Prospect of Lincoln's Inn.

our Lady Chapel, and St. *Dunſtans* Chapel. You enter *Lincolns* Inn under a fair antient Gatehouſe, on which are the Arms of *England*: And on the Right ſide thereof this Coat within the Garter, Or, a Lyon Azure or Purpure, belonging to *Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*; on the ſiniſter ſide another Coat within the Garter born quarterly, being the *Bearing of the Lovels*. Underneath is the Date, *A. D.* 1518. Theſe Arms are of late new painted and refreſhed. By whom they were done appeareth by an Inſcription there added underneath, *viz.*

The Gatehouſe of *Lincolns Inn.* J. S.

Inſigna hæc refecta & decorata Johanne Hawles, *Armig. Solicitatore Generali, Theſaurario*, 1695.

Lincolns Inn Chapel.

A fair Chapel for the Uſe of this Inn of Court was built in the firſt Court *Anno* 1623. and Conſecrated upon *Aſcenſion* Day that Year, by the Lord Biſhop of *London.*]

Lincolns Inn an Inn of Court. This Houſe greatly encreaſed with new Buildings. Sir *Thomas Lovel* a Builder here.

This *Lincolns Inn*, ſometime pertaining to the Biſhops of *Chicheſter*, as a part of the ſaid great Houſe, is now an Inn of Court, retaining the name of *Lincolns Inn*, as afore; but now lately encreaſed with fair Buildings, and repleniſhed with Gentlemen, ſtudious in the common Laws. In the Reign of *Henry* the Eighth, Sir *Thomas Lovel* was a great Builder there. Eſpecially, he builded the Gatehouſe and forefront towards the Eaſt, placing thereon as well the *Lacies* Arms, as his own. He cauſed the *Lacies* Arms to be caſt and wrought in Lead, on the Lover of the Hall of that Houſe, which was in three Eſcutcheons, a Lyon Rampant for *Lacie*, ſeven Maſcules voided for *Quincie*, and three Wheat Sheaves for *Cheſter*. This Lover being of late repaired, the ſaid Eſcutcheons were left out.

The Chapel and Walk. J. S.

About the Year 1622. or 1623. the Chapel was built with an *Ambulatory*, or Walk, underneath paved with Free Stone, very convenient for ſtanding or walking in wet Weather; and where the Gentlemen of this Inn are buried: For whom there be numerous Inſcriptions. Over the Arch at the Eaſt End of the South Walk under the ſaid Chapel is placed the Coat of Arms of the Biſhop of *London*, who Conſecrated this Chapel; and theſe Words underneath,

GEORGIUS LONDON. *Epiſcopus Conſecravit in Feſto Aſcenſionis Domini Anno* 1623.

Adorned with painted Glaſs Windows.

It is a fair Chapel, built without any Pillars. The Windows all finely painted, with Apoſtles, Kings and Prophets. Under which are many Shields with Coats of Arms of ſuch as either were honourable Members of this Inn, or as gave the Windows, with Inſcriptions under each. As on the North ſide there be twelve Windows with the Figures in the Glaſs at large, of *David, Daniel, Eli, Eſaias, Jeremias, Ezechiel, Amos, Zacharias, Abraham, Moſes, John Baptiſt*, St. *Paul.* And on the South ſide the Twelve Apoſtles. The Inſcriptions under theſe Twelve, on the North ſide, are as follow:

1. Jacob. Ley, *Miles & Baronettus, Capitali Juſtitiarius Domini Regis ad placita coram ipſo Rege tenenda aſſignatus; & quondam Capitalis Juſticiarius Capitalis Banci in* Hibernia.

2. Humfridus Winch, *Miles, unus Juſticiariorum Domini Regis de Banco, ac quondam Capitalis Baro Scaccarii in* Hibernia, *& poſtea Capitalis Juſticiarius Capitalis Banci in* Hibernia.

3. Johannes Denham, *Miles, unus Baronum Curiæ Scaccarii in* Anglia; *& quondam Capitalis Baro Scaccarii in* Hibernia, *& unus Dominorum Juſticiariorum in* Hibernia.

4. Willielmus Jones, *Miles, unus Juſticiariorum Domini Regis de Banco, ac nuperrimè Capitalis Juſticiarius Capital. Banci in* Hibernia.

5. Ranulphus Crew, *Miles, Sereniſſ. Dom.* JACOBI *Regis Serviens ad Legem.*

6. Thomas Harrys, *Baronettus & Serviens ad Legem.*

7. Thomas Richardſon, *Miles, Serviens ad Legem, & Conventionis Parliamenti inchoati & tent. triceſimo die* Jan. Ann. Dom. 1620. *& ibidem continuat. uſque octavum diem* Februarii Ann. 1621. *& tunc diſſolut. Prolocutor.*

8. Johannes Darcie, *Serviens ad Legem.*

9. Chriſtophor. Brook, & Thomas Sanderſon, *Magri. de Banco. Quorum Fidei hujus ſacræ Fabricæ Cura credita fuit, fieri fecernnt*, 1626. *And under their Arms,* Sans Dieu rien.

10. Roland Wandesford, *Eboracenſis Armig. & unus Magiſtrorum de Banco, ſumptu proprio fieri fecit*, 1626.

11. Gulielmus Noye *de S. Burienſ. Comit.* Cornub. *Armig. unus Magiſtrorum de Banco, fieri fecit*, 1626.

12. Johannes Took, *Armig. hujus Hoſpitii ad Bancum Aſſociatus, & Regi Curiæ ſuæ Pupillorum a rationibus, fieri fecit*, 1626.

The Inſcriptions under the twelve Apoſtles on the South ſide of the Chapel, are as follow.

1. Henrici, *Com.* Northamptonienſis.
2. Gulielmi, *Com.* Pembrociæ.
3. Johannis, *Com.* Bridgwater.
4. Jacobi, *Com.* Carliſle.
5. Georgii *Baronis de* Abergavenny, & Mariæ *fil.* Edwardi *Ducis* Buckinghamiæ.
6. Bartholom. Henrici *Baron.* Abergaveny & Franciſcæ *fil.* Tho. *Comit.* Rutland.
7. Thomas Fane, *Eq. aurat.* & Maria *Uxor ejus Baroniſſa* Le Diſpenſer.
8. Franciſcus Fane, *unus ſociorum hujus Hoſpitii, Eques Balnei, Com.* Weſtmorland. *Baro* Le Diſpenſer & Burgherſt. *Cujus Impenſis*, &c. *hæc quatuor Lumina vitreis adornantur depictis: &* Mariæ *filiæ & hæredis* Antho. Mildmay, *militis* An. Dom. 1626.
9. Robert Le Spencer, *of* Wormleighton.
10. *Sir* Henry Compton, *Kt.*
11. Thomas Spencer, *of* Claredon, *Eſquire.*
12. John Spencer, *of* Offley, *Eſquire.*

The Eaſt Window hath the Arms of *England* painted large with the Ineſchotcheon of King *William* III. with the Royal Supporters, and the Word, *Je meintiendray:* and divers other Coats.

The Weſt Window alſo full of Coats of Arms with the Names ſubſcribed.

Lincolns Inn Hall MS. *Hutton* in Offic. Armor.

Lincolns Inn Hall alſo had divers Coats of Arms in the Windows, pertaining to Noble or Eminent Perſons formerly of that Houſe, or Benefactors to it, *viz.*

Henry Hobert, Kt. *John Puckering*, Keeper of the Great Seal. *Chriſtopher Wray*, Kt. L. Chief Juſtice of *England.* Who had there two Shields. 1 Az. on a Chief Or, 3 Martlets Gul. 2. Arg. a Chevron Sable 3 Mullets of the firſt, pierced, between as many Eagles Heads erazed. *Spencer, Stanley*, Earl of *Darby, Radcliff* Earl of *Surrey, Ruſſel* Earl of *Bedford, Egerton* Viſcount *Brackley*, &c.]

Lincolns Inn in four Pariſhes. R. B.

Lincolns Inn hath a conſiderable Part in the Pariſh of St. *Clements*; another Part in the Pariſh of St. *Giles in the Fields*; another part in the Pariſh of St. *Andrews Holborn*; and a Fourth in the Liberty of the Rolls.

Much encreaſed and improved.

Of late Years it hath been much encreaſed by the additional Buildings, taken out of *Little Lincolns Inn Fields:* Conſiſting of three very good Rows, all taken up by Gentlemen of the Society, having fair and commodious Apartments; the ſaid three Rows encompaſſing three Sides of the Court: Which is ſpacious and neatly kept, and covered with Gravel, raiſed towards the middle, to caſt off the Rain Water, when it falls. In the midſt of the Court is a curious Stone Pillar artificially wrought; on which is a Dyal Clock, with four Boys ſpouting out Water out of *Tritons* Shells; and at the Bottom is a Fountain that receiveth the ſaid Streams of Water falling down from the Shells: all encompaſſed with handſome Iron Bars. The North ſide lieth open to the Gardens, which are now exceedingly improved with curious Walks, Graſs Plots, fine Rows of Shady Trees to walk under, and a Tarras Walk or Mount, which gives the Proſpect of *Lincolns Inn Fields.*]

Buildings propounded by *Lincolns Inn* Garden.

Here within the Bounds of *Lincolns Inn*, was lately propounded by Mr. *Weedon*, the erection of a beautiful Range of Building, to be only one Story, without Chimneys, and to be covered flat with Lead, all along by the dead Wall, on the Eaſt ſide of *Lincolns Inn* Garden, upon the waſte Ground between the ſaid Wall and the Gravel Walk, for the uſe of ſome, or all the Offices in Chancery, *viz.*

The Six Clerks
The Curſitors
The Maſters in Chancery
The Examiners
The Petty Bag } Office.
The Regiſters
The Affidavit
The Hamper and
The Subpœna

The Reaſon for ſuch a Building.

The Reaſons offered for this Erection, were, that the ſaid Building would be much more ſecure and ornamental to the ſaid Garden and all the Chambers in the ſame; defending them from Robbery, and the Duſt and Noiſe of the next adjoining Street. And a Row of fine, regular Saſh Windows would be a much pleaſanter Sight on the Garden ſide; than an old dirty black Wall. And it might yield a very conſiderable Ground Rent to the Society. And theſe Offices would be moſt conveniently ſituated, almoſt in the Centre of the Inns of Court, and Chancery. And the ſame Offices being thus joined together would be of very great Eaſe to all the Officers: and alſo to all Attorneys, Solicitors and Practiſers; as well as all other People that ſhould have occaſion to reſort to the ſame. Whereby all the Officers might have a mutual Correſpondency one with another. And the Situation being healthful, it might contribute not only to the great Eaſe, but the Health alſo of the ſeveral Officers and their Clerks: Eſpecially thoſe of the *Six Clerks Office*; who, the greateſt Part of the Year, write by Candle Light in the Day time, annoyed with the Smoak and Smell of Candlegreaſe: and are ſo many and ſo near crowded up together in little Boxes.]

The reſt of that ſide of the Street even to *Fleetſtreet* is repleniſht with fair Buildings.

High *Holborn* Street.

High *Holborn* paved, and *Shoe Lane Fetter Lane.* &c. 32. *H.* 8. J. S.

Now the High *Oldborn Street*, from the North End of *New Street* ſtretcheth on the left Hand (in building lately framed) up to St. *Giles* in the Fields. [But the Way leading from the Bars in *Oldborn* Weſtward towards the ſaid St. *Giles*, was very foul and full of Pits and Sloughs, and very perilous, and noyſome to all that repaired and paſſed that Way, as well on Foot, as on Horſe-back, or with Carriages. And ſo were other Lanes and Places that led out of, or into *Holborn*: as *Shoe Lane, Feuter Lane, New Street*, or *Chancery Lane, Grays Inn Lane.* Upon Complaint whereof, an Act was made in the 32 *H.* 8. *An.* 1542. to pave all thoſe Places with paving Stones; as alſo on the Eaſt of the City, the Way from *Aldgate* to *Whitechapel* Church, which had the ſame ill Paſſage. All to be paved and made convenient for Paſſengers, by the Feaſt of St. *John Baptiſt*, 1542. in Manner and Form as the Cawſey or Highway leading from *Strandbridge* to *Charing Croſs* had been made and paved.

The Extent of this Pavement in *Holborn Street* was unto the far End of it, unto St. *Giles* in the Fields.

Hoſpital of St. *Giles.*

Which St. *Giles* was an Hoſpital, founded by *Matilda* the Queen, Wife to *Henry* the Firſt, about the Year 1117. This Hoſpital, ſaith the Record of *Edward* III. the nineteenth Year, was founded without the Bar *Veteris Templi London. & Converſorum.*

Founded fo Lepers in *London* and *Middleſex.* J. S.

The Kings Or der for Le prous Perſons

Moreover, ſaith the ſame Record, in the 20 of *Edward* III. the ſaid King ſent Commandment under his Great Seal, to the Maior and Sheriffs of *London*, willing them to make Proclamation in every Ward of the City and Suburbs; That all leprous Perſons within the ſaid City and Suburbs ſhould avoid within fifteen Days; and that no Man ſuffer any ſuch leprous Perſon to abide within his Houſe, upon Pain to forfeit his ſaid Houſe, and to incurr the King's farther Diſpleaſure. And that they ſhould cauſe the ſaid Lepers to be removed into ſome out-Places of the Fields, from the Haunt and Company of all ſound People. Whereupon it followed, that the Citizens required of the Gardian of St. *Giles*'s Hoſpital, to take from them, and to keep continually the Number of fourteen Perſons, according to the Foundation of *Matilda* the Queen; which was for Leprous Perſons of the City of *London*, and the Shire of *Middleſex*. All this Paragraph is omitted in the later Editions of *Stow*.

William Dun thorn.

This Hoſpital of St. *Giles* for *Lazars* was confirmed by King *Edward* III. in the fourth of his Reign.

A Royal Chauntry here.

In this Hoſpital was a Chapel: Wherein King *Edward* I. in the firſt of his Reign, founded a Chauntry ('tis like, for his Father and Anceſtors) For which this Hoſpital took Yearly at the Exchequer, for the Maintenance of it 60 *s.* and 20 *s.* more at the Hand of the Sheriff of *Surrey*.

Alms due to this Hoſpital.

There were Alms due and accuſtomably paid toward this Hoſpital, in the City of *London*. And there was a Patent 15 *R.* 2. for the requiring and confirming them.]

This Hoſpital was founded, as a Cell to *Burton Lazar*, of *Jeruſalem* in *Leiceſterſhire*, as may appear by a Deed dated the twenty fourth of *Henry* the Seventh in theſe Words:

Burton Lazar, an Hoſpital in *Leiceſterſhire.*

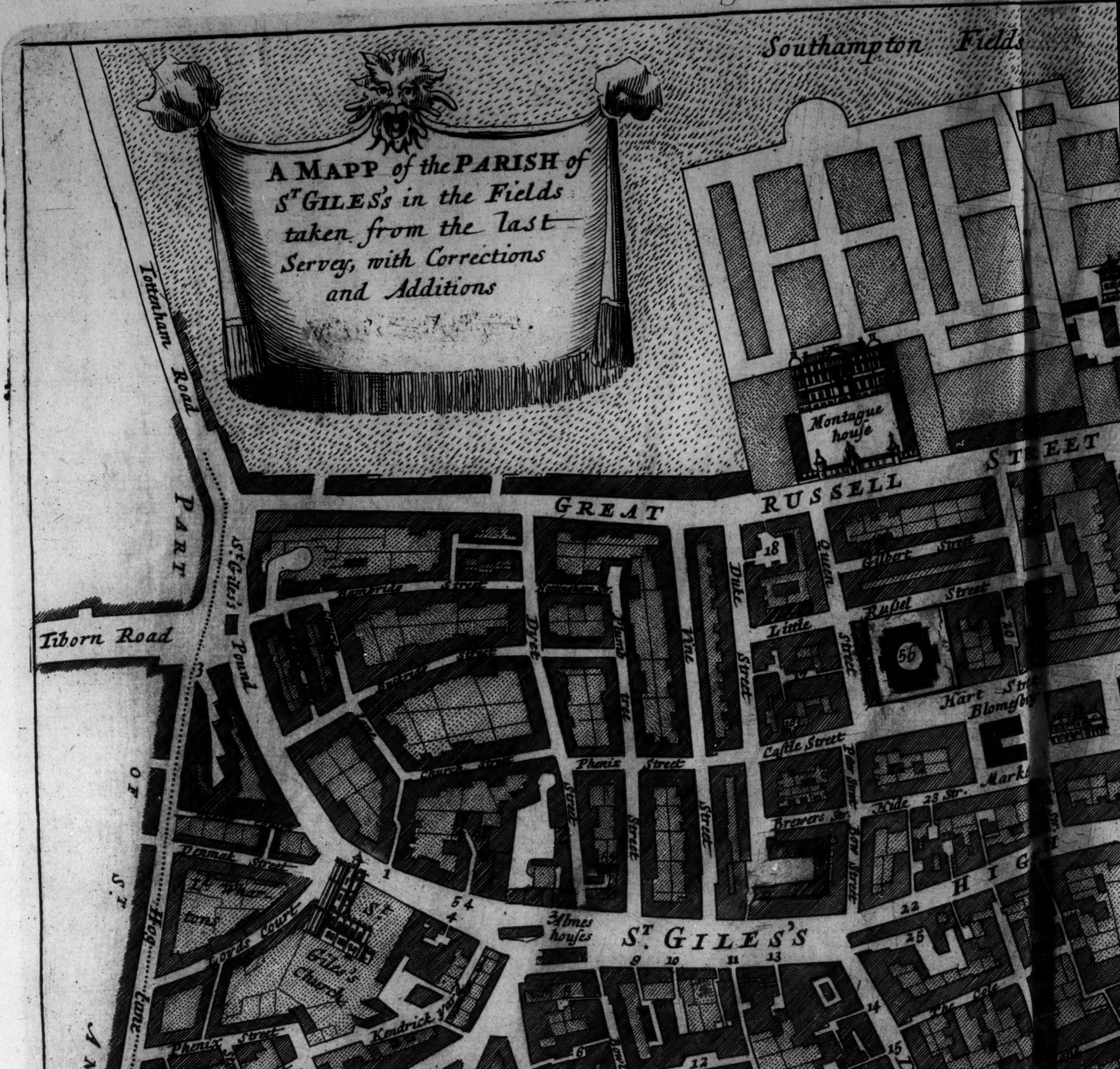
Thomas Norton, Kt. Maſter of *Burton Lazar* of *Jeruſalem* in *England*, and the Brethren of the ſame Place, Keepers of the Hoſpital of St. *Giles*, without the Bars of the Old Temple of *London*, have ſold to *Geffery Kent*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, a Meſſuage or Houſe, with two Sollars above edified, in the Pariſh of *Alhallows Hony Lane*, in *Weſt Cheap*, adjoyning to the Weſt Part of a Tenement, called *the Goat on the Hope*, pertaining to the Drapers of *London*, for 31 *l.*

St. *Giles* Bowl.

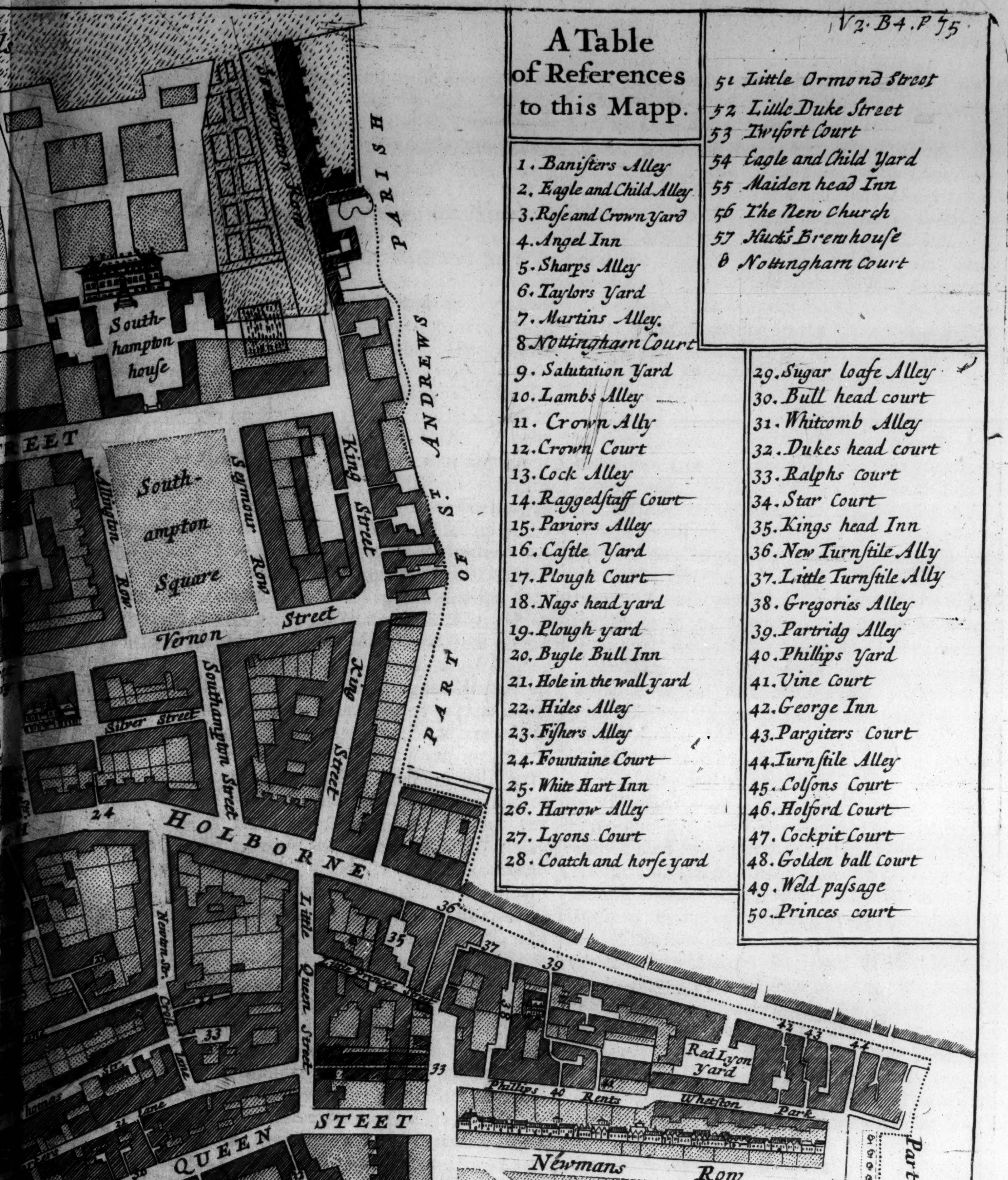
At this Hoſpital the Priſoners, conveyed from the City of *London* towards *Tyburn*, there to be executed for Treaſons, Felonies, or other Treſpaſſes, were preſented with a Bowl of Ale, thereof to drink [at their Pleaſure] as their laſt refreſhing in this Life.

Suburb without *Ludgate.*

Now without *Ludgate*, lieth the South End of the *Old Baily*. Then down *Ludgate Hill* by *Fleet Lane*, over *Fleet Bridge*, up *Fleet Street*, by *Shoe Lane*, *Fewters Lane*, *New Street*, or *Chancery Lane*, and to *Shear Lane*, by the Bar on the Right Hand. And from *Ludgate*, on the left Hand or South ſide, by *Bride Lane*, *Water Lane*, *Crokers Lane*, *Serjeants Inn*, and the *New Temple* by the Bar, all which is of *Faringdon Ward*, as is afore ſhewed.


A MAPP of the PARISH of St GILES's in the Fields taken from the last Servey, with Corrections and Additions
Southampton Fields
Montague house
GREAT RUSSELL STREET
Tottenham Road
PART
Tiborn Road
St Giles's Pound
Dyot Street
Dud Street
Vine Street
Duke Street
Queen Street
Gilbert Street
Rusel Street
Little Russel Street
Hart Street
Blomsbury
Castle Street
Phenix Street
Church Street
Brewers Str.
New Street
Hide Str.
Market
HIGH
Dennet Street
Hog Lane
Lords Court
St Giles's Church
Almes houses
St GILES'S
Kendrick Yard
Phenix Street
Stidwell
Monmouth Street
Earle Street
Queen Street
King Street
Shorts Garden
Brownlow Street
Bolton Street
Castle Street
DRURY
OF St ANNS PARISH
PART OF St MARTINS
PAR
100 200 300 400 500 600
A Scale of 600 Feet
W E S

V2. B4. P75


Bedford Row
PART OF ST. ANDREWS PARISH
South-hampton house
South-ampton Square
Allington Row
Seymour Row
King Street
Vernon Street
Southampton Street
Silver Street
HOLBORNE
Little Queen Street
Newton Str.
Cross Lane
GREAT QUEEN STREET
NEW WELD ST.
WELD STREET
Princes Street
Dukes Street
Vere Street
Red Lyon Yard
Phillips Rents
Whetston Park
Newmans Row
The Arch Row
Lincolns Inn Fields
Lincolns Inn Wall
Part of Lincolns Inn Garden
Portugall Row
PART OF ST. CLEMENTS PARISH
24
33
35
36
37
39
40
41
42
43
44

A Table of References to this Mapp.

1. Banisters Alley
2. Eagle and Child Alley
3. Rose and Crown yard
4. Angel Inn
5. Sharps Alley
6. Taylors Yard
7. Martins Alley.
8. ~~Nottingham Court~~
9. Salutation Yard
10. Lambs Alley
11. Crown Ally
12. Crown Court
13. Cock Alley
14. Raggedstaff Court
15. Pariors Alley
16. Castle Yard
17. Plough Court
18. Nags head yard
19. Plough yard
20. Bugle Bull Inn
21. Hole in the wall yard
22. Hides Alley
23. Fishers Alley
24. Fountaine Court
25. White Hart Inn
26. Harrow Alley
27. Lyons Court
28. Coatch and horse yard
29. Sugar loafe Alley
30. Bull head court
31. Whitcomb Alley
32. Dukes head court
33. Ralphs court
34. Star Court
35. Kings head Inn
36. New Turnstile Ally
37. Little Turnstile Ally
38. Gregories Alley
39. Partridg Alley
40. Phillips Yard
41. Vine Court
42. George Inn
43. Pargiters Court
44. Turnstile Alley
45. Colsons Court
46. Holford Court
47. Cockpit Court
48. Golden ball court
49. Weld passage
50. Princes court
51. Little Ormond Street
52. Little Duke Street
53. Twisort Court
54. Eagle and Child Yard
55. Maiden head Inn
56. The New Church
57. Huck's Brewhouse

8 Nottingham court

CHAP. IV.

The Pariſh of St. Giles *in the Fields. The Bounds and preſent State of it. Chapel in* Great Queen Street. *St.* Giles's *Church. New built. Monuments of the Dead there.*

St. Giles Pariſh.

J. S.

THE ancient Hoſpital of St. *Giles* was taken notice of before by *Stow*, but the Pariſh not at all; becauſe, I ſuppoſe, it ſtood at ſuch a diſtance from the City in his time; but now being ſo exceedingly ſpread in Buildings, that it is become contiguous to the City, and ſo conſiderable for the Structures and Inhabitants, it is reckoned into the Suburbs.]

And the preſent ſtate of the Pariſh of St. *Giles in the Fields*, ſtands thus:

R. B.

It is of a very large extent, and as populous, with a mixture of rich Inhabitants, to wit, of the Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty; but withal, filled with abundance of Poor.

Its Bounds.

As to the Bounds or Girt-Line of this Pariſh, I ſhall begin on the back ſide of *Portugal Row* in *Lincolns Inn Fields*, towards *Clare Market*, at the Stone or Pariſh Mark. Thence it runs along the Stablings in the ſaid Row, taking in only the Houſes; from thence it croſſeth into *Lincolns Inn New Court*, where the Pariſh Mark is ſet up in the Wall, and ſo to the Pump that ſtands by the Garden Pales: and from this Pump it runneth Northward, in a direct Line, croſſing the Garden into *Holbourn*, by the Entry called *Gridiron Alley*, which is about ten Doors from *Turnſtile*. And from thence it runs on the South ſide as far as *New Turnſtile Alley*, where it croſſeth the Street to the North ſide, to the Houſe where the Stone Mark is at the Door, being ſix Doors from *Kings-gate*; and thence it croſſeth the Buildings into *Eagle ſtreet*, and turning to the corner of the ſaid Street, runs Northward by the Wall of the Gardens belonging to *King ſtreet* in *Bloomsbury*; and ſo ſtreight into the Fields to the Conduit called the *Devils Chimney*; and from thence two Fields Northwards beyond *Lambs Conduit*, where there is a Stone Landmark ſet up. And from thence it runs Weſtward to *Tottenham Court* Road, ſo to the *Dog Kennel*; and thence to St. *Giles*'s Pound, where it croſſeth the Road into *Hog Lane*, running down the ſame to the corner of *Monmouth Street*. Where it croſſeth and paſſeth by the New Buildings formerly called *Cock and Pye Fields*; and from thence turns down into *Caſtle Street*, to the lower end thereof, taking in all the North ſide of the Street; and from the *Red Lyon* back Gate it runs croſs the Houſes into *Drury Lane*, four Doors from the corner of *Brownlow Street*. And there it croſſeth to the Eaſt ſide of *Drury Lane*, and runs down two Doors beyond the *Horſhoe* Tavern at the corner of *Princes Street*. And there it croſſeth the back ſide of the Houſes of *Princes Street* into *Stanhope Street*: where it croſſes and takes in the Tallow Chandlers and the other jetting-out Houſe. And from thence it runs down *Duke ſtreet*, as far as the Houſe, where the Pariſh Stone Mark is ſet up, oppoſite to the Turning into new *Weld ſtreet*. Then croſſing the Houſes it runs into *Bear Yard*; thence into *Sheffield ſtreet* which it croſſeth, and ſo into a Paved Yard, where there is an Entry or Paſſage by the *Black Jack*; and croſſing the Street brings to the Pariſh Stone Mark, on the Backſide of *Portugal Row*, where I began; and all the *Streets*, *Alleys* and *Courts* within this *Girt Line* are within this *Pariſh*; all which doth further appear in the *Mapp* thereof.

Now for the particular Deſcription of each Place.

I ſhall begin with *Lincolns Inn Fields*, and the Outlets, then with thoſe Streets contiguous to it, as *Duke ſtreet*, *Princes ſtreet*, *Weld ſtreet*, *Drury Lane*, with the *Courts* and *Alleys* therein. Then Great and Little *Queen ſtreet*, with *Lutners Lane*, and the other Places that fall into *Drury Lane* and *Holborn*. Then *Brownlow ſtreet*, *Belton ſtreet*, *Caſtle ſtreet*, *Shorts Gardens*, *King ſtreet*, *Monmouth ſtreet*, and the Streets going out of *Hog Lane*, as *Denmark ſtreet*, &c. Then again I ſhall begin at St. *Giles Pound*, and ſo run down all the South ſide unto *Turnſtile*, taking in the Courts and Alleys of Note, and the like on the North ſide; and ſo conclude with *Blomsbury*, or *Southampton Buildings* up to *Tottenham Road*.

Lincolns Inn Fields.

Lincolns Inn Fields, a very curious ſpacious Place, with an excellent *Air*, and therefore garniſhed with three Rows of very good Houſes, very well inhabited, *viz.* *Portugal Row* on the South ſide, the *Arched Row* on the Weſt ſide, and *Holborn* or *Newmans Row* on the North ſide. Of which the two firſt are very large, and for the generality taken up by the *Nobility* and *Gentry*. The Eaſt ſide lieth open to *Lincolns Inn Garden*, which gives a delightful Proſpect to the *Inhabitants*: It is a great Thoroughfare both for Horſe and Foot; and hath theſe Places for Paſſage; on the North ſide is great *Turnſtile Alley*, a great Thoroughfare which leadeth into *Holborn*, a Place inhabited by *Shoemakers*, *Sempſters*, and *Milleners*; for which it is of a conſiderable *Trade* and well noted; at the Entrance of this *Alley* and on the Back ſide of *Holborn Row* is *Whetſtone Park*, once famous for its infamous and vicious *Inhabitants*; which ſome Years ſince were forced away; and out of this Place there are ſeveral ſmall *Alleys* which lead into *Holborn*. And on the North weſt End there is a Paſſage into *Holborn*, through little *Turnſtile Alley*, very ordinary. Then Southwards there are two open Paſſages, the one into *Lincolns Inn*, and *Little Lincolns Inn Fields*, now converted into *Buildings* and the other at the Weſt End, leading into *Clare Market* through *Sheffield ſtreet*. And then Weſtwards, over againſt *Portugal Row* is a Paſſage into *Bear Yard*, with a Free Stone Pavement. Next to it is the *Arch* which leadeth into *Dukeſtreet*; More Northwards, and turning by *Powis Houſe*, ſometime the Seat of Sir *John Somers*, (after Lord *Somers*) late Lord Chancellor of *England*, there is a Paſſage into *Queen ſtreet*.

Turnſtile Alley.

Whetſtone Park.

Little Turnſtile Alley.

Powis Houſe.

Duke ſtreet.

Duke ſtreet is on the North ſide, all in this Pariſh, as alſo the greateſt Part of the South ſide, as is laid down in the Pariſh Bounds. And this Street being ſo great a Thoroughfare, is a Place of ſome Trade, and well inhabited.

Old Weldſtreet.

Weld ſtreet, the *old* and the *new*; the *Old* is a good open Street, with ſeveral well built Houſes, and fronteth *Queen ſtreet*. And in this Street there are ſeveral *Courts* on the Weſt ſide, which give Paſſage into *Drury Lane*, viz. *Colſons Court*, *Holford Alley*, *Cockpit Alley*; *Golden Ball Court*; *Weld Paſſage*, and *Princes Court*, all ſmall, with narrow Paſſages, and not over well Inhabited; except ſome of them noted for the Reception of the kinder Sort of Females. Then on the Eaſt ſide is a new Court with good Houſes now in building, on the Ground where *Weld Houſe* ſtood, and to be called *Weld Court*. Then on the ſame ſide is new *Weld ſtreet*,

Colſons Court.
Holford Alley.
Cockpit Alley.
Golden Ball Court.
Weld Paſſage.
Princes Court.

Weld Court.

New Weld-ſtreet.

Weld ſtreet, a very handſome neat and well built and inhabited Place; having a Paſſage for Coaches into *Dukeſtreet*.

Princes ſtreet.

Princes ſtreet leadeth into *Ruſſel ſtreet*, and ſo into *Covent Garden*, a narrow Street, of more Reſort than *Trade*.

Drury Lane.

Drury Lane, which from the *Horſhoe Tavern* on the Eaſt ſide, unto St. *Giles ſtreet*, and from *Brownlow ſtreet* on the Weſt ſide alſo to St. *Giles*, is in this Pariſh. This Street or Lane as aforeſaid is a very great Thoroughfare; as well for *Coaches* and *Carts*, as for foot Paſſengers. This *Lane*, taken in the whole, is of a great Length, coming out of St. *Giles*, and falling into the *Strand*, in which Extent it receiveth ſeveral *Streets*, *Alleys* and *Courts* as appears by the Mapps. For the generality it is well built, and inhabited by *Shopkeepers* and others.

Queenſtreet.

Queenſtreet, almoſt oppoſite to *Long Acre*, which after a narrow Entrance openeth it ſelf into a broad Street and falleth into *Lincolns Inn Fields*; It is a Street graced with a goodly Row of large uniform Houſes on the South ſide, inhabited by the *Nobility* and *Gentry*, but the North ſide is but indifferent, nor, by conſequence, ſo well Inhabited; and on this ſide are three ſmall *Courts* and *Alleys*, viz. *Sugar Loaf Alley*, *Bull Head Court*, and *Whitcombs Alley*.

Sugar Loaf Alley.
Bull Head Court.
Whitcombs Alley.

The Chapel in Great Queens ſtreet.
J· S

There is a Chapel in *Great Queens ſtreet*, in this Pariſh of St. *Giles* lately erected, by the Means of one *William Raguley* pretending to be a Miniſter of the Church of *England*. Wherein for ſome Time he preached without Licence or Authority, conſecrated the Holy Sacrament, and adminiſtred the ſame. Wherefore in this Chapel the Biſhops of *London* and *Peterborough* cauſed two Declarations, *Decemb.* 22. 1706. to be read.

That of the Biſhop of *London* was, ‘That whereas he was credibly informed that Mr. *Baguley* gave out to the Congregation aſſembled in that Place, that he had his [the Biſhops] Permiſſion and Encouragement for what he did, he thought it neceſſary for the undeceiving of this Part of his Flock, with the Care of whoſe Souls the Divine Providence had entruſted him, to publiſh and declare that he had ſeveral Times ſent to the aboveſaid Mr. *Baguley*, and had ordered him to exhibit to him the Teſtimonial of his Ordination; that he might be the better enabled to judge of his Qualifications for the Miniſtry: But that the ſaid Mr. *Baguley*, tho' often called upon, had never given him any Satisfaction in this Particular. That he had Reaſon therefore to conclude that he had not been admitted into the Order of Prieſthood in the Church of *England*. And that therefore he was not duly qualified for the reading of the publick Prayers, or preaching of Gods Word, and adminiſtring of the holy Sacrament in the ſame. And that for this Reaſon all good Chriſtians ought to take care how they communicated with ſuch a Perſon, who proceeded in Contempt of the Epiſcopal Authority, and the good Diſcipline eſtabliſhed in the Church of *England*.

Henry London.

At the ſame Time was publiſhed the following Certificate under the Hand of the Biſhop of *Peterburgh*: *Viz.* ‘Theſe are to certify whom it may concern, that *William Baguley* offered himſelf to me this Day to be admitted to the Order of Prieſthood: which I refuſed him, there being Crimes of a very heinous Nature alledged againſt him. Witneſs my Hand this 21 Day of *Decemb.* 1706.

Rich. Peterburgh.]

Little Queen-ſtreet.

Out of this *Great Queen ſtreet* is *Little Queens ſtreet*, which falleth into *Holborn*; a Place peſtered with *Coaches*, which are found troubleſome to its Inhabitants. On the Weſt ſide it hath a good Row of Buildings. On the Eaſt ſide is *Little Princes ſtreet*, a Place of no great Account for Buildings or Inhabitants: It receiveth *New Turnſtile Alley*, which hath a broad Paſſage with a Freeſtone Pavement into *Holborn*: Then on the Weſt ſide is *Parkers Lane*, long, narrow and of ſmall Account, falling into *Drury Lane*. *Croſs Lane* cometh out of *Parkers Lane*, and falleth into *Newton ſtreet*; a very ordinary Place. On the Eaſt ſide of which are two ſmall Courts, viz. *Star Court* and *Wrays Court*.

Little Princes ſtreet.
New Turnſtile Alley.
Parkers Lane.
Croſs Lane.
Star Court.
Wrays Court.

Newton ſtreet.
Dover Court.

Newton ſtreet comes into *Holborn*, againſt the *Watch Houſe*. It is a haudſome broad Street, but not over well inhabited. On the Eaſt ſide is *Dover Court* of no great Account.

Lutners Lane.

Lutners Lane, at the lower End of *Newton ſtreet*, falls into *Drury Lane*, a very ordinary Place.

St. Thomas Lane.

St. Thomas Lane fronts *Croſs Lane*, and alſo runneth into *Drury Lane*. This Place, with *Lutners Lane*, and *Croſs Lane*, with the ſeveral *Courts*, are but of ſmall Account either for *Buildings* or *Inhabitants*.

Coal Yard.
Ragged Staff Court.
Paviers Alley.
Shorts Gardens.

At the upper End of *Drury Lane* on the Eaſt ſide is the *Coal Yard*, which hath a turning Paſſage into *Holborn*, and a Place of a very ordinary Account: Then on the Weſt ſide of *Drury Lane*, beginning at the Corner of St. *Giles ſtreet* is *Ragged Staff Court*; indifferent large. A little farther is a ſmall Place called *Paviers Alley*. Then next it is *Shorts Gardens*, which falls into *Kings ſtreet* being fronted by *Belton ſtreet*, and hath a ſmall Paſſage into *Bowl Yard*; This *Street* is indifferent good, but of no great Reſort or Thoroughfare.

Brownlow Street.
Belton ſtreet.

Brownlow Street, well inhabited and built, fronting *Belton ſtreet* which hath indifferent good Houſes.

Caſtle ſtreet.

Caſtle ſtreet, hath the South ſide in the Pariſh of St. *Martins* as aforeſaid, a very ordinary Place, and of ſmall Account.

KingStreet.
Taylors Court
Cock and Pye Fields.

King Street, which ſince the new *Buildings* is a very large and handſome Place, with good Houſes: fronting *Caſtle ſtreet*, on the South, and St. *Giles* againſt the *Alms Houſes* on the North. In this Street, on the Eaſt ſide beſides its Paſſage into *Shorts Gardens*, there is a ſmall Court called *Taylors Court*, which leadeth into *Bowl Yard*. And on the Weſt ſide there was a Place with Buildiag, called *Cock* and *Pye Fields*, which was made uſe of for a *Lay Stall* for the Soil of the Streets, but of late built into ſeveral handſome *Streets*, and ſo neatly contrived that every Street in a ſtreight Line fronts the *Dyall* placed in the midſt, which is raiſed on a high *Pedeſtal* and *Pillar*; Theſe *Streets* are thus named, *Earls ſtreet*, *Queen ſtreet*, *White Lyon Street*, and St. *Andrews ſtreet*; and beſides theſe principal Streets there is *Tower ſtreet*, which falleth into *Caſtle ſtreet*; and this is croſſed by another called *Lombardſtreet*; Then on the Part next to *KingStreet* and between *Queenſtreet* and St. *Andrews ſtreet*, are ſome *Courts* or *Alleys* deſigned to be built.

Earls ſtreet.
Queenſtreet.
White Lyon ſtreet.
St. Andrews ſtreet.
Tower ſtreet.
Lombard ſtreet.

Monmouth ſtreet.

Mcnmouth ſtreet, falleth into *Hog Lane*, and ſince the new Buildings on the South ſide, is much improved.

Hog Lane.

Beyond *Monmouth ſtreet*, and paſſing through *Hog Lane* very ordinary, are theſe Places, on the Eaſt ſide; the Weſt ſide being in St. *Anns Puriſh*.

Stedwel ſtreet.
Stacies ſtreet.
Kendrick Yard.
Vineger Yard.
Phenix ſtreet.
Leyds Court.

Stedwel Street, very ordinary both for *Buildings* and *Inhabitants*: This Place croſſeth *Stacies ſtreet*; thence falleth into *Kendrick Yard*, and ſo into St. *Giles's* by the Church. Out of *Stedwel ſtreet* is *Vineger Yard*, which leadeth into *Phenix ſtreet*, butting on *Hog Lane*, againſt the French Chnrch, and runs down to the back ſide of St. *Giles Church-yard*, where there is a little Paſſage into *Leydes Court*,

Court; and out of this Place there is a Paſſage without a Name into *Monmouth ſtreet*, about the Middle of which is a Paſſage into *Stedwel ſtreet*. All theſe *Streets* and *Places* are very meanly built, and as ordinarily inhabited, the greateſt Part by *French*, and of the poorer Sort.

Denmark ſtreet.

Denmark ſtreet fronts St. *Giles Church* and falls into *Hog Lane*; a fair, broad Street, with good Houſes, well inhabited by Gentry. On the back ſide of this *Street* is *Dudley Court*, which falls into *Hog Lane*, and hath a Paſſage into the ſaid *Street*. *Loyds Court*, or rather *Alley*, paved with Freeſtone, is parted from *Denmark ſtreet* by the Lord *Whartons Houſe* and *Garden*, which fronts St. *Giles Church* on the Weſt ſide.

Dudley Court.

Loyds Court.

From St. *Giles*'s by the Pound, I ſhall lead you down the South ſide unto great *Turnſtile*, taking in all the Places of Note not yet named; and after that ſhall do the ſame on the North ſide within the Limits of the Pariſh. And according to this Method, the firſt Place that offers its ſelf, is the *Church*, called St. *Giles* in the *Fields*, built in the Place where the antient Church ſtood; which was ſo decayed as not to be repaired. This good Work of building the Church anew was carried on and finiſhed by the charitable Contributions of the *Inhabitants*, and others: And afterwards the *Churchyard* was encloſed with the Brick Wall. And the Church and Steeple is alſo of Brick Work: Which is large and ſtrong built, and well adorned within, over the Top of the principal Churchyard Door is curiouſly carved the laſt Judgment. But to ſpeak more particularly of the new Church.]

St. Giles Church.

R.

I muſt briefly ſay of the old Church, that indeed it was very old: and by reaſon of the antiquity of it, ſtood ſtill in danger of falling: and ſome part of it did fall; foretelling the reſt to follow, if not ſpeedily prevented, by pulling it down to rebuild it; which, after a diligent ſearch, the neceſſity found, was done.

This Church new built *An.* 1625.

For this new Church began to be raiſed in the Year of our Lord God 1623, was finiſhed 1625, and encompaſs'd with a fair Brick Wall in the Year 1631.

Which take more amply in that abſolute delivery of it, that I find engraven over the Door on the North ſide of this Church; the words are theſe:

Quod felix bonumque ſit
Poſteris,
Hoc Templum loco veteris ex Annoſâ
vetuſtate
Collapſi, Mole & Splendore Auctum
Multo Parœcorum Charitas
Inſtauravit,
In quibus pientiſſimæ Heroinæ
D. Aliciæ Duddeley
Munificentia gratum marmoris hujus
meretur eloquium.
Huc etiam acceſſit aliorum quorundam pietas,
Quibus proviſæ in Cœlo ſunt grates.

Opus	*Surgere Cœpit*	*Anno*	1623.
	Ad umbilicos deductum		1625.
	Muro undiquaque vallatum		1631.

Heus! Viator, an effœtum eſt bonis operibus hoc ſeculum?

To the raiſing, finiſhing, and (in every part of it) richly, and very excellently beautifying of this great Work, there were many good and great Benefactors. The Names of all, with their particular Gifts, my Time gave not leave to compaſs: Neither, for many of them, could any enquiry get them, they deſiring to be concealed, and by vertue of what they have done, obliging thoſe that know them, not to divulge or reveal them.

For the rich and coſtly Glazing of this Church, the Work and Workmaſters thus follow:

The painted Windows.

A very rich and beautiful Window in the head of the Chancel, of four ſeveral Panes or Parts: In the firſt, the figure of *Abraham* ſacrificing his Son: In the ſecond, *Moſes* with the Tables of the Commandments: In the third, the Figure of the Holy Prophet *David*: In the fourth and laſt, *Solomon*.

The Inſcription to the firſt is this:

Credidit Abraham Deo, & reputatum eſt illi ad Juſtitiam. Anno Dom. 1628.

Of the ſecond is this:

Erat vir Moyſes Mitiſſimus ſuper omnes homines qui morabantur in terra. 1628.

Of the third this:

Solum medium tutum. 1627.

Of the fourth this:

Dum Spiro, Spero. 1628.

The firſt of theſe, was the Charge of *Abraham Speckart*, Eſq;.
The ſecond, of *Hamo Claxton*, Eſq;
The third, of Sir *John Fenner*, Kt.
The fourth of *Frauncis* Lord *Mount-Norris*.

A very fair Window on the South ſide of the Chancel. At the top of it,

Jehovah.

Under the Figures in it,
Shelbery 1617. *Shelbery and Wrothe.*
Domine miſerere noſtri.

A very fair Window on the North ſide of the Chancel: two fair Figures in it; the one of the Virgin *Mary*, with Chriſt in her Arms; the other of *Mary Magdalene*.

Under this Window lieth buried, the Body of *Mary Pill*, of this Pariſh; which Window was ſet up at the Charges of *Mary Maudit*, her Daughter and Heir, 1629.

Under the firſt theſe Verſes:

From Mary's *Tears to* Mary's *Joy,*
This Mary *is tranſlated:*
And after threeſcore Years annoy,
In Heaven She is inſtated.
With this, She choſe the better Part,
Never to be repented;
And held her Saviour in her Heart:
Thus are her Joys augmented.

Under the other theſe.

This, ſought her Saviour at his Tomb,
His Feet with Tears bedewed,
That, bore our Saviour in her Womb,
Whereby our Joys renewed.
Then happy Soul, thrice happy this,
Happily intereſſed;
In Maries *Tears, and* Maries *Bliſs,*
Reſt thou for ever bleſſed.

A very fair Window, with the Kings Arms in it, over the Entrance into the Chancel,

Glazed at the Charge of Sir *William Segar*, Kt. *alias* Garter Principal King of Arms, *Ann. Dom.* 1626.

A very fair Window at the upper End of the South Ile.
Glazed at the Charges of *Marmaduke Rawdon*, Citizen and Clothworker of *London*, *Anno Domini*, 1625.

Another next to this downward,
Glazed at the Charge of *Robert Rawdon*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger of *London*, *Ann. Dom.* 1625.

Another next to this downward, bearing the Figure of a Lyon in the Wilderneſs,
Glazed at the Charge of Mr. *John Johnſon*, Inn-keeper, in *High Holborn*, 1625.

Another next to this downward, having the Figures of St. *John*, St. *Philip*, and St. *Matthew*,
Glazed at the Coſt and Charges of *Philip Parker*.

Next to this downward, a very fair Window,
Glazed at the Charges of *Katharine Beſt*, Widow, late Wife of *John Beſt*, deceaſed. Who gave Order in his Life time for the glazing of this Window, and was buried there under, the 7th Day of *April*, 1625. And there lie alſo his Son *James*, and his Daughter *Dorothy*.

Next to this downward, a very fair Window,
Glazed at the Charges of *Alice Hodges*, Widow, late Wife to *Thomas Hodges*, Baker, deceaſed, who was buried under this Window, the 6th Day of *October*, 1625. And here lie alſo his three Children.

A fair Window next to this, the loweſt in the South Wall.
Glazed at the Coſt of *William Perkins*, of *London* Merchant Taylor, 1626.

At the lower End of this Ile, over the South-weſt Door, a very fair Window, bearing in it (very curiouſly done) the Figure of our Saviour.

Over his Head, as in a Garland ſupported by two Angels, theſe Letters:

✝
I.H.S.

Round about him Clouds full of Chererubins.

On one ſide of him this,
I am the Door, by me if any Man enter in, he ſhall be ſaved, Joh. 10. 9.

On the other ſide.
Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you reſt, Matt. 11. 28.

Beckinghamus Boteler, *Armiger fieri fecit. Anno Dom.* 1627.

Over the great Weſt Door, is a fair Window, wirh the Carpenters Arms, and a fair Coat of Arms cloſe by it.

This Window hath no Name, or other Inſcription; it was (as I was told) the Gift of a Stranger.

One, that upon a Day that they made a Collection for it, being there, was (among the reſt) deſired to beſtow his good Will, he anſwered, He had no Money, but if the Glazing of a Window, if they had any yet undiſpoſed of, would be accepted of, he would be at the charge to do it. The Collectors giving him Thanks, and ſhewing this Window, he ſuddenly ſet a Glazier on work, and what he had promiſed he performed.

A very fair Window at the Head of the North Ile bearing the Figure of Chriſt crucified, as alſo (one on the one ſide, the other on the other) of the two *Maries*.

On the Right ſide of him this,

Woman, Behold thy Son.

On the left,

Behold thy Mother.

Glazed at the Coſt of *Thomas Eſto*, Cook, of this Pariſh, *Anno Dom.* 1625.

Another next to this downward,
Glazed at the Charges of *John Beacon*, of the City of *Weſtminſter*, Yeoman. 1625.

Another next to this downward.
Glazed at the Charges of *Robert Johnſon*, free of the Company of the Joyners. 1625.

A fair Window over the Door in the middle of the North Ile, bearing a worthy Coat of Arms, with theſe words:

Whitaker & Egerton.

This Window is divided into three Parts, under the firſt this:

Ego ſum eſtium, per me ſi quis introierit, ſervabitur, & ingredietur, & egredietur, & paſcua inveniet, Joh. 10. 9.

Under the ſecond thus:

In tuo Lumine (Domine Jeſu) Lumen Æternum videre ſperantes, vitreum hoc luminare fabricari fecerunt Laurentius & Margareta Whitaker, *Anno ſalutis humanæ*, 1625.

Under the third thus:

Eligo frequentare limen in domo Dei mei magis quam habitare in Tentoriis Improbitatis. Pſal. 84. 11.

A fair Window next to this downward, bearing a very fair Coat of Arms, with theſe Words.

Cope & Aſton.

Glazed at the Charges of the Lady *Katharine Cope*, Widow, late Wife to Sir *Ed. Cope*, of this Pariſh. 1625.

A very rich Window next downward, divided into three Parts, bearing the curious Figures of the three Theological Vertues, under them,

Fides, Spes, Charitas.

Under *Faith* this:

Faith Root, Hope Stock,
the Branch is Charity;
Faith ſees, Hope looks,
for Charity is free;
Faith knits to God, to
Heaven Hope, Love to men;
Faith gets, Hope keepes,
and Love pours out agen.
1626.

Mandatum novum do nobis, ut diligatis unus altum, Joh. 13. 34.

Under *Hope* this:

Tres Elohim: pater eſt
primus qui procreat, inde
Filius eſt, ex his
Spiritus almus adeſt.
Sunt Tria dona Dei:
ſit prima Fides pia Mater,
Filia Spes, ex his
tertius ortus Amor.
1626.

Nam Spe ſervati ſumus, Spes autem ſi cernatur non eſt Spes: quod enim quis cernit, cur ſperet? Rom. 8. 24.

Under *Charity* this:

Now remain theſe three, Faith, Hope, Charity, but the greateſt of theſe is Charity, 1 Cor. 13. 13.
Scriptum eſt, Juſtus ex Fide vivet, Rom. 1. 17.

Next to this downward, the laſt of this North Ile, is a plain Window, without either Colour or Inſcription.]

The Church of Brick. J. S.

This Church is built all of rubbed Brick, and ſo is the Steeple. The South Gallery was built in the Year 1671. by Gift, for the Benefit of the Poor; and made uniform to the other Galleries. The North and Weſt Galleries as they appear now, were begun 167$\frac{6}{7}$.

Now for the MONUMENTS in this Church of St. *Giles in the Fields.*

Monuments. R.

Upon a fair Grave Stone in the middle Ile is this Inſcription.

Here lieth buried the Body of *Elizabeth*, late Wife of *Richard Maunſel*, Eſq; one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Roger Wingfield*, of great *Dunham*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Eſquire. She departed this Life upon the ſixth of *October*, in the Year of our Lord God, 1620.

Upon a fair Stone near to the other, is this Inſcription:

Inter'd, the Corps of Baron Birch *lies here,*
Of Greys Inn *ſometime by degree, Eſquire;*
In Chequer eighteen Years a Judge he was,
Till Soul from aged Body his did paſs.
Alive his Wife Eliza *doth remain,*
Of Stydfolk *Stock, one Son and Daughters twain.*
She bare by him; the Eldeſt in his Life,
He gave to Thomas Boyer *for his Wife.*
His Body ſleeps till Angels Trump ſhall ſound,
God grant we all may ready then be found.

Johannes Birch, *obiit Ann. Dom.* 1581. Maii 30. *Ætatis ſuæ 66.*

On another Stone near to the former, is this Inſcription.

Here lieth buried the Body of *Elizabeth Birch*, Widow, late Wife of *John Birch*, Eſq; and one of the Barons of her Majeſty's Court of the Exchequer, Daughter of *John Stydfolk*, Eſq;, who deceaſed the third Day of *December*, 1588.

Cloſe by the former,

Lieth buried the Body of *John Denſill*, ſometime Serjeant at Law, and *Mary* his Wife.

In the ſame Ile is a very fair Stone, which hath been beautified with many fair Figures in Braſs: but mnch of it being gone, all we can ſee now of it is this:

Here lieth *George Carew*, the fourth Son of Sir *Edmund Carew*, &c. 1583.

In the South Ile,

Lies buried the Body of *Alexander Barns*, Vintner, ſometime Churchwarden of this Pariſh, *&c.* He deceaſed the fourth of *November*, 1614. being of the Age of 57 Years.

Alexander Barns
here doth lie,
Glory be
to God on high,
For he on Earth
hath finiſhed his Days,
And now liveth in Heaven
to give God Praiſe.

On the North ſide of the Quire.

M. S.

Chariſſimæ Matris Alliciæ, *Uxoris venerabilis olim viri* Alexandri Sheppard, *Legum Doctoris: necnon Suaviſſimæ nuper Conjugis* Annæ *ex antiquâ* Dauntеſeyorum *Familia in Agro* Wilton *oriundæ,*
Pietatis & Amoris ergô
Poſuit Thomas Sheppard *hic loci; juxta quem (ſi Deo videbitur) mortales ſuas Exuvias humandas, deſignavit providus, Anno Dom.* 1631.

Another Monument on the North ſide.

Here before lieth buried the Body of *William Styddulphe*, third Son of *John Styddulphe* of *Mickleham* in the County of *Surrey*, Eſquire. He had Iſſue by his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Fox* of St. *Johns* in *London*, Gent. *William*, *Jane*, *Mary*, *Thomas* and *Elizabeth*. He departed this Life at the Age of 55, being the laſt of *December*, *Anno Dom.* 1600.

Here alſo before reſteth the Body of the abovenamed *Elizabeth*; who departed this Life at the Age of 60 Years, the 10th of *February*, 1623.

And now having done with the Monuments in the Church, we begin in the Churchyard with this Inſcription, ſtanding in the middle of the South Wall.

Laus Deo.

In cujus, & Chriſtianæ Sepulturæ, honorem, nimis arcti olim Cœmeterii fines, novi hujus, 128, *pedes longi, &* 17. *lati, Donatione,* Abrahamus Speckart. *Arm. &* Dorothea *Uxor ejus Ampliarunt, Anno Dom.* 1630.

A very fair Tombſtone in the Churchyard. About it theſe Verſes.

Thornton *of* Thornton,
in Yorkſhire *bred,*
Where lives the Fame
of Thornton's *being dead:*
Full South this Stone
four Foot doth lye,
His Father John,
and Grandſire Henry.

Upon it,

Johannes Thornton, *in Memoria Chariſſimæ Uxoris* Margaretæ, *Filiæ* Georgii Collins, *hujus parochiæ ſancti Ægidii in Campis, hoc Monumentum poſuit.*

Under this ſad
Marble ſleeps,
She, for whom
even Marble weeps:
Her Praiſe lives ſtill,
though here She lies
Seeming dead,
that never dyes:

Religion, Love,
in ſuffering Breaſt,
Her Charity, Mildneſs,
and the reſt,
Hath crown'd her Soul;
all mourn with Fame,
Her Husbands loſs;
and Midwives blame.
She died in Childbed.
ſeventy times bleſt and ſeven,
Her Child and She deliver'd,
both in Heaven.

Obiit octavo die Januarii, *Ann. Dom.* 1611. *Ætat. ſuæ* 16.

On a fair Stone in the Churchyard is this Inſcription.

✝
I.H.S.

Here under lieth buried the Body of *Joan Barker*, late Wife of *Richard Barker*, ſeventeen Years of this Pariſh, who deceaſed the laſt Day of *July*, *Ann. Dom.* 1626. *Whom the Lord ſend a joyful Reſurrection.*

Expecta donec veniat.

Upon it thus:

Honeſta Mors initium vitæ.

Turn again then unto thy Reſt, O my Soul, for the Lord hath rewarded thee; and why? thou haſt delivered my Soul from Death, mine Eyes from Tears, and my Feet from falling.
I will walk before the Lord, in the Land of the Living. Pſalm 116.

This Stone was laid by her Husband *Richard Barker*, one of the Yeomen of the Guard to Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James* thirty Years, and now to King *Charles*. And was married to his late deceaſed Wife twenty Years and one Month, and had ſeven Children, whereof five live, *Horatio*, *Anne*, *Elizabeth*, *Katharine*, and *Mary*.

Cloſe by this lies buried the Body of *William How*, *April* 3d 1626.

Alſo the Body of *Elizabeth Maſon*, Wife of *Amos Maſon*, Curate of the Temple, *July* 18. 1632.

Of *John Cartwrite*, Gent. *Auguſt* 13. 1620.

Of *Richard Beſtbitch*, Son of *Daniel Beſtbitch*.]

Later Monuments. J. S. The Perſons that have more lately been interred in the Church of St. *Giles in the Fields*, and have Monumental Memorials for them, are theſe:

In the Chancel North Wall.

Sir *Tho. Widdrington*, Kt. Sergeant at Law.

Vir in dicendo cœleſtis.

His four Daughters ſet up his Monument. He died 1674.

Chriſtopher Wray ...... 1645. in his laſt Will and Teſtament deſired this Inſcription following, *Chriſt Jeſus came into the World to ſave Sinners; of whom I am chief.* 1 Tim. I. 5.

Rhoda, Widow, Relict of *John Amcots* of *Aſtrope*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Eſq; 1659.

Frances Widdrington, the Wife of Sir *Thomas*, died in Childbed, 1649. Daughter of *Ferdinand* Lord *Fairfax* of *Cameron*. And their Daughter *Dorothy*, 1649. aged 12 Years.

To the Memory of the Right Honourable *John* Lord *Bellaſyſe*, Baron *Worlaby*, ſecond Son of *Thomas* Lord Viſcount *Fauconbridge*, his Wives and Children. Who, for his Loyalty, Prudence and Courage, was promoted to ſeveral Commands of great Truſt, by Their Majeſties King *Charles* I. and II. This Monument was erected to their Memory, *An.* 1670.

William Thorold, Eſq; Son and Heir Apparent of Sir *William Thorold*, of *Marſton* in the County of *Lincoln*, Bar.

South Wall in the Chancel.

Philip Lord *Stanhope* of *Shelford*, and Earl of *Cheſterfield*, Son and Heir to Sir *John Stanhope*, by *Cordel*, Daughter and Coheir of *Richard Allyngton*, Eſq; and *Jane* his Wife, Siſter and Heir to Sir *William Cordel* of *Long Melford*, Kt. 1656.

To the Memory of his dear Father, *Arthur Stanhope* erected this Monument. Which *Arthur* had Iſſue *Philip* and *Henry*, interred in this Church.

Another Monument next to it, the date 1660, but the Inſcription gone. The Arms are, *Or, a Lion Rompant with a double Tail Vert.* (which is *Dudley's* Arms) *impaling, Argent, a Fret Gules.*

South Wall.

Thomas Cornwallis, Eſq; Son of Sir *Francis Cornwallis*. He married *Emma*, Daughter of Sir *Job Charleton*, Kt. and Bar. 1703. His Grandfather *Charles*, his Father Sir *Francis*, and his Brother *Charles*, all lie buried in this Church.

Anna Maria, Counteſs of *Shrewsbury*; firſt married to *Francis* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, afterward to *George Redney Bridges*, Eſq; of *Avington* in *Hampſhire*, 1702.

Dorothy Wanke, 1690.

Two other Monuments on this South Wall, obſcure and not legible by me.

Lady *Katharine Cope*, Daughter of Sir *Edward Aſton* of *Tixhal* in the County of *Stafford*, Kt. and Wife to *Stephen Slany* of *London*, Eſq; next to Sir *William Chitwyn*, Kt. and laſtly, to Sir *Edward Cope*, Kt. 1646.

North Wall.

Urſula Hutton, only Daughter of *Richard Hutton*, of *Popleton* in the County of *York*, Eſq; 1649.

Nathaniel Brackenbury, *obiit funebri illo anno* 1665. His Widow *Elizabeth*, after married to *Leonard Sowersby*, died 1672. buried in the ſame Grave.

Leonard Sowersby and his two Wives, 1694.

John Lewis, Son of *William Lewis*, late of the *Van* in the County of *Glamorgan*, Eſq; 1670.

Elizabeth, Wife of Sir *Edmund Andrews*, Kt. 1703.

John Wooly, of this Pariſh, Eſq; 1699.

Againſt a Pillar on the South.

Near to this Marble Judith Bailey *lies,*
Who was both Modeſt, Sober, Chaſte and Wiſe,
Religion was her Study, and her Care,
A fervent Lover of the Houſe of Prayer, &c.

She departed 1683, aged 18. Her Brother *John* alſo lies here; Children of *John* and *Judith Bailey* of this Pariſh. *John Bailey* the Father died 1696.

Elizabeth Bacon, 1663. *Francis Bacon*, 1666. *Mary*, *Edward*, and *Elizabeth*, Children of *Francis Bacon* of *Grays Inn*, Eſq; by his Wife *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter of *Thomas Waller* of *Erleham* in the City and County of *Norwich*, Sergeant at Law.

Towards the lower end of the Church.

Pleydal Hale, Gent. Son of *Thomas* and *Elizabeth*. 1694.

Frances Cotton, Widow, Lady *Boſcobel*, of the Privy Chamber to the Queen, *1677*.

Joyce Burford, Widow, *1677*.

Theodoſia Ingoldsby, *1693*.

James, Son of *William Woodman* and *Elinor* his Wife, of this Pariſh, *1686*. With his Siſters *Elizabeth* and *Elinor*, and *Richard* their Brother, and *Mary*.

The Right Honourable the Lady *Frances Kniveton*, Wife of Sir *Gilbert Kniveton* of *Bradly* in the County of *Derby*, Bar. She was one of the five Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *Robert Dudley*, Kt. Duke of the Empire, by the Lady *Alice* his Wife and Dutcheſs. The Honour and Title of Dutcheſs *Dudley* was, by Letters Patents of K. *Charles* I. allowed, and confirmed by K. *Charles* II.

The Right Honourable the Lady *Anne Ho* . . . . Siſter of the ſaid Lady *Frances*. Another Daughter of the ſaid Duke and Dutcheſs ———————— died *1663*.

Suſan Bradford, youngeſt Daughter of *Charles Parry*, Rector of *Colwick* near *Northampton*; and Wife to *John Bradford*, *1691*.

South ſide.

Alice, Wife of *John Pearſon*, Goldſmith, *1692*.

Suſan Wynn, Daughter of *Francis Dayrel* of *Lillingſton Dayrel* in the County of *Bucks*, Eſq; Wife of *Thomat Wynn*, of *Bodvean* in the County of *Canarvan*, Eſq; *1664*.

Barbara, their Daughter, *1662*.

M. S. *Hic ſita eſt mulierum caſtiſſima* Elizabetha Conyers, Gulielmi Langhorn *Armigeri filia, natu maxima, uxorque chariſſima*—— Conyers *Armigeri*, &c. *Proh! dolor puerpera*, ob. 1644.

P. M. S. *Quod mortale fuit* Margarettæ Beaw, *uxoris* Gulielmi Beaw, *Legum Doctoris Com.* Eſſexiæ, Suffolciæ, Norfolciæ *Admiralitatis Judicis Regii, & filii natu maximi* Guil. *Epiſcopi* Landavenſis, &c. 1694.

Anne Gifford, *1632*.

Benjamin Bradborn, Gent. *1676*.

Arthur Newman, Gent. and *Elizabeth*, his Wife *1659*.

Thomas Harculus, late of this Pariſh, Gentleman, *1697*.

Lionel, Son of *Lionel* and *Elizabeth Fletcher*, *1678*. And *Elizabeth* the Mother, *1678*. And *Lionel* the Father, *1683*.

John Hind, $169\frac{8}{9}$. And *Roſe*, his Wife, *1697*. *John Ball* who married *Mariamne Hind*, their eldeſt Daughter cauſed the foreſaid Inſcription to be made, in Reſpect to his Wifes Relations.

Churchyard. In the Churchyard are many raiſed Tombs, and Tomb Stones. For *John Hooker*, Citizen and Tallow Chandler, *1658*. And *Agnes* his Wife, *1666*, with others of the Kindred.

Thomas Cock, *Armig. Summa erga tres Reges fide conſpicuus* &c. *Cunctis Sphæriſteriis Regiis per Angliam præpoſitus*, &c. 1697.

Mary, the Wife of *Edward Briſco*, of *London*, Gentleman.

Robert Edwards, Eſq; born in *Wrexham* in *Denbighſhire*, once a Servant to the Right Honourable *William* Earl of *Pembroke*. Laid in a Vault, which according to his Deſire his Wife *Judith*, Daughter of *Thomas Dyke*, of *Horeham* in *Suſſex*, Eſq; purchaſed of the Pariſh. *Obiit 1673*. Aged 78.

Richard Pendrel, Preſerver and Conducter to his ſacred Majeſty King *Charles* II. after his Eſcape from *Worceſter* Fight *1651*. Who died *1671*.

Againſt the Eaſt Wall outwards.

John the Son of *Robert* and *Conſtance Wight*, *1678*.

Francis Harrowel, *1652*. He bequeathed to the Poor of this Pariſh 5 *l.* the Year for twenty Years and upwards, beginning the Year *1652*. to be diſtributed every *Chriſtmas* by the Miniſter and Churchwardens, then in being.

James Hearnden, *1658*. *Prudence*, his Wife, *1656*. And *William* his Son, *1662*.

Reader, let thy Reaſon know,
We were once as thou art now,
While we liv'd, we wrought in Stone;
Now attend the Corner One, &c.

George Chapman, the Poet, MDCXX-———

Ignaſius Jones, *Architectus Regius ob honorem bonarum Literarum familiari ſuo hoc Mon.* D.S. P. F. C.

Againſt the South Portal.

Thomas Walton, *1668*. And his two Sons and two Daughters.

Richard Shepheard, Churchwarden, erected this Stone in Memory of *Elizabeth*, his Wife, who died *1685*. With three Daughters and one Son, her Mother and Brother.

Petrus Reggio: *Cujus Corpus ex adverſo jacet, natus* Genuæ, *divinam Muſicæ Scientiam, a clariſſ. in ſua Patria atque a Deo in toto Orbe Magiſtris excultam, ab ipſo ulteriùs ornatam*, &c. *in Angliam tranſulit. Poſtremò, ad cœleſtes Choros ſecum evexit*, 1685.

Robert and *John Wogden*, Sons of *John Wogden* and *Suſanna*, his Wife, *1678*. And *Edward* another Son, *1687*.

John, *Anne* and *Obadiah*, Children of *John* and *Anne Eaſton*, *1674* and *1676*. Alſo *Anne*, his Wife, *1679*.

Jane Baker, 1701. And *Edmund Wright*, her former Husband.

Worly Benion, *1698*. And *Judith*, his Wife, 1700.

Upon a Monument on the middle Pillar on the South ſide of the Church.

M. S. *Heic juxta jacent Exuviæ* MIRABELLÆ & MARIÆ, *chariſſimarum & amantiſſimarum, Conjugum* ROBERTI LEGARD *de* Anlaby *in Com.* Kingſton *ſuper* Hull, *Militis, In Curia Cancellar. Magiſtri. Hæc fuit Filia* JACOBI STONEHOUSE *de* Amerden *Hall in Com.* Eſſex. *Baronetti. Illa* Wilhelm. PHILIPPS Staffordiens. *Gen. Filia & Hæres. De quâ uberrima graviſus eſt Prole.* Quarum 4 *hic ſepeliuntur.* MARITUS, *Virtutum ſuarum eximiarum Cultor, hoc Monumentum in earum Memoriam & Honorem, mæſtus, lugens merito* P. P.

Upon the middle Pillar on the North ſide.

Sir ROGER L'ESTRANGE, Kt. Born the 17th of *Dec. 1616.* Dyed 11 of *Dec.* 1704.

Another Monument on the ſame Pilllar, for *Elizabeth Downing*, Daughter of *Richard Dickſon*, Eſq; Died *Jan.* 18. 1713. Alſo for Mrs. *Sarah Dickſon*, *Oct.* 2. 1709.

On the ſmall Monument on the next North Pillar;

H. S. E. PLEYDEL HALE, Gent. Tho. & Eliz. *F. E Familia* Pleydellorum *de* Shrivenham *in Agro* Bercherienſi. *Quem è Schola* Ventæ Belgarum *ad Literas* Regis *ſecretas vocatum, intercipiunt Variolæ & hoc condunt Sepulchro.*

O! Mortem nimis invidam!
Quæ ex eadem manu rapuit
Calamum Poetæ, Oratoris, & Secretarii.
O! Fatum tamen non infauſtum!
Quod Juveni, cui nihil plus ultra
Datur vel Literaturæ, vel Ingeuî,
Vitam dedit nunquam
Morituram.

Ob. iv. *Oct.* MDCXCIV. *Ætat.* xviii.

A Monument on the outſide of the South Wall in the Churchyard: in a Vault, is,

Interred the Body of *Alatheia Payler*, Daughter of *Watkinſon Payler*, Eſq; and Dame *Mary Stoughton*;

ton, his Wife and Grand Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Watkinſon Payler*, late of *Thoroldby* Hall in the County of *York*, Bar. She died *Oct.* 14. *Ann. Dom.* 1716. Aged 15.

Sicitur ad Aſtra.

Upon a Tomb beneath that above.

Johannes Thornton, *in Memoriâ chariſſimæ Uxoris* Margarettæ, *Filiæ* Georgii Collins *hujus Parochiæ* Sti. Egidii *in Campis, hoc Monumentum poſuit.*

Under this ſad Marble ſleeps,
She for whom even Marble weeps.
Her Praiſe lives ſtill, tho' here She lies,
Seeming dead, that never dies.
Religion, Love in ſuffering Breſt;
Her Charity, Mildneſs and the reſt,
Have crown'd her pious Soul, all mourn with Fame,
Her Husbands Loſs and Midwifes Blame.
She dy'd in Childbed ſeventy Times bleſt and ſeven,
Her Child and She delivered both in Heaven.
Ob.—die Jan. *Ann. Dom.* 1610. *Ætat.* 16.

About the Edges of the Tomb Stone.

THORNTONS *of Thornton in Yorkſhire bred.*
Where lives the Fame of THORNTONS *being dead.*
Full South this Stone four Foot doth ly.
His Father JOHN, *and Grandſire* HENRY.

Upon a mural Monument at the Outſide of the North Ile.

All that was mortal of HUGH MERCHANT, Gent. Born in this Pariſh. A Perſon eminent for all Chriſtian Vertues, and a great Lover of Art, lies interred underneath. In Memory of whom his beloved Wife, the Daughter of *William Jarman*, Citizen of *London*, (by whom he had Iſſue nine Sons and nine Daughters) erected this Marble. *Ob.* Jan. 24. 1714. *Ætat.* 55.

When by Inclemency of Air,
Theſe golden Letters diſappear.
And Times old cankred Teeth have ſhown
Their Malice on this Marble Stone,
Vertue and Art ſhall write his Name
In Annals, and conſign his Fame
To Monuments more laſting far,
Than Marble Stones, or Golden Letters are.

Charitable Gifts.

There are ſome few charitable Gifts taken Notice of, by Inſcriptions in the lower Part of the Church.

Againſt a Pillar theſe Words.

To the Intent the Poor of this Pariſh may for ever hereafter receive the Gift of the Donor, this following Inſcription was here fixed and ſet up.

'Sir *William Cony*, of this Pariſh, Kt. hath been pleaſed to give to the Poor of the ſame Pariſh 50 *l.* to the End that the Intereſt thereof may be for ever diſtributed in Bread to the Poor, that is to ſay, twelve Penyworth every *Sunday* in every Year; and eight Holidays in the ſame Year; ſuch as are particularly mentioned in the Act Book of the ſaid Pariſh, remaining in their Veſtry. Given in the Year of our Lord 1672.

James Partherich } Churchwardens.
Robert Hulcup }

Another Inſcription is to this Tenor:

'*Deo Votiva, Pauperibuſque Tabula*, The Honourable *Robert Bertie* of this Pariſh, one of the Sons of the Right Honourable *Robert*, Earl of *Linſey*, L. Great Chamberlain of *England*, and General of all the Forces of King *Charles* the I. who was ſlain at the Battle at *Edgehill*; hath given into the Hands of the Churchwardens 50 *l.* That ſo the Intereſt thereof may be diſtributed from Time to Time, and for ever, to the Poor in Bread, *Viz.* Twelve Penyworth on every *Sunday* in the Year, and on every New Years Day 5 *s.* if *Sunday*, otherwiſe 4 *s.* And on the laſt *Sunday* of *Auguſt* in the ſame Year 5 *s.* Began the firſt Day of *January* 1677.

Again. *The Gift of Richard Holford, in the Year of our Lord God,* 1658.

'R. H. of the Pariſh of St. *Giles in the Fields*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq; did give the Sum of 29 *l.* Yearly, for ever: To be iſſuing out of three Meſſuages or Tenements, lying in the ſaid Pariſh: To be diſtributed quarterly, among the moſt aged and neceſſitated poor People of the ſaid Pariſh, by the Miniſters, Churchwardens and Overſeers of the ſaid Pariſh, ſucceſſively for ever: And to no other Perſon or Perſons, or Uſe or Uſes whatſoever.

On the Top is an Arm holding a Bag of Money.

Upon a Mural Monument at the Weſt End of the Church over the Belfrey Door, South Corner, this Inſcription.

In Memory of Mr. *John Pearſon*, late of this Pariſh: Who at his Deceaſe *Ann. Dom.* 1707. left a Gift of 50 *l.* a Year, for 99 Years. *Viz.* 25 *l.* a Year to put out five Boys, Sons of poor decayed Houſe keepers of this Pariſh, Apprentices Yearly, to Handicraft Trades. And 25 *l.* a Year to the twenty Women in the Alms Houſes at the End of *Monmouth ſtreet.*

John Marriot, } Truſtees.
James Cannon, }

And after their Death, to the Care of the then Rector of the ſaid Pariſh.

Upon a Monument fixt to a Pillar on the South ſide of the Church.

To the pious Memory of *Alice*, Wife of *John Pearſon*, late of this Pariſh, and of *John Pearſon*, Goldſmith, Son of the ſaid *John* and *Alice*. She dyed the 13th of *April*, MDCLXXII. Aged 45. He dyed *March* the 30. MDCXCV. Aged 21. Alſo of the firſt aboveſaid, *John*, Who dyed the 7. *Jan.* MDCCVII. in the lxviii Year of his Age.

Upon the Gallery on the South ſide of the Church, is this Inſcription.

'*William Bambrigg*, late of this Pariſh Eſq; gave toward the Building of this South Gallery 3000 *l.* for the Uſe of the Poor, in the Year 1671.

Dutcheſs Dud-ley a great Benefactor to *St. Giles.*

But of all the Benefactors to St. *Giles*'s Church and Pariſh, the Lady *Alice* Dutcheſs *Duddeley* muſt ſtand in the Forefront. She lived in her Houſe near the Church, and there ſhe died, at the Age of Ninety Years, and hath a Monument in the ſaid Church, tho' her Corps was conveyed to the Church of *Stonely* in *Warwickſhire*, and there entombed. In which Pariſh ſhe was born. But now to give a Catalogue of this Lady's Charities, as Dr. *Boreman*, ſometime Incumbent, took them out of the Churches Regiſter, and publiſhed them with her Funeral Sermon, *Anno* 1669.

When the former Church of St. *Giles*, which was decayed by Age, lay as it were in Rubbiſh, there being a void ſpace at the upper end of the Chancel, wherein were old Coffin-boards, and the Bones of dead Men thrown, ſhe being offended at that unhandſome Proſpect, erected a decent Skreen to divide the ſaid Chancel from that Place, to hide it from the Eyes of thoſe that paſſed by.

When the foreſaid old Church was fallen, with the fall whereof that Skreen was demoliſhed, the Pariſhioners erected a new Church in the room and place where the former ſtood. It began to be built *Anno 1623*, and was finiſhed with the Wall about it, *Anno 1631.* many Hundreds of good Chriſtians in other Pariſhes contributing to ſo good a Work. And then did this Lady give to the ſaid Work, and the Wall encompaſſing the Church, many Hundred Pounds. Of which her magnificent Bounty the then grateful Pariſhioners erected a Monument, which is placed over the great Gate on the North ſide of the Church. The Words engraven in a large ſquare Stone are theſe:

> *Quod fœlix bonúmque ſit Poſteris, Hoc Templum loco Veteris ex annoſa Vetuſtate Collapſi, mole & ſplendore auctum multò, Parœcorum Charitas inſtauravit. In quibus pientiſſimæ Heroinæ* D. ALICIÆ DUDDELEY *Munificentia gratum Marmoris hujus meretur Eloquium. Huic etiam acceſſit aliorum quorundam pietas. Quibus proviſæ in cœlo ſunt Grates.*

The Church being finiſhed, that the Inſide of it might correſpond with that which is without, the ſaid Lady gave Hangings of Watchet Taffata, to cover the upper end of the Chancel, and thoſe bordered with a Silk and Silver Fringe.

Item, For the back of the Altar, a rich green Velvet Cloth, with theſe three Letters in Gold, I.H.S. embroidered on it.

Two Service Books in Folio, emboſſed with Gold.

A green Velvet Cloth with a deep Gold Fringe, to cover the Altar on *Sundays*.

A Cambrick Altar Cloth, with a deep Bone-Lace round about.

Another fine Damask Altar Cloth.

Two Cuſhions for the Altar, richly embroidered with Gold.

A large *Turky* Carpet, to be ſpread on the Week Days over it.

A beautiful Skreen of carved Work: Which was placed where the former in the old Church ſtood.

Moreover, She gave a neat Pair of Organs, with a Caſe richly gilded.

Item, Very coſtly handſome Rails, to guard the Altar, or the Lords Table, from prophane Abuſes.

Item, The Communion Plate of all ſorts in Silver and Gilt, for that ſacred Uſe: Which is as large and rich as any in the City and Suburbs.

Beſides all this, She was at the Charge of paving the upper End of the Church with Marble. And gave the great Bell in the Steeple: which, as oft as it ringeth, ſounds her Praiſe. And was at the Charge of caſting and hanging the other five Bells.

Only this Bell, and the foreſaid Plate excepted, all the forenamed Ornaments of the Church (being counted Superſtitious and Popiſh) were demoliſhed and ſold (under pretence of relieving the Poor out of the Money received for them) by the *Reformers* (as they were called) in the Civil War time.

Beſides theſe Largeſſes and Chriſtian Liberalities to St. *Giles*, She gave long ſince to the Churches of *Stonely*, *Manceſter*, *Leke Wotton*, *Aſhow*, *Kennelworth* and *Monks Kirby* all in *Warwickſhire*, twenty Pounds and upwards *per Ann.* apiece, for a perpetual Augmentation to the poor Vicarages of thoſe reſpective Churches for ever.

Moreover, She beſtowed on the ſame Churches, and likewiſe upon the Churches of *Bidford* in the foreſaid County of *Warwick*, *Acton* in *Middleſex*, St. *Albans* in *Hartfordſhire*, *Patſhil* in *Northampton*; divers Pieces of fair and coſtly Plate, to be uſed at the Celebration of the Holy Communion in each of them.

Beſides all this, She purchaſed a fair Houſe and Garden near the Church of St. *Giles* aforeſaid; and gave it for a perpetual Manſion to the Incumbents after three Lives, whereof two were expired, *Anno 1669*.

She alſo allowed a Yearly Stipend to the Sexton of this Church, to tole the great Bell, when the Priſoners condemned to die, ſhall be paſſing by, and to ring out after they ſhall be executed.

She likewiſe gave great Sums of Money for the repairing of the Cathedral Church at *Litchfield*; and for the re-edifying of St. *Sepulchres* in *London*.

All theſe, with many more were the Products and Fruits of her noble Charity, while ſhe lived. And at her Death, ſhe made theſe following Bequeſts.

I. For the Redemption of Chriſtian Captives from the Hands of Infidels, 100 *l. per ann.* for ever.

II. To the Hoſpital ſituate near the Church here in St. *Giles*, 400 *l.* for 20 *l.* a Year, for ever.

III. Fot the placing out for ever of poor Pariſh Children of St. *Giles's* Apprentices, 200 *l.* to purchaſe a Piece of Land at 10 *l. per Ann.* And two to be put out every Year.

IV. To the Poor of the aforeſaid Pariſhes of *Stonely*, *Kenilworth*, *Leke-Wotton*, *Aſhow*, *Bidford*, in the foreſaid County of *Warwick*; and *Patſhil*, *Lichborow*, and *Blakeſley* in the County of *Northampton*, 100 *l. per Ann.* to be diſpoſed and diſtributed among them, in ſuch ſort and manner as her Will directs her Executrix. And

V. Upon the day of her Funeral 50 *l.* to be diſtributed among the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Giles's*, and other adjoining Pariſhes.

VI. To fourſcore and ten Widows, according to the number of Years ſhe lived, ſhe bequeathed to each a Gown and a fair white Kerchief, to attend the Hearſe wherein her Body was carried; and one Shilling a piece for their Dinner after that Solemnity was performed: Which was on the 16th Day of *March 1668*.

VII. She appointed by her Will 5 *l.* to be given to every Place or Town, where her Corps ſhould reſt in its Paſſage from *London* unto *Stonely*; where ſhe had a Noble Monument long ſince prepared by her ſelf.

VIII. She ordered that Six-pence ſhould be given to every poor Body that ſhould meet her Corps on the Road.

IX. She gave to *Blakſley*, *Litchborough* and *Patſhil* 10 *l.* a piece, to be diſtributed among the Poor the ſame Day her Corps was interred.

X. To the Pariſh of *Stonely* 50 *l.* Which was diſtributed the ſame Day.

There is a Monument ſet up for her in St. *Giles's* Church thus inſcribed:

ALICE *Dutcheſs* DUDDELEY.

A Lady of a vaſt charitable Mind, and who did many good Deeds to that Pariſh. She dyed Anno *1669. third Daughter of Sir* Thomas Leigh, *of* Stonely in Warwickſhire, *Kt. and Bar. Her Mother was* Katharine, *Daughter to Sir* John Spencer, *of* Wormleighton, *Kt. and great Grandfather to Earl* Sunderland. *The foreſaid, Sir* Thomas Leigh *had by the ſaid* Katharine, John Leigh, *Kt. Who was the Father of the Lord* Leigh, *Baron of* Stonely.

There is her Funeral Sermon preached by Dr. Boreman *Miniſter of St.* Giles: *And a Narrative of her Life and Death, which was publiſhed after the Sermon.*

She was the Relict of Sir Rob. Duddeley, *Kt. Son to* Robert, *late Earl of* Leiceſter. *And for his excellent Merits created a Duke by* Ferdinand II. *late Emperor of* Germany. *She was by Letters Patents bearing Date at* Oxford *the* 20. *of* May, 20 Car. I. *ad-*

advanced by him to the Title of a Dutcheſs: *Being by the foreſaid* Robert *the Mother of five Daughters,* Alice Douglas, Frances, *Wife of Sir* Gilbert Kniveton, *Kt.* Anne *Wife of Sir* Robert Holburne, *late of* Lincolns *Inn. All theſe deceaſed; And* Katharine, *the only ſurviving Picture, in Piety and Goodneſs, of her Lady Mother, and Widow of Sir* Richard Leviſon, *Kt. of the* Bath. *She was born in the Town of* Stonely.

There is a Catalogue of her Charities to the Reparation and Rebuilding of the Church, and the Ornaments of the Altar: Beſides her Charities to Stonely, *where her Body lies entombed; and many other Churches and Augmentations of poor Vicarages. She purchaſed a fair Houſe and Garden near the Church of* St. Giles, *for the Incumbent there; and other Charities: Which are all ſet down in an Account of her good Deeds in her Life, and at her Death.*

St. *Giles* Alms Houſe.

There is an Alms Houſe in St. *Giles*, not far from the Church, in the middle of the Street: Which hath this Inſcription.

> ‘This Ground was given and granted unto this Pariſh by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Southampton*, for the Term of 500 Years, for the only and ſole Uſe of Alms Houſes for aged Widows; and no other Uſe. Whereupon there was built theſe five Alms Houſes, and encloſed within the Bounds of the ſaid Ground. Which Fabrick was erected and built at the Coſt and Charges of the ſaid Pariſh, in the Year above written.

That which was writ above was St. *Giles* Alms Houſe, *Ann. Dom. 1656.*]

R. B.

Near the Church is an antient Hoſpital founded by *Maud* Wife to King *Henry* I. mention'd before.

Kendrick Yard. *Angel Inn.* *Alms Houſes.*

Eaſtward of this Church is *Kendrick Yard*, which hath a Paſſage into *Monmouth ſtreet*, being a Place chiefly taken up for *Coach Houſes* and *Stablings*. Near to this is the *Angel Inn*, which is a Place of a good Reſort. Then fronting *Monmouth ſtreet* and *King ſtreet* are the abovesaid *Alms Houſes*, built in the middle of the *Street* for poor Widows, being the Pariſhes Charity, each allowed about ſeven Farthings a Day beſides Coals and other Bounties; and near theſe *Alms Houſes* is a ſmall middle Row of Houſes. More Eaſtwards is *Bowl Yard*. Which hath a narrow Paſſage into *Shorts Gardens*; and in the middle of this *Yard* is a Paſſage into *Crown Court*, which Eaſtwards falls into an *Alley* ſo called, which alſo leads into *Shorts Gardens*; as alſo into St. *Giles*. And on the Weſt ſide of *Bowle Yard*, is a ſmall Alley called *Sharps Alley*; all which ſaid Places have ordinary Buildings and mean Inhabitants.

Bowl Yard. *Crown Court.* *Sharps Alley.*

Salutation Yard. *Lamb Alley.* *Cock Alley.*

Next to *Bowl Yard* is *Salutation Yard*, a very ſmall Place: and more Eaſtward is *Lamb Alley*, alſo but ſmall. *Crown Court*, which for its Length, running into *Shorts Garden*, may be called an *Alley*; but of Account. Near to this is *Cock Alley*, alſo but ſmall and ordinary.

The Coal Yard. *New Turnſtile Alley.* *Monmouth Court.*

A little beyond *Drury Lane* Eaſtwards is *The Coal Yard*, which hath a Paſſage into *Drury Lane*, already ſpoken of. Then farther is the *Red Lyon Inn*, a Place of a pretty good *Trade*. Eaſtwards from *Little Queen ſtreet* is *New Turnſtile Alley* already ſpoken of. *Monmouth Court*, a ſmall Place, but hath a Paſſage into *Lincolns Inn Fields* by *Little Turnſtile*.

Gregory Court. *Partridge Alley.* *Philips Yard.* *Vine Yard..*

Gregory Court, of ſmall Account, having *Houſes* but on one ſide. *Partridge Alley*, ſmall and narrow, running into *Philips Yard*, as alſo into *Vine Yard*, all three of little Account.

Red Lyon Inn. *Pargiters Court.* *George Inn.*

More Eaſtwards is *Red Lyon Inn* and *Yard* chiefly for *Coach Houſes* and *Sablings*. *Pargiters Court*, a ſmall Place. *George Inn*, of pretty good Account, all theſe three laſt mentioned Places have a Paſſage into *Wheſtone Park*. Nearer to *Great Turnſtile Alley*, are theſe two Places, viz *Titchborn Court*, and *Flowers Alley*, both ſcarce worth the naming. Then a little beyond *Great Turnſtile Alley* are two ſmall Inns, *viz.* the St. *Johns Head*, and the *White Horſe* and *Star*; and a little farther is *Grid Iron Alley*, by the *Griffin* and *Parrot*, which is the Eaſtward extent of the Pariſh.

Titchborn Court. *Flowers Alley.*

Kingſgate.

Then for the deſcription of the Places on the North ſide, I ſhall begin at *Kingsgate*, a Road or Paſſage which runneth on the backſide of *King Street*, and turning Eaſtward leadeth to the upper end of *Grays Inn Lane*.

Fountain Court.

Fountain Court, over againſt the *Watch Houſe*, hath a ſmall Paſſage into *Bloomsbury Market*.

Lyon Street. *Dums Alley.* *Hides Alley.*

Lyon Street falls into *Bloomsbury Market*, a Place of no great Account. *Dums Alley*, but ſmall, and falls into *Hide Street*. *Hides Alley*, alſo runs up into *Hides Street*, but the middle Paſſage is ſtopt.

Vine Street.

Vine Street runneth into great *Ruſſel Street*.

Plumbtree Street and Court. *Phenix Street.*

Plumbtree Street, almoſt againſt the *Alms Houſes* a new built Street, with pretty good Houſes, runs up to the back ſide of great *Ruſſel Street*. This Street is croſt by *Phenix Street*, as alſo lie *Buckeridge Street*, and a little above that is *Plumbtree Court*, which is but indifferent, and beyond that is *Nottingham Street*, where this Street falleth into *Bambridge Street*, which runneth to St. *Giles Pound*.

Eagle and Court. *Baniſters Alley.*

Eagle and *Child Court*, oppoſite to the *Alms Houſes*, is indifferent large. *Baniſters Alley*, over againſt St. *Giles Church*; it leadeth into *Church Lane*, and *Church Street*. All theſe *Streets*, *Alleys*, and *Courts*, are but ordinary Buildings, and for the generality but meanly inhabited. And thus much for the *Courts* and *Alleys* in *Holborn* and St. *Giles*; I ſhall next proceed to *Bloomsbury* and the Places therein, and ſo conclude with this Pariſh.

Bloomsbury.

King Street.

King Street very long running Northwards to the Fields; that ſide towards the Eaſt is beſt inhabited, as having Gardens on the back ſides; this *Street* hath a ſmall Paſſage about the middle into *Red Lyon Square*, alſo one into *Southampton Square*, and another into great *Ruſſel Street*; and here are ſeveral ſmall Inns for *Stablings* and *Coach Houſes*, for the Accommodation of the *Gentry* reſiding in theſe Parts.

Southampton Street. *Southampton Square.*

Southampton Street, very ſpacious, with good *Houſes*, well inhabited and reſorted unto by *Gentry* for *Lodgings*, which ſaid *Street* comes out of *High Holborn*, and fronts the *Square* called *Southampton Square*, being a large open Place railed in, with Rows of large Buildings on all ſides; that on the Eaſt ſide called *Seymour Row*; that on the South, *Vernon Street*, that on the Weſt, *Allington Row*, and that on the North is fronted by *Southampton Houſe*, which is a large Building, with a ſpacious *Court* before it for the Reception of *Coaches*, and a curious *Garden* behind which lieth open to the *Fields* enjoying a wholſome and pleaſant Air.

Silver Street. *Fountain Alley.*

Out of *Southampton Street*, on the Weſt ſide is *Silver Street*, which runneth up into the *Market Place*, indifferent well built and inhabited, and at the End of this Street towards the *Market* is *Fountain Alley*, which gives a Paſſage into *Holborn*.

Bloomsbury Market.

Bloomsbury Market is a long Place with two *Market Houſes*, the one for *Fleſh*, and the other for *Fiſh*: but of ſmall Account, by Reaſon the *Market* is of ſo little Uſe, and ſo ill ſerved with Proviſions; inſomuch that the *Inhabitants* are ſerved elſewhere.

Hart Street. *The Hole in Wall Yard.*

On the North ſide is *Hart Street*, large and open, with well built Houſes: Which Eaſtwards falls into the Square, and Weſtwards into *Caſtle Street*; and in this Street are three Outlets into Little *Ruſſel Street*, viz. the the *Hole* in the *Wall Yard*, of Note for the *Cheeſe Cakes*, *Pyes*, *Tarts*, &c. there

Bugle Bull Inn.
Plough Yard.
Lyon Street.
Hide Street.
Brewers Street.

there made at the Houſe ſo called. The *Bugle Bull Inn*, of good Account: and *Plough Yard*. Then on the South ſide of the *Market* is *Lyon Street*, but ſhort, and gives an Entrance into *Holborn*. And Weſtwards of the *Market* is *Hide Street*, and *Brewers Street*, both but narrow, and of no great Account.

Bow Street.
Peter Street.
Hides Alley.

Bow Street comes out of *Holborn*, and falls into *Peter Street*, dividing *Hide Street* from *Brewers Street*, both narrow Streets, and not over well Inhabited. Out of *Hide Street* is *Hides Alley*, which gives a Paſſage into *Holborn*.

Great Ruſſel Street.
Southampton Houſe.
Montague Houſe.
Thanet Houſe.

Great *Ruſſel Street*, a very handſome large and well built Street, graced with the beſt *Buildings* in all *Bloomſbury*, and the beſt inhabited by the *Nobility* and *Gentry*, eſpecially the North ſide, as having *Gardens* behind the Houſes: and the Proſpect of the pleaſant Fields up to *Hamſted* and *Highgate*. Inſomuch that this Place by *Phyſicians* is eſteemed the moſt healthful of any in *London*. This *Street* takes its beginning at *Kings Street*, and runs Weſtward into *Tottenham Road* being of a great length, and in its Paſſage ſaluteth *Southampton Houſe*, *Montague Houſe* and *Thanet Houſe*; all three the Seats of Noblemen: But for Statelineſs of *Building* and curious *Gardens*, *Montague Houſe* hath the Preeminence, as indeed of all Houſes within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the adjacent Pariſhes.

Queen Street.
Gilbert Street.
Little Ruſſel Street.

Oppoſite to *Montague Houſe* is *Queen Street*, a good broad Street, indifferently well built and inhabited. On the Eaſt ſide is *Gilbert Street*, as alſo *Little Ruſſel Street*; both which fall on the backſide of *Allington Row*, uſed for Coach Houſes and Stables. Theſe Streets are but ordinary.

Duke Street.
Nags Head Yard.
Plough Court.

Duke Street cometh out of *Great Ruſſel Street*, and paſſing by *Little Ruſſel Street* and *Caſtle Street*, falls into St. *Giles's*, through a narrow Paſſage of a Brewhouſe. At the upper end, near *Great Ruſſel Street*, is *Nags Head Yard*, a ſmall place for Stabling. And near *Little Ruſſel Street* is another ſmall Place called *Plough Court*.

Caſtle Street.
Phenix Street.
Caſtle Yard.
Brewers Street.
Peters Street.

Caſtle Street hath on the Eaſt ſide *Hart Street*, and on the Weſt *Phenix Street*; both which are but ordinary. Here is a ſmall Place called *Caſtle Yard*. *Brewers Street* alſo of no great account, as is *Peters Street*, which is but ſhort.

Vine Street.

Vine Street very long, coming out of *Great Ruſſel Street*, paſſing by *Phenix Street* and *Caſtle Street* and falleth into St. *Giles's* through an Arch.

Dyot Street.
Nottingham Street.
Bainbridge Street.
Maynard Lane.
Laurence Lane.

Dyot Street alſo cometh out of *Great Ruſſel Street*, and falleth into St. *Giles's*, almoſt againſt *Monmouth Street*. And at the end next St. *Giles's* is the *Maidenhead Inn*, of great reſort by Mealmen and Country Waggons. It is very long, with Buildings and Inhabitants anſwerable to the reſt of theſe Streets. And at the upper end of this Street, Eaſtwards, is *Nottingham Street*, which falleth into *Plumb Tree Street*, but ſhort, narrow, and ordinary. Over againſt which is *Bainbridge Street*, which falleth into St. *Giles's* by the Pound. Where there is a ſmall Place called *Maynard Lane*, which falls into *Laurence Lane*.

Buckeridge Street.
St. Giles Pound.

Buckridge Street alſo on the Weſt ſide of *Dyot Street*, another narrow and ordinary Place, which falls into St. *Giles's* by the Pound; and is overagainſt *Hog Lane*.

Church Street.

Church Street, another ſuch like Place, which falls into *Baniſters Alley* againſt St. *Giles's* Church.

Church Lane.

Church Lane, alſo but ordinary, cometh out of *Bainbridge Street*, and alſo falleth into *Baniſters Alley*.

Wells Yard.

Then on the North ſide of *Bainbridge Street*, near *Tottenham Road* is *Wells Yard*, very ordinary, and ſcarce worth the naming.

CHAP. V.

An Abſtract, or brief Relation of the two Manours or Lordſhips of Stebunhith, *alias* Stepney, *and* Hackney, *Suburbs North Eaſt in the County of* Middleſex. *With the free Cuſtoms, Benefits, and Privileges to them belonging; and how they are holden by the Copyhold Tenants, of the Right Honourable* Thomas *Lord* Wentworth. *With ſome other eſpecial and remarkable Notes, both of reverend Antiquity, and modern Memory.*

Concerning the Indenture of Covenants &c.

The Cauſe of the now Compounding. A. M.

The Conſideration given for it.

30 *Eliz.*

15 *Jacob.*

The Deed of Covenants.

WHereas (of late) Differences have ariſen between the Right Honourable *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, Lord of the Manours of *Stepney* and *Hackney*, and his Lordſhip's Copyhold Tenants of the ſaid Manours, for and concerning ſome of the Cuſtoms, Benefits, and Privileges of the ſaid Tenants; It hath now pleaſed the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, in conſideration of Three Thouſand Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, in the thirtieth Year of the Reign of our late Sovereign Lady Queen *Elizabeth*, by the Copyholders of the ſaid Manours, unto the Right Honourable *Henry* Lord *Wentworth* (his Lordſhip's Father) then ſatisfied and paid: As alſo of other Three Thouſand and Five Hundred Pounds more, to him the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wontworth* now paid, by Indenture bearing date the twentieth Day of *June*, in the fifteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *James*, of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, and of *Scotland* the Fiftieth, made between him the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, Lord of the ſaid Manours on the one part, and Sir *John Jolles*, Kt. and Alderman of *London*, and divers other of the Copyhold Tenants of the ſaid Manours (whoſe Names are particularly in the ſaid Indenture recited) on the other part: For the appeaſing and final End of the ſaid Differences, and for prevention of the like, and all other which (in time to come) might happen, ariſe or grow, betwixt the ſaid Lord, his Heirs or Aſſigns, Lords of the ſaid Manours, and the ſaid Copyhold Tenants, their Heirs or Aſſigns, do covenant, grant, conclude, and fully agree to the effect following: that is to ſay,

The Lord *Thomas* is ſeized in Fee;

Imprimis, That the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth* is, and until a perfect Act of Parliament ſhall be had and made, (whereby all the Liberties, Privileges, Benefits, Cuſtoms, Immunities, Diſcharges, Additions, Alterations, Enlargements, Matters and Things, in the Scedules to the ſaid Indenture annexed, mentioned, ſhall be for ever confirmed) ſhall be and continue ſeized of a good, abſolute and indefeazable Eſtate of Inheritance in Fee-ſimple to him and his Heirs for ever in poſſeſſion of, and in the ſaid Manours, and either of them, and of the Copyhold Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments of the ſaid Copyhold Tenants beforementioned, Parties to the ſaid Indenture. And that he now hath, and then ſhall have, full Power and lawful Authority, to ratify, confirm, eſtabliſh, and make good, all and ſingular the Covenants, Articles, Alterations, Enlargements, free Cuſtoms, Immunities, Diſcharges and Agreements contained in the ſaid Indenture and Scedules, or either of them, to the ſaid Copyhold Tenants reſpectively, and to their ſeveral and reſpective Heirs and Aſſigns, of and in the ſeveral and reſpective Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, whereof they are ſeized of any Eſtate by Copy or Court-Roll.

And hath Power to confirm the following Articles.

That theſe Articles for ever be obſerved.

And that the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, his Heirs, Aſſigns, and all other Lords of the ſaid Manours, ſhall for ever hereafter obſerve, perform, fulfil, allow, ratify, make good and keep all the ſaid Articles, certainty of Fines, Uſages, Cuſtoms, Privileges, Benefits, Immunnities, Diſcharges, Compoſitions and Agreements in the ſaid Indenture and Scedules contained: And ſhall not at any time hereafter levy, take, require, or demand any other Fines, Suits, Cuſtoms, Works or Services, or in any other Manner, than in the ſaid Scedules are ſpecified: And the Rents which for the ſaid Copyhold Tenements, by the Space of two Years now laſt paſt, have been yielded and paid by the Copyhold Tenants thereof. And alſo that the ſaid Tenants, their Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall for ever hereafter peaceably and quietly have, hold, maintain, and enjoy their ſeveral and reſpective Copyholds, with their Appurtenances, according to the ſeveral Grants thereof to them made; and under the ſeveral Rents for the ſame reſpectively, now due and payable according to the true Meaning of the ſaid Indenture and Scedules, without Let, Suit, or Hindrance, Interruption, Alteration, Queſtion, or Contradictiou whatſoever of him the ſaid Lord *Wentworth*, his Heirs or Aſſigns, or under any other claiming any Eſtate, Right, Title, Uſe, Intereſt, Office, Profit, Charge, or Demand, under his Lordſhip, his Heirs or Aſſigns, or under the ſaid *Henry* Lord *Wentworth* deceaſed.

That hereafter none of theſe Lands ſhall be ſevered from the Manour.

And that the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, his Heirs or Aſſigns hath not, nor hereafter ſhall grant or convey, ſevered from the Manour thereof, the ſame is now holden; any of the Meſſuages, Cottages, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments of the ſaid Copyholders, for any other Eſtate or Term, other than by Copy of Court Roll, according to the Cuſtom of the ſaid Manours, except the Freehold to be ſevered, at the Deſire of ſuch Perſon, as then ſhall be Copyholder thereof reſpectively: And that the Certainty of Fines, free Cuſtoms, Immunities, Liberties, Priviledges, Articles, Diſcharges, and Agreements in the ſaid Scedules contained, for and concerning the ſeveral Meſſuages, Cottages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, whereof the ſaid Parties to the ſaid Indenture are Copyholders, or reputed Copyholders; ſhall (for ever) be, and be had, uſed, accounted, adjudged, taken and enjoyed, as the true Cuſtoms, Uſages, Priviledges, Immunities, Diſcharges, and Liberties, of and within the ſaid Manours, and either of them, not to be violated, altered, changed, or denied by the Lord or Lords of the ſaid Mannours, or either of them now or hereafter, at any Time or Times in any wiſe being.

That a Decree ſhall be had in the Chancery, to confirm the now Agreements.

Item, That for the better ratifying, eſtabliſhing, confirming, ſtrengthening, perfecting, and making good of all and ſingular the ſaid Articles, Covenants, Agreements, certainty of Fines, Uſages, Cuſtoms, Enlargements, and Alterations of Uſages and Cuſtoms, Compoſitions, Liberties, Privileges, Freedoms, Immunities, Diſcharges, Matters and Things in the ſaid Indenture and Scedules contained, and for the ſetting forth of what Eſtate the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth* is now, and then ſhall be ſeized of the ſaid Manours and Premiſſes, upon a Bill of Complaint againſt his Lordſhip, in his Majeſty's Court of Chancery to be exhibited: his Lordſhip will appear, and make ſuch Anſwer, and further ſuch Proceedings, that thereupon a perfect Decree (with the free Conſent and Agreement of his Lordſhip) may be had, and there enrouled againſt his Lordſhip, his Heirs and Aſſigns. By which the ſaid Articles, Covenants, Agreements, Certainty of Fines, Uſages and Cuſtoms, and all the Compoſitions, Liberties, Privileges, Freedoms, Immunities, Diſcharges, Matters and Things in the ſaid Indenture and Scedules, or any of them contained; ſhall be decreed, ratified, eſtabliſhed and made good, and put in Uſe, uſed and enjoyed for ever.

That an Act of Parliament ſhall be procured, to confirm the ſame for ever.

The Tenants muſt pay twenty Pound towards the Charges of it.

That he the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, his Heirs and Aſſigns, at his and their own proper Coſts and Charges, will procure at the firſt Seſſion of the next Parliament of our Sovereign Lord the King's Majeſty, his Heirs or Succeſſors, one Statute or Act of Parliament, by force whereof the ſaid Articles, Covenants, Agreements, Certainty of Fines, Uſages, Cuſtoms, Compoſitions, Enlargements, and Alterations of Uſages, Cuſtoms, Compoſitions, Liberties, Privileges, Benefits, Freedoms, Immunities, Diſcharges, Matters and Things in the ſaid Indenture and Scedules, or either of them expreſſed; ſhall be eſtabliſhed, ratified, enacted and confirmed to be, and to continue for ever of Force, and to be put in Ure and uſed for ever hereafter, in ſuch State, Manner and Form, Quality, Condition, and Degree, as the ſame are in the ſaid Indenture or Scedules, or any of them expreſſed, for and concerning the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, whereof they now are Copyholders, or reputed Copyholders. Towards the Charges of procuring of which the ſaid Act of Parliament, the ſaid Tenants are to pay unto the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, his Heirs or Executors, within one Month next after the obtaining and paſſing thereof, the Sum of twenty Pounds.

For better Aſſurance within five Years.

The Names contained in the Iedenture.

That Leaſes may be let for thirty one Years and four Months without Licence.

That he the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, his Heirs and Aſſigns, at any time within five Years next enſuing the Date of the ſaid Indenture, before ſuch Act of Parliament, as aforeſaid, had and obtained, at the Coſts in the Law of the ſaid Copyhold Tenants, or ſome of them, upon Requeſt made unto him the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, his Heirs or Aſſigns, by the ſaid Sir *John Jolles*, Kt. and Alderman of *London*, *William Gough*, *Edmund Barber*, *John Egleſfield*, *Iſaac Cotton*, *Thomas Beſt*, *Richard Hoskins*, *George Saris*, *Henry Dethick*, *John Howland*, *Thomas Yardly*, *John Lowden*, *Richard Cheyney*, *Greſham Hoogan*, *William Palmer*, *Nicholas Dickens*, *Nicholas Diggins*, *Peter Summer*, *John Bennet*, *Richard Edwards*, *Michael Bonner*, and *Nicholas Hollam*, or any ten of them, or any ten of the Heirs or Aſſigns of them, ſhall and will make, do, acknowledge, execute and ſuffer all and every ſuch further Acts, Deeds and Aſſurances, for better ſettling, aſſuring and confirming of the Uſages, Cuſtoms, Benefits, Liberties, Privileges, Immunities, Diſcharges, Certainty of Fines, Compoſitions, Agreements, Matters and Things in the ſaid Indenture and Scedules contained, as by them, or any ten of them ſhall be reaſonably deviſed, adviſed and required. That every one of the ſaid Copyhold Tenants, their Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall and may freely hereafter from Time to Time, grant, leaſe or demiſe by Deed or otherwiſe (without Licence or Copy of Court Roul) ſuch or ſo much of their ſaid Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, to ſuch Perſon and Perſons, and for ſuch Term and Eſtate, not exceeding one and thirty Years and four Months, in Poſſeſſion from the Time of the making of any ſuch Grant or Demiſe; as to them, and every, or any of them reſpectively, ſhall be thought fit or neceſſary, without any Forfeit of Eſtate, Seizure, Claim, Diſturbance, Denial or Impeachment of his Lordſhip, his Heirs or Aſſigns, or any of his or their Officers. So always, that ſuch Grant, Leaſe and Leaſes ſo to be made, be at the firſt or ſecond general Court, (for the Manour whereof, the Lands or Tenements ſo happening to be granted, leaſed or demiſed are parcel) to be holden next after the making thereof, be publiſhed in open Court of that Manour, before the Homage there, and a Remembrance thereof to be required to be made in the Rouls of the ſaid Court, for the Date, Term and Quantity of Lands, Cottages, or Tenements ſo granted, leaſed or demiſed. Which Remembrance, the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth* covenanteth and granteth for him, his Heirs and Aſſigns; to and with the ſaid Sir *John Jolles*, and the reſt of the ſaid Copyhold Tenants, upon the Tender of a Certainty thereof in Writing, to the Steward, or Deputy Steward of that Manour for the Time then being, together with ſix Pence in Money, for the entring thereof, ſhall be in the Court Rouls of that Manour duly, and in convenient Time, and without Delay enrolled, and a Note thereof delivered by the Steward, or his Deputy, to the Party ſo leaſing, or any for him, without any other Conſideration, Fee or Reward, to be given or paid for the ſame.

Recital of the Letters Patents from the King to my Lord concerning the Freehold.

If the Act of Parliament be not procured, then the Tenants (upon Requeſt) ſhall be made Freeholders.

That whereas the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, by his Highneſs Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England*, dated the nineteenth Day of *July*, in the thirteenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign of *England*, and forty eight of *Scotland*, hath obtained Licenſe to grant to ſuch of his Majeſty's Liege People as he ſhall think fit, Meſſuages, Cottages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, Parcel, or reputed Parcel of the ſaid Manours: To hold to them, their Heirs and Aſſigns (in free and common Socage) reſpectively, of his ſaid Manours of *Stepney* and *Hackney*, by ſuch and the ſame Rents and Services, and other Profits, as in the Conveyances thereof ſhall be expreſſed, and not to hold of the King *in Capite*, nor of any of his Majeſty's Honours, or Manours in Knights Service, as by the ſaid Letters Patents more at large may appear. Now if the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth* ſhall not at the firſt Seſſion of the next Parliament procure ſuch an Act of Parliament, to be good and effectual in Law for the Purpoſes aforeſaid: Then his Lordſhip will at all Times, after the End of the ſaid firſt Seſſion of the ſaid next Parliament, upon reaſonable Requeſts, and at the Coſts of the Tenants (whom it ſhall concern) their Heirs or Aſſigns, make, do and execute ſuch reaſonable Acts, Devices, and Aſſurances in Law; whereby the ſaid Copyholders, their Heirs or Aſſigns reſpectively, ſhall hold and enjoy their, and every of their ſaid Copyholds, Meſſuages, Houſes, Lands, Cottages and Hereditaments, with the like Ways, Eaſements, Commons and Commodities, as are thereto now belonging, or now therewith uſed or enjoyed. And the Freehold and Inheritance thereof reſpectively to them and to their reſpective Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, to be holden of ſuch of the ſame Manours, whereof the ſame is now holden in free and common Socage, for and under the ſeveral and reſpective yearly Rents for all Services and Demands, as they or any of them do now ſeverally and reſpectively pay for the ſame, as by them, or their Council learned, ſhall be reaſonably deviſed and required.

For enjoying the Common.

That the ſaid Copyhold Tenants, their Heirs and Aſſigns reſpectively, ſhall and may for ever hereafter, without any Lett, Impediment, Interruption, Denial, or Contradiction of his Lordſhip, his Heirs or Aſſigns, or any claiming under the ſaid Lord *Henry Wentworth*, deceaſed, not only during the time they ſhall be Copyholders, but alſo afterwards, when they have obtained the Freehold and Inheritance of their ſeveral and reſpective Copyholds; peaceably hold and enjoy ſuch and the like Commons of Paſture, and in ſuch manner, in all the Commons, Waſtes and commonnable Places of the ſaid Manours, as they or any of them heretofore have had, uſed, held, taken, or enjoyed, or might lawfully have taken or enjoyed. Nevertheleſs, it is agreed, That neither the ſaid Indenture and Scedules, nor any Covenant therein contained, ſhall in any wiſe extend or enure to the Benefit or Advantage of any other Copyhold Tenants of the ſaid Manours, other than the Copyhold Tenants named Parties to the ſaid Indentures, their Heirs and Aſſigns, and that for ſuch and the ſame Lands, Tenements, Cottages, and Hereditaments, with the Appurtenances only, as they or any of them now hold, or claim to hold, by Copy of Court-Roll of the ſaid Manours, or one of them, as by the ſaid Indenture (whereunto relation be had) more plainly and at large appeareth.

The Tenants not compounding, are excepted from all Benefit hereby.

Memorandum, That the ſaid Indenture of the twentieth of *June*, together with a duplicity thereof, were acknowledged by the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, the twenty firſt Day of *July*, 1617. before Sir *Matthew Carew*, Knight, to be enrolled, and is enrolled in the Chancery accordingly. The one part of which Indentures is left in the Cuſtody of the Company of *Goldſmiths* in the City of *London*, and the other in the Cuſtody of the Brethren of the *Trinity Houſe* at *Radcliff*; In Truſt, and to the Uſe of the ſaid Copyhold Tenants, named Parties to the ſaid Indentures.

The enrolling of the Deed, and where it is left.

The ninth Day of *July* 1617. in the ſaid fifteenth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth* acknowledged a Statute of the Sum of Twelve Thouſand Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, unto *Alexander Preſcot* and *John Gore*, Aldermen of *London*, *Thomas Jones* Common Sergeant of *London*, *Francis Fulner* and *George Whitmore*, Eſquires, and *Robert Mildmay*, Grocer; In Truſt for, and to the Uſe of the Copyholders named in the Indenture, and thereof is a defeaſance by Indenture, dated the ſame Day, to this effect, *viz*. That if the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth* do perform the Covenants and Agreements contained in the aforeſaid Indenture of the twentieth of *June*: Then the ſame Statute to be void, and that the ſaid Conuſees ſhall deliver up the ſame Statute to the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, ſo ſoon as the ſaid Act of Parliament ſhall be procured, according to the intent and true meaning of the ſaid recited Indenture.

A Statute of 12000 *l.* for Performance of Covenants.

The Defeaſance.

To this end, the ſaid Statute and Defeaſance are left in the Chamber of the City of *London*: to be kept in ſuch ſort, as that the ſaid Conuſees may have the ſame to be delivered according to their Covenant. And the Chamberlain of the ſaid City hath charged himſelf with the receipt thereof, by Order of the Court of the Lord Maior and Aldermen 1617. Sir *John Leman*, being then Maior, and Maſter *Cornelius Fiſh*, Chamberlain.

Where the Statute and Defeaſance are kept.

In Trinity Term, in the ſaid fifteenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign, to a Bill of Complaint was by the Copyholders, named Parties to the ſaid Indenture of the twentieth of *June*, exhibited againſt the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, in his Majeſty's High Court of Chancery; whereto the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth* did appear, and by his Anſwer confeſſed the Contents of the ſaid Bill to be true. Whereupon, a perfect Decree (with the free Conſent and Agreement of the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, bearing Date the two and twentieth Day of *July*, in the ſaid fifteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *James*) was obtained. And by the ſame, the ſaid free Cuſtoms, Orders, Immunities, *&c.* and all and whatſoever contained in the ſaid Indenture of the twentieth of *June*, and the Scedules unto the ſame Indenture annexed, are for ever eſtabliſhed and confirmed. The ſaid Decree is likewiſe there enrolled. The true Copy of the ſaid Scedules followeth.

The Proceedings in the Chancery.

The Decree.

The

The Scedules, containing the free Cuſtoms, Orders, Immunities Diſcharges, Benefits, and Privileges of the Manours of Stepney, *alias* Stebunhith *and* Hackney, *in the County of* Middleſex: *Agreed unto, approved, allowed and ratified, as well by the Right Honourable,* Thomas *Lord* Wentworth, *Lord of the ſaid Manours; as alſo by his Lordſhips Copyhold or Cuſtomary Tenants, or reputed Copyhold, or Cuſtomary Tenants of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, named Parties to the ſaid Indenture, whereunto thoſe Scedules are annexed. By which, all and every the ſame Copyholders, or Cuſtomary Tenants, their, and every of their Heirs and Aſſigns, are to hold, uſe, and enjoy, inherit, alien, demiſe, or diſpoſe all and every, or any of the ſaid Lands, Meſſuages, Tenements, Cottages, and Hereditaments, which they, every, or any of them reſpectively do hold, claim, or enjoy, by Force, or Pretext of any Grant heretofore made by the Copy of Court Roll of the ſaid Manours, or either of them, the Day of the Date of the ſaid Indentures: That is to ſay, the twentieth Day of* June, *in the Years of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* JAMES, *by the Grace of God of* England, France, *and* Ireland *King, Defender of the Faith, &c. the fifteenth, and of* Scotland *the Fiftieth.*

Theſe Copyholds are of Inheritance, held of the Lord by the Rod, according to the Cuſtom.

I*Mprimis*, By the Cuſtoms of the ſaid Manours, and either of them, all the Copyhold Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, which the particular Perſons (named Parties to the Indentures, whereunto theſe Scedules are annexed) do hold or enjoy, and (time whereof the contrary hath not been within the Memory of Man) have been Copyhold and cuſtomary Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments of Inheritance, demiſed and demiſeable by Copy of Court Roll of the Manours aforeſaid, or one of them reſpectively, according to the Cuſtoms of the Manour whereof the ſame are holden. And all Copies of Court Rolls of the ſame Manours, and either of them, by all the time aforeſaid, for the ſame Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, have been made, and ought to be made, to hold of the Lord by the Rod, according to the Cuſtom of the Manour whereof the ſame is holden, by the Rents and Services therefore due and accuſtomed. And all the ſaid Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments have been paſſed, and are to paſs and go from ſuch Perſons, as (according to the Contents of theſe Scedules) have Power, and are enabled to make Surrenders to any other Perſon or Perſons by Way of Surrender, to be made to the Hands of the Lord, by the Acceptance of the Steward of the Manour, or his Deputy for the time being, in Court or out of Court; or by the Acceptance of the Reeve of the Manour, whereof the ſame are holden, or by his Deputy within the ſame Manour, or elſewhere, in Preſence of ſix cuſtomary Tenants; or by any Headborough of ſome Townſhip or Hamlet within that Manour, in Preſence of ſix cuſtomary Tenants, in or out of the ſame Manours. Which Surrender or Surrenders have been, and ſhall, and may be to the Uſe of any Perſon or Perſons, and their Heirs for ever in Fee-tail, or for Life or Lives, with Remainders or without Remainders, as Lands may be aſſured by the Courſe of the common Laws of this Realm, or elſe to the Uſe of the laſt Will and Teſtament of the Surrenderers, or of any other Perſons, according to the Intent and Limitation of ſuch laſt Will and Teſtament.

How Surrenders are to made. See further in the nineteenth Article.

Quit-Rents are to be paid Yearly at Michaelmas.

I*Tem*, The Rents of all the Tenants, both Freeholders and Copyholders, which hold any Meſſuages, Cottages, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, are yearly payable only at the Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Arch-Angel, to the Lord and his Heirs; the ſame to be collected by the Reeves of the ſaid Manours (ſeverally and reſpectively to be yearly choſen, as hereafter is expreſſed) or their Deputies. And all and every the ſaid cuſtomary Copyhold Tenants to pay the ſeveral Yearly Rents, now Yearly due and payable for their ſeveral Copyholds. And if any of the ſaid Copyholds, for which any intire Quit-Rent is now paid, ſhall hereafter come into ſeveral Hands, the Rent thereof ſhall then be apportioned by the Homage, at the Court of the Manour whereof the ſame are holden; and ſo much only as by the Homage ſhall be appointed to be paid (*pro rata*) ſhall be paid to the Lord for the time being.

An intire Quit-Rent come into ſeveral Hands ſhall be apportioned.

At what Courts Tenants are bound to appear.

I*Tem*, All and every Copyhold Tenant of the ſaid Manours, or either of them, which now be, or hereafter for the Time being ſhall be, ought to appear Yearly at two ſeveral general Courts holden for the Manour, whereof his Lands or Tenements are holden, upon Warning, as hereafter followeth. And alſo ſo many of them, at all other ſet or appointed Courts, ſet, appointed, and kept for the ſaid Manour whereof their Lands are holden, under the Number of eighteen, as ſhall be (for that Purpoſe) eſpecially warned thereunto by the Reeve, or his ſufficient Deputy for the time being. And the ſaid Tenants ſhall do their Suits and Services according to their Tenures; except they be eſſoined, licenſed, or have ſome other lawful Excuſe, upon the Pain hereafter following. Which two general Courts have been commonly kept (and are to be kept Yearly) the one of them on *Tueſday*, the ninth Day after *Eaſter Day*; and the other, about the Feaſt of St. *Andrew* the Apoſtle, upon reaſonable Warning: that is to ſay, in the Churches and Chapels within

The two general Courts yearly held.

the ſaid Manours, openly upon the *Sunday* ſevennight, or *Sunday* Fortnight, before the Day of ſuch Courts to be holden.

Tenants failing to appear, and not eſſoined, or reaſonable Excuſe, ſhall be amerced.

I*Tem*, if any of the Copyhold, or cuſtomary Tenants of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, do, or ſhall make Default of their Appearance at any of the ſaid two general Courts, to which their Suits ſhall be due; or if ſuch Copyhold Tenants, as ſhall be eſpecially and lawfully warned to appear at any of the ſaid Courts (in form aforeſaid) Yearly to be holden, do make Default (to which the ſaid Suit is or ſhall be due) and Warning openly given (as aforeſaid) of the Day and Place of the holding of the ſame general Courts, and upon ſpecial and lawful Warning to be given for the ſaid ſet or purchaſed Courts: That then they that ſhall ſo make Default (except they be eſſoined, or have ſome other lawful or reaſonable Excuſe) ſhall be amerced by the Homage of the ſaid Court, to be taxed and afferred by two Afferrors of the ſaid Court; that is to ſay, by two Tenants of the Homage, or of either of them for the time being, hath always uſed to chuſe, and ſhall chuſe one for the Lord, and the Reſidue of the Homage have choſen, and hereafter ſhall chuſe the other.

The Manner of amercing.

What the Tenants are to be allowed at ſet Courts.

I*Tem*, if any Tenant be ſummoned to appear at any ſet Court, or Courts to be holden within the ſaid Manours, or in any of them, and doth appear upon the ſaid Summons, he ought, and is to have for his Pains four Pence, and his Dinner, or eight Pence and no Dinner; which ought and is to be paid (by the ſaid Cuſtom) by ſuch Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall be the Cauſe that any ſuch Tenants do appear for his or their Matter: So it be not any Matter or Cauſe that concerneth an Enquiry or Preſentment to be made, only for the Lord for the time being, his Heirs and Aſſigns.

The like Allowance for View, Partitions, and other Summons.

I*Tem*, the Copyhold Tenants of the ſaid Manours, and of either of them, ought to have every of them like Allowance, upon every View by them to be made, and upon every Partition by them to be made, or upon other Summons to appear betwixt Tenant and Tenant, when they be appointed thereunto by Precept from the Steward of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them for the time being, or by his ſufficient Deputy.

How Tenants may be righted againſt Encroachments, Annoyances, &c.

THE Homage of the Court of the ſaid Manours, or of any of them, may appoint ſix or ſeven Tenants, upon any Complaint to them made, by any Perſon or Perſons, being Tenants of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them in open Court; that he or they be wronged by any Incroachment, or any other Annoyance to their Copyhold Tenements, which Tenants ſhall (after the ſaid Court) view the ſame Incroachment, Annoyance, and Impediment, or Place whereof any ſuch Complaint ſhall be made. And thereupon, to preſent or notifie the ſame by a Day to the Steward, or to the Homage at the next general Court; that there may be ſet a Pain or Amerciament, or both, for the ſame, by the Homage at the ſaid next Court, according to the Quality of the Offence.

The Homage at every general Court is to preſent deceaſed Tenants.

I*Tem*, the Homage of either of the ſaid Manours, are to make Preſentment at every general Court to be holden for the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, of all the cuſtomary or Copyhold Tenants, that they ſhall know ſhall be deceaſed after the Court then laſt paſt, or at any time before the ſaid Court, whoſe Deaths were not then found and preſented, and that held any Copyhold, or cuſtomary, or reputed Copyhold or cuſtomary Lands or Tenements of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them. And alſo (as near as they can) preſent what Lands every of them died ſeized of, and of what Eſtate, and when he died, and who is the next Heir or Heirs to the ſame Perſon or Perſons ſo dying ſeized, and of what Age or Ages the ſaid Heir or Heirs ſhall then be of, as near as they can.

Alſo they muſt preſent the Deaths of Freeholders, &c.

I*Tem*, the Homage likewiſe ought to preſent the Deaths of the Freeholders, and when they died, and who be their next Heir or Heirs, and the Ages of their Heirs, which held any Lands or Tenements of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, and the Nature of their Tenures, ſo near as they can: To the Intent the Lord may have his Relief, which is but the Value of one Year's Quit-Rent, of the Tenements holden of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them by Socage Tenure.

What ſhall be done, if the next Heir be not known.

IF the Homage at any of the ſaid Courts of either of the ſaid Manours, ſhall not know who is next Heir or Heirs to any of the ſaid cuſtomary Tenants ſo dying ſeized, when they ſhall make their Preſentments; that then they ſhall make their Preſentment ſo accordingly, and then upon the ſaid Preſentment at the next general Court then after, the Steward of the ſaid Manours of either of them, or his Deputy for the time being, within the ſaid Preſentment ſhall ſo be made, ſhall cauſe a Proclamation to be made in open Court, to the Intent every ſuch Heir or Heirs may have knowledge to come, and take up the Lands and Tenements of his or their Anceſtors, and ſo the Steward or his Deputy ſhall cauſe a Proclamation to be made, from general Court to general Court, until three open and publick Proclamations be made in full Court, at three general Courts: Which general Courts (by the ſaid Cuſtom) are uſed to be holden commonly one half Year after another, or thereabout: So that from the Preſentment made by the ſaid Homage, of the dying ſeized of the ſaid laſt Tenant, unto the laſt Proclamation, ſhall be fully two Years.

Three Proclamations ſhall be made in two Years Space, for the Heir to take knowledge, &c.

And if there ſhall come no Heir of the ſaid Lands or Tenements, nor any for him or them, before

fore the End of the Court next after the Court, whereat the laſt of the ſaid three Proclamations ſhall be made, to make his or their Claim, and prove himſelf, or themſelves to the Homage of the Court, in ſuch Sort as they or the greater Part of them ſhall allow of, to be the next Heir or Heirs of the whole Blood to the ſaid Tenant deceaſed, or to have Title to the Lands and Tenements, nor to ſhew and prove, as aforeſaid, who is or ought to be next Heir or Heirs of the whole Blood to the ſaid Tenant deceaſed, or next Heir or Heirs expectant, upon any Eſtate determined: Then the Lord of the Manour, whereof the ſame Land is holden for the Time being; ſhall and may after the next Court, next after the ſaid three Proclamations ſo to be made, ſeize the Lands and Tenements, which were the ſaid Perſons ſo dying ſeized, whoſe next Heir or Heirs, or ſuch as ſhall have Title thereunto cannot be found, or ſhall not come and make his or their Claim and Proof as aforeſaid. And the ſame Lord then to take the Iſſues and Profits thereof to his own Uſe, until ſuch Perſon or Perſons come, that ſhall prove him or them next Heir or Heirs to the ſaid Perſon or Perſons ſo dying ſeized. And if none ſhall come in within three Years next after the third and laſt Proclamation made as aforeſaid, that ſhall and can convey and prove him or them to be next Heir or Heirs of the whole Blood, or ſhew or prove, who is or ought to be next Heir or Heirs, or to have Title as next in Remainder or Reverſion as aforeſaid; that the ſaid Lands and Tenements be forfeited, or ſhall eſcheat unto the Lord of the ſaid Manour or Manours for the time being.

If no Heir or Heirs appear, the Lord may then ſeize the Land.

The Lord may keep it, until an Heir do come.

If no Heir come within three Years after the three Proclamations, then the Land ſhall eſcheat to the Lord.

Except, that if the ſaid Land and Tenements ſhall or ought immediately to deſcend, remain, revert, come to any Woman Covert, or Infant within the Age of one and twenty Years, or to any Perſon or Perſons being in Priſon, or any Perſon or Perſons not of *Sanæ Memoriæ*, or that ſhall not be within the Realm at the Time of the Death of the ſaid laſt Tenant dying ſo ſeized, or at the Time of the firſt, ſecond or third Proclamation to be made as aforeſaid, that there, in every ſuch Caſe, the Lord (for the Time being) ſhall have but the Profits of the ſaid Lands and Tenements, until ſuch Perſons, or his, her or their Heir or Heirs ſhall come and make their Claim: So that the ſaid Claim be made by the ſaid Woman, or her Heirs, within five Years next after the Death of her ſaid Huſband, or by her Huſband and her ſelf during the Time of her Coverture: And by ſuch Perſon being within Age, or his Heirs, before he ſhall or ſhould accompliſh his full Age of one and twenty Years: And by the Perſon of *Non ſanæ Memoriæ*, within five Years, next after he ſhall recover, and be of *ſanæ Memoriæ*; and by the Heir of ſuch Perſon of *Non ſanæ Memoriæ*, within five Years next after the Death of his ſaid Anceſtor, or before: And by the ſaid Perſon that ſhall ſo be out of the Realm, or his Heirs, within five Years after he ſhall return; or if he ſhall not return, within five Years after his Death: And by the ſaid Perſon or Perſons in Priſon, within one whole Year next after his or their Enlargement from ſuch Impriſonment.

1. Except. Women covert baron.
2. Infants within Age.
3. Priſoners.
4. Perſons *Non ſanæ Memoriæ*.
5. Perſons out of the Realm.

Five Years Limitation to make the Claim in.

No Dower for Women, nor Courteſie of England *for Men.*

ITem, in the ſaid Manours, or either of them, Women ought not to have Dowers of any cuſtomary Lands or Tenements within the Manours aforeſaid, nor any of them: Nor Men to have any Eſtate as Tenants, by the Courteſie of *England*.

Eſtates of Inheritance ſhall deſcend according to Gavelkind.

ITem, if any ſhall be ſeized of any cuſtomary Lands or Tenements, holden of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, of an Eſtate of Inheritance and ſhall have two Sons, or three Sons, or more: Or having no Sons, ſhall have divers Daughters: Or having neither Sons nor Daughters, ſhall have divers collateral Heirs in one nearneſs of Blood; or that are to make their Reſort, from thoſe that were of the ſame Nearneſs of Blood to the Tenant dying: They ſhall be all Co-heirs to their ſaid Father, Mother, or other Anceſtor, touching the ſaid cuſtomary Lands and Tenements, according to the Cuſtom of Gavelkind.

Touching Deſcents where the Tenant left Iſſue.

ITem, if any Man or Womtn die ſeized (as aforeſaid) of any cuſtomary Lands or Tenements of any State of Inheritance, holden of the ſaid Manours, or of any of them, and ſhall have Iſſue two or three Sons, or more, whereof one or two or more of them ſhall be married, and have Iſſue in the Life of their Father or Mother, and ſhall die before his or their Father or Mother: Or having no Sons, ſhall have divers Daughters, whereof one or more ſhall be married and have Iſſue, and die in the Life of the Father or Mother; that then the ſaid Iſſue ſhall inherit, and be Co-heir with the ſaid Son or Sons, Daughter or Daughters that ſhall ſurvive his, her, or their ſaid Father or Mother, that ſo ſhall die ſeized as is aforeſaid; whether the ſaid Iſſue be Male or Female, according to the Cuſtom of Gavelkind.

How Lands ſhall deſcend to thoſe of the whole Blood, where the Tenant left no Iſſue

ITem, if any Perſon or Perſons die ſeized as aforeſaid, and ſhall leave behind him neither Son nor Daughter; then the next of his or their Kin (being of the whole Blood) ſhall be Heir or Heirs to the ſaid Perſon or Perſons ſo dying ſeized: that is to ſay, his, her, or their Brother or Brothers, Brother or Brothers Children, or Childrens Children, according to the Cuſtom of Gavelkind, *&c.* as long as any of that Iſſue ſhall be alive, being of the whole Blood. And in Default of ſuch Iſſue, the Siſter and Siſters Children, according to the Cuſtom of Gavelkind, *&c.* ſo long as any Iſſue ſhall be alive, and of the whole Blood. And for lack of ſuch Iſſue; the Uncles and their Iſſues, being of the whole Blood, ſo long as any Iſſue ſhall be living. And in Default of ſuch Iſſue; the Aunts and their Children, ſo long as any ſhall be living of the whole Blood. And for lack of ſuch Iſſue, the next of Kin of the whole Blood, according to Cuſtom of Gavelkind.

Males and Females of one womb, cannot join to be Co-heirs.

ITem, if any Perſon ſo dying ſeized as aforeſaid, without Iſſue of his Body, and having divers Brothers of the whole Blood, whereof the one or ſome of them ſhall have been married, and ſhall have Iſſue, and after Iſſue had, ſhall die, before the ſaid Brother dying ſeized, as aforeſaid; that then the Iſſues of the ſaid Brother or Brothers, ſo dying before him that died ſeized, as aforeſaid, ſhall join and be Co-heir with his Brother or Brothers, that ſurviveth the Brother that ſo died ſeized, as aforeſaid, whether the ſaid Iſſue be Males or Females. But Males and Females of one Belly or Womb, cannot join to be Co-heirs together: So that the Courſe of Deſcents is to be obſerved by the ſaid Cuſtom, according to the Cuſtom and Nature of Lands in Gavelkind.

Touching Deſcents.

ITem, likewiſe ſhall the Iſſue of the Daughter, that ſhall die in the Life of the Father or Mother, be Co-heir with the Aunt that liveth, being of the whole Blood.

Deſcents.

ITem, likewiſe, ſhall the Uncles, and the Uncles Brothers Children (being of the whole Blood) be Co-heirs together as aforeſaid.

Deſcents.

ITem, likewiſe ſhall the Aunts, and the Aunts Siſters Children join and be Co-heirs as aforeſaid, and ſo forth of all other further Degrees, of all Collateral Heirs, being of the whole Blood, which may convey themſelves to be any Couſins, and Heirs of the whole Blood to any Perſon or Perſons dying ſeized of any of the aforeſaid cuſtomary Lands or Tenements, according to the Cuſtom of Gavelkind.

How Copy-holders of Inheritance may ſurrender.

ITem, by the Cuſtom of the ſaid ſeveral Manours, every Copyholder of Inheritance in fee-ſimple, may ſurrender his ſaid Copyhold Lands and Tenements, or any Part or Parcel thereof unto the Lord, to the Uſe of any Perſon or Perſons, and to his and their Heirs for ever, or to his or their Heirs of his or their Bodies, or any otherwiſe in Taile, or for Life, or Lives, or Years, or to any Perſon or Perſons, and his or their Heirs: To the Intent the ſaid Copyhold Tenant may declare his laſt Will and Teſtament upon the ſame Lands and Tenements, or to any other Uſe or Uſes, unleſs it be to any Corporation or Corporations, or Bodies politick or corporate. And every Copyholder in Taile, or for Life, Lives or Years, of either of the ſaid Nanours, may in like Manner (by the Cuſtoms of the ſaid Manours and of either of them) ſurrender their Copyhold Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, or any Part thereof, according to the nature of their Eſtates: ſo the ſame Surrender be made according to the Cuſtom concerning Surrenders, as afore in theſe Preſents is ſpecified, or hereafter enſueth. And all the ſame Perſons, to whoſe Uſe every Surrender ſhall be made, are to have their Copies made to hold of the Lord by the Rod, according to the Cuſtom of the Manour, whereof they have been holden by the Rents and Services therefore due and accuſtomed. Upon every of which Surrender, the Fine and Fines for the ſame hereafter expreſſed, is by the ſaid Cuſtom to be paid, and to be entred into the ſeveral Copies or the Margents of them.

See more in the firſt Article, and in the 20 and 21 Articles, &c.

The Fines muſt be entred into the Copies: See Article 29.

Surrenders taken by the Headborough or Reeve, in Preſence of ſix Tenants.

ITem, by the Cuſtom of the ſaid Manours, and of either of them; every Surrender taken out of the Court by the Headborough or Reeve, or his Deputy, and in the Preſence of ſix cuſtomary Tenants of the Manour, of which the ſaid Lands or Tenements ſurrendered ſhall be parcel, witneſſing the ſame Surrender of any Perſon or Perſons, of his or their cuſtomary Lands or Tenements, holden of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them. And being of the full Age of one and twenty Years, or upwards (except Women Covert-baron, and ſuch as are not of perfect Mind) to the Uſe of any Perſon or Perſons; are, and ought to be as good, as if it were taken in open Court by the ſaid Steward of the Manours, or of either of them; ſo that ſuch Surrender be by the Homage preſented, as hereafter followeth.

Surrender of Women Covert-Baron, in Extremity of Sickneſs.

ITem, the Surrender by a Woman Covert-baron, being of the Age of one and twenty Years, made together with her Huſband, of the Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, whereof She is ſeized or eſtated; is, and ſhall be a good Surrender of her Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, whereof ſhe is ſeized and eſtated: and ſhall be a good Surrender of her Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, holden of the ſaid Manours, or of either of the ſame: the ſame Surrender being made in her Extremity of Sickneſs, or Likelihood of Death, by the Acceptance of the Reeve of the Manour, whereof the Lands and Tenements ſo ſurrendered, are parcel, and his Deputy, ot either of them, in the Preſence of ſix cuſtomary Tenants, or by the Acceptance of the Headborough, in the Preſence of ſix cuſtomary Tenants. But if any ſuch Woman Covert-baron, ſo ſurrendring, do after that recover her Health, and do not at the next general Court then following ratifie and confirm the ſame, before the Steward or his Deputy, in the Preſence of the Homage, then the ſame Surrender is and ſhall be void. And all other Surrenders made by any Woman Covert-baron, except before the Steward of the Manour, or his Deputy, where ſhe ſhall be ſolely examined, or in Extremity of Sickneſs, as is aforeſaid, are and ſhall be void.

Concerning the Womans Recovery of her Health.

All other Surrenders by by Women Covert-baron.

All Surrenders taken by the Reeve or Headborough, muſt be preſented at the firſt or ſecond next general Court.

ITem, all Surrenders taken of Women, as aforeſaid, or of Men by the Reeve, or his Deputy, or by a Headborough for the time being, and in the Preſence of ſix cuſtomary Tenants, as aforeſaid; ſhall be, and ought to be, by the Homage preſented, at the firſt or ſecond next general Court, holden for the Manour whereof the ſame is holden, after the taking thereof; or within one Year and a Day next after the taking of the ſame Surrender, if any ſuch general Court be holden within a Year and a Day next after the ſame Surrender ſo taken. Or elſe if no ſuch general Court be holden within a Year and a Day; then to be by the Homage preſented at the next general Court to be holden for the ſame Manour, next after the ſame Year and Day; is and ſhall be a good Surrender, as if the ſame had been taken by the Steward or

Deputy of that Manour; or Woman examined, as foreſaid, in open Court, or otherwiſe. All Surrenders taken by the Reeve or his Deputy, or by a Headborough, and in the Preſence of ſix Tenants, and not preſented by the ſaid Homage in Manner and Form aforeſaid, are and ſhall be void. But when any Surrender ſhall be made by any Perſon, to the Uſe of his or her laſt Will and Teſtament, to the Intent that he or She may thereby, or thereupon, make and declare his or her laſt Will and Teſtament: that Surrender is to be preſented at the firſt or ſecond Court general of that Manour, hapning next after the Deceaſe of the Party ſo ſurrendring perfectly known, and not before. But if the ſame be not at the firſt or ſecond Court (next after the Death of the ſame Party) preſented; or if the ſame Party hath before (in his Life time) made any other Surrender of the ſame Lands or Tenements, and the ſame to be preſented: Then the ſad Surrender, to the Uſe of ſuch laſt Will and Teſtament, is, and ſhall be void.

Or elſe they ſhall be void. When Surrenders, to the Uſe of the laſt Will, muſt be preſented, or elſe void.

The Homage muſt write Billa Vera *upon their Preſentments and good Surrenders.*

ITem, the Homage muſt write *Billa Vera*, upon every Surrender by them preſented, when they find the ſame Surrenders agreeable to the Cuſtom. And alſo upon every other of their Preſentments, ſhall make *Billa Vera*, when they be agreeable to the ſaid Cuſtom. Or elſe, if the ſaid Homage receive any Surrender, or other Bills to them exhibited, which be doubtful or repugnant to the Cuſtom of the Manour whereof the Land is holden, upon every ſuch Surrender or Bill, *Ignoramus* ſhall be made, or the like Superſcription, to the Intent it may be known to be doubtful or naught: or elſe return the ſame naughty Surrenders or Bills back again, to the Parties that exhibited the ſame.

What Women Covert-baron may do.

ITem, every Woman being Covert-baron, of the Age of one and twenty Years, or upwards, having any cuſtomary Lands or Tenements to her or her Heirs, for Life, Lives, or Years, and holden of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them; may together with her Husband (by the Hands of the ſaid Steward, or his ſufficient Deputy) ſurrender all her ſaid Lands and Tenements, Intereſt, and Term of Years, to the Uſe of her ſaid Husband, or to any other Perſon or Perſons at their Will and Pleaſure; ſo as ſhe be ſolely and ſecretly examined before the Steward, or his ſufficient Deputy.

Solely examined before the Steward or his Deputy.

Surrenders taken out of Court by the Steward or his Deputy.

ITem, all Surrenders taken out of the Court by the Steward of the ſaid Manours, or of any of them, or his ſufficient Deputy, of any Perſon or Perſons, being of the full Age of one and twenty Years, or more, and of *Sanæ Memoriæ*, of any of their cuſtomary Lands and Tenements holden of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, be good by the Cuſtoms of the ſaid Manours, and of either of them; and the ſame ought to be publiſhed and notified to the Homage at the next general Court, or elſe thoſe Surrenders are alſo void.

Muſt be preſented at the next general Court.

The Fines are certain, and not arbitrary.

ITem, all the Fines upon Admittances for any the now Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, of all and every the Perſons, named Parties to the ſaid Indenture, holden by Copy of Court Roll, are and ought to be certain, and not arbitrary, or at the Will of the Lord. And the Lord or Lords of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, ought to have and take Fines upon Admittances, as hereafter followeth, and not other, or greater: That is to ſay, upon the Admiſſion of the Heir or Heirs after a Deſcent, for every Acre of Land (of what Nature and Kind ſoever) ſixteen Pence, and ſo after that Rate, for greater or leſſer Quantities of Land. And upon Admiſſion of one Perſon only, after any Surrender, the like Sum of ſixteen Pence for every Acre; and ſo after that Rate, for every greater or leſſer Quantity of Land. But if more then one Perſon be admitted after or upon any Surrender; then every of the ſame Perſons are to pay half ſo much as one Perſon ought to pay, and not more. Likewiſe upon Admiſſion of the Heirs or Heir, after a Deſcent for every Meſſuage cuſtomary, with the Courts, Yards, Eaſements, Orchards, and Gardens thereunto belonging, for a Fine, the Sum of thirteen Shillings four Pence, and not more. And for a dwelling Houſe, called a Tenement, with the Courts, Yards, Orchards, Eaſements, and Gardens thereunto belonging, the Sum of ten Shillings, and not more. And for a Cottage, uſed for a Dwelling, with Eaſements and Gardens thereunto belonging, or without Garden, and not demiſed for more then three Pounds by the Year, the Sum of twenty Pence. But for a Building, not uſed for a dwelling Houſe, ſo much only as according to the Quantity of the Land, after the Rate of ſixteen Pence the Acre. And for greater Cottages uſed for dwelling, and which ſhall be let for above three Pounds by the Year, with the Courts, Yards, Orchards, and Eaſements thereunto belonging, the Sum of ten Shillings. And the like is of Meſſuages, Tenements, and Cottages hereafter to be built. And upon or after any Surrender, at the Admiſſion, the like Fines, are to be paid for one Perſon. But if any Surrender be made by any Perſon or Perſons, to a Man and his Wife, then a whole Fine is to be paid for the Husband, and half a Fine is to be paid for the Wife. And if more Perſons be admitted upon one Surrender; then every of the ſame Perſons are to pay for Fine, half ſo much as one Perſon ought to pay, and not more.

What Fines are due.

If more then one Perſon be admitted, then, &c.

What Fine for a Building, not uſed for a dwelling Houſe.

Admiſſion of Man and Wife, a whole Fine.

All Acres to be accounted, according to the Statute or Ordinance, *De terris menſurandis*, and Orchards and Gardens not belonging to ſuch Meſſuages, Tenements, or Cottages, are to pay as Lands according to the Quantity thereof, according to the rate aforeſaid. And Parts of Meſſuages, Parts of Tenements, and Parts of Cottages, are to pay for Fines reſpectively (in Regard of the whole) according to the Rate of the whole. And all Fines paid, are to be ſet down and expreſſed in the Copy of the Court Roll thereof, or in the Margent of the ſame Copy. And if any Queſtion or Doubt ſhall hereafter ariſe, about the Diſcerning and true Eſtimation what, or which be, or ought to be accounted a Meſſuage; and what, or which, a dwelling Houſe, called a Tenement; and what, or which, a Cottage: the ſame is to be referred to the Homage of the Manour at the next general Court, and by the ſame to be tried, ordered, determined, and preſented, and according to ſuch Preſentments, Fines are to be paid.

The Fines muſt be entred in the Margent of the Copies: See Article 19.

If

If the Lord refuſe to admit them, &c.

ITem, if the Lord or Lords of the ſaid Manours, or either of them, or his or their Steward (for the time being) ſhall refuſe to admit any Perſon or Perſons, to whom or to whoſe Uſe ſuch Surrender (as in the precedent Article is expreſſed) ſhall be made, or ſhall refuſe to admit ſuch Perſon or Perſons, to whom any of the ſaid Copyhold, or Cuſtomary, or reputed Copyhold, or cuſtomary Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments ſhall deſcend, according to the Cuſtom of the ſaid Manours, and true meaning of theſe Scedules: Then the Perſon ſo not admitted, paying or tendering to the Lord or his Reeve, Fine or Fines for the ſame (according to the true meaning of theſe Scedules) ſhall and may into ſuch Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, ſo ſurrendered or deſcended, reſpectively enter; and the ſame quietly have, hold, and enjoy as freely, and in ſuch Sort, as if he or they had been thereunto lawfully admitted, and not otherwiſe.

Surrender to make the Wife a Jointure.

ITem, if any Man make a Surrender, only to the Intent to make his Wife a Jointure, or to aſſure it to his Wife for Term of her Life, or during her Widowhood, not altering the Eſtate of the Inheritance; then for the Fine of the ſame, or any Admittance thereupon; there ſhall be paid but half a Fine for the ſame things ſo ſurrendered: That is to ſay, half ſo much as one Perſon ſhould pay upon Admittance, according to the true meaning of theſe Scedules. And the like is to be uſed, where the Husband and Wife make a Surrender of the Lands of the Wife; to the End only, to make an Eſtate thereof to the Husband jointly with his Wife, or to the Husband for Term of his Life in Poſſeſſion or Remainder. And likewiſe (by the ſaid Cuſtom) for every Tenant that ſhall not be admitted in Reverſion or Remainder expectant, upon the Eſtate of any particular Tenant for Life, in Taile or for Years, granted by the Copy; the ſame is but half ſo much as it is upon other Admittances, upon Alienations, Surrenders, or dying ſeized as aforeſaid.

Concerning Tenants not admitted, *&c.*

Duties to the Homage and Tenants for Bills and Surrenders.

ITem, every Perſon that exhibiteth or delivereth any Surrender, or Bill to the Homage, ought to give and pay to the ſame Homage, for every ſuch Surrender or Bill, four Pence, and every of the ſaid ſix Tenants, and alſo the Headborough or Reeve (which ſhall be at the taking of any Surrenders as aforeſaid) ought to have four Pence apiece of the Parties that make the Surrender, if the ſame Surrender be taken within the ſaid Manours, or in either of them. But if they go out of the ſaid Manours, or either of them, for the taking of the ſame; then to have eight Pence apiece, and their Charges, if they ſhall go further off. And the Party that procureth the ſaid Surrender, ought to give to the ſaid Tenants four Pence, beſide the ſaid Fees; which four Pence is to be delivered with the ſaid Surrender; or elſe he that bringeth in the ſaid Surrender, without the ſaid four Pence, ſhall pay it of his own Purſe to the Homage.

Taking Surrenders out of the Manours.

Though an Heir be admitted, yet upon a new Claim, the Homage ſhall enquire, &c. for a Co-heir.

ITem, if it chance at any Time, upon the Death of any Copyholder, or cuſtomary Tenant, that there is an Heir or Heirs found, and preſented by the Homage, and after is or are admitted to the Lands or Tenements of the ſaid Copyholder, and at that Time no other Heirs ſhall be known. And after it ſhall chance that one or other cometh, and claimeth to be Co-heir with the ſaid Heir that is admitted; then the Homage ought thereof to enquire; and if they find his Claim true, they ought to preſent the ſame. And then he or they ſo claiming, ſhall be likewiſe admitted, and pay his Fine, and have his Part of the Premiſſes, notwithſtanding the former Admiſſion.

Where Tenants are admitted, and after that another claimeth the whole: The Homage is not bound to enquire, but he is driven to his Suit.

ITem, if any Man be admitted to any Poſſeſſion, or to any Reverſion or Remainder of any Lands or Tenements, whether they be to him deſcended as ſhall be ſuppoſed, or to him ſurrendred by any other Perſon, and after that cometh another Perſon or Perſons, who pretendeth a Title to the whole Premiſſes, or any Part thereof, and deſireth that the Homage may enquire thereof: In this Caſe the ſaid Homage is not bound thereof to enquire: but he or they are driven to his or their Suit or Plaint, whether his or their Title be right or wrong: Except in ſuch Caſe, where any Perſon or Perſons ſhall claim as in the next precedent Article. And yet if any ſhall require the Homage, to find whether he or they were the Son or Daughter, or Sons or Daughters of ſuch a one or no, and the Homage knowing, or well informed of the Truth, that he or they ſhall be the Son, or Sons or Daughters of him or her, that dyed ſeized of the Lands then in Queſtion: The Homage ought therein to preſent the Truth: But not to preſent, whether he or they ought to have the Premiſſes, or any Part thereof, to the which another Perſon is already preſented. But in ſuch Caſe, he or they ſhall be driven to his or their Suit or Plaint, as aforeſaid; for Recovery of their ſaid Right, if any Right they have. Except in ſuch Caſe, where any Perſon or Perſons ſhall claim, as in the next precedent Article.

How far the Homage are to preſent, and what not.

How Lands deſcended are to be taken up.

ITem, after the Death of every Perſon, being a cuſtomary Tenant of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them; the next Heir or Heirs ought to come and take up the Lands and Tenements, whereof his or their Anceſtors ſo ſhall die ſeized, of what Age ſoever he be. And if he or they be of the Age of fourteen Years or upwards; he is to be admitted in his own Perſon, within a convenient Time after he or they ſhall be preſented. Or elſe if he or they be under the Age of fourteen Years; then to come and take it up by his Gardian, until he be of the Age of fourteen Years, as aforeſaid, and to pay for his Fine, according to the Rates expreſſed in theſe Scedules; and the Gardian to pay but three Shillings and four Pence at the moſt for his Fine for the Gardianſhip, or leſs, as the Steward or his Deputy ſhall think fit.

At fourteen Years he is to be preſented and admitted in his own Perſon.

Under 14 Years by a Gardian.

Gardian three Shillings four Pence.

And for Lands deſcended from the Part of the Father; the next Couſin of the Part on the Mother, not able to inherit thoſe Lands, ought to be Gardian. And if the Lands came from the Part of the Mother; then the like Couſin of the Part of the Father ought to be Gardian, if that Perſon will accept thereof. And upon their Refuſal, or not praying to be admitted Gardian, at the firſt or ſecond Court after that Infant ought to be admitted; then may the Steward admit any other of the Kindred of the Infant (to whom his Lands cannot deſcend) to be Gardian. And if None of the Kindred will accept of the Gardianſhip; then may another be admitted. And every Gardian ſhall account to the Heir of the Profits, and Repair the Copyhold Tenements of him whoſe Gardian he is: And upon Admittance ſhall be bound to the Lord for the Time being, with Condition for Performance thereof, in ſuch Sum as the Homage of the ſaid Court, or the greater Part thereof ſhall like of. And of the Lands of every Infant under fourteen Years of Age, that ſhall be a Purchaſer; a Gardian ſhall be admitted, and ſhall ſo demean himſelf in ſuch Manner, as for the Gardian of an Infant (having Lands by Deſcent) is limited and appointed.

Who ſhall be Gardian.

See Article 37.

The Kindred refuſing to be Gardian.

And ſhall be bound to the Lord for Performance.

They to whoſe Uſe Lands are ſurrendered, ought within three Years after the Preſentment take them up.

ITem, every Perſon, to whoſe Uſe any of the ſaid Lands or Tenements ſhall be ſurrendered, ought to come within three Years after the ſame be preſented, and take up the ſame by himſelf, if he be of Age, and to be admitted as aforeſaid, and to pay his Fine, or elſe by his Gardian, as is aforeſaid.

The Lord may diſtrain for the Fines; or by Default of Diſtreſs, ſeize the Lands.

ITem, if any of the ſaid Heirs, Aliens or Gardians, do not pay their Fines within one Month after the ſame Fines be extracted, and the Extracts delivered to the Reeve or his Deputy for the gathering thereof, and by them or either of them demanded; then it ſhall be lawful for the Lord or Lords of the ſaid Manour or Manours for the time being, or his or their Officers to diſtraine, and avow as for Rents: And for Want of Diſtreſs, to ſeize the Lands and Tenements, for the which the ſaid Fine or Fines are to be paid, and to enjoy the ſame to his or their own Uſe, until he or they ſhall be fully ſatisfied, and paid the ſaid Fine or Fines, to be paid by him or them that ſo ought to pay the ſame.

The like he may do for non Payment of the Quit-rent.

ITem, if any cuſtomary or Copyhold Tenant of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, ſhall not pay his Rents for his Copyhold, for which the ſame is due, and demanded by the ſaid Reeve or his Deputy, then it ſhall be lawful for the Lord or Lords of the ſaid Manour or Manours for the time being, or his or their Officers to diſtraine and avow. And for Want of ſufficient Diſtreſs, to ſeize the Lands and Tenements out of the which the ſame ought to be paid, and to take and enjoy the Rents, Iſſues, and Profits of the ſame to his or their own Uſe, until he or they ſhall be fully ſatisfied and paid the ſame Rents by him or them that ſo ought to pay the ſame.

Who ſhall be the Gardian.

ITem, that when any Tenant dieth ſeized leaving his Heir under the Age of fourteen Years, the next of the Kin (to whom the ſaid Lands and Tenements cannot deſcend) ſhall have, if he ſhall require it, the Cuſtody of the Heir, and of his Lands and Tenements, committed unto him for the Uſe of the Heir, until he come to the Age of fourteen Years, as is aforeſaid, and then he to chuſe his own Gardian, and the former Gardian at any time after (upon reaſonable Requeſt) to yield Account to the Heir, of the Profits of his Lands received.

See Article 33.

Tenants may let Leaſes for 31 Years and four Months, without any Licence or Fine.

ITem, if any Perſon or Perſons be diſpoſed to let his or their cuſtomary Lands or Tenements to any other Perſon or Perſons, and to their Executors and Aſſigns, for the Term of one and thirty Years, or leſs; the ſame Perſon or Perſons have and ſhall have full Power and Authority, to ſet or let to farm his or their Copyhold Lands, or Tenements to any Perſon or Perſons, their Heirs, Executors, and Aſſigns, for the Term of one and thirty Years and four Months, or leſs, in Poſſeſſion from the Time of the making thereof in writing, without any Licence to him or them to be granted, and without paying Fine to the Lord, or incurring any Forfeiture or Seizure of or for the ſame: So as the ſame Leaſe do not exceed one and thirty Years and four Months, from the Time of the making thereof. But ſuch Leaſe is and ought to be preſented to the Homage of the Manour, whereof the Lands or Tenements ſo leaſed are held, within one Year after the making thereof: or elſe the ſame Leaſe ſo made, and not preſented as aforeſaid, ſhall be void and of none Effect.

See the Abſtract of the Indenture.

If ſuch Leaſes be not preſented to the Homage within one Year after the making, they ſhall be void.

Either Manour is upon every Change of Lord, to pay five Ponnds for Recognition Money.

ITem, the Cuſtom of the Manour is, to give to the Lord of every of the ſaid Manours, upon the Change of every Lord, at the next Court after the firſt Entry, *bona fide*, ten Pounds of lawful Money of *England*; that is to ſay, out of each Manour five Pounds, for the Recognition and acknowledging the Services, which is to be levied and collected by the Reeve for the time being; amongſt all the ſaid Copyholders of the ſaid Manours, reſpectively, according to the Rates they ſhall be taxed at, by the Homage at the next Court to be holden, after the coming of the new Lord.

How the Reeve of either Manour is to be choſen.

ITem, the Homage of every of the ſaid Manours ought yearly (at the general Court to be holden next after *Michaelmas*) to elect and chuſe ſeveral Reeves for every of the ſaid Manours; that is to ſay, to elect and chuſe two cuſtomary Tenants, either of the ſaid Perſons named Parties to the ſaid Preſents, their Heirs or Aſſigns, or of others not named, to bear the Office of the Reeve for each of the ſaid Manours: Namely, he that was before in Election (if he be alive) and one other: or if he be dead, two other, to the Intent the

Lord of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, or his Steward, may appoint the one of them ſo elected for one whole Year; that is, one to ſerve for each of the ſaid Manours; ſo he be appointed within that Manour of which he is a Tenant, and for which he ſhall be ſo choſen. Which Reeve being ſo appointed, ought to take upon him the ſaid Office for one whole Year then next enſuing, to execute the ſame by himſelf or his Deputy, for whom he ſhall anſwer, and to be ſubject to account and anſwer for the ſame, as in the ſaid Preſents is ſet down.

He ſhall ſerve one whole Year.

And if a Copyholder ſhall be duly choſen, and appointed by the Homage, to be the Lords Reeve, as aforeſaid, and (according to his Turn) preſented by the Homage, and ſhall refuſe to ſerve the ſaid Office by himſelf or his Deputy: then every ſuch Perſon ſo refuſing, within the ſaid Manour of *Hackney*, ſhall pay for a Fine, ſix Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence. And every ſuch Perſon ſo refuſing, within the ſaid Manonrs of *Stebinhith* or *Stepney*, ſhall pay for a Fine, ten Pounds to the Lord of the Manour, whereof his Lands are holden. And the Homage of the ſame Manour ſhall be charged from time to time to chuſe another Reeve, in the Place of him that ſhall ſo refuſe, until ſuch time as (for the ſame Manour) one be choſen that ſhall and will ſerve the ſaid Office. And every Copyholder that ſhall be choſen and appointed to the ſaid Office as aforeſaid, and ſhall refuſe to ſerve the ſame Office, ſhall pay the Fine aforeſaid to the Lord of that Manour for his Refuſal. The one half of all which Fines or Fine, of Tenant or Tenants ſo refuſing to accept and execute the ſaid Office of Reeveſhip, according to the true meaning of theſe Scedules, the Lord or Lords of the ſaid Manours, or either of them, of whom ſuch Tenant or Tenants ſo refuſing ſhall hold, ought, and ſhall from time to time allow unto ſuch Perſon or Perſons, as being choſen and appointed to be Reeve as aforeſaid: And ſhall and will, next after the Refuſal of any one or more of the ſaid Tenants ſo choſen, accept and ſerve the ſaid Office; the Moity of the ſaid Fine or Fines, reſpectively to be by him defaulked and retained in his Account. And by the Lord of that Manour, upon the ſame Reeves Account (whenſoever he ſhall account for the ſame) to be duly and juſtly allowed.

For refuſing the Office, and what Fine to be paid in *Hackney*.

The Fine for *Stepney*.

The Homage ſhall chuſe another, until one do accept and ſerve.

The half of Fines paid by Refuſers, ſhall be allowed him who next ſhall ſerve.

And be by him retained at his Accounting.

In what Caſes the Lord may ſeize the Reeves Lands.

ITem, If any Copyholder, that ſhall accept, and execute the ſaid Office of Reeve, ſhall refuſe to ſatisfie and pay unto the Lord, the Yearly Quitrents and Fines for Admittances upon Alienations or Deſcents, wherewith ſuch Reeve ſhall or may be lawfully charged, by and according to the true meaning of theſe Preſents; or ſhall refuſe to account with the Lord, within two Months next Yearly after *Michaelmas*, having had the Rental and Eſtracts of Fines upon Admittances, as aforeſaid, for that Year, by the Space of two Months: Every ſuch Reeves Lands and Tenements, that ſhall ſo refuſe to account, and pay the ſaid Rents and Fines which he ſhall or may have collected, as aforeſaid, ſhall be ſeized into the Lords Hands, and the Lord ſhall and may take to his own Uſe the Iſſues and Profits of his ſaid Lands and Tenements, until he ſhall pay unto the Lord the Rents and Fines aforeſaid: And until he hath alſo ſatisfied and paid for his ſaid Offence (*viz.*) being Reeve of *Hackney*, ſix Pounds thirteen Shillings four Pence: And being Reeve of *Stepney*, ten Pounds. Nevertheleſs, the Reeve ought not, nor ſhall be charged or chargeable to anſwer any Quitrents, contained in any Rental or Eſtracts, unleſs it appear unto him by the Rental of the former Reeve, or otherwiſe be made known unto him by ſome of the Lords Officers, who is the Tenant, or where the Land lieth; for and in Reſpect of which, the ſame Quit-rents ought to be paid.

What he is to pay for his Offence in both the Manours.

He is not to anſwer any Quit-rent, unleſs he know the Tenant, or where the Land lieth.

No Reeves within this Compoſition, ſhall be charged with the Leet, or Court Baron, otherwiſe then in Article 45. Nor provide for any Dinners, except, &c.

ITem, No Copyholder of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, being named Parties to the ſaid Indenture, nor their Heirs or Aſſigns, ought or ſhall (at any time) be charged to collect or gather any of the Amerciaments, Fines, or other Iſſues or Profits of the Courts Leets, or Courts Baron, holden within the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, otherwiſe then in the laſt precedent Article is mentioned: Nor to provide or allow for any Dinners, either on the Day or Days the Court Leet ſhall be holden upon, or on the Day or Days of the two general Courts: but are and ſhall be thereof for ever freed and diſcharged; except that ſuch Tenant, or his Heirs, ſhall hereafter purchaſe or have other cuſtomary Lands then thoſe that the ſaid Perſons, named Parties to the ſaid Indenture, or ſome one of them the ſaid Perſons do now hold, which ſhall be worth to be ſold (at the leaſt) two Hundred Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, or ſhall be of the clear Yearly value of twenty Pounds of like Money.

What Tenants may be choſen Reeves.

ITem, Every one of the ſaid cuſtomary Tenants, named Parties to the ſaid Indenture, whoſe Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, holden by Copy of Coutt Roll of either of the ſaid Manours, are worth ſixteen Pounds of like Money, as aforeſaid, by the Year to be let, or two Hundred Pounds to be ſold, by the Eſtimation and Preſentment of the Homage of the ſame Manour, ſhall bear the Office of Reeve, of and for ſuch of the ſaid Manours whereof he ſhall be a Tenant by Copy of Court Roll, and for which he ſhall be choſen and appointed Reeve, as aforeſaid, when his or their Time and Courſe doth come.

What Allowances the Reeve is to have of the Lord.

ITem, Every of the ſaid Reeves, is to be allowed of the ſaid Lords or Lord, for the executing of the ſaid Office for one Year, as followeth, *viz.* The Reeve of *Stebinhith*, three Pouuds ſix Shillings and eight Pence: and ſix Shillings eight Pence more, for and in Reſpect of an Allowance of a Coat Cloth to the ſaid Reeve: And the Reeve of *Hackney*, fifty three Shillings and four Pence; and ſix Shillings eight Pence more, for and in Reſpect of an Allowance of a Coat Cloth to the ſame Reeve: And all othet Commodities due and incident to the ſaid Office, for either of them, or uſed heretofore to be paid to the ſaid Reeve, by any of the Tenants of the ſaid Manours reſpectively.

The Reeve to deliver the Rental to his Succeſſor.

ITem, The Reeves of the ſaid Manours, and of either of them, ſhall at the next general Court, after his Year of Service expired, deliver the Rental by which he made his Account, to the Reeve that ſhall next ſucceed him, upon Pain to be amerced, or fined by the Homage, if he ſhall not ſo do.

To be amerced.

What the Copyholders may freely do without Forfeiture.

ITem, All the Cuſtomary Tenants of the ſaid Manours, and of either of them, may break and dig their Copyhold Grounds, holden of the ſaid Manours, and of either of them, at his or their Will and Pleaſure; and fell, and cut down their Timber and Woods growing, or that ſhall grow upon the ſame, and convert it to their beſt Uſe and Profit: and may alſo ſuffer their Copyhold Tenements and Houſes to decay, without incurring any Seizure or Forfeiture of their Eſtates therefore, or other Pain: and may take and pull down their ſaid Tenements, and erect or ſet them up again, either where they ſtood before, or upon any other Lands, holden by Copy of Court Roll of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them. But they may not, or ſhall not take or pull them down, to ſet them (or any Part of them) upon their own Freeholds, or upon the Freeholds of any other.

No Houſes may be pulled down, to ſet them upon Freehold Land.

Copyholders may lop Trees growing upon the Waſte before their Houſes.

ITem, Every of the ſaid Copyholders, or reputed Copyholders, named Parties to the ſaid Indenture, may lop and ſhred all ſuch Trees as grow before their Houſes or Tenements, upon the waſt Ground, and convert the ſame to their own Uſe, without any Offence, ſo the ſaid Trees ſtand for the Defence of their Houſes, Yards, or Gardens: And alſo they may dig Gravel, Sand, Clay, and Lome upon the ſaid waſt Grounds, to build or repair any of their Copyhold Tenements within the ſaid Manours, or in either of them without any Licence; ſo always, as every of the ſaid Copyholders do fill up ſo much as ſhall be digged by him or them.

They may dig Gravel, *&c.* upon the waſte.

Letting of Lands for more than thirty one Years and four Months, is a Forfeiture.

ITem, If any Perſon or Perſons, being Tenant Cuſtomary, ſhall (without Licence by Indenture, or other Writing, or otherwiſe) let his ſaid Cuſtomary Lands or Tenements for more then one and thirty Years and four Months, it ſhall be a Forfeiture of his Eſtate, by the Cuſtom of the ſaid Manours, and of either of them, being found and preſented by the Homage or elſe otherwiſe lawfully and ſufficiently proved.

For what Offences theſe Copyholders may forfeit their Eſtates.

ITem, For Treaſon or Felony whatſoever, that ſhall be committed by any Copyholder of the ſaid Manours, or of any of them, for which he ſhall be lawfully attainted, he ſhall forfeit his Copyhold Lands and Tenements to the Lord of the ſaid Manour. And for all other Offence or Offences, Act or Acts whatſoever, for which a Freeholder ought (by the common Laws of the Land) to forfeit his Freehold Lands and Tenements: There a Copyholder of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, ſhall forfeit as a Freeholder ought to forfeit, in like Caſe, his Freehold. But if a Copyholder be out-lawed for any Cauſe, ſaving Felony or Treaſon, the Lord ſhall not have the Iſſues or Profits of his Lands. And if a Copyholder make a Feoffment of his Copyhold, Gift in taile, or Leaſe for Life or Lives, by Deed or without Deed, by Livery and ſeizin thereupon; or ſhall ſuffer a Recovery at the common Law, levy a Fine, or wilfully refuſe or deny to pay, do or perform his Rents, Fines, Suits, Cuſtoms and Services, at any time due to the Lord or Lords of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them for the ſaid Copyholds: The ſame wilful Refuſal being preſented to the Homage, by the Oaths of three Cuſtomary Tenants, with the Reeve or his Deputy (the ſaid Tenants or Reeve, nor his Deputy, being none of the Lords Servants) and being found and preſented by the Homage, the ſame ſhall be holden and reputed a Forfeiture of his Eſtate, whatſoever he ſhall have by Copy of Court Roll, at the time of any ſuch Act committed or done; in ſo much of his or their Copyhold Lands and Tenements, as he ſhall have committed by any ſuch Act: And only for ſo much of his Lands and Tenements, out of the which the ſaid Quit-rent, and other Duties is demanded, and ſhall be due, and wilfully denied by the ſaid Tenant or Tenants, as aforeſaid. Or if any Copyholder ſhall in the Lords Court, or elſewhere in any Court of Record, diſclaim to hold his ſaid Copyhold Lands and Tenements of the Lord of the Manour, whereof his Lands and Tenements are holden; or ſhall (by pleading in the Lords Court, or other Court of Record) wilfully claim their Copyholds to be Freeholds; or willingly and wittingly plead in any Real Action at the common Law in chief as a Freehold Tenant; or ſhall willingly and wittingly do any other Act, or Things, in or concerning his now Lands and Tenements, which ſhall be a Diſſeiſin or Diſ-inheritance of the Lord or Lords of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, their Heirs or Aſſigns (other than ſuch Acts, as in theſe Articles are eſpecially mentioned, (or diſpenſed withal) that then he ſhall forfeit his and their Eſtate, of and in the ſame Lands and Tenements ſo diſclaimed, to be holden or claimed to be Freehold; or for which he ſhall plead in chief, or do any ſuch other Act or Thing as is aforeſaid. Finally, the Lord of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, ſhall have all ſuch other Forfeitures, Iſſues, Profits, and Advantages of the ſaid Copyholds, as ſhall grow due to him by any Statute Laws of this Realm, being not againſt and contrary to theſe Articles and Cuſtoms here expreſly ſet down.

Outlawry, except for Treaſon or Felony, ſhall be no Forfeiture.

How a Man may make a further Forfeiture of his Eſtate ſeveral Ways.

Denying to pay Rents, Fines, *&c.*

Diſclaiming to hold of the Lord, and claiming their Copyholds to be Freeholds.

Pleading wittingly in a real Action at common Law, in chief as a Freehold.

What other Forfeitures the Lord ſhall have.

The Act or Neglect of Tenant for Lives or Years, ſhall not prejudice thoſe in Remainder.

ITem, if any Perſon or Perſons, having any Eſtate of any Copyhold Lands or Tenements, holden of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, for Term of Life or Lives, or for Term of Years, or (in the right of their Wives) of any Eſtate, altho' he, ſhe, or they, ſhall do or ſuffer, or neglect to do any Act or Acts during the Time aforeſaid, in or upon the ſaid Copyhold Lands and Tenements, which may or ſhall be contrary to the Cuſtom of tee ſaid Manours, or of either of them. The ſame Act or Acts ſo being done, ſhall not prejudice or be hurtful unto the next Perſon or Perſons to whom the ſaid Cuſtomary Lands or Tenements ſhould or ought to remain, revert, or come, nor to the ſaid Wife or her Heirs, not being Party in Court, or conſenting in Court to the ſaid Act or Forfeiture. Nor that the Lord of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, ſhall take any longer Advantage, Iſſues, or Profits of the ſame Copyhold Lands or Tenements, then during the Time of ſuch Eſtates as aforeſaid, of the Party committing, doing, or aſſenting to ſuch Act or Acts. So that after his or their Deceaſe, or Eſtates determined, the ſaid Lands and Tenements ſhall remain, revert, or come to the next Perſon or Perſons, or to ſuch Perſon or Perſons to whom the ſame ſhould have come or remained, or go or revert immediately after ſuch Eſtate or Eſtates ended or determined; as tho' there had been no ſuch Act or Acts done, contrary to the Tenor or true meaning of theſe Preſents, by any ſuch Perſon or Perſons.

Concerning the Wife and her Heirs.

Private Acts of Tenants, hurt not the Cuſtoms of the reſt.

ITem, The particular or private Act or Acts of any Cuſtomary Tenant or Tenants of any of the ſaid Manours, which ſhall happen to be done by, or between them, or any of them, and the Lord or Lords of the ſaid Manours, or either of them, and his or their Reeve, or of either of them, contrary to the Articles and true Meaning of theſe Preſents, neither doth nor ſhall extend to be conſtrued to be a Breach of the ancient Cuſtoms of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, to the Hurt or Prejudice of the reſt of the Cuſtomary Tenants, but of themſelves only, doing the ſaid particular Act.

Tenant for Life or Years, making waſte, ſhall be fined by the Homage.

ITem, That if any Tenant for Term of Life, or Lives only, or for Term of Years of Cuſtomary Lands, ſhall make any waſte, then he ſhall be fined by the Homage; the third Part of which Fine ſhall be to the Lord, and the other two Parts ſhall come to him in the Reverſion or Remainder of the ſaid Copyhold.

The Lord may diſtrain, but not ſeize.

ITem, The Lord, for non-Payment of Amerciaments, may diſtrain his ſaid Tenants, Parties to theſe Preſents, and avow for the ſame as for Rents: But he cannot ſeize any of his or their Cuſtomary Lands or Tenements, Parties to theſe Preſents, for non-Payment thereof, until he be payed.

How Partition is to be made between Co-heirs, Joint-Tenants, or Tenants in common.

ITem, Upon the Admiſſion of any Co-heirs, Joint-Tenants, or Tenants in common, if they cannot agree to occupy their Lands and Tenements, or to make Partition among themſelves: then he or they that be grieved, may (by the Cuſtom of either of the ſaid Manours) have a Precept from the Steward, directed to ſeven Cuſtomary Tenants, or more, of the ſaid Manours within which the ſaid Lands and Tenements do lie: And they ſhall make Partition thereof, and the ſame Return to the Steward of the ſaid Manours again, to be enrolled in the Court Rolls of the ſaid Manours, whereof the ſaid Lands or Tenements be holden. Whereupon the ſaid Heirs ſhall go to the Steward of the ſaid Manour, within which the ſaid Lands or Tenements ſhall lie: and then elect and chuſe their Parts in form following:

That is to ſay, The youngeſt Son to chuſe firſt, and then he that is next to the youngeſt to chuſe next, and ſo after that rate unto the eldeſt (how many ſoever) which Eldeſt ſhall chuſe laſt. And likewiſe the ſame Order is to be obſerved amongſt Daughters, if there be no Sons, and amongſt all other Degrees of Heirs, touching the Cuſtomary Lands and Tenements holden of the ſaid Manours, or either of them. And upon every ſuch Partition, they ſhall pay for a Fine to the Lord, two Shillings and ſix Pence, or leſs, at the Diſcretion of the Steward, according to the Quantity of the Lands or Tenements ſo parted between Tenants in common and Joint-Tenants; for the like Fine the ſaid Diviſion to be by the ſaid Tenants, without Election of the Parties themſelves; but by caſting of Lots, if they cannot otherwiſe agree.

The Manner of electing and chuſing their Parts, either in Sons or Daughters.

Fine upon every ſuch Partition.

Copyholders ſhall pay but a Peny for Poundage.

ITem, If any Cuſtomary or free Tenants Cattel, or the Cattel of their Farmers, be brought to the Lords Pound, the ſaid Tenant, or his Farmer ſhall pay for all his Cattel (if they be a hundred Heads, or upward or under) for the Poundage thereof, but one Peny. And he that is no Tenant, ſhall pay for every Diſtreſs of Cattel ſo pounded, four Pence.

Cattel impounded to be delivered by two Copyholders.

ITem, If any Cattel be impounded within the Lords Pound, by any Perſon or Perſons, being a Cuſtomary Tenant or Tenants of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, for any Treſpaſs committed or done within the ſaid Manours, or in either of them, upon their Copyholds: that all ſuch Cattel being ſo impounded, may by two of the ſaid Cuſtomary Tenants, of ſuch of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, wherein the ſaid Treſpaſs ſhall be committed, which will anſwer for ſuch Damages and Coſts as ſhall be recovered in the ſaid Court, againſt the Owners of the ſame Cattel for the ſaid Treſpaſs, be delivered out of the ſaid Pound, unto the Owner of the ſaid Cattel, by the Cuſtom of the ſame Manours, and of either of them.

No Suits for Title of Copyholds out of the Lords Court, without Licence.

ITem, No Cuſtomary Tenant ſhall ſue, vex, or trouble any other Cuſtomary Tenant, for any Title of Lands or Tenements, lying and being within the ſaid Manours, or in either of them, being Copyhold Lands or Tenements of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, out of the Lords Court, without the ſpecial Licence firſt had and obtained of the Lord of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, or of his Steward for the time being. If any Perſon do the contrary, he ſhall have his Lands or Tenements ſeized into the Lords Hands, until he pay a Fine to the Lord for the ſame Offence, *viz.* ſuch Fine as ſhall be ceaſſed by the Homage at the next general Court of the ſaid Manour.

Cattel offending, ſhall be driven to the Lords Pound.

ITem, That no Cuſtomary Tenants of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, for any Offence to be done by any Mans Cattel, within the ſaid Manours, or in either of them, ſhall drive the ſame Cattel to any foreign Pounds, but to the Lords Pound, being within the ſaid Manours, or in either of them: If any Man do the contrary, to be amerced at the next general Court by the Homage. So always as there be a ſufficient Pound of the Lords there.

How Stakes, Marks, and Mears, between Tenant and Tenant ought to be ſet.

ITem, That no Tenant, or any other Perſon ſhall ſet any Stake, Mark, or Mear, between Tenant and Tenant, or between Tenant and any other Perſon that lieth next to him, without the Parties do thereunto agree, unleſs an Order be appointed by the Homage, or the greateſt Part of them, that it may be firſt viewed by twelve Tenants of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, where the Stake or Mear is to be ſet: And there to ſet the Stake or Mear (indifferently) between both the ſaid Parties, and ſo to continue it, upon Pain of Amercement by the Homage.

Drivers of Commons, when to be choſen.

ITem, The Homage do, and ſhall yearly uſe at the next general Court, holden upon the *Tueſday*, the ninth Day next after *Eaſter Day*, to elect and chuſe out of the Hamlets within every of the ſaid Manours, certain Cuſtomary Tenants, to be Drivers and Viewers of the Waſtes and Commons of the ſaid Manours, and of either of them, for one whole Year. Which Tenants ſo elected, have Authority (by the ſaid Cuſtom) to drive the Commons at any time when they find it ſurcharged, and to impound the Cattel by them ſo taken; and no other to drive the ſaid Common, then the Perſons that were ſo choſen as aforeſaid.

How ſurcharging the Common is to be remedied.

ITem, If by their driving, the ſurcharging cannot be remedied, then they ought to inform the Homage thereof at the next Court, that they may amerce the Offenders, whether the Offenders be Tenants or no Tenants. And alſo to put a Pain or Amerciament upon their Heads, that they ſhall not likewiſe offend.

The Drivers ſhall account to the Homage.

ITem, If the ſaid Drivers receive by the ſaid Poundages, any more Money then they ſpend in Travail, the reſt ſhall be imployed to the ſcowring of the Common Sewers, which be upon the ſaid waſte Ground and Commons, and laying of Bridges over the ſaid Common Sewers; and ſhall make their Account (in that Behalf) to the Homage at the general Court, when the Year (for which they were choſen) ſhall expire.

The Homage may make By-Laws, which ſhall bind the Tenants.

ITem, The Copyhold and Cuſtomary Tenants, may make By-Laws at their general Courts, when need ſhall require, which Cuſtom ſhall be ſo continued. And the ſaid By-Laws ſo by them made, ſhall bind all the Copyhold Tenants of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them; ſo the ſame be not contrary to the true meaning of theſe Articles.

Recoveries may be ſuffered to barre Entails.

ITem, By the Cuſtom of the ſaid Manours, and of either of them, Tenants in Taile of Cuſtomary Lands and Tenements, may ſuffer common Recoveries within the ſaid ſeveral Manours, with ſingle or double Vouchers; or (by Agreement) forfeit the ſaid Lands and Tenements into the Lords Hands, for the cutting off the Eſtate Taile: Which Cuſtom (by theſe Articles) ſhall have ſtill Continuance, and ſuch Recoveries and Forfeitures, are and ſhall be good to barre the ſaid Entail.

Tenants not appearing at ſet Courts, ſhall not be amerced above four Pence.

ITem, Whenſoever there ſhall be any Court, or Courts Baron (or other then the ſaid two general Courts) kept within the ſaid Manours, or either of them; no Copyholder ought or ſhall be amerced above the Sum of four Pence, for any Default of his Appearance at any the ſame Court or Courts, except the ſaid two general Courts: Neither ſhall incur any Forfeiture, or Seizure of his Copyhold Lands or Tenements, or any other Damage for any ſuch Default. And the ſaid Amerciament to be taxed by the Aſſurers Tenants of that Court.

The Stewards Fees.

ITem, The Steward or his Deputy, is to have ſuch Fees and Allowances, as hereafter is expreſſed, *viz.* for every Surrender taken out of the Court five Shillings, and nothing for any Surrender taken in Court. For every Woman Covert-baron, that ſhall be examined, ſix Shillings eight Pence; for every Admittance of every Perſon, two Shillings; for entring every Surrender, and making the Copy of Court Roll thereupon, ſix Shillings eight Pence; for every Precept for a View of Partition, and entring the ſame, and the Return thereof upon the Court Roll, and the Copy thereof, two Shillings ſix Pence: And if it exceed two Sheets of Paper, then for every Sheet over and above two Sheets, twelve Pence more. For ſearching the Court Rolls for every Year, four Pence. For every purchaſed Court, thirteen Shillings four Pence. For entring a Note of a Leaſe, granted of any Lands or Tenements, containing the Date, Quantity of Lands or Tenements, and Certainty of Term, and to whom the ſame ſhall be granted, and for a Note thereof to the Party, ſix Pence. For theſe Things before expreſſed, the Steward ſhall have only ſuch Fees as before is declared; and for all other things, he ſhall have as formerly hath antiently been uſed, and no more.

Buildings to be erected, ſhall pay Fines, as thoſe already built.

I*Tem*, all Meſſuages, Tenements, and Cottages, that ſhall hereafter be built upon any the Copyhold Lands, whereof the Cuſtoms are hereby meant to be declared; ſhall be held and enjoyed by the Copyhold Tenants thereof, under the ſame Cuſtoms and Articles herein declared, as the Lands whereon they ſhall be built are holden and enjoyed; but ſhall pay ſuch Fines therefore, as is before expreſſed or declared for Meſſuages, Tenements, and Cottages, that ſhall be new built.

The Lord ſhall not ſever from the Manour any of theſe Copyholders, to any Perſons in Fee-ſimple, or other Eſtate of Freehold.

I*Tem*, the Lord of the ſaid Manours, or of either of them, their Heirs or Aſſigns, ſhall not at any time hereafter grant, or convey (ſevered from the Manour whereof the ſame is now holden, or ought to be holden, any of the Meſſuages, Cottages, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, whereof any of the ſaid Perſons, named Parties to the ſaid Indenture hereunto annexed, is now Copyholder or cuſtomary Tenant, to any Perſon or Perſons in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail, or for Term of Life, or other Eſtate of Freehold, or for any Eſtate or Term, other by Copy of Court Roll, according to the Cuſtoms of the ſaid Manours, and true meaning of theſe Preſents, and the Indenture whereunto the ſame are annexed; except the Freehold to be granted or ſevered, at the Petition and Deſire of ſuch Perſon or Perſons as then ſhall be Copyholder thereof, according to the true meaning of theſe Preſents.

What the Lord is diſabled of doing.

And if the Lord hath granted away the Freehold of any the Copyhold Lands or Tenements, whereof the Cuſtom is hereby meant to be declared: he ſhall get and take the ſame back again; and the ſame ſhall (notwithſtanding ſuch Grant or Alienation) be annexed to the Manour whereof it was, or is held, and ſhall be held and enjoyed by the Tenant, his Heirs and Aſſigns thereof, by Copy of Court Roll of the ſame Manour, under the Rents, Services, and Cuſtoms in theſe Articles expreſſed, and not otherwiſe: and alſo, that the Lord ſhall admit by his Steward or his Deputy, all ſuch Tenant and Tenants that ought of right to be admitted upon the Preſentment of the Homage.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

A Survey taken the thirtieth Day of December, *Ann. Dom.* 1567. *and the tenth of Queen* Elizabeth, *of the Manour of* Finſbury, *in the County of* Middleſex, *belonging to the Prebend of* Halliwel *and* Finſbury, *in the Cathedral Church of St.* Paul, London. *Wherein are particularly ſpecified, as well the capital Meſſuage and Scite of the ſaid Manour, and all other Meſſuages, Houſes, Gardens, Orchards, Lands, Tenements, Medows, Paſtures, Leaſures, and other Grounds, being of the Demaines of the ſaid Manour; with the Butts and Bounds thereof. As alſo the Rents and Services belonging to the ſaid Manour: and the Names of the Tenents by whom the ſame are to be paid. With mention alſo, for what Lands the ſame Rents and Services are due; with the Butts and Bounds thereof.*

The Demain Lands.

R. THE Manour Houſe, commonly called *Finſbury Farm*; a great Barn, a Gatehouſe, and Stables: A Court and Orchard belonging to the ſaid Manour Houſe.

Six Gardens, whereof one in the Tenure of *William Chivall*, Draper; the other five ſeverally held by Maſter *Lionel Ducket*, Alderman; *John Bull*, Grocer; *William Fulwood*, Grocer; *John Hewet*, Clothworker; and *William Leonard*, Mercer. All which lie together adjoining to the ſaid Manour upon the North; and the *Moor Field* and *Lane* there, leading between the ſaid Gardens, and other Teintors and Gardens, belonging to the Prebend of the *Moor*; and now in the Tenure of the Merchant Taylors, upon the South. And a Garden now divided into more Parcels, alſo belonging to the ſaid Lordſhip, in the Tenure of *John God*, Merchant Taylor, on the Weſt, and the Ditch and Way there, leading from *London* towards *Finſbury Field*, and *Halliwel*, on the party Eaſt.

A Lodge, and certain Gardens and Teinter Ground, in the Tenure of *John God*, Merchant Taylor, incloſed on the North towards *Chiſwel Street*, with a Brick Wall; and upon a Tenement and Garden belonging to *Richard Marten*, Goldſmith; and others upon the Weſt. And upon a Way lying between the ſame, and certain Gardens and Tenters belonging to the Prebend, called the *Moor*, in the Tenure of the Merchant Taylors of *London*, on the South. And the great Garden and Orchard belonging to the ſaid Manour, now in the Tenure of *John Greſham*, Mercer, and other Gardens belonging to the ſaid Lordſhip, on the Party Eaſt.

A Tenement, a Lodge, a Loft over a Gate, and five Gardens, now in the Tenure of *William Erdiſwick*, Merchant Taylor, whereof four abutting upon *Finſbury Field* on the Eaſt, and *Chiſwel Street* on the South; and the Lands of late belonging to *John Conningſby*, now the Lands of *William Eaſt*, Gentleman, in the Right of his Wife, one of the Daughters of *William Wakefield:* and late in the Tenure of *John Hillyard*, Goldſmith, on the North Party. And upon a Gate way, leading from *Chiſwel Street*, as well toward the ſaid Gardens, as towards a little Barn there, in the Tenure of *Alban Chiſſelton*, Bowyer, on the Weſt. And the fifth Garden Eaſt, upon the ſaid great Way; and South, upon the ſaid Barn, in Part; and Weſt in Part, upon a Tenement and Garden in the Tenure of *Thomas Lee*, Fletcher, being parcel of the ſaid Demain Lands, and the ſaid Tenement, Lodge, and Loft, over the ſaid Gate, abutting on *Chiſwel Street* towards the South.

Another Tenement, a Garden, and the ſaid old Barn, in the Tenure of *Alban Chiſſelton*, Bowyer, butting upon the South ſide of *Chiſwel Street*, and next adjoining to the ſaid Tenement, now in the Tenure of the ſaid *Thomas Lee*, on the Party Eaſt.

A Tenement and a Garden in the Tenure of *Hugh Green*, Fletcher, next adjoining to the ſaid *Alban Chiſſelton*, on the Eaſt, and upon *Chiſwel Street* on the South.

A Cottage and certain Gardens, in the Tenure of *John Manſbridge*, Merchant Taylor, lying in *Chiſwel Street* on the South, containing in length from South to North, ſtretching along a Brick Wall, belonging to the Lands ſometimes *John Wiſhes*, Founder, on the Weſt Party, thirteen Rods and eighth Foot of Aſſiſe; and in Breadth at the North end, butting upon the Ground or Garden Plots, ſometimes *John Coniſbies*, Gentleman, and now in the Tenure of *William Eaſt*, Gentleman, from the Eaſt to the Weſt fifteen Rods and three Foot of Aſſiſe; and in length from the North to the South, towards the Eaſt, running towards certain Gardens belonging to the ſaid Manour, now in the Tenure of the ſaid *Erdiſwick*, fifteen Rods and ſix Foot of Aſſiſe; and in Breadth, at the End towards the South, from the Eaſt to the Weſt, butting upon *Chiſwel Street* aforeſaid, fourteen Rods and five Foot of Aſſiſe.

A Piece of Ground converted into certain Gardens, now in the Tenure of *John Medcalf*, Skinner, lying near *Whitecroſs Street*, between the Paſture Ground belonging to the ſaid Manour of *Finſbury*, called *Bonhil Field*, or *Finſbury Fields*, on the Eaſt, and the Ground of *John Coniſbie*, Gentleman, now in the Tenure of *John Hillyard*, Goldſmith, on the Weſt and South, and the Grounds of late belonging to the Priors of *Halliwel*, now belonging to the ſaid *John Medcalf*, on the Party North.

A Garden Plot, in the Occupation of *William Gill*, ſtretching from *Whitecroſs Street* on the Eaſt, Weſtward 165 Foot of Aſſiſe; on the South ſide of the ſaid Ground, and on the North ſide from the ſaid Street, ſtretching Weſtward, 180 Foot of Aſſiſe; and at the Weſt End of the ſame, ſtretching North and South 62 Foot of Aſſiſe; in breadth right Line and Plummet, from Limit to Limit, and butting South upon the Lands late belonging to the Pariſh Clerks of *London*, and the Lands of the ſaid *William Gill*, (late *Ralf Symonds's*) on the Party North and Weſt, and the ſaid *Whitecroſs Street* on the Party Eaſt.

And eleven Tenements lying on the Weſt ſide of *Grubſtreet*, with eleven Gardens to the ſame belonging, in the ſeveral Tenures of *David a Powel*, *John Gilham*, *Nicholas Hunt*, *John Wildbore*, *John Hayes*, *John Thompſon*, *John Andrews*, *John Ap Rice*, *Henry Everton*, *John Reeve*, and *George Fuller*, lying in the ſaid Lordſhip, and County of *Middleſex*, and adjoining to a Corner Tenement, being in the Liberties of the City of *London*, in the Tenure of *William Franklin*, Fletcher, belonging to *Henry Southcot*, Mercer, and the Lands of the ſaid *Henry Southcot*, in the Tenure of *William Bullen*, and a Garden Ground in the Tenure of *Philip Garland*, Clothworker, on the South, and extendeth in length upon the ſaid South ſide, from *Grub Street*, aforeſaid, unto certain Gardens upon the Weſt, belonging to *John Whiteborne*, and others there, 199 Foot of Aſſiſe; and in Breadth, at the Weſt End of the ſaid Gardens, from the ſaid South ſide, ſtretching unto *Chiſwel Street* on the North, 183 Foot of Aſſiſe, and extendeth in length at the North ſide upon *Chiſwel Street*, 205 Foot and a half of Aſſiſe.

The Field called *Bonhil Field*, belonging to the ſaid Manour of *Finsbury*, butting South upon the High-way there, called *Chiſwel Street*, and extending North upon the High Way that leadeth from *Wenlocks Barn*, to the Well called *Dame Agnes the Cleere*. The High Way leading from the Manour of *Finsbury* aforeſaid, towards *Hollywel*, on the Eaſt Party, and the Gardens and Grounds late belonging to the Priors of *Holywel*, now in the Tenure of *John Medealf*, Skinner, *William Gill*, Gardiner, and other the Lands belonging to *John Hillyard*, Goldſmith, and certain Gardens belonging to the ſaid Manour of *Finsbury*, now in the Tenure of the ſaid *Medcalf*; the Lands of late of *John Coningsby*, Gentleman, now in the Tenure of *William Eaſt*, Gentleman: And alſo four Gardens, now in the Tenure of *William Erdiſwick*, alſo belonging to the ſaid Manour of *Finsbury*, on the Party Weſt: and the ſame Field, with half the Ditches meaſured with the ſame, Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South, containeth twenty three Acres, one Rod, and ſix Pole.

Whereof, four Acres and a half, being at the South End of the ſaid Field, butting upon *Chiſwel Street*, beginning at the Ditch on the Party Weſt, extendeth towards the Ground and Pond there (belonging to the ſaid Manour) on the Party Eaſt, in breadth ſixteen Pole: and extendeth from *Chiſwel Street* on the South, unto *Bonhil* on the North: in length forty five Pole, and from the Eaſt ſide, at the North End againſt the *Bonhil*, to the midſt of the ſaid Ditch on the Weſt Party, ſixteen Pole; and from the North End upon the Weſt ſide, ſtretching to *Finsbury Bridge*, to *Chiſwel Street* there South, in length forty five Pole, every Pole, containing ſixteen Foot and a half. And alſo there is one other Acre claimed for the Lands late *John Coningsby's*, Gentleman, ſuppoſed to lie in the ſaid Field, beyond the ſaid *Bonhil* (as it is ſaid). But it hath been occupied as parcel of the Demaines of the ſaid Manour, by the Space of forty Years laſt paſſed.

The Field called the *Mallow Field*, butting upon the Rails next to the *Moor Field* South, the High Way leading from the Brick Bridge there towards the Windmils, belonging to the ſaid Manour of *Finsbury* on the Party Weſt, the High Way leading from the ſaid Windmils towards *Norton Folgate*, on the North, and the Lands belonging to *John Worſop*, Merchant Taylor, and *John Nichols*, Girdler, on the Party Eaſt; containing with the half Ditch, in meaſure on the ſides, Eaſt, Weſt, and North, twelve Acres and a half, and twelve Pole.

The Field called the *High Field*, or *Medow Ground*, where the three Windmils ſtand, commonly called *Finsbury Field*, butting upon the High Way that leadeth into *Norton Folgate*, on the party South; the High-Way that leadeth to *Hollywel*, and the Lands belonging to the Earl of *Rutland* on the party Eaſt; the Lands belonging to the Heirs of *Maſcal Brewer*, and the High Way leading from the Manour of *Wenlocks Barn*, to the Well called *Dame Agnes the Cleer*, upon the *Bonhil Field* on the party Weſt; all which Field contains in Meaſure forty five Acres, with the half Ditches that encloſe the ſaid Field on the party South, Eaſt, and North, in the ſaid Meaſure.

Part of this Field is the Medow where they uſually ſhoot at *twelve ſcore*, and where the *Wreſtling* is uſually.

Whereof *John Worſop* hath on the Eaſt ſide of the ſaid Field, butting upon the High Way leading to *Norton Folgate* on the Party South, the Windmils and Ground of the ſaid Manour on the Party Weſt, and the Medow and Paſture Ground belonging to the ſaid Manour on the Party North and Eaſt, ſix Acres and a half.

More adjoining to the ſaid High Way on the Party South, and next the ſaid *Worſops* Land there on the Party Eaſt, one Acre and three Rods of Medow or Paſture Ground, belonging to *John Nichols*, Girdler.

The Sum of the Acres of the ſaid three Fields, are eighty Acres, three Rods, and eighteen Poles, by the Meaſure aforeſaid.

Whereof belongeth to the ſaid *John Worſop*, in the *High Field* aforeſaid, ſix Acres and a half.

To the ſaid *John Nichols*, in the ſame Field, one Acre and three Rods.

To the Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens aforeſaid, in *Bonhil Field* aforeſaid, four Acres and a half.

Summ twelve Acres and three Rods.

So remaineth ſixty eight Acres, and eighteen Poles.

Golding Lane.

The Free Tenants

St. Giles Pariſh.

Of *Henry Edon*, Eſquire, out of certain Tenements and Gardens at the North End of *Golding Lane*, ſometimes Maſter *Ponds*, and of late *Richard Callerds*, and ſince *Elizabeth Hays*, Daughter and Heir of the ſaid *Richard Callerd*, butting on the Weſt ſide of the ſaid Lane; and on the South ſide upon the Lands late of *Henry Cletheroe*, now in the Tenure of *John Hillyard*, 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Sute of Court.

Of the ſaid *Henry Edon*, out of a Tenement called the *Swan*, and other Tenements thereunto adjoining; in the Tenure of *John Collins*, Gardiner, butting on the Eaſt ſide of the Lane, late the ſaid *Callerds*, and ſince as aforeſaid, 3 *d.* ob. Sute of Court.

Of *William Hall*, out of certain Tenements there adjoining to the Sign of the *Swan* in the ſaid Lane, now in the Tenure of *Richard Drake*, Gardiner, 3 *d.* ob. Sute of Court.

Of the Maſter and Governors of St. *Bartholomews* Hoſpital in Weſt *Smithfield*, by the Hands of *Thomas Hallway* their Farmer, out of certain Tenements and Gardens late *Robert Melliſhes*, Merchant-Taylor, of the Weſt ſide of *Golding Lane*, at the Sign of the *Leg*, butting upon the Lands of the aforeſaid *Henry Edon*, and upon the South of the Lands of *William Wakefield*, late in the Tenure of *Dioniſe Wilſon*, 3 *s.* Sute of Court.

Of *Richard Roper*, Baker, out of certain Tenements and Gardens at the Sign of the *George*, on the Eaſt ſide of *Golding Lane*, and the Lands now of *William Gill*, Gardiner *Thomas Langham*, Fiſhmonger, on the North, and the Heirs of *Gregory Nicholas* on the South, 2 *s.* 2 *d.* Sute of Court.

Of the Heirs of *John Willoughby*, ſince *Peter Dove*, in the Right of *Joan*, his Wife, out of certain Lands and Tenements on the Eaſt ſide of *Golding Lane*, now in the Tenure of *Joice Auſten*, Widow, butting Sute of Court.

butting upon the Lands belonging to *Gregory Nicholas*, now *Thomas Walton*, Eſq; North and South, 2 *s.* 4 *d.*

Of the Dutcheſs of *Suffolk*, out of a Meſſuage and nine Tenements on the Weſt ſide of *Golding Lane*, butting upon the Lands of *William Wakefield* on the North: and the Tenements late belonging to the Pariſh of *Aldermary* in *London*, now in the Tenure of *Walter Cooper*, Tyler, on the South, 1 *li.*

Of *Richard Atkinſon*, in the Right of his Wife, out of a Cottage and Garden in the ſaid Lane, butting upon the Lands of *Richard Buckland*, Haberdaſher, late Sir *Mishael Fiſhers*, Kt. North and Weſt, and on the South, butting upon the Lands of *Henry Keen*, upon *Golding Lane* on the Eaſt. 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

Sute of Court. Of *Henry Keen* aforeſaid, Tenant by the Curteſy, in the Right of *Agnes* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Henry Warner*, deceaſed, out of the Tenement *Chequer*, and other Cottages and Gardens on the Weſt Party of *Golding Lane*, butting South upon the Lands belonging to the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomews* aforeſaid, late the ſaid *Robert Melliſhes*, now in the Tenure of *Thomas Hallyway*; and North, as well upon the Land of *Richard Atkinſon*, as alſo upon the Lands, now the ſaid *Richard Bucklands*, late the aforeſaid Sir *Michael Fiſhers*, Kt. on the Party Weſt, 1 *s.* 1 *d.*

Sute of Court. Of *Thomas Wilkinſon*, out of certain Tenements at the Sign of the *Cock*, at the North End of *Golding Lane*, belonging to *Armiger Wade*, Eſq; 1 *s.*

Sute of Court. Of *Thomas Walton*, Eſq; out of certain Tenements and Gardens lying on the Eaſt ſide of *Golding Lane*, late called *Armitage Alley*, late *Gregory Nicholas's*, and before that *Richard Tongs*, butting upon the Lands late *Peter Doves*, who married *Joan*, the Daughter and Heir of *John Willoughby*, on the North ſide, and the Lands of the ſaid *Gregory Nicholas* on the South, 2 *s.*

Sute of Court. Of the ſaid *Thomas Walton*, out of certain Tenements and Gardens at the Sign of the *Windmil*, late the aforeſaid *Gregory Nicolas's*, at the Eaſt ſide of *Golding Lane*, ſometimes *John Mores*, and before that *William Wigmorepoles*, butting upon the Lands late the ſaid *Peter Doves*, as is aforeſaid, on the South; and the Lands belonging to St. *Bartholomews* Hoſpital, late *Robert Melliſhes* aforeſaid, and now in the Tenure of the ſaid *Richard Roper* on the North, 2 *s.* 2 *d.*

Sute of Court. Of *John Hillyard*, Goldſmith, out of the Tenement *Flower-de-luce*, and a Garden on the Weſt ſide of *Golding Lane*, now in the Tenure of *John Banks*, Brewer, butting upon the Tenement of *John Leeſe*, Carpenter, on the South, and the Tenements belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomews*, late the ſaid *Robert Melliſhes*, and in the Tenure of *Walter Cooper*, Tyler, on the North 7 *d.* ob.

Beech Lane.

Sute of Court. Of the Vicar of St. *Giles* Cripplegate, out of the Corner Tenement at the Weſt End of *Beech Lane*, on the South ſide of the ſaid Lane, in the Tenure of *Martin Capons*, Barber-Surgeon, and openeth upon *Redcroſs Street* on the Weſt ſide, 3 *d.*

Whitecroſs Street.

Sute of Court. Of *William Blighton*, Butcher, out of two Tenements on the Weſt ſide of *Whitecroſs Street*, late *Edmond Godwins*, butting upon the Lands late belonging to the Pariſh Clerks of *London*, on the North, and a corner Tenement belonging to the ſaid *Blighton*, on the South, 9 *d.*

Sute of Court. Of *Thomas Perkins*, Butcher, Tenant of certain Lands and Tenements of late belonging to the ſaid Pariſh Clerks, now belonging to *How*, Gentleman, on the Weſt ſide of *Whitecroſs Street*, butting upon the Lands of *William Blighton*, aforeſaid, on the South Party; and the Lands of *Richard Liſter*, late *John Cores*; in the Tenure of *Thomas Verey*, Brewer, on the North, 1 *li.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.*

Sute of Court. Of *Richard Liſter*, Clothworker, out of certain Tenements and Gardens on the Weſt ſide of *Whitecroſs Street*, late belonging to *John Core*, Grocer, and ſince that, *Nicholas Carew's*, and ſince that, *Adam Hutchinſon's*, butting upon the ſaid Lands and Tenements of late belonging to the ſaid Pariſh Clerks, North and South, 4 *s.* 1 *d.*

Sute of Court. Of the ſaid *William Gill*, out of a Cottage and Gardens at the Weſt ſide of *Whitecroſs Street*, of late *Ralf Symonds's*, and after *Thomas Laughams*, Fiſhmonger; and butting upon a Garden belonging to the ſaid Manour of *Finsbury*, on the South ſide, and on the North Part of the Lands belonging unto *John Worſop*, 1 *s.* 10 *d.*

Sute of Court. Of *John Travies*, , in the Right of his Wife, out of a Cottage and Garden on the Weſt ſide of *Whitecroſs Street*, late belonging to *John Worſop*, Scrivener, and before that to *Lettice Ireland*, and late *Thomas Popplewel*, adjoining to theſaid *Gill* on the South, 9 *d.*

Sute of Court. Of the ſaid *Travies*, out of a little parcel of Ground there, on the North ſide of the ſaid *Gill*, whereupon ſometimes ſtood a Mill, late the ſaid *Worſop's*, and late the ſaid *Popplewell's*, 3 *d.*

Of *John Barnes*, Mercer, out of two Tenements and a Garden, on the North ſide of *Chiſwel Street*, now in the Tenure of *Thomas Mountain*, abutting to the Gardens belonging to the Manour of *Finſbury* aforeſaid, on the Eaſt ſide, and the Tenements of *Robert Traps*, Goldſmith, late *Thomas Barnes's*, and before that, *John Wiſhes's*, Founder, on the Weſt ſide, 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

Finſbury Field.

Sute of Court. Of *John Worſop*, Merchant Taylor, for ſix Acres and a half of Medow and Paſture, lying in *Finſbury Field*, in the Pariſh of St. *Leonards* in *Shoreſditch*, towards the Windmils; abutting upon the Windmil next *Norton Folgate*, in the Tenure of *Thomas Pulliſon* on the Party Weſt, the High Way leading towards *Norton Folgate* aforeſaid, on the Party South; and Medow and Paſture Grounds, Parcel of the Demaines, belonging to the ſaid Lordſhip on the Party North and Eaſt, now or late in the Tenure of *John Popebolle*, 4 *s.* 10 *d.*

In the Pariſh of St. *Leonards Shoreſditch*. The ſaid *John Worſop*, for ten Acres and three Rods of Land, lying in the ſaid Field called the *Moor*, butting upon the Lands aforeſaid of the ſaid *Nichols*, now being Gardens, on the Party South; and the ſaid *Mallow* Field Weſt; the High Way leading from the ſaid Farm of *Finsbury*, towards *Norton Folgate*, on the Party North, and the Lands and Gardens, late Sir *Martin Bows*, Eaſt, 7 *s.* ob.

St. *Martins* within *Ludgate*. One Annual Rent of twenty Shillings, iſſuing and going out of certain Tenements without *Ludgate*, adjoining to the ſaid Gate, in the Pariſh of St. *Martin* within *Ludgate*, of *London*, ſometimes in the Tenure of *John Benſon*, Haberdaſher, and now in the Tenure of *Chriſtopher Harbottel*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London*, 1 *li.*

Memorandum, That this Survey was copied out of the *Survey*, annexed to the laſt Leaſe granted to the Lord Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, of the ſaid Prebend, *Mar.* 15. 1582. *Reg. Elizabetha* 25.

CHAP. VII.

LIBERTIES *of the Dutchy of* Lancaſter. *The Bounds. Vacant Places.* Exeter *Houſe. St.* Mary *at the Strand. The* May Pole *in the Strand. The Hoſpital of the* Savoy: *Viſited. St.* Mary Savoy. *The Bounds and preſent State of the* Savoy *Pariſh. St.* Clement Danes. *The Bounds and Buildings of this Pariſh. The Government of this Dutchy.*

Liberties of the Dutchy without *Temple Bar.* The Bounds thereof.

NExt without the Bar and Liberty of the City of *London*, the *New Temple* is a Liberty pertaining to the *Dutchy* of *Lancaſter:* Which beginneth in the Eaſt on the South ſide or left Hand, near unto the River *Thames*, and ſtretcheth Weſt to *Ivy Bridge*, where it endeth. And again, on the North ſide or right Hand, ſome ſmall diſtance without *Temple Bar* in the *High Street*, from a Pair of Stocks there ſtanding, ſtretcheth one large middle Row or Troup of ſmall Tenements, partly opening to the South, partly towards the North, up Weſt to a Stone Croſs, now headleſs, over againſt the *Strand*.

The *May Pole* in the *Strand*. J. S.

In the room of which Croſs of later Years was placed a *May Pole*, commonly called *The May Pole in the Strand*, being above 100 Foot in Height. This being grown old and decayed, was *Anno* 1717, obtained by Sir *Iſaac Newton*, Kt. of the Pariſh; and being taken down, was carried away thro' the City in a Carriage of Timber, unto *Wanſted* in *Eſſex*. And by the Leave of Sir *Richard Child*, Bar. Lord *Caſtlemain*, granted to the Reverend Mr. *Pound* Rector of that Pariſh, was reared up and placed in his Park there; the Uſe whereof is for the raiſing of a Teleſcope the largeſt in the World, given by a *French* Gentleman to the Royal Society; he being a Member thereof. It had not long been ſet up there, but theſe witty Verſes were faſtned upon it by an unknown Hand.

Verſes ſet up on the *May Pole*, removed to *Wanſted* Park.

Once I adorn'd the Strand.
But now have found
My Way to POUND,
In Baron Newton*'s Land.*
Where my aſpiring Head aloft is rear'd,
T'obſerve the Motions of the Æthereal Herd;
Here ſometimes rais'd a Machine by my ſide,
Thro' which is ſeen the ſparkling Milky Tide:
Here oft I'm ſcented with a balmly Dew,
A pleaſing Bleſſing which the Strand *ne'er knew.*
There ſtood I only to receive Abuſe,
But here converted to a nobler Uſe:
So that with me all Paſſengers will ſay,
I'm better far than when the Pole of May.]

And theſe are the Bounds of this Liberty.

But to go over the Bounds again, with the modern Names of the Places, for the better underſtanding thereof, according to a late Survey.

Extent and Bounds. R. B.

Cecil Street.

Eſſex Buildings.

The May Pole.

Backſide of *St. Clements.*

Catharine Street.

Exeter Chang

Burleigh Street.

Exeter Stre

This Dutchy Liberty begins without *Temple Bar*, and runs on the South ſide as far as the Eaſt ſide of *Cecil Street*: which is built on the Ground where Great *Saliſbury* Houſe and Garden ſtood: and ſo running down to the *Thames*, and thence to *Eſſex* Buildings, taking in all to *Temple Bar*. Then on the North ſide, ſome Diſtance from *Temple Bar*, there is a large Row of Houſes which runs up in the *Strand* ſide as far as the ſaid *May Pole*, where antiently ſtood the *Stone Croſs:* And ſo coming down *Hallowel Street*, commonly called the *Backſide* of St. *Clements*, paſſeth by the *Butcher Row*, taking in all that large Rank of Buildings: Then beyond the Place of the *May Pole*, this Liberty again begins by the *Fountain Tavern* in *Catharine Street*, and thence into the *Strand* by *Wimbleton Houſe*; Thence to *Exeter Exchange*; and ſo turning up *Burleigh Street* runs up to the Corner of *Exeter Street*, except four Houſes; and thence it croſſes over the Buildings into *Catherine Street* by the *Fountain Tavern*.]

And theſe are the Bounds of that Liberty, which ſometime belonged to *Brian Liſle*, ſince to *Peter* of *Savoy*, and then to the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, as ſhall be ſhewed.

Earl of *Leiceſter's* Plac J. S.

Eſeaet Ed. 3 *An.* 1.

By a Record, I am apt to think that this Place of the *Savoy* did alſo ſometime belong to *Montford*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, before it was the Earl of *Lancaſter's*. The Record is this. *Tho. Comit. Lancaſtr. placea ſubtus litus Thamiſie, ubi Com. Leic. aliquando hab. manſum ſuum*, &c. 'The Earl of *Lancaſters* Place near the *Thames* ſide, where ſometime 'the Earl of *Leiceſter* had his Manſion Houſe, and '37 *s*. Rent there, of a Meſſuage below the Bars 'called the *New Temple*, and 4 *l*. 9 *s*. Rent belonging 'to the ſame Meſſuage of a Place of Land 'near the *Thames* ſide, bordering upon the Curtalage 'of the Biſhop of *Landaff*.

Vacant Plac without th Bars. J. S.

Record Tu

In the Reigns of *Edward* the Firſt and Second, were many vacant Pieces of Land, from *Temple Bar* and ſo toward the *Strand*, lying in the Pariſhes of St. *Clement Danes* and St. *Mary Strand*, which were then granted and built upon. Theſe I have met with: In the 29 *Edw.* I. '*Walter Le* '*Barbur* had granted him a void Place in the *High* '*Street* in the Pariſh of St. *Clement Danes* without 'the Bars of the *New Temple*. The ſame Year '*Robert Le Spencer* had another vacant Place of 'Ground in the ſame Pariſh, containing forty Foot 'in Length and forty in Breadth. The 2 *Edw.* 2. '*Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter* granted to the Biſhop 'of *Landaff*, a Place of Ground near the Church 'of St. *Mary atte Strond*, containing fourſcore Feet 'in Length and eight in Breadth *pro manſo ſuo ibidem elangand.* i. e. for the enlarging of his Manſion 'Houſe there. And 15 *Edw.* 2. *John de Langton* 'obtained for the Biſhop of *Worceſter* a Place in 'the Pariſh of St. *Mary atte Strond*, containing 'thirty Perches in Length and four in Breadth.]

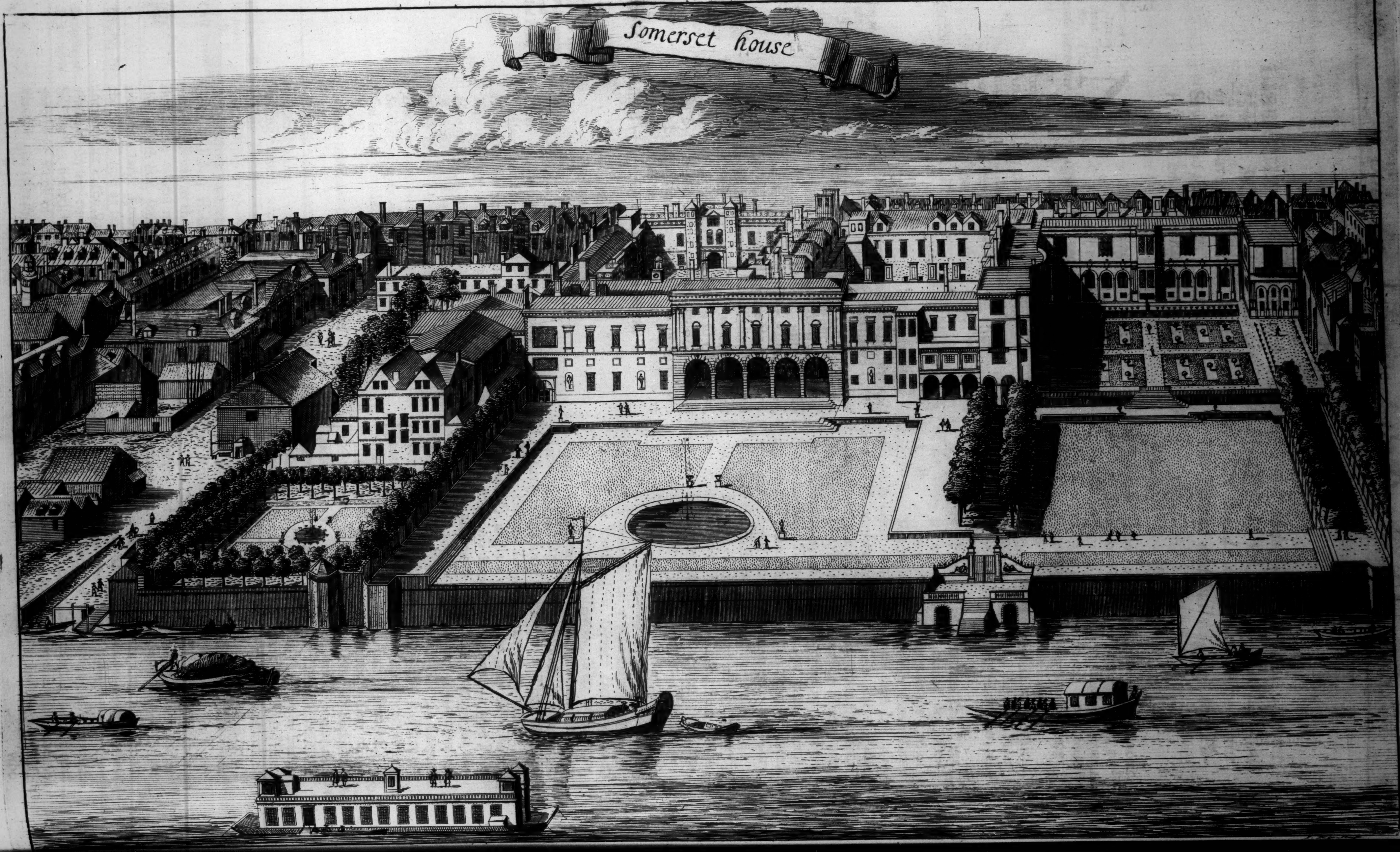
Strand Stree Rotul. carta Petri de Sabaud.

Henry [the Third, in the thirtieth Year of his Reign, did grant to his Uncle, *Peter* of *Savoy*, all thoſe Houſes upon the *Thames*, which ſometimes pertained to *Brian de Inſula*, or *Liſle*, without the Walls of this City of *London*, in the Way or Street called the *Strand*, to hold to him and to his Heirs, yielding yearly in the Exchequer, at the Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Archangel, three barbed Arrows for all Services. Dated at *Reding*, &c. This *Peter* of *Savoy*, builded the *Savoy*.

The Care fo this Liberty Regard of th Plague. J. S.

This Liberty of the Dutchy, lying between *London* and *Weſtminſter*, was lookt upon as ſome Security to the Court, when any Plague ſhould happen to be in the City, by the Care that ſhould be taken to keep it thence. And therefore when the Plague came among the Citizens, great Care was taken to keep it from ſpreading Weſtward. In the Year 1577. the City being infected, and the Court removed to *Windſor* and elſewhere, in this Dutchy was appointed one *Ledſham*, Bailiff; who

V 2 B 4 p 105


Somerset house

who had been negligent in taking care of the Dutchy. The Earl of *Leiceſter* hearing of the Encreaſe of it there (where he alſo had an Houſe) grew very angry with him: and threatned the ſaid *Ledſham* (who was his Servant) to pluck his Coat from his Back, and to puniſh him otherwiſe for his Negligence: And for the Sick there he offered very honourably, to give as much as any ſhould for their Relief. But *Fleetwood*, the Recorder, an active and a good Man, having ſomething to do in that Liberty alſo, was very comfortably diligent, weekly himſelf ſurveying the Dutchy; and took order there to ſtop the Encreaſe of it. He twice paſt with all the Conſtables between the Bars and the Tiltyard in both the Liberties, to ſee the Houſes ſhut in.]

Monuments of *Strand Street*,

Amongſt other Buildings, memorable for greatneſs, the firſt was *Exceſter Houſe*, ſo called, for that the ſame belonged to the Biſhops of *Exceſter*, and was their Inn or *London* Lodging. Who was the firſt Builder thereof, I have not read; but that *Walter Stapleton*, was a great Builder there, in the Reign of *Edward* the Second is manifeſt: for the Citizens of *London*, when they had beheaded him in *Cheap*, near unto the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, they buried him in a heap of Sand or Rubbiſh, in his own Houſe without *Temple Bar*, where he had made great Building. *Edmond Lacy*, Biſhop of *Exceſter*, builded the great Hall in the Reign of *Henry* the Sixth, *&c.* The ſame hath ſince been called *Paget* Houſe, becauſe the Lord *William Paget* enlarged and poſſeſſed it: [obtained from *John* Biſhop of *Exeter* (who made a great Spoil of his Churches Revenues) and was confirmed to Sir *William Paget*, and alſo a certain Parcel of Land within the Garden of the *Middle Temple, London*.]

Exceſter Houſe, ſince *Paget Houſe.*

J. S.

Leiceſter Houſe.

Then is *Leiceſter* Houſe ſo named, becauſe *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, of late new builded there: and now *Eſſex* Houſe, of the late Earl of *Eſſex* there inhabiting. And is thought the Biſhop of *Exceſter* had no Recompence for the ſame, of any other Houſe in or near *London*: as Sir *Henry Spelman* writes.]

Reliq. Spelm.
J. S.

Chapel of the Holy Ghoſt.

Then Weſt was a Chapel dedicated to the Holy Ghoſt, called *S. Spirit*, upon what Occaſion founded I have not read.

Milford Lane.

Then is *Milford Lane* down to the *Thames*; but why ſo called, I have not heard, nor can conjecture.

Biſhop of *Baths Inn.*

Then was the Biſhop of *Baths Inn*, (called alſo *Hampton Place*) lately new builded (for a great Part thereof) by the Lord *Thomas Seimour*, Admiral, being parcel of his Poſſeſſions. This Houſe of the Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells* was aſſured to the ſaid Admiral *Seimour* in King *Edward* the Sixth's Reign; and is now quite ſevered from that Biſhoprick without Recompence.] Which Houſe came ſithence to be poſſeſſed by the Earl of *Arundel*, and thereof called *Arundel* Houſe. [That Earl having upon the Admiral's Attainture, bought it of King *Edward* the Sixth in the third of his Reign, with ſeveral other Meſſuages, Lands and Tenements in the Pariſh, for 41 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

Reliq. Spelman.
J. S.

Arundel Houſe.
J. S.

Pariſh Church of St. *Mary* at the *Strand*, or *Le Strand.*

Next beyond the which, on the ſtreet ſide, was ſometime a fair Cemitory, or Churchyard, and in the ſame a Pariſh Church, called *of the Nativity of our Lady, and the Innocents at the Strand*; and of ſome (by means of a Brotherhood kept there) called of St. *Urſula* at the *Strand*.

St. *Mary Le Strand.*
E. Al.

William Wynningham, Rector Eccleſiæ Sanctæ Mariæ Le Strand, *Anno* 1376.

Biſhop of *Cheſter* buys Lands in the *Strand.*
J. S.

In former time it was an Highway leading from *London* to *Weſtminſter*, and ſo was called in a Deed. *Roger* called *the Amner*, gave and confirmed to *Roger de Mulent*, or *de Molend*, who was alſo called *Longeſpe*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*, in the Year 1257. a Parcel of Land and Buildings, lying in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Le Strand* without *London* toward *Weſtminſter*. And the ſame to hold to the ſaid *Roger* and his Succeſſors by the Yearly Rent of three Shillings at *Eaſter*, for the Purchaſe of which the ſaid Biſhop gave twenty Marks of Silver. On this Land we preſume *Cheſter* Inn was built, ſituate by St. *Mary Le Strond.*

Monaſt. Aug.

Cheſters Inn, or *Strand* Inn, an Inn of *Chancery.*

For near adjoining to the ſaid Church, betwixt it and the River of *Thames*, was an Inn of Chancery, commonly called *Cheſters* Inn, becauſe it belonged to the Biſhop of *Cheſter*. By others named of the Situation, *Strand Inn.*

The Biſhop of *Landaff* his Inn.

Then was there an Houſe belonging to the Biſhop of *Landaff*: for I find in Record, the fourth of *Edward* the ſecond, that a vacant Place, lying near the Church of our Lady at *Strand*, the ſaid Biſhop procured of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, for the enlarging of this Houſe.

Strand Bridge.

Then had ye in the high Street a fair Bridge, called *Strand Bridge*, and under it a Lane or Way, down to the landing Place on the Bank of *Thames*.

Biſhop of *Cheſter* his Inn.

Then was the Biſhop of *Cheſter* (commonly called of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*) his Inn, or *London* Lodging. This Houſe was firſt builded by *Walter Langton*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*, Treaſurer of *England*, in the Reign of *Edward* the Firſt.

J. S.
Reliq. Spelman.

Theſe two Biſhop's Places, *viz.* that of the Biſhop of *Landaff*; and this of the Biſhop of *Cheſter*, (that is, of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*) were defaced and taken away, without any Recompence to the ſaid Biſhops.]

Biſhop of *Worceſter* Inn.

And next adjoining to it, was the Biſhop of *Worceſter*'s Inn. All which, to wit, the Pariſh of St. *Mary at Strand, Strand Inn, Strand Bridge*, with the Lane under it, the Biſhop of *Cheſter*'s Inn, the Biſhop of *Worceſter*'s Inn, with all the Tenements adjoining, were by Commandment of *Edward*, Duke of *Somerſet*, Uncle to *Edward* the Sixth, and Lord Protector, pulled down and made level Ground, in the Year 1549. In place whereof, he builded that large and goodly Houſe, now called *Somerſet Houſe.*

Somerſet Houſe.

Denmark Houſe.
J. S.

King *James* the Firſt his Queen made this Houſe her Palace: And on *Shrove Tueſday, Ann.* 1616. She feaſted the King here. At this time the King changed the Name of this Houſe, appointing it to be henceforth called *Denmark Houſe*. This Houſe was much repaired, and beautified and improved by new Buildings and Enlargements by this Queen. Who alſo brought hither Water from *Hyde Park* in Pipes.]

Biſhop of *Worceſter*'s Houſe in *White Friars.*
J. S.

The Biſhop of *Worceſter*, in reſpect of his former Houſe demoliſhed was recompenced with an Houſe in the *White Friars*: which formerly in Sir *Henry Spelman*'s Time, the Biſhop of *Worceſter* enjoyed. This perhaps was in Favour to Biſhop *Hooper*, Biſhop of *Glouceſter* and *Worceſter*, ſometime the Duke of *Somerſet*'s Chaplain.]

Stone Croſs at *Strand.*

Juſtices Itinerants.

In the high Street near unto the *Strand*, ſometime ſtood a Croſs of Stone, againſt the Biſhop of *Coventry* or *Cheſter* his Houſe, whereof I read, that in the Year 1294. and divers other times, the Juſtices Itinerants ſate without *London*, at the Stone Croſs overagainſt the Biſhop of *Coventry*'s Houſe: and ſometime they ſate in the Biſhop's Houſe, which was hard by the *Strand*, [as is aforeſaid.]

Maypole.
J. S.

At or near which Croſs in the *Strand*, ſtood, till of late, a *Maypole*, commonly called the *Maypole* in the *Strand*. Near to which is erected a Stone Building over a Spring, deſigned at firſt to ſupply the Neighbourhood with Water: but now of little Uſe.]

A new Church built in the *Strand.*
J. S.

Here in the *Strand*, by the Act of Parliament 12°. *Regin.* ANNÆ, for building fifty new Churches, in the broad Place, where the *Maypole* ſtood, and the Watch Houſe, was ſo much of the vacant, or waſte Piece of Ground to be granted for a Church, as contained in length from Eaſt to

Weſt, 138 Foot, and in Breadth from North to South ſixty Foot, ſhould be veſted in *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *John* Archbiſhop of *York*, *Simon* Lord *Harcourt*, Lord Chancellor, *&c.* appointed by Letters Patents, dated the 27th of *September*, 1712. to be Commiſſioners to execute the Powers in the Act 9 *Regin.* ANNÆ, for building fifty new Churches, and in their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever; ſuch new Church after it is erected and finiſhed, ſhall be deemed one of the fifty Churches to be built.

A ſtrait Way and Paſſage on the North ſide, leading Eaſt and Weſt to be twenty Foot broad between the ſaid Church and the Houſes. Another Street Way at the Eaſt End of the Church, of the ſame Breadth. And to be left fifty Foot for the high Street between the Church and the Houſes at the Eaſt End on the South ſide. And at the middle Part of the Church to the Buildings now ſtanding 45 Foot. And at the Weſt End of the Church to the ſaid Buildings 38 Foot from the High Street.

The *Maypole* removed

The which Church being now built, the aforeſaid memorable *Maypole*, reckoned ſomewhat incommodious ſtanding near on the Weſt thereof, was bought by Sir *Iſaac Newton*, Kt. the great Mathematician. And *April*, 1718. carried away upon a Carriage through *London* unto *Wanſted*, to the Rector, Mr. *Pound*, who obtained Leave of Sir *Richard Child*, Bar. (now Lord *Caſtlemain*) to ſet it up in his Park at *Wanſted* Houſe, in a Place of Advantage, for the better Uſe of a fine Teleſcope to be raiſed on it: which is 125 Foot long: and was given to the Royal Society by *Monſieur Hugon*, a Member thereof, as was mentioned before.]

THE SAVOY.

Savoy Houſe firſt builded by *Peter*, Earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond.*

Then next is the *Savoy*, ſo called of *Peter*, Earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond*, Son to *Thomas*, Earl of *Savoy*, Brother to *Boniface*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Uncle unto *Heleanor*, Wife to King *Henry* the Third.

Pedigree of the Houſe of *Savoy.*

He firſt builded this Houſe in the Year 1245. And here is ſome Occaſion offered me, for ſatisfying of ſome deniers thereof, to prove that this *Peter* of *Savoy* was alſo Earl of *Savoy*. Wherefore out of a Book of the Genealogies of all the whole Houſe of *Savoy*, compiled by *Phillebert Pingonio*, Baron of *Guzani*, remaining in the Hands of *William Smith*, alias *Rouge dragon*, Officer of Arms, I have gathered this.

Thomas, Earl of *Savoy*, his Pedigree by Occaſion.

Thomas Earl of *Savoy*, had Iſſue by *Beatrix*, Daughter to *Aimon*, Earl of *Geneva*, nine Sons and three Daughters: *Amadis*, his firſt Son, ſucceeded Earl of *Savoy*, in the Year 1253. *Peter*, his ſecond Son, Earl of *Savoy* and of *Richmond*, in 1268. *Philip*, his third Son, Earl of *Savoy* and *Burgundy*, 1284. *Thomas*, the fourth, Earl of *Flanders*, and Prince of *Piemont*. *Boniface*, the Eighth, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. *Beatrix* his Daughter, married to *Reymond Beringarius* of *Aragon*, Earl of *Province* and *Narbone*, had Iſſue, and was Mother to five Queens. The firſt, *Margaret*, Wife to *Lewis*, King of *France*; the ſecond, *Eleanor*, Wife to *Henry* the Third, King of *England*; the third, *Sanctia*, Wife to *Richard*, King of the *Romans*; the fourth, *Beatrix*, Wife to *Charles*, King of *Naples*; the fifth, *Johanna*, Wife to *Philip*, King of *Navarre*.

Beatrix, Siſter to *Peter*, Earl of *Savoy*, Mother to five Queens.

Fratres de Monte Jovis, or Priory de *Cornuto*, by Havering at the Bower. *Henry Knighton.*

To return again to the Houſe of *Savoy*: Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Henry* the Third, purchaſed this Place afterwards of the Fraternity or Brethren of *Mountjoy*, unto whom *Peter* of *Savoy* (as it ſeemeth) had given it, for her Son *Edmond*, Earl of *Lancaſter*, as Maſter *Camden* hath noted out of a Regiſter Book of the Dukes of *Lancaſter*. *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter* repaired, or rather new builded it, with the Charges of 52000. Marks, * which Money he had gathered together at the Town of *Bridgerike*.

* 34666 *l.* 3*s.* 4 *d.*

John, the *French* King was lodged there, in the Year, 1357. and alſo, in the Year, 1363. for it was (at that time) the faireſt Manour in *England*.

The *Savoy* burnt.

Henry Knighton.

In the Year, 1381. the Rebels of *Kent* and *Eſſex* burnt this Houſe, unto the which there was none in the Realm to be compared in Beauty and Statelineſs, (ſaith mine Author.) They ſet Fire on it round about, and made Proclamation, that none, on Pain to loſe his Head, ſhould convert to his own Uſe any thing that there was; but that they ſhould break ſuch Plate and Veſſel of Gold and Silver, as was found in that Houſe, (which was in great Plenty) into ſmall Pieces, and throw the ſame into the River of *Thames*. Precious Stones they ſhould bruiſe in Mortars, that the ſame might be to no Uſe, and ſo it was done by them: One of their Companions they burned in the Fire, becauſe he minded to have reſerved one goodly Piece of Plate.

Rebels more malicious than covetous ſpoil all before them.

Liber Manuſcript. French. Barels of Gunpowder found in the *Savoy.*

They found there certain Barrels of Gunpowder, which they thought had been Gold or Silver, and throwing them into the Fire, more ſuddenly than they thought, the Hall was blown up, the Houſes deſtroyed, and themſelves very hardly eſcaped away.

This Houſe being thus defaced, and almoſt overthrown by theſe Rebels, for the Malice they bare to *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, of later time came to the King's Hands, and was again raiſed and beautifully builded, for an Hopital of St. *John Baptiſt*, by King *Henry* the Seventh, about the Year 1509. For the which Hoſpital, retaining ſtill the old Name of *Savoy*, he purchaſed Lands, to be imployed upon the relieving of an hundred poor People.

Savoy builded for an Hoſpital.

The Expence. J. S.

The Royal Founder by his laſt Will, dated *April*, 10. 1508. aſſured to this Hoſpital, and for Proviſion of two hundred Beds, and other Things for the Chapel there; five hundred Mark Land. And for building and finiſhing the ſaid Chapel and Hoſpital were delivered to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, Ten thouſand Marks in Money.]

Hoſpital of *Savoy*, ſuppreſſed.

This Hoſpital being valued to diſpend 529 *l.* 15 *s.* *&c.* by Year, was ſuppreſſed the tenth of *June*, the ſeventh of *Edward* the Sixth; the Beds, Bedding, and other Furniture belonging thereunto, with ſeven Hundred Marks of the ſaid Lands by Year, he gave to the Citizens of *London*, with his Houſe of *Bridewel*, to the furniſhing thereof, to be a Workhouſe for the Poor and idle Perſons, and towards the furniſhing of the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, lately ſuppreſſed.

Savoy Hoſpital viſited, 5 *Edward* 6. J. S.

Account of that Viſitation.

Before this Hoſpital was ſuppreſſed in the fifth of King *Edward* the Sixth, a Viſitation of it was appointed by a Commiſſion to Sir *Roger Cholmely*, Kt. Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and ſeveral others his Collegues; and Inquiry to be made by them upon five Articles.

The firſt Article was, to inquire and ſearch by all good Ways and Means, how and in what ſort the Foundation, Statutes and Ordinances of the ſaid Hoſpital have been, and be obſerved.

The Anſwer was, that they had been kept and obſerved ſince the Death of the firſt Maſter; except in ſuch Points of the Foundation and Statutes as were not agreeable with the King's Laws and moſt godly Proceedings; as Maſs Service, Prayer for the Dead, Anniverſaries, and ſuch like, which had been omitted: and the Order ſet forth by his

Majeſty obſerved. The Statutes and Ordinances for Apparel, Diet, and for certain Treaſure, to be continued and kept for good Purpoſes in the ſame Statutes mentioned, have not, nor be obſerved: that is to ſay, Apparel for the Superſtition thereof taken away by Viſitation, and uſed according to the Appointment of the Viſitors; their Diet being appointed and allowed for every of the Chaplains, but after the rate of twenty Shillings the Week, they ſtrained by Dearth, have been allowed of the Revenues of the Houſe more largely. The Treaſure appointed by Foundation and Statutes of the Houſe, was by the firſt Maſter conſumed clearly; and ſo nothing remaineth thereof.

The ſecond Article was, wherein the ſame did agree with the common Orders and Proceedings of the Realm, in Cauſes of Religion.

The Anſwer. The Foundation Statutes and Ordinances do agree with the King's Majeſty's Proceedings, except in ſuch things as were before declared.

The third and fourth Articles were, How the Miniſters, both Men and Women gave Attendance, and did their Duties in their ſeveral Offices and Vocations. And of the Life, Behaviour and Converſations of the Miniſters aforeſaid.

The Anſwer. It appeareth unto us by all ſuch Scrutiny and Search as we could make, that there is no Default, nor yet Diſorder concerning any thing in the Articles aforeſaid.

The fifth and laſt Article was of the State of the Houſe, and Order of the Lands.

The Anſwer was, That that appeared by a Scedule annexed, made by the Auditor of the ſame Houſe.]

Hoſpital of *Savoy*, a new Foundation thereof.

This Hoſpital of *Savoy* was again new founded, erected, corporated and endowed with Lands by Queen *Mary*, the third of *November*; in the fourth of her Reign, one *Jackſon* took Poſſeſſion, and was made Maſter thereof in the ſame Month of *November*. The Ladies of the Court, and Maidens of Honour (a thing not to be forgotten) ſtored the ſame of new with Beds, Bedding, and other Furniture, in very ample Manner, *&c.* and it was by Patent ſo confirmed at *Weſtminſter*, the ninth of *May*, the fourth and fifth of *Philip* and *Mary*.

Thurland Maſter of the *Savoy*, deprived.
J. S.

In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, this Hoſpital continued. Then *Thomas Thurland* was Maſter and the four Chaplains were *John Park*, *John Hodgeſon*, *William Neel* and *Thomas Chambers*. The foreſaid Maſter embezelled the Revenues exceedingly, made many Leaſes and Sales privately without the Knowledge and Conſent of the Chaplains. He ſold away divers Chantries (ſettled perhaps by Queen *Mary* upon the Hoſpital) to the Sum of 53 *l. per Annum.* Inſomuch that a Viſitation of this Hoſpital was made about the Year 1570. *Grindal*, Biſhop of *London*, was one of the Viſitors, who took great Care about it. And at length he was deprived. See more of this Hoſpital in the firſt Book.]

he Precinct f the *Savoy*, nd the Pariſh iſtinct.
J. S.

This Pariſh is called *St. Mary Le Strand*, alias *Savoy*. It is diſtinguiſhed into the Precinct of the *Savoy*, who chooſe two Chapel Wardens, and have Veſtry Men; and the Pariſh of St. *Mary Le Strand*, which have their diſtinct Churchwardens and Veſtry Men alſo. The Precinct is peculiarly under the Government of the Maſter of the *Savoy*, and the Chapel belonging to the Precinct is called the Chapel of St. *John Baptiſt in the Precinct of the Savoy*; which is made uſe of for the Pariſh Church.

laſter of the avoy's Order r the Precinct.

Dr. *Henry Killigrew*, Maſter of the *Savoy*, about the Year 1665. made this Order in Purſuance of an Agreement between him, the Maſter of the Hoſpital, and the Churchwardens and Overſeers, and other Officers of the Pariſh: That the Collectors for the Poor of the Precinct ſhould gather the charitable Benevolence of the Congregations aſſembled in the Chapel belonging to the *Savoy*, for three Months, *viz.* *March*, *April* and *May*; and from and at the Expiration of thoſe three Months, he permitted the Collectors for the Poor of the Pariſh of St. *Mary Le Strand*, to gather and receive the Charities of the Congregations there; that is, for the other nine Months, for and towards the Relief of their Poor. He further in a Writing under his Hand, dated *March*, 2. *1666.* authorized and empowered the Collectors of the Poor of the Precinct, to gather, receive and take of the Congregations aſſembled there for the three Months of *June*, *July* and *Auguſt* in that preſent Year *1666.* and the three Months of *March*, *April* and *May*, the next ſucceeding Year; and ſo ſucceſſively from time to time: and the Money collected to be employed to the Uſe of the Poor of the ſaid Precinct. And he empowered and authorized them further, not to permit any Briefs or other thing whatſoever, that ſhould tend to ſtir up the People there to be aſſembled, to beſtow their Charity towards the Relief of any Diſtreſſed therein mentioned, upon any *Sunday*, Holyday, Thankſgiving, or Faſt Day, during the Continuance of the ſaid three Months, unleſs Liberty be firſt obtained from him the Maſter. This Order was ſigned by Dr. *Killigrew*'s Hand, and hung up in a Table in the Veſtry.

Savoy Buildings.

This *Savoy* Houſe is a very great and at this preſent a very ruinous Building. In the midſt of its Buildings, is a very ſpacious Hall, the Walls three Foot broad at leaſt, of Stone without, and Brick and Stone inward. The Ceiling is very curiouſly built with Wood, and having Knobs in due Places hanging down, and Images of Angels holding before their Breaſts Coats of Arms, but hardly diſcoverable. On one is a croſs Gules between four Stars, or elſe Mullets. It is covered with Lead, but in divers Places periſhed, where it lies open to the Weather. This large Hall is now divided into ſeveral Apartments. A Cooper hath a Part of it for the ſtowing of his Hoops, and for his Work. Other Parts of it ſerve for two Marſhalſeas for keeping Priſoners, as Deſerters, Men preſt for military Service, *Dutch* Recruits, *&c.* Towards the Eaſt End of this Hall is a fair *Cupolo* with Glaſs Windows, but all broken, which makes it probable the Hall was as long again; ſince *Cupoloes* are wont to be built about the middle of great Halls.

In this *Savoy*, how ruinous ſoever is, are divers good Houſes. Firſt, the King's Printing Preſs for Proclamations, Acts of Parliaments, Gazets, and ſuch like publick Papers; Next, a Priſon. Thirdly, a Pariſh Church, and three or four other Churches and Places for Religious Aſſemblies; *viz.* For the *French*, for *Dutch*, for High *Germans*, and *Lutherans*, and Laſtly, for the Proteſtant Diſſenters. Here be alſo Harbours for many Refugees, and poor People.

Popiſh Schools in the *Savoy* ſet up, 1687.

In the Year 1687. Schools were ſet up and ordained here at the *Savoy*: The Maſters whereof were *Jeſuits*. Rules were provided for theſe Schools, and publiſhed in print. It was declared therein, that the Intention of them was to teach Youth, Vertue and Learning: That thoſe that came thither ſhould be taught *gratis*, and to be at no further Charge than in buying of their own Pen, Ink, Paper and Books: That theſe Schools ſhould be common to all of what Condition ſoever, and none to be excluded, when they ſhould be thought fit to begin to learn *Latin*, and writ ſufficiently well. In theſe Schools, to be taught *Greek* and *Latin*, Poetry and Rhetorick. And whether Catholicks or Proteſtants came to theſe Schools, yet in Teaching no Diſtinction to be made, but all to be taught with equal Diligence and Care: And neither

neither by Maſters or Scholars any tampering or meddling, to perſuade any one from the Profeſſion of his own Religion. But few there were but did believe, nay could not believe otherwiſe than that this pretended charitable Project was for the Advantages hereby to be compaſſed for the promoting the *Roman* Religion. Theſe Schools were ſoon diſſolved, upon the ceaſing of the Government of King *James:* And the Clock that was made for the Uſe of this *Savoy* School, was afterwards bought and ſet up upon a Gentleman's Houſe in *Low Leyton*, as was ſaid.

Families of *French* Proteſtants placed in the *Savoy*.

In this *Savoy* were placed by King *William* the Third, many Families of poor *French* Proteſtants; and where they that had Skill in Trade and Manufacture, wrought to get ſomething for their Livelihood; however they were oppoſed and complained of by many of the Tradeſmen of *London*, as hindring and prejudicing them. Here alſo was, and is, a Church for them. The late Biſhop of *London* came thither himſelf ſometimes, and paſſionately deſired their Good, and maintained many of their Proſelytes. The poor *French* here inhabiting with their Families had many of them three Shillings Allowance Weekly, and ſome four. To countenance them the more, to this Church came many of the ſaid Kings Privy Counſellors, Secretaries of State, and other great Officers of the Kingdom. And thro' them and their Contributions, the Church chiefly was able to ſubſiſt. They uſe the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, turned into *French*; and their Miniſters are Epiſcopally ordained.]

Dean of *Weſtminſter*, Viſitor.

The Deans of *Weſtminſter* hold themſelves Viſitors of the *Savoy*. And when ſome Exchange of Lands, belonging to this Hoſpital was in Hand, *Anno* 1565. with Mr. *Fanſhaw*, Dr. *Goodman*, the Dean, out of his great Care, that no Wrong might be done to that charitable Foundation, thereby wrote an earneſt Letter to the Lord Treaſurer, 'That being in Conſcience much bound to that 'poor Hoſpital, and conſidering the good meaning of the moſt noble Founder, he deſired him for 'God's Sake, that in that Bargain of Exchange, that 'was towards, nothing might paſs to the Prejudice 'thereof. Suſpecting, it ſeems, and not without Cauſe, the Integrity of that Maſter, which is more particularly mentioned in another Book.]

Annals of the Reformation. Chap. xlvi.

The Pariſh of St. MARY SAVOY.

St. *John*, now St. *Mary* in the *Savoy*.

R. B.

The Chapel of this Hoſpital, ſerveth now as a Pariſh Church, to the Tenements thereof near adjoining, and others, and is called St. *Mary Savoy*.

This is but a ſmall Pariſh, and yet hath a Diviſion, to wit, the Liberty of the *Savoy*, which is only the Houſe of the *Savoy*, and that of the Pariſh; and each have their Pariſh Officers apart; likewiſe one ſide of the Church belongs to the *Savoy*, and the other to the Pariſh, but the *Miniſter* and *Clerk* are for the whole.

The Church.

The Church now made uſe of as the Pariſh Church is ſeated in the large Court, which is deſcended to by Steps; a fair Church, and in Dr. *Horneck*'s Time, a pious Man and excellent pathetick Preacher, much reſorted to: And his Death by his Pariſhioners and other his Auditors, much relented.

Repaired. R.

The repairing and trimming of this Church (which was performed with great Coſt and Beauty) was in the Year of our Lord God 1600, at the ſole Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners.

James Houſon, } Churchwardens.
Thomas Martin,

In the Year 1618. there was a fair Gallery built at the lower End of this Church.

Rowland Hodges, } Churchwardens.
Daniel Hall,

MONUMENTS.

Monuments of the Dead.

[The ancient Monuments of ſuch as were buried in this Church are but few.

Brook Lord *Willoughby*. J. S.

I find, *Robert Willoughby*, Kt. Lord *Brook*, bequeathed his Body, by his Will, *Anno* 1521. to be buried in the Hoſpital of the *Savoy*, *London*.

Monuments of later Times are theſe that follow. Among which yet ſome of Antiquity will be met with.]

R.

A very fair Monument at the upper End of the Church, having this Inſcription.

Ecce! Pudicitia, & Pietas,
Cœli utraque proles
Accingunt, Dextra hæc,
hæc tibi leva latus.
Juro, ſalo coluere, Polo
Rapuere, nec uſquam
Te neque jam tumulum
deſtituere tuum.

Da. Humius *Theag. Non delendæ Amicitiæ ſempiternum Monumentum.*

M. N. M. S.

Siſte paululum quiſquis es, & paucis quid Marmor hocce te volet, ſcies.

Hìc ſacrum beatiſſimæ Animæ depoſitum, & feliciſſimæ quieſcunt exuviæ Nicolaæ Moraviæ, *ex clariſſima* Moraviorum, *cum* Tilibardinorum, *tum* Abircaniorum *gente, per utrumque parentem ortæ, &* Roberti Duglaſſii, *Equitis Aurati, conjugis lectiſſimæ, Quæ incredibili ingenio, rariſſimo judicio, ſummæ Pietate, ſingulari Prudentia, omnique virtutis genere, imprimis modeſtia, pudicitia, & ſuaviſſimis moribus ornatiſſima. Cum omnem propè Ætatem, contemptis mundi hujus fœcibus, in Rerum divinarum ſpeculatione, & aſſidua meditatione conſumpſiſſet, in Theologicis porro, ad miraculum uſque docta, doctiſſimos quoſque Theologos in admirationem ſui & ſtuporem rapuiſſet, Nihilque unquam, per univerſam vitam quam Chriſtum ſperaſſet ad eundemq; tota jam adſpirarat, primo partu longiſſimis & acerrimis doloribus divexata, ubi mœſtiſſimum Conjugem, & circumfuſos amicos ad vitæ hujus fluxæ ac caducæ contemptum, & ad certiſſimam immortalitatis ſpem erexiſſet, prolixiſſimâ etiam & ſuaviſſimâ oratione, ipſam ſe ſuoſque omnes, maximè vero conjugem, Deo commendaſſet, gratiſſimam Chriſto animam reddidit, & extincto Fœtu, in ſummo omnium mœrore expiravit.*

Abi jam quiſquis es, & non diſſimilem vitæ exitum ipſi tibi opta, & vale. Obiit die ---- Novemb. *Anno* 1612. *Ætatis ſuæ*---.

A fair Monument on the Weſt ſide, cloſe to the former, with this Inſcription.

Morieris. Reſurges.

Janua vitæ Sepulchrum.

Here lieth *Nazareth Coppin*, Wife to *George Coppin*, of *London*, Gentleman, Daughter to *Thomas Thwaits*, of *Hardington*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Eſquire. Who being of the Age of twenty four Years, in the Prime of her Youth and Beauty, as ſhe lived moſt vertuouſly, ſo ſhe died moſt godly, the 22d of *June*, 1592. in the 34th Year of the moſt happy Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Mors certa, inevitabilis, incerta.

On either ſide of her theſe Lines.

Morti præda jaces,
potuit nec plurima forma,
Gratia, nec mentis
vincere fata pudor:
Et tamen in terris ultra
ſpes figitur, alto
Quærenda eſt merces
non peritura polo.

Peregrinatio eſt vita.

Vivis & æternum victa
de morte triumphas,
Exuvias tantum
poſſidet illa tui:
Omnia ſic patrias ſedes
unde orta reviſunt,
Redditur & Cœlo
mens pia, corpus humo.

Mors meta laborum.

Next to the other is a very ancient Monument with this Inſcription.

Pray for the Souls of Sir *Richard Rokeby*, Kt. and Dame *Jane*, his Wife: Whoſe Bones reſt here under this Tomb. Which Sir *Richard* deceaſed the 27th of *April*, 1523. and the ſaid Dame *Jane* deceaſed the 15th. On whoſe Souls Jeſu have Mercy.

Over the Veſtry Door in the Chancel, is a very fair Tomb with theſe Words.

Hic jacet Alicia, *Filia* Simonis Steward, *de la* Kingheth, Suff. *Obiit* 18 Junii *Humanæ ſalutts*, 1573.

Virtutis præmium Virtus.

Upon a fair Marble Stone in the Chancel, is this Inſcription.

Here lies interred the Bodies of *Peter Lilly*, Doctor of Divinity, one of the Brothers of the *Savoy*, Prebend of *Pauls*, and Archdeacon of *Tanton*, who died at the *Savoy*, *Anno Dom.* 1614. And of *Dorothy Lilly*, his vertuous Wife, who alſo died at the *Savoy*, the 1 of *June*, *Anno Dom.* 1627. And of *Mary Lilly*, their only Daughter, who departed this Life at *Fulham*, the 10 of *October*, 1625.

Cloſe to the other, this,

Here under lieth the Body of *Francis Bulbeck* late of *Clevedon*, in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq; the eighth Son of *John Bulbeck*, of the ſame Place and County, Eſq; deceaſed. Which ſaid *Francis* died, being never married, the 9 of *November*, in the Year of our Lord God, 1585.

Cloſe to the other, this,

Here lieth buried *Peter Richardſon*, Goldſmith and Jeweller, born in *Holland*, in the Parts beyond the Seas, Servant to the moſt famous King *Henry* the Eighth and King *Edward* the Sixth, to Queen *Mary*, and to our moſt dread Sovereign Lady, Queen *Elizabeth*. Which *Peter* having married *Anne*, the Daughter of *Robert Wilſon*, lived to the Age of 84 Years, and died a faithful Chriſtian, the 24 of *March*, in the Year of our Lord God, 1586.

There is alſo in this Chancel buried the Body of one *David Bedo*, Batchelor of the Law, and Steward to the Lord of *Carleil*, &c. 1541.

Cloſe by the former.

Lieth buried the Body of *Humphrey Lovel*, Eſq; with his two Wives and five Children. He died the 16 of *November*, 1585.

Cloſe to the other is this.

Hic jacet Dominus Richardus Ellis, *quondam Hoſpitularius hujus Hoſpitalis. Qui obiit* 3 *die* Auguſti, 1550. *quadrageſimo* 5. [*ætaits anno*] *Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.* Amen.

At the upper End of the Chancel, in the Eaſt Corner, is an ancient Monument with this Inſcription.

Wilielmus Chaworth, *ſecundus Filius* Johannis Chaworth, *de* Wynerton, *in Comitatu* Notingham. *Militis, hic in ſuo Cœlibatu repulvereſcit. Cujus Spiritus in Cœlis, carnis reaſſumptionem expectat.*

Obiit 24 *die* Martii, *Anno ſalutis à Chriſto* 1582. *& ſuæ Nativitatis* 28.

Neceſſitudinis Symbolum.

A very fair Table with a rich Coat of Arms, on the Eaſt Wall, toward the lower end of the Church.

Over it theſe Words

So good a Father and Mother are never to be forgotten.

Under it theſe.

Here lieth the Body of *Rebecca Burton*, Wife to Captain *Nicholas Burton*, and Daughter to *Henry Somaſter* of *Painsford* in *Devonſhire*, Eſq; Who departed this Life the 28 of *February*, *Anno Dom.* 1632.

In the Wall on the Weſt ſide of the Church, is this ancient Memorial.

The firſt ſepulted in this Place
after they it ſacrated,
Was Humphrey Summerſet,
Deacon, which here doth lye,
Batchelour in the Arts,
whom cruel Death oppreſſed,
The fifteen hundred and fifteenth Yeere
of God Almighty,
The fifteenth Day of April.
Which Humphrey *doth call and cry,*
With lamentable Eſcrikes,
and good Devotion,
All devout Chriſten Men
and Women that paſs hereby,
Pray for my dolorous Soul,
for Chriſts bitter Paſſion.

On an ancient Place cloſe to the former, is this Inſcription.

Here by this Wall ſide buried is *William Vevian*, Son and Heir unto *Michael Vevian* of *Cornwall*, Eſquire. Which *William* was Servant unto the Right Noble, *Charles Sommerſet*, Earl of *Worceſter*, the King's Chamberlain, and by Misfortune drowned in the *Thames*, on *Paſſion Sunday* at afternoon, in the year of our Lord God, 1520. For whoſe Soule pray of your Charity, as you would be prayed for.

In the Body of the Church, upon a braſs Plate on the Ground, is this Inſcription.

Here lieth *Humphrey Goſling*, of *London*, Vintener, of the *White Hart* of this Pariſh, a Neighbour of vertuous Behaviour, a very good Archer, and of honeſt Mirth, a good Company keeper.

So well inclin'd
to Poore and Rich,
God ſend more Goſlings
to be ſich.

He was Servant to the Right Honourable, the Lord *Hunſden*, Lord Chamberlain, and deceaſed the 22^d^ of *July*, 1586.

Cloſe by the other lies buried the Body of *George Skooowith*, 1525.

Alſo the Body of *John Danſon*, 1577.

A very fair Stone, with a fair Picture of the Party buried wrought in Braſs, having theſe ſeveral Inſcriptions.

Over his Head two braſs Circles.

In the one thus:

Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit, & in noviſſimo die, de terra ſurrecturus ſum.

In the other thus:

Et in Carne mea videbo Deum ſalvatorem meum.

In a Circle upon his Breaſt thus.

Repoſita eſt hæc ſpes mea, in ſinu meo.

Under him thus:

Situs hic eſt pietatis, ac religionis cultor Johannes Floid, *Artis Muſicæ Bacchalaureus. Qui dum vixit, Regis* Henrici *octavi in ſacello cecinit, & Chriſti Sepulchrum inviſit* Jeroſolymis. *Obiit Anno Dom.* 1523. *Menſis* Aprilis *die tertio.*

Near unto the other is this Inſcription.

Here reſteth the Body of the Lady *Eleanor Kemp*, Widow, late Wife of Sir *William Kemp*, Kt. and Daughter and Heir unto *Robert Brown*, Eſq; which Lady *Eleanor* deceaſed the 26 of *September*, in the Year of our Lord God, 1559.

Near unto the former is this Inſcription.

Orate pro anima Domini Johannis Sampull, *quondam unius Vicarioruu Collegii Regii ſancti* Steph. Weſtmonaſterii, *& in ſua ætate in Cantaria* Delinwood, *Celebrans in Baſſa Capella Sanctæ* Mariæ *dicti Collegii. Qui obiit Ann. Dom.* 1510.

Near unto the other is this Inſcription.

Hic jacet Anna Pynta, Iſpaniæ, *quæ obiit* 8 *die* Martii, *Anno Dom.* 1523. *Cujus animæ propitietur Deus,* Amen.

On a fair Stone cloſe to the other, is this Inſcription.

Orate pro anima Johannis Brime, *Sacerdotis, qui obiit* 13. *die Menſis* Martii 1525. *Cujus animæ,* &c.

Near to the other.

Lieth buried the Body of *John Borwet*, Eſq; ſometime Sergeant Plumber to King *Henry* the Seventh, and to King *Henry* the Eighth. Deceaſed the 7 of *December*, 1525.

Next unto the other is this Inſcription.

Of your Charity, pray for the Soul of *Humphrey Cook*, Citizen and Carpenter of *London*, and Maſter Carpenter of all the Works to our Sovereign Lord King *Henry* the Eighth, and Maſter Carpenter at the building of this Hoſpital, called *The Savoy*; The which *Humphrey* deceaſed the 13 Day of *March*, in the Year of our Lord God, 1530. and lieth under this Stone.

On the next unto the other, is this Inſcription.

Pray for the Soul of *Newel Loveday*, Gentleman, late Groom for the Month in the Office of the Cellar, to the moſt excellent Prince, King *Henry* the Eighth, who died the 18 Day of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1523.

Modern Monuments in the *Savoy*. J. S.

In this Church of the *Savoy* are theſe more modern Monuments for Perſons deceaſed.

For Lady *Joyce*, Daughter of Sir *Alan Apſley*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*. Married firſt to *Lyſter Blunt*, Eſq; and afterwards to the Lord *William Rameſey*, Earl of *Dalhouſy* in *Scotland*. Deceaſed *April* 28. 1663. This Monument is on the South ſide of the Communion Table.

On the North ſide, for *Anne Killigrew*, Daughter of Dr. *Killigrew*, who died in the Flower of her Age, 1685.

For *Elizabeth Jenyns*, Daughter of Sir *John Jenyns*; died *Aug.* 7. 1684. She gave to the Poor of this Pariſh the Sum of 100 *l.* to be from time to time for ever imployed at Intereſt, for the Uſe of the ſaid Poor; and the growing Intereſt to be beſtowed upon, and equally divided among twelve poor People.

On the North Wall.

A Monument for Sir *Bichard Blake*, Kt. He married *Elizabeth*, ſecond Daughter of *John Bathurſt*, of *London*, Doctor of Phyſick, had Iſſue two Sons and three Daughters. Died, *Aug.* 26. 1683.

Upon a Flat Stone in the Chancel.

Magdalene Lane, a Virgin, aged 21. ſprung of an ancient Scock of that Name in *Northamptonſhire*; deceaſed 1684.

Sir *William Howard*, Knight of the *Bath*, ſixth Son of *Thomas Howard*, Earl of *Suffolk*, 1672.

Edward Lord *Howard*, Baron of *Eſcrick*, Knight of the *Bath*, ſeventh Son of *Thomas*, Earl of *Suffolk*. Buried 28 *April*, 1675.

Elizabeth Compton, Daughter of Sir *Spencer Compton*, Knight of the *Bath*, Lord *Compton*, 1629. Aged two Days.

Lady, *Mary Compton*, Daughter of the ſaid Lord *Compton*, Earl of *Northampton*; departed 1634. Aged nineteen Months.

Within the Rails.

Lady *Arabella*, Counteſs Dowager of *Nottingham*, 16 *Jan.* 1681.

Anne Comberford, Daughter of *William Comberford*, late of *Tamworth* in *Staffordſhire*, Eſq; *Ob.* 1663.

Samuel How, Deputy Regiſter of the Court of Admiralty, *Obiit Nov.* 17. 1670.

Charles Fitz Patrick, 1677.

A Monument near the Pulpit for *Robert Brown*, of St. *Mary Le Strand*. Departed *March* 12. 1709. Aged 60.

He left by Will to the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh, 5 *l.* And to the Charity School of the ſaid Pariſh 5 *l.* payd by his Executors accordingly.

There is a Monument likewiſe for *Lewis de Durfort*, Earl of *Feverſham. Obiit April* 8. 1709.]

A Table

Benefactors.

A Table, or Memorial of all ſuch Benefactors as have given any Sums of Money or Legacies, to the Value of five Pounds and upwards, to this Pariſh of St. Mary Strand, *alias* Savoy, *for the Uſe of the Poor, or to other pious Uſes within this Pariſh; beginning from the Year of our Lord God* 1597. *And as touching all other Legacies and Sums of Money under five Pounds, given by Benefactors in this Kind, ſince the time aforeſaid, they are regiſtred in a Book kept for that Purpoſe.*

Anno Dom. 1622.

Richard Denham, } Churchwardens.
James Bradford, }

Ralph Abnet, of this Pariſh, died in the Year of our Lord God, 1597. and gave unto the Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh the Sum of twenty Pounds, and five Pounds more for the Advancement of five poor Maid Servants of this Pariſh in Marriage.

Richard Jacob, of the Pariſh of St. *Clement Danes,* Vintener, died in the Year of our Lord God, 1612. and gave unto the Poor of this Pariſh, forty Shillings *per annum,* for thirty two Years, to be paid out of the Rent of the *Cheaquer* Tavern, in the Pariſh aforeſaid.

Meredith Thomas, of the Pariſh of St. *Clement Danes,* Taylor, died in the Year of our Lord God, 1620. and gave the Sum of ſix Pounds to this Pariſh for ever, to be lent unto two poor Men of this Pariſh, either of them three Pounds a piece for three Years, without Intereſt; they giving good Security to the Churchwardens for the time being, to repay the ſaid ſix Pounds at the three Years end.

Francis Smith, of this Pariſh, Grocer, died in the Year of our Lord God, 1621, and gave the Sum of twenty Pounds, whereof ten Pounds to the Poor of this Pariſh, and the other ten Pounds for the Maintenance of a Sermon to be Yearly preached upon *Midſummer* Day in this Church for ever.

Dame *Margaret Walter,* Wife of Sir *John Walter,* Kt. of this Pariſh, died in the Year of our Lord God, 1622. and gave unto the Poor of this Pariſh, the Sum of five Pounds.

John Bennet, Baker, of this Pariſh, died in the Year of our Lord God, 1625. and gave unto the Poor of this Pariſh, the Sum of ten Pounds for ever.

Jane Lane, Widow, Daughter of *James Howſon,* of this Pariſh, died in the Year of our Lord God, 1625. and gave unto the Poor of this Pariſh the Sum of five Pounds.

There is given unto this Pariſh, the 26. Day of *March,* 1628. by the Sum of five Pounds, for the Maintenance of two Sermons to be preached Yearly, on *Eaſter Monday,* and *Whitſon Monday,* by ſome ſufficient and able Miniſter.

A ſecond Memorial.

— of this Pariſh, Widow, in the Year 1629. gave unto this Pariſh the Snm of ſix Pounds, to buy a ſecond Pulpit Cloth, to remain to the Church for ever.

Sir *John Walter,* Kt. Lord chief Baron, died in the Year, 1630. and gave to the Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh for ever, the Sum of twenty Pounds.

James Howſon, the Elder, of this Pariſh, died in the Year, 1631. and gave unto the Poor of this Pariſh the Sum of five Pounds.

Other Benefactors to the *Savoy.* J. S.

Several Tables of Benefactors to this Pariſh or Precinct of the *Savoy,* are now to be ſeen on the North and South Walls of this Church.

Jane Edwards gave to the Poor of this Pariſh of St. *Mary Le Strand,* and the Precinct of the *Savoy,* an hundred Pound. She died 1679.

Arabella, Counteſs Dowager of *Nottingham, Anno* 1681. gave twenty Pounds, to buy an Offering Baſin for the Sacrament, in her Lifetime: and bequeathed an hundred Pounds for the Uſe of the Poor of the Precinct: The Intereſt whereof to be diſtributed Yearly.

Sir *Edward Smith,* her Brother, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas in *Ireland, Anno* 1681. gave ten Pounds to buy a Cup and Salver for the Sacrament.

Sarah Sharp gave five Guineas to buy a piece of Plare for the Communion Table.

Anne Payce, Ann. 1702. gave an Houſe in the *Savoy,* towards the Maintenance of the poor old Inhabitants of this Precinct, and for putting out poor Children Apprentices.

William Peel gave ten Pounds a Year, for ever, *Ann.* 1659.

A dozen of Bread is diſtributed to the Poor every Lord's Day; with ſeveral other Charities.

Lectures.

There be two Yearly Sermons preached in this Church, one giving by the Lady *Lovelace*; preached about the beginning of *October.*

Another giving by Sir *Francis Bulbeck,* Kt. to be preached on *Eaſter Monday.*

Preparation Sermons fot the Sacrament are preached the firſt *Fryday* every Month, by ſeveral Perſons.]

The Bounds of this Pariſh. R. B.

This Pariſh begins by the *Naked Boy* near *Strand Bridge,* and runneth to the *Savoy* on the South ſide, and on the North ſide of the *Strand,* from *Wimbleton Houſe* to the Corner of *Katharine Street.* And ſo up that ſide of *Katharine Street* to the *Fountain Tavern*: where it croſſes the Street into little *Katharine Street,* taking in the South ſide, with that Part of *Eagle Court* towards *White Hart Yard:* and ſo down the South ſide thereof unto *Drury Lane.* And againſt *Wich Street* it croſſeth and takes in the South ſide thereof unto the *Five Bell Inn*; and from thence croſſeth into the *Strand* by the *Cheeſemongers,* and from thence all the North ſide of the *Strand* to *Katharine Street* Corner; as appears by the Mapp.

That Part of the *Strand,* which is in this Pariſh, is the beſt Part of it, both for the Largeneſs of the Street and the Goodneſs of the Buildings, and Ability of the Inhabitants, who drive a conſiderable Trade, being ſo near the Court.

Strand Bridge.

Then in the High Street in the *Strand,* there was a fair *Bridge,* called *Strand Bridge,* and under it a *Lane,* or way to the Water ſide, which ſaid *Lane* is yet remaining; but nought remains of the *Bridge,* but that the Place yet retains the Name. This Part of the *Strand* is of ſome Note, for its

Maypole in the *Strand.*

Somerſet Houſe.

Deſcribed.

May Pole, the Parts about it bearing the Name of the *Maypole* in the *Strand*; but its Beauty is loſt, there being nothing ſtanding but the lower Part which is about twenty Foot high; Nor is that now ſtanding, a new Church being erected there. Here is a Watch Houſe for the better Security of the Streets in the Night, as being ſo great a Throughfare: And adjoining to the Watch Houſe is a Conduit, but diſuſed: Here the Street begins to enlarge it ſelf Weſtward, and ſo continueth unto *Exeter Exchange*, and both ſides are garniſhed with good and lofty Buildings, eſpecially the South ſide, having a ſtately Pile of new Brick Houſes on both ſides of *Somerſet Houſe*; which much eclipſe that Palace. So that tis pity it were not beautified, eſpecially that Part that fronts the High Street. Which Houſe, being now of later times in the Crown, hath been uſed as the Palace, or Court of the Queen *Dowagers*: It belonged of late to *Katharine*, Queen *Dowager* the Wife of King *Charles* the Second. At the Entrance into this *Court* out of the *Strand* is a ſpacious ſquare *Court* garniſhed on all ſides with Rows of Free Stone Buildings, and at the Front is a Piazza, with ſtone Pillars which ſupport the Buildings, and a Pavement of Free Stone. Which ſaid Place leadeth into the great Hall or Guard Room, and ſo into other Rooms, aſcended up by a large Stair Caſe into the Rooms of State. Beſides this firſt Court, there are other large ones, which are deſcended towards the River by ſpacious Stairs of Free Stone. The outward Beauty of this Court appears by a View from the Water, having a good Front, and a moſt pleaſant Garden, which runs to the Water ſide. More Weſtwards is a large Yard adjoining to the *Savoy*, made uſe of for the Coach Houſes and Stables; at the bottom of which is a Pair of Stairs much uſed by *Watermen*, this being a noted Place for landing and taking Water at.

The *Savy.*

Wards for Soldiers.

A *French* Church here.

Next on this South ſide is the *Savoy*, a good Part whereof ſtill remaineth, built of Free Stone and Flint, and of one Story in Height, and leaded at the Top with Battlements. Which ſaid Buildings are now for the moſt Part ſevered into private dwelling Houſes; except that Part made uſe of, as Wards for the Soldiers to lodge in, as was in the Reigns of King *Charles* the Second, and King *James* the Second, and that Part converted into the *French* Church at the bottom of the *Dutchy Lane*, which is made a neat Church, and hath a Pair of Organs: And beſides the ancient Free Stone Buildings, here are divers new ones diſperſed up and down, as the Houſes fronting the *Strand*, and on the Back ſides thereof, alſo thoſe in *Savoy Alley*, in *Dutchy Lane*, and in the Courts near adjoining and towards the Water ſide.

Bell Inn.

This Part of the *Strand* in this Pariſh, begins on the North ſide of *Bell Inn*, being a Throughfare into *Wich Street*; and is a Place of great Reſort for Horſe, Coaches and Waggons.

Wich Street.

The Part of *Wich Street* in this Pariſh, which begins at the *Bell Inn*, runs into *Drury Lane*, and is chiefly inhabited by *Upholſters*, for ſecond Hand Goods.

Little Drury. Lane.

Wilſons Court.

Denhams Yard.

George Inn.

Feathers Court.

Little Drury Lane, which from the *Strand* runneth up to *Great Drury Lane*; this Part being but narrow, is troubleſome by the Paſſage of Coaches and Carts, it being a great Throughfare, and the Houſes being but ordinary, makes it to be ill inhabited. On the Eaſt ſide is a ſmall Court called *Wilſons Court*. Then on the Weſt ſide is *Denhams Yard*, indifferent large, paved with Free Stone, and out of this Court is a Paſſage by Sufferance into the *Strand*. Next to this is the *George Inn*, which is well reſorted unto. Then higher up, and towards *White Hart Yard*, is a pretty handſome Place called *Feathers Court*, with well built Houſes and a Free Stone Pavement.

White Hart Yard.

White Hart Yard, a Place of ſome Trade, it goeth out of *Drury Lane*, and falleth into *Katharine Street*. Of this Place the South ſide unto *Eagle Court* is in this Pariſh. Which Court falleth into the *Strand*, as doth *Swan Yard*, a little more Eaſtward; both which are in St. *Clements* Pariſh.

Katharine Street.

Blakes Court.

Katharine Street, a very large and handſome Street, with good Houſes, well inhabited chiefly by noted Tradſemen, eſpecially the Eaſt ſide not many Years ſince built. This Street cometh into the *Strand* againſt *Somerſet Yard Gate*. On the Weſt ſide is a pretty handſome Court, with a Free-Stone Pavement, neatly kept, called *Blakes Court*, as built by Sir *Richard Blake* the Owner thereof.

Swan Yard.

Windſor Court.

Eagle Court.

Childs Court.

Little Katharine Street.

Helmet Court.

Then in the *Strand* is *Swan Yard*, a good large Place, and a conſiderable Throughfare, that Part towards *White Hart Yard*, being the narroweſt is paved with Free Stone. *Windſor Court*, a good handſome open Place, with good Buildings. *Eagle Court*, a good large and long Court, with a Free Stone Pavement, falling into *White Hart Street*. It is indifferently well built and inhabited. On the Eaſt ſide, is a pretty open Place with a Free Stone Pavement called *Childs Court*; and on the Weſt ſide is *Little Katharine Street*, which falls into *Great Katharine Street*, being a Place of ſmall Account. Then *Helmet Court* near to the Corner of *Katharine Street*, alſo paved with Free Stone, and the Houſes new built of Brick, which are only on the Weſt ſide.]

Biſhop of *Carliſles Inn.*

Bedford Houſe.

The next was ſometime the Biſhop of *Carliſles Inn*, which now belongeth to the Earl of *Bedford*, and is called *Ruſſel*, or *Bedford Houſe*.

Exchanged. by Biſhop *Aldridge. Reliq. Spelm.*

J. S.

Sir *Robert Cecil.*

About the 27 *H.* 8. or after, the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*'s Houſe in *Lambeth Marſh*, being ſome Way or other the Kings, was conveyed to *Robert Aldridge*, Biſhop of *Carliſle*, and his Succeſſors, in exchange for his Houſes near *Ivy Bridge* (afterwards the Earls of *Woroeſters* and *Salisburies*) and other Houſes there toward the Street; and of a Yearly Rent of 16 *l.* or thereabout, out of thoſe Houſes given to the Biſhop of *Carliſle*, and his Succeſſors, for thoſe Houſes formerly called *Carliſle Place*. But the ſaid Biſhop *Aldridge* leaſed the Houſe of *LambethMarſh* for ſome ſmall and not valuable Rent, for many Years.] It ſtretcheth from the Hoſpital of *Savoy*, Weſt to *Ivy Bridge*. Where Sir *Robert Cecil*, principal Secretary to Queen *Elizabeth*, did then raiſe a large and ſtately Houſe of Brick and Timber, as alſo levelled and paved the High Way near adjoining, to the great beautifying of that Street, and Commodity of Paſſengers.

Cecil Chapel.

J. S.

Here or hereabouts (as it ſeems) Sir *Julius Cæſar*, Kt. Chancellor of the Exchequer, afterwards dwelt. For on this North ſide of the *Strand*, he built a Chapel, which was called *Cecil Chapel*; and was conſecrated by Biſhop *King*, *May* 8th 1614.]

And thus far on this South ſide the High Street is of the Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*.

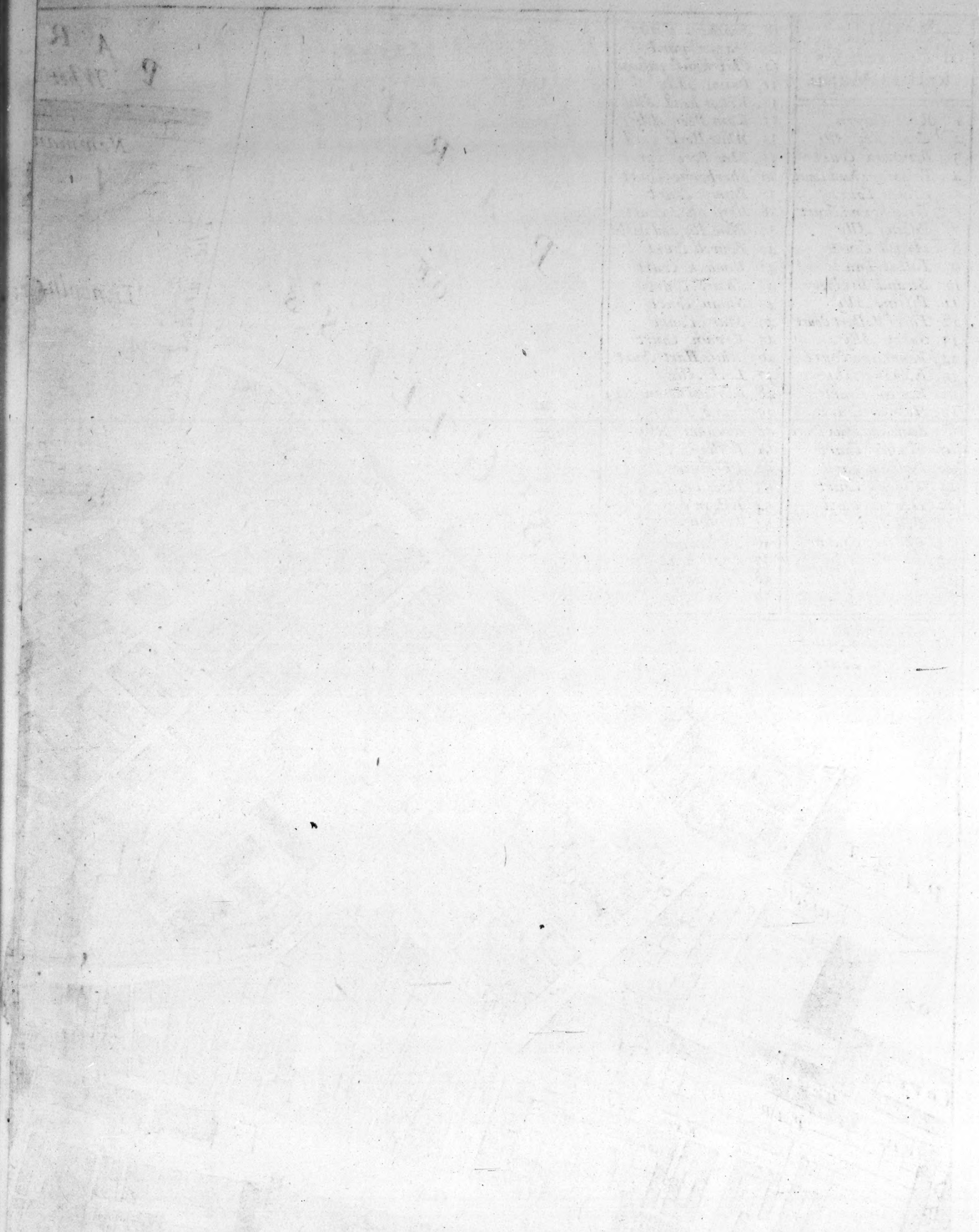
Ivy Bridge.

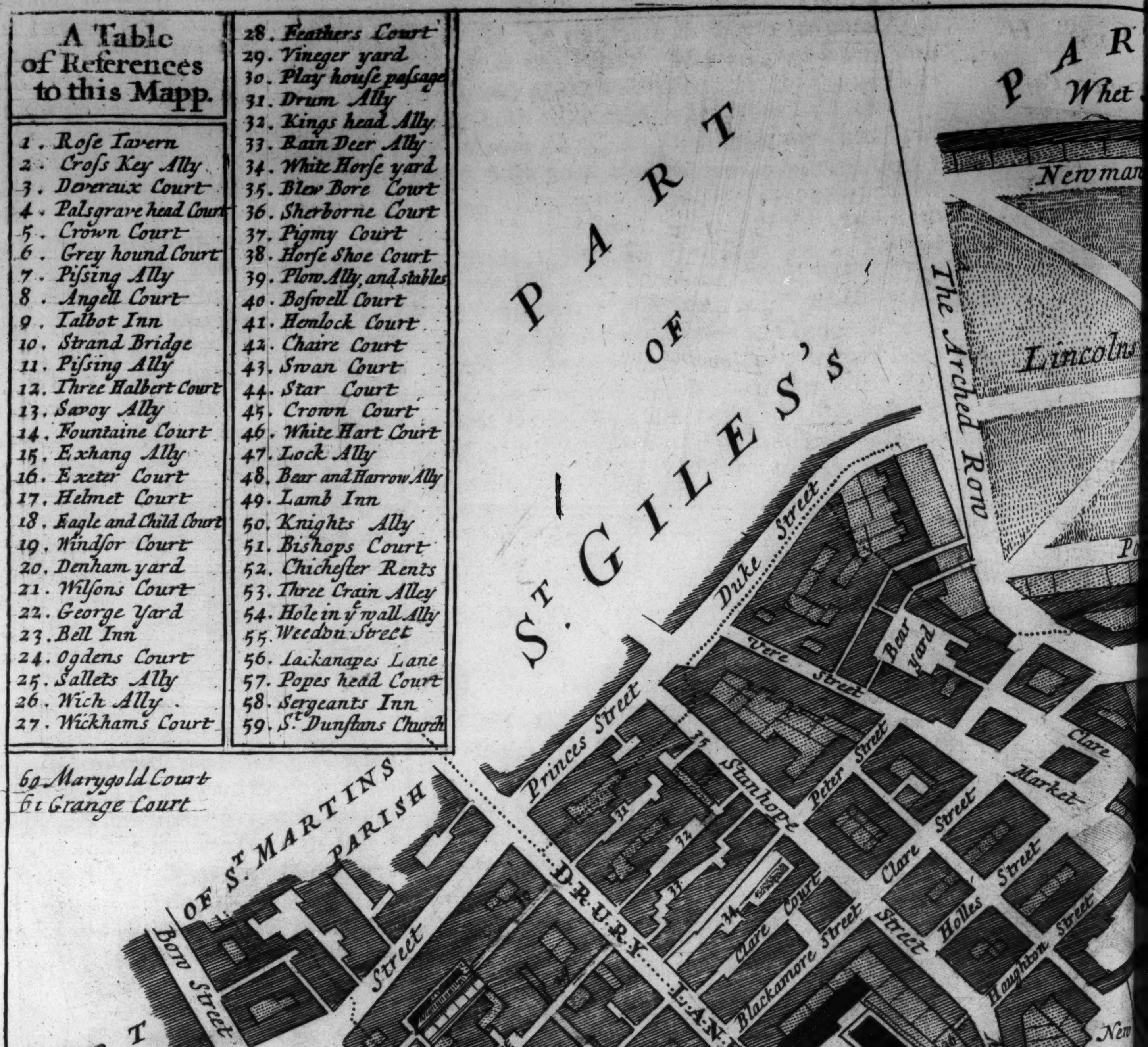
Ivy Bridge, in the high Street, which had a Way, or low going down under it, ſtretching to the *Thames*. The like as ſometime had the *Strand Bridge*, before ſpoken of. It is now taken down, but the Lane remaineth as afore, or better, and parteth the Liberty of the *Dutchy*, and the City of *Weſtminſter* on that South ſide.

Temple Bar to the *Savoy* paved.

This whole Street from *Temple Bar* to the *Savoy* was commanded to be paved, and Tole to be taken towards the Charges thereof in the 24th Year of *Henry* the Sixth. And *Richard* the Second, long before, in the eighth of his Reign, granted Licence to pave with Stone the High-Way, called *Strand Street*, from *Temple Bar* to the *Savoy*, and Tole to be taken toward the Charges.

The





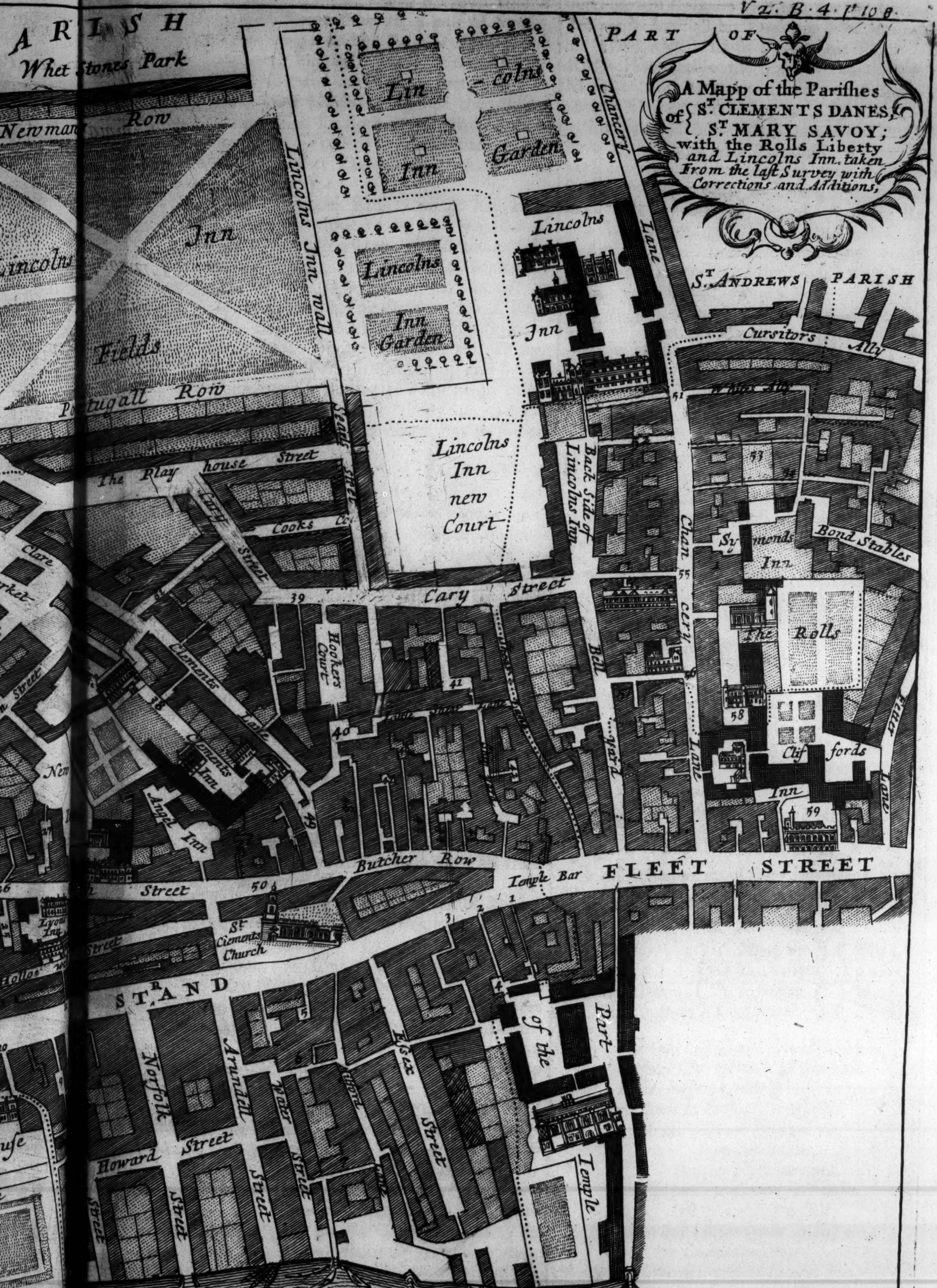
A Table of References to this Mapp.

1. Roſe Tavern
2. Croſs Key Ally
3. Devereux Court
4. Palsgrave head Court
5. Crown Court
6. Grey hound Court
7. Piſsing Ally
8. Angell Court
9. Talbot Inn
10. Strand Bridge
11. Piſsing Ally
12. Three Halbert Court
13. Savoy Ally
14. Fountaine Court
15. Exhang Ally
16. Exeter Court
17. Helmet Court
18. Eagle and Child Court
19. Windſor Court
20. Denham yard
21. Wilſons Court
22. George Yard
23. Bell Inn
24. Ogdens Court
25. Sallets Ally
26. Wich Ally
27. Wickhams Court
28. Feathers Court
29. Vineger yard
30. Play houſe paſsage
31. Drum Ally
32. Kings head Ally
33. Rain Deer Ally
34. White Horſe yard
35. Blew Bore Court
36. Sherborne Court
37. Pigmy Court
38. Horſe Shoe Court
39. Plow Ally, and stables
40. Boſwell Court
41. Hemlock Court
42. Chaire Court
43. Swan Court
44. Star Court
45. Crown Court
46. White Hart Court
47. Lock Ally
48. Bear and Harrow Ally
49. Lamb Inn
50. Knights Ally
51. Bishops Court
52. Chicheſter Rents
53. Three Crain Alley
54. Hole in yᵉ wall Ally
55. Weedon Street
56. Iackanapes Lane
57. Popes head Court
58. Sergeants Inn
59. Sᵗ. Dunſtans Church

60 Marygold Court
61 Grange Court

PART OF Sᵀ. GILES'S
PAR
Whet
Newman
The Arched Row
Lincolns
Duke Street
Vere Street
Bear yard
Clare
Market
Princes Street
Stanhope
Peter Street
Clare Street
Holles Street
Clare Court
Blackamore Street
Haughton Street
DRURY LANE
OF Sᵀ. MARTINS PARISH
Bow Street
Street
PART OF
Russell
Charles Street
Bridges Street
York Street
White Hart yard
Little Drury Lane
Lyons Inn
Holles
New
COVEN
Tavistock Street
PARISH
Exeter Street
Katherine Street
THE
Exeter Exchange
Somerset house
and Garden
Somerset yard
PART OF
Savoy
Worcester Street
Beaufort Street
Cecill Street
The Savoy
Savoy
Sᵗ. Clements Parish
Savoy Staires
Somerset Staires
Somerset Staires
100

V 2. B. 4. P 108



A Mapp of the Parishes of { S^T. CLEMENTS DANES, S^T. MARY SAVOY; with the Rolls Liberty and Lincolns Inn. taken From the last Survey with Corrections and Additions.

ARISH
Whet Stones Park
Newman Row
Lincolns Inn Fields
Portugall Row
Lincolns Inn wall
Lin-colns Inn Garden
Lincolns Inn Garden
Lincolns Inn
Lincolns Inn new Court
PART OF
Chancery Lane
S^T. ANDREWS PARISH
Cursitors Ally
White Ally
Back Side of Lincolns Inn
The Play house Street
Cary Street
Cooks Ct
Clare
Cary Street
Hookers Court
Bell Yard
Chan cery Lane
Symonds Inn
Bond Stables
The Rolls
Cliffords Inn
Fetter Lane
Clements Lane
Clements Inn
Angel Inn
New
Butcher Row
Temple Bar
FLEET STREET
Street
St Clements Church
Lyons Inn
Hollow
STRAND
Norfolk
Arundel
Howard Street
Street
Street
Water Street
Milford
Essex Street
Part of the Temple
Milford Staires
Arundel Staires
Surrey Staires
Essex Staires
Temple Staires
Strand bridge
Staires
W
E
S
100 200 300 400 500 600
of 600 Feet
33 34 39 40 41 49 50 51 55 56 57 58 59 1 2 3 4 5 6

St. C
Dan
Ring
buri
ment

Liber

Franc

Willia
Malm
Danes
St. Cle
Danes.

Clemen
DANE
whence
called.
J.

Watche
ally ſet
for Diſtu
ces.

Biſhop of
Bath and
Wells Inn.
E. A.]

The Pariſh Church of St. CLEMENT DANES.

Now to begin again at *Temple Bar*, over againſt it, in the high Street ſtandeth a pair of Stocks, and then one large middle Row of Houſes and ſmall Tenements builded, partly opening to the South, partly towards the North, ſtretching to a Stone Croſs, now headleſs, againſt the *Strand*. Amongſt the which ſtandeth the Pariſh Church of St. *Clement Danes*, ſo called, beeauſe *Harold*, a *Daniſh* King, and other *Danes*, were buried there, and in that Churchyard.

St. Clement Danes. King *Harold* buried in *Clement Danes.*

This *Harold*, whom King *Canutus* had by a Concubine, reigned three Years, and was buried at *Weſtminſter*, but afterward, *Hardicanutus*, the lawful Son of *Canutns*, in revenge of a Diſpleaſure done to his Mother, by expelling her out of the Realm, and the Murder of his Brother *Alured*, commanded the Body of *Harold* to be digged out of the Earth, and to be thrown into the *Thames*, where it was by a Fiſherman taken up and buried in this Churchyard. But out of a fair ledger Book, ſometime belonging to the Abbey of *Chartſey*, in the County of *Surrey* is noted, as in *Francis Thinn*, after this ſort.

Liber Chartſey.

Francis Thinn.

In the Reign of King Ethelred, *the Monaſtry of* Chartſey *was deſtroyed, ninety* Monks *of that Houſe were ſlain by the* Danes, *whoſe Bodies were buried in a Place near to the old Monaſtry.* William Malmeſbury ſaith, *They burnt the Church, together with the* Monks *and* Abbot; *but the* Danes *continuing in their Fury (throughout the whole Land) deſirous at the length, to return home into* Denmark, *were (by the juſt Judgment of God) all ſlain at* London, *in a Place which is called* the Church of the *Danes*.

William Malmesbury. Danes ſlain at St. *Clement Danes.*

Clement DANES, whence ſo called. J. S.

There is yet another reaſon given of this Denomination of the Chnrch from the *Danes*. Namely, that when the *Danes* were utterly driven out of this Kingdom; and none left but a few, who were married to *Engliſh* Women; Theſe were conſtrained to inhabit between the Iſle of *Thorne* (that which is now called *Weſtminſter*) and *Caer Lud*, now called *Ludgate*. And there they builded a Synagogue. The which being afterwards conſecrated, was called *Eccleſia Clementis* DANORUM. This Account of the Name did the learned Antiquarian *Fleetwood*, ſometime Recorder of *London*, give to the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, who lived in this Pariſh.

Watches uſually ſet here for Diſturbances.

Here, about this Church and in the Parts adjoining, were frequent Diſturbances, by reaſon of the Unthrifts of the Inns of Chancery, who were ſo unruly a Nights, walking about to the Diſturbance and Danger of ſuch as paſſed along the Streets, that the Inhabitants were fain to keep Watches. In the Year 1582. the Recorder himſelf with ſix more of the honeſt Inhabitants ſtood by St. *Clements* Church, to ſee the Lanthorn hanged out; and to obſerve if he could meet with any of theſe outragious Dealers. About ſeven at Night they ſaw young Mr. *Robert Cecil*, the Lord Treaſurer's Son (who was after Secretary of State to the Queen) paſs by the Church; and as he paſt, gave them a civil Salute. At which they ſaid, *Lo! you may ſee, how a Nobleman's Son can uſe himſelf, and how he putteth off his Cap to poor Men. Our Lord bleſs him.* This Paſſage the Recorder wrote in a Letter to his Father, adding, "Your Lordſhip hath cauſe to thank God for ſo "vertuous a Child.]

Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells* Inn. E. A.]

In this Pariſh was the Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells* his Place in former Times: ſo it is found in the Biſhop of *London*'s Regiſter of Wills and Teſtaments. *Hoſpitium Reverendiſſimi Domini Epiſcopi* Bathon. & Wellen. *in parochia Sancti* Clementis Dacor.

John Fabian, St. *Clemene Danes. Regiſt. Law.*

John Fabian, of St. *Clements Danes*, Gent. by his Will, *March* 16. 1541. bequeaths to his Siſter *Martha* four Nobles Yearly out of his Lands he purchaſed in *Ovington* in *Eſſex*, for her Life. Lady *Marney* to have all his Books of Meditation, and his Chronicles. Lady *Sperte*, his Siſter. The Right Honourable the Earl of *Southampton*, his Maſter. This Memorial I inſert of *Fabian*, that ancient Citizen and Hiſtorian.]

Repairs of this Church. R.

The Care of thoſe that, by an annual Succeſſion, have the Charge and Overſight of this Church, hath continually been ſuch, as upon the leaſt Defect or Failing, either in Strength or Beauty, it hath inſtantly been imployed, both in Repairs and Adornment.

And firſt, we begin with that great coſtly Repair, in the Year of our Lord God, 1608. At which time, upon ſix and twenty Foot of the Churchyard in Length, and twenty Foot in Breadth (taking in at the Eaſt End of the Church) they built up a very fair Chancel. The Charge of this Building and Repairing, amounting to the Sum of 1000 *l.* and upward.

In rhe Year of our Lord, 1616. there was laid out upon the Steeple, in repairing and inlarging of it, with ſome other needful Things in the Church, the Sum of 496 *l.*

In the Year of our Lord God, 1631. ſome Parts of this Church were again repaired, and the whole Body covered with a fair and beautiful Roughcaſt, the Charge of it 40 *l.*

In the Year 1632, and this preſent Year 1633, this Church was within, throughout richly and very worthily beautified. The charge of it 50 *l.*

The Sum of all theſe Repairs, all being the ſole coſt of the Pariſhioners, 1586 *l.*]

New built. J. S.

This Church of St. *Ccement Danes* hath lately been new built, and ſo hath the Steeple alſo. There is an extraordinary fine Pulpit wrought with Carved Work. The Cieling is arched with Fret-Work. A good Organ.

An Account of the ſepulchral Monuments follow.]

MONUMENTS.

Monuments of Perſons here buried. R.

A fair Monument in the Chancel, on the North ſide, at the upper end, with this Inſcription;

ANNÆ

Georgii	More *de-*	*Filiæ,*
Roberti	Lotheſley	*Sorori,*
Wilielmi	*Equitum*	*Nepti,*
Chriſtopheri	*Aurator.*	*Pronepti.*

Fœminæ Lectiſſimæ, Dilectiſſimæque,
Conjugi Chariſſimæ, Caſtiſſimæque,
Matri Piiſſimæ, indulgentiſſimæque,
xv. *Annis in conjugio tranſactis,*
vii. *poſt* xii. *partum (quorum* vii.
ſuperſtant) dies,
Immani Febre correptæ
(Quod hoc ſaxum fari juſſit,
Ipſe præ dolore infans)
Maritus (miſerrimum dictu) olim
Charæ Charus,
Cineribus cineres ſpondet ſuos,
Novo matrimonio (annuat Deus) hoc
loco ſociandos,
Joannes Donne.
Sacræ Theologiæ Profeſſor
Seceſſit,
Anno xxiii. *ætat. ſuæ & ſui* Jeſu
CIC. DC. XVII.
Aug. XV.

A fair Monument over againſt this, on the South ſide, with this Inſcription.

Viro præclariſſimo, animi Corporiſque
dotibus ornato.

Qui in Anglicani juris ſtudio fœliciſſimè verſatus Juriſconſulti munere, quod jure optimo obtinuit, intermiſſo, officiis in Curia Cancellariæ, cum Examinatoris, per integros 17 *annos, tum ſex Clericorum unius, per menſes quoſdam fatales, integerrimè perfunctus eſt; vitâ* Londini *in hoc vico (ubi & natus) majori ex parte tranſactâ, die* Apr. 26 *Ann. Dom.* 1610. *Ætatis* 51. *defuncto, ſcil. Animá Chriſto, Corpore hic humo traditis, relictoque ſui deſiderio, non ſine multis multornm lachrymis.*

Maria *ipſi ſuperſtes vidua,*

Thomæ Oneli *Filia, de* Charleton, *in* Northantonienſi *quondam agro Armigeri, fidiſſima Conjux chariſſimo Marito, Quîcum ad annos ferè* 25 *conjunctiſſimè vixerat, Amoris inviolati perpetuum poſteris teſtimonium, nec ſibi minus lugubre, hoe poſuit Monumentum.*

A very fair Monument near unto the other, with this Inſcription.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Here lieth the Body of *Hippocrates de Otthen,* nobly deſcended from the noble Family of the *Otthens,* out of *Holſatia,* Doctor of Phyſick in the Univerſity of *Mountpelliers,* in *France,* and moſt worthily incorporated in the Univerſity of *Oxford.* After his firſt coming into *England* with his Father (who was the Emperor's Phyſician, and ſent for over by Queen *Elizabeth*) he was deſired by the Earl of *Leiceſter* himſelf, to pertain unto him, in whoſe Service (for many Years, both at home and abroad in the *Low Countries,* with his Lord) he performed ſuch worthy Parts, as well in his own Faculty, as being imployed in other laudable Services, that her Majeſty and the State took eſpecial Note of his Worth. After the Deceaſe of the Earl, he was in the ſame Eſteem and Regard with the Earl of *Eſſex,* and by her Majeſty commanded to attend upon him in the Wars of *France,* and afterwards in his proſperous Voyage to *Cadiz.* Returning home (hoping to retire himſelf to his own Practiſe, and a more private Life) he was again commanded to go (as Phyſician in Service into *Ireland*) with the Lord *Montjoy* (afterwards Earl of *Devonſhire*) her Majeſty's Lieutenant in that Kingdom. But returning again into *England* with his Lord, in the beginning of his Majeſty's Reign, he continued not long, but went as Phyſician with the Earl of *Hartford,* his Majeſty's Ambaſſador unto the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria* and *Burgundy,* in that honourable Imployment: And ſo returning again into *England,* he ſpent the Reſidue of his Years with his dear and moſt vertuous Wife, Miſtreſs *Dorothy Drew,* Daughter to Maſter *Roger Drew* of *Denſworth* in *Suſſex,* Eſq; in great Bliſs and Happineſs: And being a moſt zealons and penitent Chriſtian, full of Years, and (unto his laſt Gaſp) of perfect Memory, he ended his Pilgrimage here on Earth; and with Alacrity of Spirit ſurrendred his Soul into the Hands of his Creator, the 13 of *November,* 1611. For whoſe Love and Memory, his late Wife (the now Lady and Wife unto Sir *Stephen Thornhurſt* of *Kent,* (the moſt worthy and valorous Knight) hath cauſed this Monument to be erected, *Amoris ergo P. P.*

Next to this another handſome ſmall Monument, with this Inſcription.

Anne, the Daughter of *Francis Cary,* Wife of *Hugh Pruſt* of *Devon,* ſeventeen Years, aged forty, having by him nine Children, was buried here the 13 of *February,* 1627.

In Life and Death,
moſt ſtrict in right accord,
She liv'd, ſhe dy'd
true Servant of the Lord.

A fair Monument on the South ſide of the Chancel with this Inſcription.

By the Churchwardens and Feoffees of this Pariſh, this Monument was ſet up, the 20 of *January,* 1603.

Here lieth buried the Bodies of *Richard Bedoe,* Gent. and *Anne* his firſt Wife, one of the ancienteſt of this Pariſh, and a Feofee of the Poor, who ended his Life with a charitable Diſpoſition, the firſt Day of *September* 1603. *Annoque Regni Regis* Jacobi, *&c. primo.* Being, when he died, of the Age of fifty ſix Years, and was born in the Pariſh of *Ricken,* in *Salop.* Who of their Charity have given ſo many of their Tenements within the *Dukes Place* in *Cree Church,* alias *Chriſts Church,* near *Algate, London,* as do now go for 20 *l. per annum,* to the Maintenance and Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh for ever. And alſo 110 *l.* to be lent *gratis* to fifty poor Houſholders, and young Beginners of the ſame Pariſh, for two Years a piece, putting in good Security for the ſame: With Condition, that this Stone, by the Churchwardens and Feofees of the ſame Pariſh for the time being, ſhall from time to time for ever be maintained; and four Sermons Yearly for ever to be made, on the Feaſt Days of *All Saints,* the *Purification of our Lady,* the *Aſcenſion of our Lord God,* and St. *John Baptiſt,* to remember and give God thanks for the Givers thereof. God increaſe Charity unfeigned.

Margaret Bedoe, laſt Wife of *Richard Bedoe,* gave by her laſt Will, in the Year 1633. the Sum of twenty Pounds, to be added to her Husband's Gift of a hundred Pounds: And ſo to be imployed and diſpoſed of, as her Husband's now is, the Preacher four times a Year, mentioning her Gift with his, according to her Will, or elſe her Gift to be void.

A very fair Monument on the North ſide of the Chancel, with this Inſcription.

M. S.

Nobiliſſimo juveni Wolfgango Balthaſari a Crailſheim, *ex antiqua & clara Familia in* Franconia, *cum in ſereniſſ.* Frederici V. *Electoris Palatini Comitatu huc in* Angliam *profectus, & morbo correptus, piè diem obiiſſet* 29 Jan. *anni* 1612. *Hoc Monumentum poſitum fuit.*

A fair Monument at the upper end of the South Ile, with this Inſcription.

Unto the Memory of

Richard Jacob, late Vintener, deceaſed, who after ſixty ſix Years of his Life, whereof he ſpent more than half in this Pariſh, wherein he had with good Credit paſſed through all Offices, both in the Pariſh, as alſo in his Company, and for his Fidelity was elected one of the Governours of *Bridewel,* and likewiſe done many charitable Acts, both to the Pariſh, to his Hall, to the Hoſpital of *Bridewel, Chriſt's Church,* St. *Bartholomews,* and St. *Thomas* in *Southwark,* to divers Perſons in *London,* and *Southwark,* and many other Places, comfortably gave up his Soul to his Redeemer, the 13 of *October,* 1612.

Sibil his mournful Wife, hath cauſed this Monument to be erected.

On the ſame Wall downward, another fair Monument, with this Inſcription.

This Monument was made at the only Charges of *Katharine Metcalf* of *Bedale*, in the County of *York*, Widow, Mother to the hereunder named *Thomas* and *Nicholas*, and Executrix to the ſaid *Nicholas*; the 28 of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1583.

Memento mori.

Here againſt this Place lieth buried the Body of *Thomas Metcalf*, late of *Bellerby*, in the County of *York*, Gent. who died the 18 Day of *May*, 1575.

And alſo the Body of *Nicholas Metcalf*, Eſquire, late one of the Six Clerks of the Chancery, and Brother to the ſaid *Thomas*, who died the 8 Day of *September*, *Anno Dom.* 1581.

To whom God grant a joyful Reſurrection. *Amen.*

A fair Table in Glaſs, hanging cloſe by the Pulpit, with this Inſcription.

S.

Memoriæ Virg.

Helenæ Moſeley *ex equeſtri* Moſeleyorum *Familia oriundæ. Cujus Annos nubiles ſumma virtus ac Modeſtia merito coronarunt, correptæ prærmaturâ morte, heu! dies* 17 Feb. *anno Chriſti*, 1607. *Supremus diluxit.*

Amoris ergo mœſt. P. Q. A.

A fair Monument on the North ſide, with this Inſcription.

Juſſus Johannes Painus
concedere fato,
Paruit, & moriens
conſtitit ipſe ſibi:
Nam cum animas cœlo
deberi, corpora Terræ
Sciret, utrique ſuum
reddidit ipſe lubens.
Hinc animam ipſius
ſedes Æterna beavit,
Fœlici juſſam
conditione frui.
Corporis hæc Domus eſt,
Terreni Terrea moles;
Illa Dei, hæc Fidi
cura Nepotis erat.

Anno Dom. 1573. Aprilis 25.

A very fair Monument in the ſame Wall, near unto the other, with this Inſcription.

Secundum Chriſti Redemptoris Adventum, hoc in tumulo, expectat Rogerus Houghton, *antiqua* Houghtonorum *Familia in Agro* Lancaſtrienſi, *oriundus. Qui quum illuſtriſſimi viri Domini* Roberti Cecil Saliſburiæ *Comitis &* Angliæ *magni Theſaurii, per annos* 42. *Summa cum Fide & Induſtria, Familiæ præfuiſſit, in Patriam cœleſtem evocatus, placidè pieque emigravit, Ann. Dom.* 1617. *Ætatis* 64.

Chariſſimo viro Anna *Conjux, filia* Johannis Little, *mœſtiſſima, hoc Monumentum in memoriam ejus & Filiolæ, ac Mortuæ, poſuit.*

Upon a fair Marble Stone in the middle Ile, is this Inſcription,

Quam facit incertos
humani temporis annos,
Addidit exemplo
mors inimica novo.
En! Gulielmus *erat teneris*
cui nomen ab annis
Hac Saintalbonus
membra ſepultus humo.
Cujus non minimum
mores meruere favorem,
Regia in hoc plenus
curia teſtis erit.
Virtutis cauſa, Comes
Arundellius *illum*
Qui ſummo ſtudio
perſequeretur erat.
Mitto quod aſſiduus
fuerat virtutis amator,
Qnodque erat ex ortu
ſtirps generoſa ſuo.
Membra ſepulchrali conduntur
frigida lecto,
Spiritus æthereis aſtra
petivit equis.

William Saintalbone ſleeps in reſt,
Within this Marble Stone.
Whoſe Corps in Clay, and Soul well bleſt,
Deſerves diſpraiſe of None.
He had ſuch Feats, ſo full of fruits,
So prompt with Word and Pen,
So skilful in his courtly Suits,
So dear a Friend to Men.
So ripe to rule the Works of Fame,
So tempering hot and cold,
His Deeds deſerve that his good Name
Were ſiphered here in Gold.

Upon a Stone in the middle Ile, is this Inſcription.

Memoriæ ſacrum, & Deo opt. max. Sacrum———

Secundum Chriſti Redemptoris adventum hoc in tumulo expectat Rogerus Houghton, *antiqua* Houghtonorum *Familia in agro* Lancaſtrenſi *oriundus. Qui quum Illuſtriſſimi viri Domini* Roberti Cecilii Sariſburiæ *comitis, &* Angliæ *magni Theſaurarii, per annos* 42 *ſumma cum Fide & Induſtria Familia præfuiſſet, in Patriam cœleſtem evocatus, placide pieque emigravit. Anno Dom.* 1617.

Chariſſimo viro Conjux mœſtiſſima Monumentum hoc amoris & obſervantiæ cauſa poſuit.

On another Stone near the former, is this Inſcription.

Here lieth buried the Body of *Elizabeth*, late Wife of *George Dalton*, Eſq; who died the ſecond Day of *January*, 1605. and hath left Iſſue of her Body to her Husband, *Maximilian* and *Thomas*.

Yea, though I ſhould walk through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, I will fear no Evil, for thou art with me, thy Rod and thy Staff they comfort me.

Jeſus Chriſt is my Light and my Salvation, whom then ſhall I fear? God is the Strength of my Life, of whom then ſhall I be afraid?

A fair Stone in the middle Ile, near the Chancel, having this Inſcription.

Bartinus Heſelrigg, *Armiger, Capitaneus Militiæ* Leiceſtrenſis, *hic ſepultus eſt. Qui obiit* 4 Maii, *Ann. Dom.* 1630. *Ætatis ſuæ* 24.

Another in the ſame Ile, with this Inſcription.

Hic jacet Edmundus Arnold,
poſtremus Aprilis
Ulcere quem rapuit
triſtis atroxque dies,
Iſtius Eccleſiæ Rector
Meritiſſimus olim,
Et ſummus medica

Doctor in Arte fuit,
Non Ipocrate minor erat
hic, non Peone, Doctor,
Non opifex mirum
vincis, Apollo, virum.
M. D. *deme ter* X. *ſemel* V.
Chriſti cadit Anno,
Cui vitam Medicus
det ſine fine Deus.

A handſome Monument on the Wall, in the South Ile with this Inſcription.

Here by lieth buried the Body of *Edward Price*, Gentleman, and of *Edward*, his only Son. Who for the Space of twenty four Years, lived in this Pariſh, wherein God ſo bleſſed him, that of his good and charitable Devotion, he hath given three Pounds a Year for ever out of his free Land, called the *Blue Lyon* in the ſaid Pariſh, to be beſtowed in Sea Coals, and to be diſtributed freely to the Poor by the Churchwardens. And alſo twenty Pounds for ever to be lent to two poor young Houſholders *gratis*, from two Years to two Years, ten Pounds apiece.

He departed this Life the 8 of *March*, 1605.

On the ſame Tomb, under that above, is this written.

This Tomb was erected at the Charge of *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *Henry Baten*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Sergeants at Arms, and late Wife of *Edward Price*, deceaſed. Who of her goodly Diſpoſition, hath given twenty Shillings a Year for ever to the Preacher of this Pariſh, to be paid out of her Houſe called the *Three Cups* next adjoining on the Weſt ſide of the ſame *Blue Lyon*, only that he ſhall make recital hereof at two ſeveral Sermons Yearly; one on the *Sunday* before *Chriſtmas* Day, and the other on the *Sunday* before *Midſummer* Day. And the ſaid *Elizabeth* alſo, of her Godly Love and Zeal to the Church, hath given a Flagon Pot, Silver and Gilt, weighing thirty eight Ounces and a half, for the ſervice of the Communion Table, to remain for ever; and three Pounds to the Poor, to be diſtributed at her Funeral, and five Pounds to the Poor of *Kniton* in *Derbyſhire*, where ſhe was born. She departed the 10 of *November*, 1616.

A very fair Glaſs Table, hanging on a Pillar in the South Ile, in which there is the Figure of a Gentlewoman all in black, with a gilt Book in her Hand, laid as upon her Tomb: over her Head an Angel, over her, at the Feet, Death with a Dart and Hour Glaſs.

Over her, adjoining to a very fair Coat, encompaſt with a Laurel Wreath, theſe Words.

Filius Ararhnes Cyllenii, *Factor Paterque Tonaquillæ.*

Under her.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Katherinæ Bridges, (*Filiæ & Heredis* Roberti Eſſington *Generoſi, unius olim Guardianorum pontis* London.) *Triplici jugo junctæ: Primo* Thomæ Gwyn *de* London, *Generoſo, filio ſecundo* Gulielmi Vaughan, *de* Berain *in Com.* Denbigh, *Armigeri, &* Margaretæ Gwyn, *Uxoris ejus, defunctorum. Cui unicum Fœtum edidit, nimirum* Edwardum Gwyn, *adhuc vitales carpentem Auras. Secundo* Gulielmo Forſet *Armigero: Poſtremo* Gulielmo Bridges, *interioris Templi* London *Armigero: Vita ſua virtute clara, omnibuſque naturæ dotibus eximie prædita. Cui (poſt laudabilis vitæ ſtadium, nitentemque in aulam migrationem) E. G. defunctæ proles, officioſa Pietate (ut decet) Noviſſimum hoc Parentale Munuſculum exolvit.*

Obiit 16 *Maii, Anno a partu Virginis ſalutifero,* 1598. *Annoque Ætatis ſuæ* 45.

Modern Monuments. J. S.

On the South ſide of the Communion Table is a ſmall Monument for Dr. *Duxon*, formerly Rector of this Church. But placed at ſuch an Height that the Inſcription is out of Sight.

On the oppoſite, that is, the North ſide, is another Inſcription; but placed ſo high as not to read. Only there is the Anchor; which is the Arms of the Pariſh: and *Glory be to God*, viſible; ſo that it ſeems to be a Memorial of ſome charitable Benefactor.

On a Pillar in the Body of the Church is a Monument for one *Tatham*, Surgeon.

Divers flat Stones laid over Perſons deceaſed.

Under the Belfrey are two ordinary Stones:

One for *Walter Bowyer*, Pewterer; and *Walter* and *Charles*, his Sons, and *Anne*, his Wife. He departed 1691.

The other for *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Charles Alcock*, of Clonmel in *Ireland*, 1699.

Upon a Braſs Plate fixt to a Pavement in the middle Ile an Inſcription for *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Thomas Brown* died 25 *October* 1705. aged 23.

If Youth and Vertue could not ſave
A vertuous Woman from the Grave, &c.

Another Braſs Plate in the ſame Ile, for *Herbert Williamſon. April* 25. 1709. *Ætat.* 64.

Upon another Braſs Plate fixt to the Pavement in the Chancel, *Catharina, Uxor* Richardi Holden, *hic jacet. Obiit* 2do *die* Martii, 17$\frac{10}{11}$.]

R. B.

This Pariſh of St. *Clement Danes* is large, well built and inhabited, by many Perſons both of the Nobility and Gentry, as well as rich Tradeſmen: Where alſo many Noblemens Seats ſtood, as *Eſſex* Houſe, *Arundel* Houſe, *&c.* tho' now pulled down, and improved in Rents, by building them into fair Courts and Squares.

Its Bounds, or Girt-Line.

To give the *Girt Line*, or preſent Bounds of this Pariſh, I muſt in abundance of Places run through, or croſs Houſes, nay long Piles of Buildings, as doth appear by the Map of the Pariſh. I ſhall begin at the Weſt End of *Portugal Row* in *Lincolns Inn Fields*, where the Pariſh Stone Mark is ſet up; and from thence it runs croſs the backſides of the Houſes in *Portugal Row*, taking in the *Playhouſe*, and the Stablings into the new Court in *Lincolns Inn* almoſt to the Pump placed at the *Palliſado* Pales by the Garden; and from thence ſtreight croſs the Court and the row of new Buildings into *Shear Lane*, and down the ſame to the Gate by *Temple Bar*; taking in all the Weſt ſide thereof. Then it runs from *Temple Bar*, croſs to the *Cock Alehouſe* on the other ſide of the Way, and ſo to the River *Thames*; taking in all the Buildings, except the *Temple:* Which the Templers and Bariſters claim a Juriſdiction unto. So that it paſſes from the *Cock Alehouſe* in the Street ſide, unto all the Buildings to the *Palſgraves Head Court*, which it takes in, and ſo down into *Devereux Court*, with all *Eſſex* Buildings on both ſides to the River *Thames*; Then along the Banks of the River from *Eſſex* Stairs unto *Strand Bridge*; and there it turns Northwards taking in the Eaſt ſide, with part of the Weſt ſide, at the upper end: where it joins to the Garden Wall of *Somerſet* Houſe. Which Buildings it croſſes, and ſo up to *Three Helmet Court* over againſt the *May Pole* in the *Strand*, and there it croſſeth the High Street to the Stone

Cutters by the *Bell Inn*. Thence thro' the ſaid Inn and croſſes *Wich Street* to *May Pole Alley*; from whence it paſſeth by *Craven* Houſe on the Eaſt ſide of *Drury Lane* to the Cheeſmongers two Doors on this ſide the *Horſhoe Tavern*; and there it croſſeth the Houſes on the back ſide of *Princes Street*, and ſo croſs *Stanhope Street*, and the Tallow Chandlers, with the other jetting out Houſe, and then runs down the South ſide of *Dukes Street*, unto the Houſe where the Pariſh Stone Mark is ſet up; and from this Houſe it croſſes the Houſes into *Bear Yard*, and ſo into *Sheffield Street* by *Clare Market* next the Oyl Shop; where it croſſes the Street to the Glaziers, and ſo thro' the Houſes; and again croſſing by the Sign of the *Black Jack*, unto the Pariſh Stone Mark, on the back ſide of *Portugal Row*, where I began. And this is the *Girt Line*, of the Pariſh, which lieth encircled together, as appears by the Map. But there is a conſiderable Part of the Pariſh ſeparate from the reſt, and that part begins at *Wimbleton Houſe* in the *Strand*, over againſt *Dutchy Lane* and ſo runs to the Corner of *Exeter Exchange*, and from thence up *Burleigh Street*, taking in *Exeter Court*, with *Exchange Alley*, and the back Buildings againſt *Exeter Street*, with all the Eaſt ſide of *Burleigh Street*, except two or three Houſes by the Corner of *Exeter Street*. Then again from the Corner of the ſaid *Exchange* it runs croſs the *Strand*, taking in *Fountain Court* down to the River *Thames*, with all *Beauford Buildings*, and the Eaſt ſide of the new Street called *Cecil Street*, built out of Great *Salisbury* Houſe: all which ſaid Buildings it takes in, and this is the extent of this Pariſh.

Pariſh Stone Mark.

The Deſcription of the Streets and Lanes.

The *Strand*.

Croſs Key Alley.

Palſgraves Head Court.

Devereux Court.

Now for the Deſcription of the *Streets*, *Lanes*, *Alleys*, and *Courts* in this Pariſh, with their Buildings of Chief Note, I ſhall firſt begin at *Temple Bar*, and ſo Weſtward. And then the firſt is the *Strand*, on both ſides to the *May Pole*; and here this Srreet is not ſo broad as by and beyond the *May Pole*; but being ſo great a Throughfare is well inhabited by Shop Keepers. The *Cock Alehouſe*, adjoining to *Temple Bar*, is a noted Publick Houſe. Thence paſſing Weſtward is *Croſs Key Alley*, very ſmall, the *Roſe Tavern*, a well cuſtomed Houſe with good Conveniences of Rooms and a good Garden. The next Place that offers it ſelf, is the *Palſgraves Head Court*, very handſome, large, well built and inhabited, with Free Stone Pavement, aſcended by Steps, which cauſeth it to lie dry and clean: it hath an out-let into the *Temple* with a Door to it, and at the Entrance out of the *Strand*, there is another Door made open with Iron Bars, to ſhut up on occaſion, for the Security of the Inhabitants and Lodgers. Next to this is a ſmall Alley not worth the naming. Then through a ſmall Paſſage is an Entrance into *Devereux Court*, which leadeth to the *Temple Back Gate*. It is a large Place with good Houſes, and by reaſon of its vicinity to the *Temple*, hath a good Reſort, conſiſting of Publick Houſes and noted Coffee Houſes; from this Court is a Paſſage into *Eſſex Street*.

Eſſex Street, or Buildings.

Eſſex Stairs.

Almoſt againſt St. *Clements* Church is an open Paſſage for Coaches into *Eſſex Street*, or Building, being a broad, clean, and handſome Street, eſpecially beyond the turning into the *Temple*, where it croſſeth *Little Eſſex Street* into *Milford Lane*; it conſiſts of two Rows of good built Houſes, well inhabited by Gentry; at the bottom of which Street is a Pair of Stairs to go down to the Water ſide, where Watermen ply. This Place, before its being converted into Buildings, was a large Garden with one great Houſe, firſt called *Exeter* Houſe, as belonging to the Biſhops of *Exeter*. Afterwards it came to the Earls of *Eſſex*, and was called *Eſſex* Houſe. Which Name it retained, altho' afterwards poſſeſſed by *Seymour* Marqueſs of *Hartford*. At length it was purchaſed by Dr. *Barbon*, the great Builder, and by him and other Undertakers converted into Buildings as now it is: Of late the Paſſage into it out of the great Street is widened, and made more convenient.

Little Eſſex Street.

Milford Lane.

Greyhound Court.

Piſſing Alley.

Milford Stairs.

Out of this *Eſſex Street* Weſtward is a ſmall Street or Paſſage for Carts, called *Little Eſſex Street*, which leadeth to *Milford Lane*, which openeth out of the *Strand*, againſt St. *Clements Church*, and this *Lane* runneth down on the back ſide of *Eſſex Street* to the Water ſide, a Place much peſtered with Carts and Carrs, for the bringing Coals and other Goods from the Wharfs by the Water ſide. And therefore this Lane is but ill inhabited, with old Buildings, and the rather for that the Entrance into it out of the *Strand* is ſo narrow. On the Weſt ſide of this Lane and oppoſite to *Little Eſſex Street* is *Greyhound Court*, a pretty handſome new built Place, which hath a Paſſage into Water Street on the back ſide of *Norfolk Buildings*. Then lower down in *Milford Lane*, near the *Wood Wharf*, is a ſmall Place called *Piſſing Alley*, a very proper Name for it, and this Alley goeth down to *Milford Stairs*, and alſo up into *Water Street* being aſcended by Steps.

Crown Court.

Talbot Inn.

Betwixt *Milford Lane*, and *Arundel Street* is *Crown Court*, very ſmall. Then betwixt *Norfolk Street*, and *Surrey Street* in the *Strand* is *Angel Court*, containing two or three Houſes, and hath a Freeſtone Pavement. Then beyond *Surrey Street* is the *Talbot Inn*, well reſorted unto, which hath a Paſſage into *Surrey Street* next to Mr. *Foxes* Houſe.

Strand Bridge.

Strand Bridge goeth down to the *Thames* ſide, a Place of ſome Note, for its Stairs to take Water at; the Eaſt ſide of this Lane joins to *Surrey Street*, into which there is a Paſſage up Stone Steps: and the Weſt ſide hath a Brick Wall belonging to *Somerſet* Houſe Garden.

Three Halbert Court.

Beyond *Strand Bridge* towards *Somerſet* Houſe is a ſmall Court called *Three Halbert Court*. Which is the extent or out Bounds of this Pariſh Weſtward.

Norfolk Buildings.

Contains four Streets.

Arundel Street.

Water Street.

Piſſing Alley.

Greyhound Court.

Now back to *Norfolk Buildings*, formerly the Biſhop of *Bath*'s Inn: Which in Proceſs of Time came to the Family of the *Howards*, Dukes of *Norfolk*, the late Duke dwelling there. It then was a very large and old built Houſe; with a ſpacious Yard for Stablings, towards the *Strand*, and with a Gate to encloſe it, where there was the Porters Lodge; and as large a Garden towards the *Thames*. This ſaid Houſe and Grounds was ſome Years ſince converted into Streets and Buildings, and contains four large Streets graced with good Buildings which are well inhabited and reſorted unto by Gentry; three of which in a ſtreight Line from the *Strand*, runs down to the River *Thames*: where there are good Stairs for taking Water, *viz*. *Arundel Street*, *Norfolk Street*, and *Surrey Street*; and the fourth, *viz*. *Howard Street* runs croſs about the midſt. The firſt of theſe Streets Eaſtward is *Arundel Street* which hath the beſt Buildings towards the *Thames*; on the Eaſt ſide is a Street called *Water Street*, chiefly for Coaches and Stablings, at the bottom of which is a pretty handſome Houſe, with a Garden towards the *Thames*: and under the Houſe there is a Paſſage into the *Thames* for the watering of Horſes. Out of this Street are two Paſſages into *Arundel Street*, one of which is broad for Coaches, and the other narrow, which is called *Piſſing Alley*. And out of this Place there are two Paſſages into *Milford Lane*, the one towards the bottom very ſmall and bad, being deſcended by Steps, very ill built and inhabited; the other is called *Greyhound Court* already mentioned in the Diſcription of *Milford Lane*. At the upper End of this Street is the *Crown Tavern*, a large and curious Houſe with good Rooms and other Conveniences fit for Entertainment.

Norfolk Street.

Norfolk Street, very large and ſpacious, lieth in the midſt, and is eſteemed the beſt both for Buildings, and Pleaſantneſs of a Proſpect into the *Thames*.

Surrey Street.

Surrey Street, alſo repleniſhed with good Buildings, eſpecially that of *Neviſon Fox*, Eſq; towards the *Strand*, which is a fine, large and curious Houſe of his own Building; and the two Houſes that front the *Thames*; that on the Eaſt ſide being the Houſe of the Honourable *Charles Howard*, Eſquire, Brother to *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk*, both fine Houſes with pleaſant, tho' ſmall Gardens towards the *Thames*.

Howard Street.]

Howard Street, alſo a large open Street, running croſs as aforeſaid, but not ſo well inhabited as the others.

The North ſide of the *Strand*.

The North ſide of the *Strand* begins at *Temple Bar*, from thence runneth to the *Butcher Row*, which goeth to the Paſſage into St. *Clements Inn*, thence to the *Angel Inn*, and ſo on the Back ſide of St. *Clements* Church unto the *May Pole* in the *Strand*.

St. *Clements* Church.

Pariſh Alms Houſes.

The Pariſh Church of St. *Clements*, is lately new built, a comely and curious Structure, both as to its Pillars, Galleries, Pews and Pulpit within; and for its outward Adornment, having a fine Porch aſcended by Steps, and covered at the top Cupulowiſe, and ſupported by Freeſtone Pillars. It alſo hath a fine Steeple, with a good Ring of Bells, and Chimes to them. To this Church adjoins a fair Churchyard ſevered from the *Strand* by Freeſtones ſet in the Ground Breaſt high, and handſomely ſhaped taperwiſe. On the Eaſt ſide are ſix Pariſh Alms Houſes.

St. *Clements Inn.*

Near unto this Church, on the North ſide is St. *Clements Inn*, being one of the Inns of Chancery. It hath three Courts one within another, all old Buildings, except a Row in the Garden, which is well built with a Proſpect into the Garden, as alſo into that of *New Inn* adjoining to it, with a Door to open into the ſaid Inn a Days, but ſhut at Nights; and here is a back Door which gives Paſſage into *Clare Market*.

St. *Clements Lane.*

St *Clements* Pump.

Plough Alley.

Horſhoe Court.

Yates Court.

Pigmy Court.

St. *Clements Lane*, comes out of *Butchers Row*, and fronts *Clements Inn*. And near the Gate is the *Lamb Inn* of ſome Note and Trade. Then paſſing by St. *Clements Inn*, and *Boſwel Court*, it runneth Northwards into *Clare Market*, and in its Paſſage takes in St. *Clements* Pump, or Well, of Note for its excellent Spring Water. A little above this Pump, is *Plough Alley*, which with three Turnings, goes into a Street by the Plough Stables, which fronts the Play Houſe by *Lincolns Inn* Grange, in little *Lincolns Inn Fields*. More towards *Clare Market*, is *Horſhoe Court*, a pretty handſome Place, with a Freeſtone Pavement, having a Ptoſpect into St. *Clements* Inn Garden. And oppoſite to this Court is *Yates Court*, not over good, nor large; and then nearer to *Clare Market* on the right Hand, is a very ſmall Place, with a narrow Entrance, called *Pigmy Court*.

The *Butcher Row.*

Ship Yard.]

Chair Court.

Swan Court.

Star Court.

White Hart Court.

Lock Alley.

Crown Court.

Bear and *Harrow Court.*

Knights Court.

Between *Temple Bar* and the Turning into St. *Clements* Inn on the North ſide of the *Butcher Row*, (ſo called from the Butchers Shambles on the South ſide) are ſeveral Courts, moſt of which are but ſmall. The firſt is *Ship Yard*, a Throughfare into little *Shear Lane*, with a pretty broad Paſſage; on the Eaſt ſide is an open Place going into a ſmall Court, called *Chair Court* wlth a fair Freeſtone Pavement. This Yard ſeems to take its Name from the *Ship* Tavern at the Entrance thereof. Next to *Ship Yard* are theſe Courts, *Swan Court*, very ſmall. *Star Court*, indifferent good and large with an open Air. *White Hart Court*, long, but narrow. *Lock Alley*, but ſmall. *Windmil Court*, very ſmall, and inconſiderable. *Crown Court* hath an open Air about the midſt, and leadeth into little *Shear Lane*. *Bear* and *Harrow Court*, ſo called from ſuch a Sign, a noted Eating Houſe, at the Entrance into it. This Court, (or rather Alley, for its Length and Narrowneſs) runs into *Boſwel Court*. Then beyond St. *Clements Lane* is the *Angel Inn*, a very large Place and of a great Reſort, eſpecially for the *Corniſh* and Weſt Country Lawyers. And near unto this Inn is *Knights Court*, a Place of ſmall Account.

Hollowel Street.

Sallets Alley.

Lyons Inn.

Piſſing Alley.

Hollowel Street, commonly called the Back ſide of St. *Clements*, a Place inhabited by divers Salesmen and Piece-Brokers. This Street runs up to the *May Pole* in the *Strand*, where is *Five Bell* Tavern, which is a Throughfare into the *Wich Street*; and near it is a ſmall Alley called *Sallets Alley*, alſo with a Paſſage into *Wich Street*. In this *Hollowel Street* is *Lyons Inn*, another of the Inns of Chancery, which is but ſmall and old. It hath a back Door into *Wich Street*; and againſt the fore Door is a ſmall Paſſage into the *Strand*, called *Piſſing Alley*, perhaps in contempt.

Witch Street

New Inn.

Wich Street begins at the *Angel Inn*, and ſo runs into *Drury Lane*; it is a Street much taken up by Upholſters for the Sale of Bedding and ſecond hand Houſhold Goods. In this Street is *New Inn*, another of the Inns of Chancery, and here the Students of *Strand Inn* ſettled, when that Houſe was pulled down in the Reign of *Edward* the Sixth, for the the building of *Somerſet* Houſe. This Inn is of late much encreaſed by the new Buildings in the Garden Part; which is ſevered in with Palliſadoes, and neatly kept with Graſs Plats and Walks, ſet with Rows of Trees, ſo that the Chambers (which all front the Garden) are very pleaſant and airy. Thro' this Inn there is a Paſſage into *Haughton Street*, and another into St. *Clements Inn*.

Wickham Court.

Wich Alley.

Ogdens Court.

May Pole Alley.

Sherborn Court.

Near unto *New Inn* is *Wickham Court* and *Wich Alley*, both very ſmall: and on the North ſide, next to *Lyons Inn*, is *Ogdens Court*, alſo but ordinary. *May Pole Alley* hath a narrow Paſſage into *Stanhope Street*, but meanly inhabited, On the Eaſt ſide, and the Weſt ſide is taken up by the back Buildings of *Craven* Houſe. And over againſt *Haughton Street* is *Sherborn Court*, which is but ſmall and ordinary

Drury Lane.

Drury Houſe.

Craven Houſe

Drury Lane, ſo called from *Drury* Houſe, now the Seat of the Earl of *Craven*, which with the Additions built by his Lordſhip, called *Craven* Houſe, makes together a very large Houſe, or which may be termed ſeveral Houſes; The Entrance into this Houſe is thro' a pair of Gates which leadeth into a large Yard for the reception of Coaches, and on the Back ſide is a handſome Garden.

Blackmore Street.

Clare Court.

White Horſe Yard.

Kings Head Court.

Rain Dear Yard.

Drum Court.

Blackmore Street, near unto *Craven* Houſe, a Street of no great Account. In this Lane, on the Eaſt ſide, which is in this Pariſh, are theſe Places of Name; *Clare Court*, a very handſome open Place with a Paſſage into *Blackmore Street*; and another into *White Horſe Yard*; It hath very good new built Houſes fit for good Inhabitants, and is handſomely paved with Freeſtone. *White Horſe Yard* hath a Paſſage into *Stanhope Street*, being a Place but ill built, nor over well inhabited. *Kings Head Court* hath a Paſſage down Steps into *Stanhope Street*, an indifferent good Court. *Rain Deer Yard*, but ordinary, and hath a Paſſage into *Stanhope Street*, and *Drum Court*, or *Alley*, a ſmall Place.

Stanhope Street.

Blue Boare Court.

Stanhope Street, a pretty broad, well built and inhabited Street; and beſides the Places which come out of *Drury Lane*, on the ſame ſide is *Blue Boar Court*, which is but ſmall.

Peter Street.

Peter Street, but ſhort and ordinary.

Clare Street.

Clare Street, a good open Place fronting the Market, here is *White Horſe Inn*.

Holles Street.

Holles Street, alſo fronting the Market.

Haughton Street.

Haughton Street, alſo falling into the Market, all which three laſt Streets are well built and inhabited; and from this Street to *Peter Street*, there runs an Alley without a Name that croſſes *Holles Street* and *Clare Street.*

Vere Street.

Bear Yard.

Shefford Street.

Vere Street, comes out of *Duke Street* and falls into *Clare Market*, a Street well inhabited by Tradeſmen; On the Eaſt ſide is a Paſſage into *Bear Yard*, which is a broad Place with Shambles and Stalls built, as deſigned for a Market Place to join to *Clare Mærket*, but the Project did not take; ſo of no Uſe, and but ordinarily inhabited. Out of this Yard is an Alley which leadeth into *Lincolns Inn Fields* againſt *Portugal Row*, and another Paſſage into *Shefford Street* adjoining to the Market, a Place of ſome Trade.

Clare Market.

Clare Market, very conſiderable and well ſerved with Proviſions, both Fleſh and Fiſh; for beſides the Butchers in the Shambles, it is much reſorted unto by the Country Butchers and Higglers, the Market Days, are *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*. The Tole belongs to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, as Ground Landlord thereof.

Playhouſe Street.

Grange Street.

Churchyard belonging to St. *Clements.*

On the Back ſide of *Portugal Row*, is a Street which runneth to *Lincolns Inn Gate*, which uſed ro paſs without a Name, but ſince the Place is encreaſed by the new Buildings in *Little Lincolns Inn Fields*, and the ſettling of the Play Houſe it may have a Name given it, and not improperly, *Playhouſe Street*. Fronting the Play Houſe, is a Street which goeth to *Plough Stables*; which alſo had no Name, unleſs one may call it *Grange Street*, from the *Grange Inn*, a Place of good Note; nigh to which is the Pariſh Round Houſe, on the Back ſide of which is a Churchyard alſo belonging to the Pariſh.

Sir *Thomas Cook*'s Buildings.

Lincolns Inn Street.

Hookers Court.

The new Buildings made by Sir *Thomas Cook* in *Little Lincolns Inn Fields*, now make a large Street with good built Houſes and before likewiſe had no Name; but now may be called *Lincolns Inn Street*; at the upper End of this Street is *Plough Alley* and *Stable Alley*, already ſpoken of. Then *Hookers Court*, a very fine large Court, with very good Buildings, well inhabited; It hath a Paſſage down Steps into *Boſwel Court*, and to both Paſſages or Entrances are Gates to ſhut up in the Nights, for Security of the Inhabitants.

Boſwel Court.

Little Shear Lane.

Boſwel Court, chiefly for Stablings and Coach Houſes, except at the End towards St *Clements Inn*, where there are ſome Houſes; this Court hath a Paſſage into *Little Shear Lane*; which is but narrow, and not over well built.

Hemlock Court.

Hemlock Court, a neat Court with a Freeſtone Pavement, lately new built with pretty good Houſes; It hath a Paſſage into *Lincolns Inn*, and fronts *Ship Yard.*

Shear Lane.

Shear Lane, very narrow towards *Temple Bar*, but upwards againſt *Little Shear Lane* it groweth wider, hath better Buildings and well inhabited: Of this Lane, only the Weſt ſide is in this Pariſh, the other being in the Liberty of the Rolls.

Serles Street.

Cooks Court.

Serles Street, hath on the Eaſt, the new Row of Buildings of *Lincolns Inn*, and on the Weſt that large Pile of Buildings which takes up the reſt of *Little Lincolns Inn Fields*; and in the midſt of which is *Cooks Court*, which is a very handſome and cleanly Place, with good Buildings, very well inhabited.

As for the Deſcription of the Buildings in *Lincolns Inn* which are in this Pariſh, I ſhall ſpeak of them, when I come to treat of the other Parts.

Wimbleton Houſe.

I ſhall next ſhew the Buildings lying Weſtwards and ſeparate from the Body of the Pariſh; to wit, In the *Strand*, beginning at *Wimbleton* Houſe, a very handſome large Houſe, and ſo all the Houſes, with *Exeter Exchange* and *Court*, and the Houſes adjoining, the Eaſt ſide of *Burleigh Street*, except ſome few Houſes, together with all the back Buildings unto the *Fountain* Tavern in *Katharine Street*, and the Courts within the ſame, as aforeſaid. Likewiſe all *Beauford Buildings*, and the Eaſt ſide of *Cecil Street*, built on Part of great *Salisbury* Houſe, and Garden.

Exeter Exchange.

Land Bank.

Exeter Court.

To begin with *Exeter Exchange*, with *Exchange Alley*, *Exeter Street*, and *Burleigh Street*, &c. Theſe formerly belonged to *Exeter* Houſe, and Garden until thus built, being a large Houſe belonging to the Earls of *Exeter*, and was antiently ſaid to be a *Covent*, or *Monaſtery*, and that *Covent Garden*, then unbuilt, was the Gardens and Fields belonging to it. This *Exchange* contains two Walks below Stairs, and as many above, with Shops on each ſide, for Semſters, Milleners, Hoſiers, &c. The Builders judging it would come in great Requeſt but it received a Check in its Infancy, I ſuppoſe by thoſe of the *New Exchange*, ſo that inſtead of growing in better Eſteem, it became worſe and worſe; inſomuch that the Shops in the firſt Walk next the Street can hardly meet with Tenants, thoſe backwards lying uſeleſs, and thoſe above converted to other Uſes; and here the Managers of the *Land Bank* keep their Office. Adjoining to this *Exchange* Eaſtwards in the *Strand* is *Exeter Court*, very handſome, and well inhabited, with a good Freeſtone Pavement.

Burleigh Street.

Exchange Alley.

Burleigh Street comes out of the *Strand*, and runs up to *Exeter Street*; a Place not over well inhabited. And behind the *Exchange* is *Exchange Alley*, which hath one Paſſage into this Street, another into *Exeter Street*, and a third into the *Change*. The Court is indifferent large and well inhabited.

Beauford Buildings.

Fountain Court.

Beauford Houſe burnt down, and re built.

Then on the South ſide of the *Strand*, near adjoining to the *Savoy*, but more Weſtwardly, is *Beauford Buildings*; which formerly was a very large Houſe with a Garden towards the River *Thames*, with waſt Ground and Yards behind it Eaſtwards, called *Worceſter* Houſe, as belonging to the Earls of *Worceſter*, and deſcending to *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*; his Grace finding it crazy, and by its Antiquity grown very ruinous, and altho' large, yet not after the modern Way of Building, thought it better to let out the Ground to Undertakers, than to build a new Houſe thereon, the Steepneſs of the Deſcent to the *Thames* rendring it not proper for great Courts, nor eaſy for Coaches, if the Houſe were built at ſuch a Diſtance from the Street, as would have been proper: And having at the ſame time, bought *Buckingham* Houſe at *Chelſey*, in an Air he thought much healthier, and near enough to the Town for Buſineſs. However his Grace cauſed a leſſer Houſe to be there built for himſelf, to diſpatch Buſineſs in, at the End of a large Street leading to it, and having the Conveniency of a Proſpect over the *Thames*. On both ſides are now very fair and good Houſes built, well inhabited, generally by Gentry, eſpecially in the Part next the *Thames*, which is much broader, than at its Entrance out of the *Strand*. The front Houſes in the *Strand*, which are lofty and well built, are inhabited by Tradeſmen; with one very fine Tavern, which hath the Sign of the *Fountain*, very conveniently built for that Purpoſe, with excellent Vaults, good Rooms of Entertainment, and a curious Kitchin for dreſſing of Meat, which with the good Wine there ſold makes it to be well reſorted unto: cloſe by this Tavern is an Alley that leadeth to *Fountain Court*, a very handſome Place, with a Freeſtone Pavement, and good Buildings which are well inhabited. Out of this Court is a Paſſage into the Street, where the Dukes Houſe ſtood, which gave the Name to *Beauford Buildings*; This Houſe of the Dukes, with ſome others, was lately burnt down; by the Careleſneſs of a Servant in one of the adjacent Houſes. This is now again built into a very handſome Court: On the Weſt ſide of this Houſe is a Paſſage out of the *Strand* for Carts and Cars, that belong to the Wharfs adjoining to the *Thames*.

Concerning

The Occaſion of building the Earl of Worceſters

Concerning building the old Houſe, there goes this Story; That there being a very large Walnut Tree, growing in the Garden, which much obſtructed the Eaſtern Proſpect of *Saliſbury* Houſe near adjoining, it was propoſed to the Earl of *Worceſter's* Gardiner, by the Earl of *Saliſbury*, or his Agent, that if he could prevail with his Lord to cut down the ſaid Tree, he ſhould have 100 *l.* which offer was told the Earl of *Worceſter*, who ordered him to do it, and take the 100 *l.* both which was performed to the great Satisfaction of the Earl of *Saliſbury*, as he thought: But there being no great Kindneſs betwixt the two Earls; The Earl of *Worceſter* ſoon cauſed to be built in the Place of the Walnut Tree, a large Brick Houſe, which then took away the whole Eaſt Proſpect.

Saliſbury Houſe.

Near unto this Houſe, was *Saliſbury* Houſe, already ſpoken of; built by Sir *Robert Cecil*, Kt. (principal Secretary of State to Queen *Elizabeth*, made Lord Treaſurer and Earl of *Saliſbury* by King *James* the Firſt,) being both large and ſtately, and called *Saliſbury* Houſe; and to make it commodious for Paſſengers he cauſed the High Street of the *Strand*, near adjoining to be levelled and paved.

This Houſe afterwards became two, the one being called, Great *Saliſbury* Houſe, as being the Reſidence of the Earl, and the other Little *Saliſbury* Houſe; which was uſed to be let out to Perſons of Quality; being alſo a large Houſe; and this was above 28 Years ago contracted for, of the then Earl of *Saliſbury* for a certain Term of Years to build on, and accordingly it was pulled down and made into a Street, called *Saliſbury Street*, which being too narrow, and withal the Deſcent to the *Thames* too uneaſy; it was not ſo well inhabited as was expected.

Saliſbury Street.

Another Part, *viz.* that next to great *Saliſbury* Houſe and over the long Gallery, was converted into an Exchange, and called the *Middle Exchange*, which conſiſted of a very long and large Room, (with Shops on both ſides,) which from the *Strand* run as far as the Water ſide; where was a handſome Pair of Stairs to go down to the Water ſide to take Boat at, but it had the Ill Luck, to have the nick Name given it of the *Whores-neſt*: Whereby, with the ill Fate that attended it, few or no People took Shops there, and thoſe that did, were ſoon weary and left them. Inſomuch that it lay uſeleſs, except three or four Shops towards the *Strand*; and coming into the Earl's Hands, this *Exchange*, with great *Saliſbury* Houſe, and the Houſes fronting the Street are pulled down, and now converted into a fair Street called *Cecil Street*, running down to the *Thames*, having very good Houſes fit for Perſons of Repute; and will be better ordered than *Saliſbury Street* was. And the Houſes next the *Strand*, which are lofty and good, will no doubt be taken up by good Tradeſmen. The Eaſt ſide of this Street is only in this Pariſh, the Weſt ſide being in that of St. *Martins in the Fields.*]

Middle Exchange.

Cecil Street. J. S.

Churches and great Houſes in this Liberty.

Thus much for the Bounds and Antiquities of this Liberty. Wherein I have noted Pariſh Churches twain, ſometime three: Houſes of Name, ſix; to wit, the *Savoy*, or *Lancaſter* Houſe, now an Hoſpital, *Somerſet* Houſe, *Eſſex* Houſe, *Arundel* Houſe, [which two laſt are now built into fair Streets down to the Water ſide,] *Bedford* or *Ruſſel* Houſe, and Sir *Robert Cecil's* Houſe, [afterwards called *Saliſbury* Houſe, now built into Streets alſo, as the other Houſes,] beſides *Cheſters* Inn, or *Strand* Inn ſometime an Inn of Chancery, *&c.*

Governed by the Chancellor of the *Dutchy.*

* *Viz. Ann.* 1598. When *Stow* firſt ſet forth his Survey.

A. M.

Steward of the *Dutchy.*

This Liberty is governed by the Chancellor of that Dutchy at this preſent, * Sir *Robert Cecil*, Kt. Principal Secretary to her Majeſty, and one of her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Counſellors. [And after him it was governed by Sir *John Deckham*, Kt. Chancellor of the ſaid Dutchy, and one of his Majeſty King *James* the Firſt, his Privy Counſellors.] There is under him a Steward that keepeth Court and Leet for the King, he giveth the Charge, and taketh the Oaths of every under Officer.

Officers of the *Dutchy.*

Then are there four Burgeſſes, and four Aſſiſtants, to take up Controverſies; a Bailiff, who hath two or three under Bailiffs, that make Arreſts within that Liberty; four Conſtables, four Wardens, that keep the Lands and Stock for the Poor: four Wardens for High Ways: a Jury or Inqueſt of fourteen or ſixteen, to preſent Defaults; four Alecunners, which look to the Aſſize of Weights and Meaſures, *&c.* Four Scavingers, and a Beadle. And their common Priſon is *Newgate.*

Fifty Men here always ready to ſerve the King.

There is in this Liberty fifty Men, who are always to be at an Hours Warning, with all neceſſary Furniture, to ſerve the King as Occaſion ſhall require. Their Charge at a fifteen is 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Thus much for the Suburb in the Liberty of the *Dutchy* of *Lancaſter.*

Hanover-Square. J. S.

Among theſe Suburbian Territories on this ſide, in the Way towards *Tyburn*, there are certain new and ſplendid Buildings, called, in Honour of his preſent Majeſty, HANOVER-SQUARE: Some finiſhed, and ſome erecting; conſiſting of many compleat, noble Houſes. One whereof is taking by my Lord *Cowper*, late Lord High Chancellor of *England*. And it is reported, that the common Place of Execution of Malefactors at *Tyburn*, ſhall be appointed elſewhere, as ſomewhere near *Kingſland*; for the removing any Inconveniences or Annoyances, that might thereby be occaſioned to that Square, or the Houſes thereabouts.

A SUR-

A SURVEY OF THE CITY of LONDON.

BOOK. V.

Containing an Account of the GOVERNMENT, and Governours, of the ſaid CITY; Its Corporations and Trades; Its Laws, Orders, and Cuſtoms; and Militia.

CHAP. I.

The Government of the City of LONDON. *And firſt of the Eccleſiaſtical State. Catalogue of all the Biſhops of* LONDON; *And of the Pariſhes and Churches. An ancient Liſt of them. Their Patrons and Tenths. Religious Houſes, Hoſpitals,* &c. *Tables of the late or preſent Incumbents, Lecturers, Values,* &c. *of all the Pariſhes in* LONDON *and* WESTMINSTER, *with the Out-Pariſhes. Table of the daily Hours of Prayer,* &c. *in every Church. Weekly Lectures.* BOYLE'*s Monthly Lecture. Anniverſary Sermons.*

HAving thus run through the Deſcription of this City of *London*, as well in its original Foundation, as in its Increaſe of Buildings and Ornaments, together with ſuch Incidents of ſundry Sorts, as are before, both generally and particularly, diſcourſed; it remaineth that ſomewhat be noted by me, touching the Policy and Government, both Eccleſiaſtical and Civil, of *London*; the Order whereof is maintained by the Cuſtoms thereof, moſt laudably uſed before all the Time of Memory.

W. Malmesbury.

Antiquities of *Glaſton.*

And firſt to begin with the Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction; I read, that the Chriſtian Faith was firſt preach'd in this Iſland (then called *Britain*) by *Joſeph* of *Arimathea*, and his Brethren, Diſciples of Chriſt, in the Time of *Arviragus*, then Governour here, under the *Roman* Emperor. After which time, *Lucius*, King of the *Britains*, ſent his Ambaſſadors, *Elvanus* and *Meduvinus* (two Men learned in the Scriptures) with Letters to *Eleutherius*, Biſhop of *Rome*, deſiring him to ſend ſome Devout and Learned Men, by whoſe Inſtruction, he and his People might be taught the Faith and Religion of Chriſt. *Eleutherius* baptized thoſe Meſſengers, making *Elvanus* a Biſhop, and *Meduvinus* a Teacher; and ſent over with them into *Britain*, two other famous Clerks, *Faganus* and *Deruvianus* *; by whoſe diligence, *Lucius* and his People of *Britain*, were inſtructed in the Faith of Chriſt, and baptized; the Temples of Idols were converted into Cathedral Churches, and Biſhops were placed, where *Flamines* before had been: At *London*, *York* and *Carleon* upon *Uske*, were placed Archbiſhops, *&c.* The Epiſtle ſaid to be ſent by *Eleutherius* to King *Lucius*, for the eſtabliſhing of the Faith, ye may read in my *Annals*, *Summaries* and *Chronicles*, truly tranſlated and ſet down, as mine Author hath it; for ſome have curtailed and corrupted it, and then fathered upon Reverend *Bede*, who never wrote Word thereof, or otherwiſe to that Effect, more than this as followeth:

Lib. conſtitut. *Eleutherius* died in the Year 186, when he had been Biſhop 15 Years.

* *Deuvianus* 1ſt Edit.

Liber Cuſtom.

Bede.

In the Year 156 Marcus Aurelius Verus, *the* 14th *Emperor after* Auguſtus, *governed the Empire, with his Brother* Aurelius Commodus. *In whoſe time,* Eleutherius, *a Holy Man, being Pope of the Church of* Rome, Lucius *King of* Britains *wrote unto him, deſiring that by his Commandment, he might be made a Chriſtian: which his Requeſt was granted him; whereby the* Britains *receiving then the Faith, kept it ſound and undefiled in Reſt and Peace, until* Dioclesian *the Emperor's time.*

Thus far *Bede*; which may ſuffice to prove the Chriſtian Faith then to be received here. And now of our *London* Biſhops, as I find them.

This is before ſet down in *Cornhil Ward.*

There remaineth in the Pariſh Church of St. *Peter* upon *Cornhil* in *London*, a Table wherein is written, that *Lucius* founded the ſame Church to be an Archbiſhop's See, and Metropolitan and chief Church of his Kingdom, and that it ſo endured the Space of four hundred Years, until the coming of *Auguſtine* the Monk, and others from *Rome*, in the Reign of the *Saxons*.

Joceline of *Furnes.* *Britiſh* Biſhops of *London.*

The Archbiſhops Names I find only to be ſet down by *Joceline* of *Furnes*, in his Book of *Britiſh* Biſhops, and not elſewhere. *Thean* (ſaith he) was the firſt Archbiſhop of *London*, in the Time of *Lucius*, who builded the ſaid Church of St. *Peter*, in a Place called *Cornhil* in *London*, by the Aid of *Ciran*, chief Butler to King *Lucius*.

2. *Elvanus* was the Second, and he builded a Library to the ſame Church adjoining, and converted many of the *Druides* (learned Men in the Pagan Law) to the Chriſtian Faith.

3. *Cadar* was the Third: Then followed,
4. *Obinus*.
5. *Conan*.
6. *Paludius*.
7. *Stephen*.
8. *Iltute*.
9. *Dedwin*, [or *Theodwin*]
10. *Thedred*.
11. *Hillary*.
[12. *Reſtitutus*.]
13. *Guidelium*, [or *Guiteline*.]
[14. *Faſtidius*.]
15. *Vodimus*, ſlain by the *Saxons*.

16. *Theanus*, the fourteenth [or the 16th] and laſt; for he fled with the *Britains* into *Wales*, about the Year of Chriſt, 587. Thus much out of *Joceline* of the Archbiſhops: the Credit whereof I leave to the Judgment of the Learned. For I read of a Biſhop of *London* (not before named) * in the Year of Chriſt 326, to be preſent at the ſecond Council, holden at *Arles*, in the Time of *Conſtantine* the Great, who ſubſcribed thereunto in theſe Words:

* *Reſtitutus.*

Ex Provincia Britanniæ Civitate Londinenſi Reſtitutus *Epiſcopus*, as plainly appeareth in the firſt Tome of the Councils. He writeth not himſelf Archbiſhop, and therefore maketh the Matter of Archbiſhops doubtful, or rather overthroweth that Opinion.

Tom. I. Concil.

Converſion of the *Saxons*.

The *Saxons* being *Pagans*, having chaſed the *Britains* with the Chriſtian Preachers into the Mountains of *Wales* and *Cornwal*, and having divided this Kingdom of the *Britains* amongſt themſelves; at length, to wit, in the Year 596, Pope *Gregory*, moved of a godly Inſtinction (ſaith *Bede*) in the 147th Year, after the Arrival of the *Angles* (or *Saxons*) in *Britain*, ſent *Auguſtine*, *Melitus*, *Juſtus* and *John*, with other Monks, to preach the Goſpel to the ſaid Nation of the *Angles* in *Britain*.

Theſe landed in the Iſle of *Thanet*, and were firſt received by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, whom they converted to the Faith of Chriſt, with divers other of his People, in the 34th Year of his Reign. Which *Ethelbert* gave unto *Auguſtine*, the City of *Canterbury*.

[The Metropolitane See being eſtabliſhed at *Canterbury*, theſe that follow, were ſucceſſively Biſhops of *London*, to this preſent Time.]

Saxon Biſhops of *London*.

This *Auguſtine* in the Year of Chriſt 604, Conſecrated *Melitus* and *Juſtus*, Biſhops; appointing *Melitus* to preach unto the Eaſt *Saxons*, whoſe chief City was *London*. And their King *Sebert*, Nephew to *Ethelbert*, by preaching of *Melitus*, received the Word of Life.

St. *Paul's* Church in *London* firſt founded. *Melitus* firſt Biſhop of *London*, *Ann.* 619.

I. And then *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, builded in the City of *London*, St. *Paul's* Church, wherein *Melitus* began to be Biſhop, in the Year 619, and ſate five Years. *Ethelbert* by his Charter gave Lands to this Church of St. *Paul*: So did other Kings after him.

King *Sebert*, through the good Life, and like Preaching of *Melitus*, having received Baptiſm, to ſhew himſelf a Chriſtian, builded a Church to the Honour of God and St. *Peter*, on the Weſt-ſide of *London*, which Church is called *Weſtminſter*: but the Succeſſors of *Sebert*, being Pagans, expelled *Melitus* [out of their Kingdoms.]

Juſtus 624.

II. *Juſtus* the Second, Biſhop for a time, and then *Melitus* again; after whoſe deceaſe, the Seat was void for a time. At length *Sigebert* (Son to *Sigebert*, Brother to *Sebert*) ruled in *Eſſex*: He became a Chriſtian, and took to him a holy Man, named *Cedde*, or *Chadde*, who wan many, by Preaching and good Life, to the Chriſtian Religion.

Cedde Biſhop of *London*, 658.

III. *Cedde* (or *Chadde*) was (by *Finan*) Conſecrated Biſhop of the Eaſt *Saxons*, and he ordered Prieſts and Deacons in all the Parts of *Eſſex*, but eſpecially at *Ithancaſter*, and *Tilbury*.

Ithancaſter. *Raphe Cogſhall.*

This City of *Ithancaſter* (ſaith *Raphe Cogſhall*) ſtood on the Bank of the River *Pante*, that runneth by *Maldum* in the Hundred of *Daneſey*; but now that City is drowned in *Pante*, ſo that nothing remaineth, but the Ruin of the City in the River. *Tilbury* (both the Weſt and Eaſt) ſtandeth on the *Thames* ſide, nigh over againſt *Graveſend*.

Tilbury.

Wina, 666.

IV. *Wina*, expelled from the Church of *Wincheſter* by *Cenewalche* the King, was adopted to be the fourth Biſhop of *London*, in the Reign of *Wolferus*, King of *Mercia*, and ſate nine Years.

Erkenwald, 680. *Croteſey*, or *Charteſey*.

V. *Erkenwald*, born in the Caſtle or Town of *Stallingborough* in *Lindſey*, firſt Abbot of *Croteſey*, was by *Theodore*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, appointed to be Biſhop of the Eaſt *Saxons*, in the City of *London*. This *Erkenwald*, in the Year of Chriſt 677, before he was made Biſhop, had builded two Monaſteries, one for himſelf, (being a Monk) at *Croteſey*, in the Iſle of *Crote* in *Surrey*, by the River of *Thames*, and another by his Siſter *Edilburga*, being a Nun, in a certain Place called *Berching* in *Eſſex*: He deceaſed at *Berching*, in the Year 697, and was buried in *Paul's* Church; and was from thence tranſlated into the new Church of St. *Paul*, on the 18 Kalends of *Decemb.* in the Year One Thouſand, One Hundred Forty Eight.

Waldhere, 697. King *Sebba* became a Monk in *Paul's* Church.

VI. *Waldhere*, [or *Walthere*] was Biſhop of *London*: *Sebba*, King of the Eaſt *Saxons*, came to this *Waldhere*, Biſhop of *London*, and at his Hands received the Habit of a Monk: For at that time there were Monks at *Paul's* Church, as writeth *Radulphus Diceto*, and others. To this Biſhop he brought a great Sum of Money, to be beſtowed and given to the Poor, reſerving nothing to himſelf; but rather deſired to remain poor in Goods, as in Spirit, for the Kingdom of Heaven, when he had reigned thirty Years: He deceaſed at *Paul's*, and there buried, and lieth now in a Coffin of Stone, on the North Side of the Iſle next the Quire.

Ingwaldus, 716.

VII. *Ingwaldus*, Biſhop of *London*, was at the Conſecration of *Tatwine*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and he confirmed the Foundation of *Crowland*, in the Year Seven Hundred and Sixteen, (ſaith *Ingulfus*) and deceaſed in the Year 744, as ſaith *Hoveden*.

VIII. *Engulfe*. [called alſo *Egwolfe*, or *Egnaldus*] Biſhop of *London*. 746.

IX. *Wichet*, or *Wigerus*, Biſhop of *London*. 754.

X. *Eaderightus*, or *Edbrithe*, Biſhop of *London*. 761.

XI. *Eadgain*, or *Eadgarus*, Biſhop of *London*. 768.

XII. *Kenewalth*, Biſhop of *London*. 773.

XIII. *Eadbaldus*, Biſhop of *London*. 784.

XIV. *Heatbright*, or *Hutbright*, [*Hethobert*] Biſhop of *London*, deceaſed 802, ſaith *Hoveden*. 795.

XV. *Oſmundus*, [or *Oſwin*] Biſhop of *London*; he was Witneſs to a Charter made to *Crowland*, in the Year 833, ſaith *Engulfus*. 813.

XVI. *Ethelnothe*, Biſhop of *London*. 835.

XVII. *Elbertus*, or *Celbertus*, Biſhop of *London*. 838.

XVIII. *Caulfe*, [*Renulfe*, or *Ceorulfe*] Biſhop of *London*. 841.

XIX. *Swithulfus*, Biſhop of *London*; he likewiſe was Witneſs to a Charter of *Crowland*, 851. 850.

XX. *Ed-*

860. XX. *Edſtanus*, Biſhop of *London*, Witneſs to a Charter of *Crowland*, 860.

870. XXI. *Ulfius* [*Wulfius*, or *Wolfius*,] Bp. of *London*.

878. XXII. *Ethelwardus*, Biſhop of *London*.

886. XXIII. *Elſtanus*, Biſhop of *London*, died in the Year 900, ſaith *Aſſer*; and all theſe, ſaith the Author of *Flores Hiſtoriarum*, were buried in the old Church of St. *Paul*, but there remaineth now no Memory of them.*

* But there remaineth Memories there. *First Edit.*

900. XXIV. *Theodoricus*, Biſhop of *London*: This Man confirmed King *Edred*'s Charter made to *Wincheſter* in the Year 947, whereby it ſeemeth, that he was Biſhop of *London* of a later time than he is here placed.

922. XXV. *Welſtanus*, [*Wulſtanus*] Biſhop of *London*.

941. XXVI. *Brithelme*, Biſhop of *London*.

958. XXVII. *Dunſtanus*, Abbot of *Glaſtonbury*, then Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and then Biſhop of *London*; he was afterwards tranſlated to *Canterbury*, 960.

960. XXVIII. *Ealſſtanus*, Biſhop of *London*, the 28th in number.

981. XXIX. *Edgare*, Biſhop of *London*; he confirmed the Grants made to *Wincheſter* and to *Crowland*, 966, and again to *Crowland* 970; the Charter of *Etheldred*, concerning *Ulfrunhampton*, 996.

1004. XXX. *Elphinus*, Biſhop of *London*.

1010. XXXI. *Alwinus*, Biſhop of *London*.

1012. XXXII. *Alſhune*, Biſhop of *London*; he was ſent into *Normandy* in the Year 1013, ſaith *Aſſer*.

1044. XXXIII. *Robert*, ſeven Years a Monk of *Gemeriſins* † in *Normandy*, afterward tranſlated from *London* to *Canterbury*.

† Gemet, 1st Edit.

1050. XXXIV. *Specgaſius* elected, but rejected by the King.

1051. XXXV. *William*, a *Norman*, Chaplain to *Edward the Confeſſor*, was made Biſhop of *London* in 1051, ſate ſeventeen Years, and deceaſed 1070. He obtained of *William the Conqueror* the Charter of Liberties for the City of *London*, as I have ſet down in my *Summary*, and appeareth by his Epitaph in *Paul*'s Church.

1070. XXXVI. *Hugh de Orwell*, [or *Orivall*] Biſhop of *London*; he died of a Leproſie, when he had ſitten fifteen Years.

1085. XXXVII. *Mauricius*, Biſhop of *London*, in whoſe time (to wit, in the Year 1086) the Church of St. *Paul* was burnt, with the moſt part of this City; and therefore he laid the Foundation of a new large Church, and having ſitten twenty two Years, he deceaſed 1107, ſaith *Matthew Paris*.

1108. XXXVIII. *Richard Beames*, or *Beamor*, [called by ſome *Richard Bearvis*] Biſhop of *London*, did wonderfully increaſe the Work of this Church begun, purchaſing the Streets and Lanes adjoining of his own Money. And he founded the Monaſtery of St. *Oſyth* in *Eſſex*. He ſate Biſhop nineteen Years, and deceaſed 1127.

1127. XXXIX. *Gilbertus Univerſalis*, a Canon of *Lyons*, elected by *Henry* the Firſt; he deceaſed 1141, when he had ſitten fourteen Years.

1142. XL. *Robertus de Sigillo*, a Monk of *Reading*, whom *Maud* the Empreſs made Biſhop of *London*, where he ſate eleven Years. *Jeffrey de Magnavile* took him Priſoner at *Fulham*, and he deceaſed 1152.

1152. XLI. *Richard Beames*, Archdeacon of *Eſſex*, Biſhop of *London* ten Years, who deceaſed 1162.

1163. XLII. *Gilbert Foliot*, Biſhop of *Hereford*; from whence tranſlated to *London*, ſate three and twenty Years, and deceaſed 1186.

1189. XLIII. *Richard Fitz Nele*, the King's Treaſurer, Archdeacon of *Eſſex*, elected Biſhop of *London* at *Pipwell* 1189. He ſate nine Years and deceaſed 1198. This Man alſo took great Pains about the building of *Paul*'s Church, and raiſed many other goodly Buildings in his Dioceſe.

1199. XLIV. *William S. Mary-Church*, a *Norman* [commonly called, *William de Sancta Maria*] Biſhop of *London*, who was one of the three Biſhops that by the Pope's Commandment executed his Interdiction or Curſe upon the whole Realm of *England*. But he was forced (with the other Biſhops) to flie the Realm in 1208, and his Caſtle at *Stortford* in *Eſſex* was by Commandment of King *John* overthrown, 1210. This *William*, in Company of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and of the Biſhop of *Ely*, went to *Rome*, and there complained againſt the King, 1212, and returned ſo, as in the Year 1215, King *John* in the Church of St. *Paul*, at the Hands of this *William*, took upon him the Croſs for the Holy Land. He reſigned his Biſhoprick of his own Voluntary, in the Year 1221, ſaith *Cogſhall*.

XLV. *Euſtachius de Faulconbridge*, Treaſurer of the *Exchequer* (ſaith *Paris*) Chancellor of the *Exchequer* (ſaith *Textor* and *Cogſhall*) Biſhop of *London*, 1223. Whilſt at *Chelmesford* he was giving Holy Orders, a great Tempeſt of Wind and Rain annoyed ſo many as came thither; whereof it was gathered, how highly God was diſpleaſed with ſuch as came to receive Orders, to the end, they might live a more eaſy Life, of the Stipends appointed to the Churchmen; giving themſelves to Banqueting, and ſo with unclean and filthy Bodies, but more unclean Souls, preſume to miniſter unto God, the Author of Purity and Cleanneſs. *Falcatius de Brent* was delivered to his Cuſtody in the Year 1224. This *Euſtachius* deceaſed in the Year 1228, and was buried in *Paul*'s Church, in the South ſide, without, or above, the Quire. 1221.

XLVI. *Roger Niger*, Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*, made Biſhop of *London*. In the Year 1230 (ſaith *Paris*) upon the Feaſt-day of the Converſion of St. *Paul*, when he was at Maſs in the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, a great multitude of People being there preſent, ſuddenly the Weather waxed dark, ſo as one could ſcantly ſee one another, and an horrible Thunder-clap lighted on the Church, which ſo ſhook it, that it was like to have fallen; and therewithall out of a dark Cloud proceeded ſuch a Flaſh of Lightning, that all the Church ſeemed to be on Fire; whereupon ſuch a Stench enſued, that all Men thought they ſhould have died; Thouſands of Men and Women ran out of the Church, and being aſtoniſhed fell upon the Ground void of all Senſe and Underſtanding. 1229.

None of all the Multitude tarried in the Church, ſave the Biſhop and one Deacon, which ſtood ſtill before the high Altar, awaiting the Will of God; and when the Air was cleanſed, the Multitude returned into the Church, and the Biſhop ended the Service.

This *Roger Niger* is commended to have been a Man of worthy Life, excellently well learned, a notable Preacher, pleaſant in Talk, mild of Countenance, and liberal at his Table. He admoniſhed the Uſurers of his Time, to leave ſuch Enormities, as they tendred the Salvation of their Souls, and to do Penance for that they had committed: But when he ſaw they laughed him to ſcorn, and alſo threatened him, the Biſhop generally excommunicated and accurſed all ſuch, and commanded ſtrictly that ſuch Uſurers ſhould depart farther from the City of *London*, which hitherto had been ignorant of ſuch Miſchief and Wickedneſs, leſt his Dioceſe ſhould be infected therewithall. He fell ſick, and died at his Mannor of *Biſhops-Hall*, in the Lordſhip and Pariſh of *Stebunheth*, in the Year 1241, and was buried in *Paul*'s Church, on the North ſide of the Presbyterie, in a fair Tomb coped of grey Marble. *Matth. Paris.*

XLVII. *Fulco Baſſet*, Dean of *York*, Biſhop of *London* by the Death of *Gilbert Baſſet*, poſſeſſed his Lands, and was then made Biſhop of *London*, deceaſed on the 21ſt Day of *May*, in the Year 1259, (as ſaith *John Textor*) and was buried in *Paul*'s Church. 1241.

XLVIII. *Henry de Wingham*, Chancellor of *England*, made Biſhop of *London*, deceaſed in the Year 1259.

1262 (ſaith *Textor*) and was buried in *Paul's* Church on the South ſide without of above the Quire, in a Marble Monument, cloſe at the Head of *Faulconbridge*.

1262. XLIX. *Richard Talbot*, Biſhop of *London*, ſtraightways after his Conſecration deceaſed, ſaith *Everſden*.

1262. L. *Henry Sandwich*, Biſhop of *London*, deceaſed in the Year 1273, as the ſame Author affirmeth.

1273. LI. *John de Chiſhull*, Dean of *Paul's*, Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*, and Keeper of the Great Seal, was Biſhop of *London*, and deceaſed in the Year 1279, ſaith *Everſden*.

1280. LII. *Fulco Lovel*, Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*, elected Biſhop of *London*, but refuſed the Place.

1280. LIII. *Richard de Graveſend*, Archdeacon of *Northampton*, Biſhop of *London*. It appeareth by the Charter-Warren granted to this Biſhop, that (in his Time) there were two Woods in the Pariſh of *Stebunheth*, pertaining to the ſaid Biſhop: I have, ſince I kept Houſe for my ſelf, known the one of them by *Biſhops Hall*; but now they are both made plain of Wood, and not to be diſcerned from other Grounds. Some have fabled, that this *Richard Graveſend*, Biſhop of *London*, in the Year 1392, the 16th of *Richard* the Second, purchaſed the Charter of Liberties to this City; which thing hath no Poſſibility of Truth, as I have proved; for he deceaſed in the Year 1303, almoſt 90 Years before that time.

Fable of *Richard Graveſend* reproved.

1303. LIV. *Ralph de Baldocke*, Dean of *Paul's*, Biſhop of *London*, conſecrated at *Lyons* by *Peter*, Biſhop of *Alba*, in the Year 1307. He was a great Furtherer of the new Work of *Paul's*, to wit, the Eaſt End, called our Lady-Chapel, and other adjoining. This *Ralph* deceaſed in the Year 1313, and was buried in the ſaid Lady-Chapel, under a flat Stone.

1313. LV. *Gilbert Segrave*, was Conſecrated Biſhop of *London*, and ſate three Years.

1317. LVI. *Richard Newport*, Biſhop of *London*, ſate two Years, and was buried in *Paul's* Church.

1318. LVII. *Stephen Graveſend*, Biſhop of *London*, ſate twenty Years.

1338. LVIII. *Richard Wentworth*, or *Bentworth*, Biſhop of *London*, and Chancellor of *England*, deceaſed in the Year 1339.

1339. LIX. *Ralph Stratford*, Biſhop of *London*; he purchaſed the piece of Ground, called *No Man's Land*, beſide *Smithfield*, and dedicated it to the uſe of Burial, as before hath appeared. He was born at *Stratford* upon *Avon*, and therefore builded a Chapel to St. *Thomas* there. He ſate fourteen Years, and deceaſed at *Stebunheth*.

1354. LX. *Michael Norbroke* [*Northbroke*,] Biſhop of *London*, deceaſed in the Year 1361, ſaith *Merimouth*, ſate ſeven Years.

1362. LXI. *Simon Sudberry*, Biſhop of *London*, ſate thirteen Years, tranſlated to be Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the Year 1375.

1375. LXII. *William Courtney*, tranſlated from *Hereford* to the Biſhoprick of *London*; and after tranſlated from thence to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*, in the Year 1381.

1381. LXIII. *Robert Breybrooke*, Canon of *Lichfield*, Biſhop of *London*, made Lord Chancellor in the ſixth of *Richard* the Second, ſate Biſhop twenty Years, and deceaſed in the Year 1404. He was buried in the ſaid Lady-Chapel at *Paul's*.

1405. LXIV. *Roger Walden*, Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was depoſed, and after made Biſhop of *London*. He deceaſed in the Year 1046, and was buried in *Paul's* Church, by *Alhallows* Altar.*

* At St. *Bartilmew's* Priory in *Smithfield*, First Edit.

1406. LXV. *Nicholas Bubwith*, Biſhop of *London*, Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*, tranſlated to *Salisbury*, and from thence to *Bath*, and lieth buried at *Wells*.

1407. LXVI. *Richard Clifford*, removed from *Worceſter* to *London*, deceaſed 1422, as ſaith *Thomas Walſingham*, and was buried in *Paul's*.

1422. LXVII. *John Kempe*, Fellow of *Martin* College in *Oxford*, was made Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, from whence removed to *Chicheſter*, and thence to *London*. He was made the King's Chancellor in the Year 1425, the fourth of *Henry* the Sixth, and was removed from *London* to *York*, in the Year 1426. He ſate Archbiſhop there twenty five Years, and was tranſlated to *Canterbury*; he was afterwards made Cardinal in the Year 1452. In the Biſhop of *London's* Houſe at *Fulham* he received the Croſs, and the next Day the Pall, at the Hands of *Thomas Kempe*, Biſhop of *London*: He deceaſed in the Year 1454.

1426. LXVIII. *William Gray*, Dean of *York*, Conſecrated Biſhop of *London*, who founded a College at *Thele* in *Hartfordſhire*, for a Maſter and four Canons, and made it a Cell to *Elſing* Spittal in *London*. It had of old time been a College decayed, and therefore newly founded. He was tranſlated to *Lincoln* 1431.

1432. LXIX. *Robert Fitzhugh*, Archdeacon of *Northampton*, Conſecrated Biſhop of *London*, ſate five Years; he deceaſed in the Year 1435, and was buried on the South ſide of the Quire of *Paul's*.

1435. LXX. *Robert Gilbert*, Doctor of Divinity, Dean of *York*, Conſecrated Biſhop of *London*, ſate twelve Years, deceaſed 1448.

1449. LXXI. *Thomas Kempe*, Archdeacon of *Richmond*, Conſecrated Biſhop of *London* at *York* Houſe (now *Whitehall*) by the Hands of his Uncle *John Kempe*, Archbiſhop of *York*, the eighth of *February*, 1449. He founded a Chapel of the Trinity in the Body of St. *Paul's* Church, on the North ſide. He ſate Biſhop of *London* 39 Years and 48 Days, and then deceaſing in the Year 1489, was there buried.

1489. LXXII. *John Marſhal*, Biſhop of *London*, deceaſed in the Year 1493.

1493. LXXIII. *Richard Hill*, Biſhop of *London*, deceaſed 1495, and was buried in the Body of St. *Paul's* Church.

1496. LXXIV. *Thomas Savage*, firſt Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, then Biſhop of *London* five Years, was tranſlated to *York* 1501, where he ſate Arhbiſhop ſeven Years, and was there buried in the Year 1507.

1502. LXXV. *William Warham*, Biſhop of *London*, made Keeper of the Great-Seal, ſate two Years, was tranſlated to *Canterbury*.

1504 LXXVI. *William Barons*, Biſhop of *London*, ſate ten Months and eleven Days, deceaſed in the Year 1505.

1505. LXXVII. *Richard Fitz-James*, Fellow of *Martin* College in *Oxford*, in the Reign of *Henry* the Sixth, was made Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, after Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and then Biſhop of *London*. He deceaſed 1521, and lieth buried hard beneath the North Weſt Pillar of the Steeple in *Paul's*, under a fair Tomb of Marble, now removed, over the which was builded a fair Chapel of Timber, with Stairs mounting thereunto: This Chapel was burned with Fire from the Steeple in 1561, and the Tomb was taken down.

1521. LXXVIII. *Cuthbert Tunſtall*, Doctor of Law, Maſter of the Rolls, Lord Privy Seal, and Biſhop of *London*, was thence tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, in the Year 1529.

1529. LXXIX. *John Stokeſley*, Biſhop of *London*, ſate thirteen Years, deceaſed in the Year 1539, and was buried in the Lady-Chapel in *Paul's*.

1539. LXXX. *Edmund Boner*, Doctor of the Civil Law, Archdeacon of *Leiceſter*, was elected to *London* in the Year 1539, [being then Biſhop of *Hereford*,] whileſt he was beyond the Seas, Ambaſſador for King *Henry* the Eighth.

On the firſt of *September* 1549, he preached at *Paul's* Croſs, for the which Sermon he was charged before the Council of King *Edward* the Sixth by *William Latimer*, Parſon of St. *Lawrence Poultney*, and *John Hoper*, ſometime a White Monk; and being convented before certain Commiſſioners at *Lambith*, was for his Diſobedience to the King's

Order, on the twentieth Day of the ſame Month, ſent to the *Marſhalſea*, and deprived from his Biſhoprick.

1550. LXXXI. *Nicolas Ridley*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, elected Biſhop of *London*, was inſtalled in *Paul's* Church on the twelfth of *April*.

This Man, by his Deed dated the twelfth Day after *Chriſtmas*, in the fourth Year of *Edward* the Sixth, gave to the King * the Mannors of *Branketry* and *Southminſter*, and the Patronage of the Church of *Cogſhall* in *Eſſex*, the Mannors of *Stebunheth* (otherwiſe called *Stebinhith*) and *Hackney*, in the County of *Middleſex*, and the Marſh of *Stebunheth*, with all and ſingular Meſſuages, Lands, and Tenements to the ſaid Mannors belonging: and alſo the Advowſon of the Vicarage of the Pariſh Church of *Cogſhall* in *Eſſex* aforeſaid. Which Grant was confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of *Paul's*, the ſame Day and Year, with Exception of ſuch Lands in *Southminſter*, *Stebunheth* and *Hackney*, as only pertained to them.

* But in Exchange for other Lands of like or better Value. *J. S.*

The ſaid King *Edward*, by his Letters Patents dated the ſixteenth of *April*, in the ſaid fourth Year of his Reign, granted to Sir *Thomas Wentworth*, Lord *Wentworth*, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold, for and in Conſideration of his good and faithful Service before done, a part of the late received Gift, to wit, the Lordſhips of *Stebunheth* and *Hackney*, with all the Members and Appurtenances thereto belonging, in *Stebunheth*, *Hackney-Way*, *Shorditch*, *Holiwell-ſtreet*, *White-Chapel*, *Stratford* at *Bow*, *Poplar*, *North-ſtreet*, *Limehouſe*, *Ratcliff*, *Cleve-ſtreet*, *Brock-ſtreet*, *Mile-end*, *Bleten-hall Green*, *Old Ford*, *Weſtheth*, *Kingſland*, *Shakelwel*, *Newington-ſtreet* alias *Hackney-ſtreet*, *Clopton*, *Church-ſtreet*, *Well-ſtreet*, *Humbarton*, *Grove-ſtreet*, *Gunſton-ſtreet*, alias *More-ſtreet*, in the County of *Middleſex*, together with the Marſh of *Stebunheth*, &c.

The Mannor of *Hackney* was valued at 61 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.* by Year; and the Mannor of *Stebunheth* at 140 *l.* 8 *s.* 11 *d. ob.* by Year. To be holden in chief, by the Service of the twentieth part of a Knight's Fee.

This is erroneous; for in an authentick Inſtrument among ſome Original Manuſcripts in my Hand, of the Exchange made by King *Edward* the Sixth, by Indenture dated *April* 12. *Ann. Reg.* 4*to.* with *Nicolas* Biſhop of *London*, are theſe Words: *Et idem Rex per literas ſuas patentes dat' eiſdem die & anno, dedit* Thomæ Wentworth *Militi*, *Dom'* Wentworth, *Dom' Camerario Hoſpitii ſui, & hæredibus ſuis, prædict' maneria de* Stebunhuth *&* Hackney, *cum eorum pertinentiis in Com'* Middleſex, *& mariſcos ſuos de* Stebunhuth *in dict' Comit'* Middleſex: *Quod quidem manerium de* Hackney, *cum pertinentiis, extenditur ad clarum annuum valorem* lxi *l.* ix *s.* iiij *d.* *Et prædict' manerium de* Stebunhuth, *cum pertinentiis, extenditur ad clarum annuum valorem* C iiij^{xx} iiij *li.* viij *s.* xj *d. ob. di. q.*

K. Edward's Patent granting theſe Mannors. *J. S.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
That is,	61	09	04
	184	08	11 *ob. di. q.*
	245	18	03 *ob. di. q.*]

This Biſhop *Nicolas Ridley*, for preaching a Sermon at *Paul's Croſs*, on the ſixteenth of *July*, in the Year 1553, was committed to the *Tower* of *London*, where he remained Priſoner till the 10th of *April* in the Year 1554, and was thence ſent to *Oxford*, there to diſpute with the Divines and Learned Men of the contrary Opinion; and on the 16th of *October*, 1555, he was burned at *Oxford*, for Opinions againſt the *Romiſh* Order of Sacraments, *&c.*

1553. *Edmund Bonner* aforeſaid, being releaſed out of the *Marſhalſea*, was reſtored to the Biſhoprick of *London*, by Q. *Mary*, on the fifth of *Auguſt*, in the Year 1553. And [having been a bloody Perſecutor] was again depoſed by Queen *Elizabeth* in the Month of *July*, *Anno* 1559, and was eftſoons committed to the *Marſhalſea*, where he died on the fifth of *September* 1569, and was at Midnight buried amongſt other Priſoners in St. *George's* Churchyard.

1559. LXXXII. *Edmund Grindall*, Biſhop of *London*, being Conſecrated the 21ſt of *December* 1559, was tranſlated to *York* in the Year 1570, and from thence removed to *Canterbury* in the Year 1574. He died blind 1583, on the ſixth of *July*, and was buried at *Crodowne* in *Surrey*, [being aged 63.]

1570. LXXXIII. *Edwine Sandys*, being tranſlated from *Worceſter* to the Biſhoprick of *London*, in the Year 1570, was thence tranſlated to *York* in the Year 1576, and died in the Year 1588.

1576. LXXXIV. *John Elmere*, [or *Ælmer*, or *Aylmer*] Biſhop of *London*, deceaſed in the Year 1594, on the third of *June*, at *Fulenham*, [or *Fulham*] and was buried in *Paul's* Church before St. *George's* Chapel.

1594. LXXXV. *Richard Fletcher*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, was on the 30th of *December*, in *Paul's* Church, elected Biſhop of *London*, and deceaſed on the 15th of *June* 1596. He was buried in *Paul's* Church without any ſolemn Funeral.

1497. *A. M.* LXXXVI. *Richard Bancroft*, Doctor of Divinity, [brought up firſt in *Chriſt's* College, and afterward in *Jeſus* College in *Cambridge*,] was Conſecrated Biſhop of *London* at *Lambeth* on *Sunday*, being the 8th Day of *May*, 1597] enſtalled at *London* [and tranſlated to *Canterbury*, in *December* 1604.]

1064. *A. M.* LXXXVII. *Richard Vaughan*, Doctor of Divinity, Biſhop firſt of *Bangor*, next of *Cheſter*, was tranſlated to *London* in *January* 1604, and died in *March* 1607.

1607. LXXXVIII. *Thomas Ravis*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, was firſt Biſhop of *Gloceſter*, and then removed to *London* the 19th of *May*, 1067, and died the 14th of *December* 1609.

1609. LXXXIX. *George Abbot*, Doctor of Divinity, having been little above one Month Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, was called to *London* towards the latter end of *January* 1609, and removed to *Canterbury* in *Anno* 1611.

1611. XC. *John King*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, where he was brought up, and Archdeacon of *Nottingham*, was Conſecrated Biſhop of *London* the eighth Day of *September*, 1611, and worthily remained long in the ſame Dignity. His Grandfather was Brother unto *Robert King*, ſometime Biſhop of *Oxford*. Died 1618.

1621. XCI. *George Mountaine*, Doctor of Divinity, Lecturer in *Greſham*-College, afterward Maſter of the *Savoy*, and Dean of *Weſtminſter*, then Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and thence removed to be Lord Biſhop of *London*, and Almoner to his Majeſty; laſt of all removed again to be Lord Archbiſhop of *York*.

1628. XCII. *William Laud*, Doctor in Divinity, Preſident of St. *John* Baptiſt's College in *Oxford*, Dean of *Gloceſter*, next Biſhop of St. *David's*, next Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, next Biſhop of *London*, and Dean of his Majeſty's Chapel Royal, and laſtly Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and one of his Highneſs's moſt Honourable Privy Council. Beheaded.

1633. XCIII. *William Juxon*, Doctor in Divinity, Preſident of St. *John* Baptiſt's College in *Oxford*, Dean of *Worceſter*, next Clerk of the Cloſet to his Majeſty, next Biſhop elect of *Hereford*, next Dean of his Majeſty's Chapel Royal, and Biſhop of *London*, and Lord High Treaſurer of *England*.]

1660. *J. S.* XCIV. *Gilbert Sheldon*, Conſecrated at *Weſtminſter* in *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel, tranſlated to *Canterbury*.

1663. XCV. *Humphrey Hinchman*, tranſlated from *Saliſbury* to *London*, Lord Almoner to K. *Charles* IId.

1675. XCVI. *Henry Compton*, Son of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Northampton*, ſometime an Honourable Member of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxon*, after Maſter of St. *Croſſe's*, Biſhop of *Oxon*, Dean of the Royal Chapel, Biſhop of *London*, and one of her late Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council.

1713. XCVII. *John Robinſon*, D. D. [Tranſlated from the See of *Briſtol*,] preſent Biſhop.

Biſhops of *London* preferred. *P. Heylin.*

This See of *London* hath yielded to the Church, out of the forementioned Biſhops, three Saints; to the State nine Lords Chancellors, ſix Lords Treaſurers, one Chancellor of the Exchequer, two Maſters of the Rolls, beſides four Almoners to the Court, and two Chancellors to the Univerſity of *Oxford*.

The Extent of the Dioceſe of *London*.

Thus much for the Succeſſion of the Biſhops of *London*, whoſe Dioceſe containeth the the City of *London*, the whole Shires of *Middleſex* and *Eſſex*, and a Part of *Hartfordſhire*.

Perſons belonging to St. *Paul's*.

Theſe Biſhops have for Aſſiſtants in the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, a Dean, a Chaunter, a Chancellor, a Treaſurer, five Archdeacons, (to wit, *London*, *Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, *Colcheſter*, and St. *Alban's*) and thirty Prebendaries.

There appertaineth alſo to the ſaid Church, for Furniture of the Quire in Divine Service, and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, a College of twelve Petit Canons, ſix Vicars Choral, and Queriſters, *&c.*

This Dioceſe is divided into Pariſhes, every Pariſh having his Parſon, or Vicar at the leaſt, Learned Men for the moſt part, and ſufficient Preachers to inſtruct the People.

Churches in *London* anciently.

There were in this City, and within the Suburbs thereof, in the Reign of *Henry* the Second, as writeth *Fitz-Stephens*, thirteen great Conventual Churches, beſides the leſſer ſort, called Pariſh Churches, to the number of 126; all which Conventual Churches, and ſome others ſince that time founded, are now ſuppreſſed and gone, except the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul* in *London*, and the College of St. *Peter* at *Weſtminſter*.

All this that follows, omitted in the latter Edition of *Stow*.

Of all which Churches, though I have ſpoken, yet for more eaſe to the Reader, I will here again ſet them down in manner of a Table, not by order of Alphabet, but as they be placed in the Wards and Suburbs.

PARISH-CHURCHES.

Churches in each Ward.

I. IN PORTSOKEN-WARD, Three Churches.
The Hoſpital of St. *Katharine* ſerveth for that Liberty.
Trinity in the *Minories*, for the Precinct thereof.
St. *Buttolph* by *Aldgate*, the only Pariſh-Church in that Ward. But now the two former are Pariſh-Churches.

II. In TOWERSTREET-WARD Four Churches.
In the *Tower*, St. *Peter*, for the Inhabitants thereof,
Alhallows Barking, by the *Tower*,
St. *Olave* in *Hartſtreet*,
St. *Dunſtan* in the Eaſt.

III. In ALDGATE-WARD, Three Churches.
St. *Katharine Chriſt-Church*,
St. *Andrew Underſhaft*,
St. *Katharine Colman-Church*.

IV. In LIMESTREET-WARD, none. There was
St. *Mary* at the Ax, and
St. *Auguſtin* in the Wall; but both ſuppreſſed and united, the one to *Alhallows* in *Broadſtreet-Ward*, and the other to St. *Andrew Underſhaft* in *Aldgate-Ward*.

V. In BISHOPSGATE-WARD, Three.
St. *Buttolph's* without *Biſhopſgate*,
St. *Ethelburgh* within the Gate,
St. *Helen's* adjoining to the Nuns Priory.

VI. In BROADSTREET-WARD, Six.
Alhallows by the Wall,
St. *Peter's* the Poor,
St. *Martin Oteſwiche*,
St. *Bennet Fynke*,
St. *Bartilmew* by the Exchange,
St. *Chriſtopher* by the Stocks-Market.

VII. In CORNHIL-WARD, Two.
St. *Peter* upon *Cornhil*,
St. *Michael* upon *Cornhil*.

VIII. In LANGBORN-WARD, Seven.
St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*,
St. *Dionys Backchurch*,
Alhallows,
St. *Edmund*,
St. *Mary Wolnoth*, } in *Lombardſtreet*,
St. *Nicolas Acon*,
Alhallows Staining in *Mart Lane*.

IX. In BILLINGSGATE-WARD, Five.
St. *Buttolph* by *Billingſgate*,
St. *Mary* on the Hill,
St. *Margaret Patens*,
St. *Andrew Hubert* in *Eaſtcheap*,
St. *George* in *Buttolph Lane*.

X. In BRIDGE-WARD within, Four.
St. *Magnus* at the *Bridge Foot*,
St. *Margaret Bridgeſtreet*,
St. *Leonard Milkchurch*, *Fiſhſtreet-Hill*,
St. *Bennet Graſchurch*.

XI. In CANDLEWIKESTEET-WARD, Five.
St. *Clement's Eaſtcheap*,
St. *Mary Abchurch*,
St. *Michael* in *Crooked Lane*, ſometime a College;
St. *Martins Orgars*,
St. *Laurence Pountney*.

XII. In WALBROKE-WARD, Five.
St. *Swithin* by *London Stone*,
St. *Mary Woolchurch*,
St. *Stephen* by *Walbroke*,
St. *John* upon *Walbroke*,
St. *Mary Bothaw*.

XIII. In DOWNGATE-WARD, Two.
Alhallows * *Haywharf*, } in the Ropery.
Alhallows † *the Leſs*,

* *Ad Fœnum.* † *Super Cellarium.* *J. S.*

XIV. In the VINTRIE-WARD, Four.
St. *Michael Pater-noſter* in the Royal, ſometime a College;
St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle's,
St. *Martin* in the *Vintry*,
St. *James* at *Garlick-Hith*.

XV. In CORDWAINERSTREET-WARD, Three.
St. *Anthony Budge Row*,
St. *Mary Aldermary-Church*,
St. *Mary Bow* at the North Corner of *Cordwainerſtreet*.

XVI. In CHEPE-WARD, Seven and a Chapel.
St. *Bennet Sherhoge*, or *Syth*,
St. *Pancrate* by *Sopars Lane*,
St. *Mildred* in the *Poultry*,
St. *Mary Colchurch*,
St. *Mary Pomery* in *Ironmonger Lane*,
Alhallows in *Honey Lane*,

St. *Laurence* in the *Jury*, and
The Chapel at *Guild-Hall*, ſometime a College.

XVII. In COLEMANSTREET-WARD, Three.
St. *Olave* in the *Old Jury*,
St. *Margaret* in *Lothbury*,
St. *Stephen* in *Colemanſtreet*.

XVIII. In BASSINGSHAL-WARD, One.
St. *Michael* at *Baſſin's Hall*.

XIX. In CRIPPLEGATE-WARD, Six.
St. *Mary Aldermanbury*,
St. *Alphage*, ſometime an Hoſpital of *Elſing*;
St. *Mary Magdalen* in *Milkſtreet*,
St. *Alban*'s in *Woodſtreet*,
St. *Michael* in *Huggen-Lane*,
St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate*.

XX. In ALDERSGATE-WARD, Six.
St. *Mary Staining*,
St. *John Zachary*,
St. *Olave* in *Silverſtreet*,
St. *Leonard* in *Foſter Lane*,
St. *Anne* by *Alderſgate*,
St. *Buttolph* without *Alderſgate*.

XXI. In FARINGDON-WARD Within, a Cathedral Church, nine other Churches, and a Chapel.
St. *Paul*'s, the Cathedral Church of the Dioceſe;
St. *Peter's* at the Croſs in *Cheap*,
St. *Fauſter* in *Fauſter Lane*,
Chriſt-Church, made a Pariſh Church of the *Grey Friars* Church, and of the Pariſh-Churches St. *Nicholas* and St. *Ewin*, alſo an Hoſpital for poor Children;
St. *Matthew* in *Fridayſtreet*,
St. *Auguſtin* by *Paul*'s Gate,
St. *Faith* under *Paul*'s Church,
St. *Martin*'s at *Ludgate*,
St. *Anne* at the *Black Friars*,
St. *Michael at Corne*, at *Paulſgate*,
Chapel at St. *James* by *Cripplegate*.

XXII. In BREADSTREET-WARD, Four.
Alhallows } in *Breadſtreet*,
St. *Mildred* } in *Breadſtreet*,
St. *John Evangeliſt* } in *Fridayſtreet*.
St. *Margaret Moyſes* } in *Fridayſtreet*.

XXIII. In QUEENHITH-WARD, Seven.
St. *Trinity* in *Trinity Lane*,
St. *Nicolas Cold-Abby*,
St. *Nicolas Olave*,
St. *Mary Monthaut*,
St. *Michael* at *Queenhith*,
St. *Mary* at *Sommerſhith*.
St. *Peter's* at *Paul's Wharf*.

XXIV. In CASTLE-BAINARDS-WARD, Four.
St. *Bennet Hude* (or *Hith*) by *Paul's Wharf*,
St. *Andrew*'s by the *Wardrobe*,
St. *Mary Magdalen* in *Old Fiſhſtreet*,
St. *Gregory* by *Paul*'s Church.

XXV. In FARINGDON-WARD Without, Seven.
St. *Sepulchre* without *Newgate*,
St. *Andrew* in *Oldborne*,
St. *Dunſtan* in the *Weſt*,
St. *Bartholomew* by the Priory,
St. *Bartholomew* the Hoſpital,
St. *Bridget* (or *Bride*'s) in *Fleetſtreet*,
St. *Parnel* in the *Temple*, for the Students there.

XXVI. In the BOROUGH of SOUTHWARK, and BRIDGE-WARD Without, Four.
St. *Saviour's* in *Southwark* made of twain, *viz*. St. *Mary Magdalen*, and St. *Margaret*,
St. *George* the Martyr,
St. *Thomas* the Hoſpital,
St. *Olave* in *Southwark*.
} Dioceſs of *Winch.*

Thus have ye in the 26 Wards of *London*, and Borough of *Southwark*, Pariſh Churches, to the Number of 114. [Formerly Six more, now ſwallowed up in other Pariſhes, two Chapels, one Cathedral.]

And in the SUBURBS adjoining, Pariſh Churches Seven, as followeth:

St. *Mary Magdalen* at *Bermondſey*, in the Borough of *Southwark*,
St. *Mary Matfelon*, *Whitechapel*,
St. *Leonard Shoreditch*,
St. *James Clarkenwel*,
St. *Giles* in the Field, ſomtime an Hoſpital,
St. *Clement Danes* without *Temple-Bar*,
St. *John Baptiſt*, the *Savoy* and Hoſpital.
} Dutchy of *Lancaſter.*

To which if we join the City of *Weſtminſter*, that Liberty hath
The College of St. *Peter*, called *Weſtminſter Abby*.

The Pariſh Churches of
St. *Margaret* by *Weſtminſter Abby*.
St. *Martin* in the Field, by *CharingCroſs*.

Thus have ye in the Wards of *London*, and in the Suburbs of the ſame City, the Borough of *Southwark*, and the City of *Weſtminſter*, Pariſh Churches 123, beſides the Cathedral Church of St. *Pauls*, and the Collegiate Church of St. *Peter*.

The Pariſh-Churches *unſainted*. *R. S.*

Theſe Pariſh Churches are honoured with the Names of ſeveral *Saints* prefixed to them; to whom, whether holy Men or Women, they were dedicated at their Founding: And ſo they ſtand in our Weekly Bills of Mortality. The firſt Bill wherein the Pariſhes had the Title SAINT put before each Saint's Name, was that which bore Date *January* the 15, 1634, to the 22d of the ſame; according to the Obſervation of *Richard Smith*, a late diligent Antiquary; which continued for ſome Years, until afterwards in the Mayoralty of Alderman *Pennington*, the Saints were thrown out of Doors, and the Pariſhes *unſainted*. For in the Year 1642, the Title of *Saint* in the Weekly Bills of Mortality in *London*, was commanded by the Authority then prevailing, to be expunged for the future; the bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, (ſaith *R. S.*) the holy Apoſtles, (nay, and our Saviour himſelf, nor the Holy Trinity ſpared) whom no Chriſtian dare deny to be holy Saints in Heaven, being for Company unhallowed and unſainted alſo. This divorcing of the Pariſhes from their Saints in the ſaid Bills continued until the Year 1660; when at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. they were again reſtored; and ſo it hath continued hitherto.]

His MS. called *An Abſtract of the Lives of ſeveral*, &c. writ *Anno* 1651.

An Ancient Liſt of the Pariſhes of *London* and *Weſtminſter*. *J. S.*

To this Liſt of the Pariſh Churches, it may not be incongruous to add another of conſiderable Antiquity; containing not only the old Names of the Churches in each Pariſh, but alſo of the Religious Houſes, Hoſpitals, Chapels of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, together with the reſpective Dioceſſes, Patrons, and the Tenths due from each. Taken from the old Book called, *Cuſtomes of* London: All ſet down Alphabetically.

A.

ANNE on the Towrehill, an Abbey of white Monkes.

Anne within Aldrichgate, diocis London, Patron Dean of Saint Martyn the graunde. The Decime . . . .

Auguſtin in Bradſtretward, the Priour of Friers Auguſtin.

Anthonius in Bradſtretward, a College, the Kinge Patron.

Auguſtin by London wall, Priour of Crichurche in London, Patron.

Auguſtin in Watlyngſtrete by Poules gate, Patron.

Antelyne in Bogerowe, diocis London, Patrone Dean and Chapiter of Poules. The decim. xx *s.*

Albon in Woodſtreet, diocis London, Provoſt of Eton Patron, Decims xx. s.

Alphey within Crepylgate, diocis London, Patrone Deane of Saint Martin the graunde. The Decime

Alborought without Byſhopys gate.

Alhalwyn in Bredſtrete, diocis Canterbury *, Patrone Byſhop of Canterbury.

* A Peculiar of Canterbury, but in the Diocess of *London*.

Alhalwin Lumberſtret, diocis Canterbury, Patrone Priour of Crichirch in Canterbury. The decime

Alhalwin by London walle, diocis London, Patrone Priour of Crichirche in London. The decime

Alhalwin the more, diocis London, the King Patrone. The dicims xiii. s. iiii. d.

Alhalwin the leſs, diocis London, Patrone the Maſter of Laurence Pultney. The decime.

Alhalwin Breking Chyrche, diocis London, Patrone Abbas of Breking. The decime x *s.* viii *d.*

Alhalwyn Stanyngys diocis London, Patrone the Abbot of Tourhill. The decims xvii s. iii. d.

Alhalwyn in Honylane London, Patrone the Wardeins of Grocers. The decims xvii s. iiii d.

Andrew * in Cornehyll, diocis London, Patrone Byſhop of London. The decims xvii s. iiii d.

* Now St. *Peter.*

Andrew Hubert in Eſtchepe, diocis London, Erl of Shrawisbury Patrone. The decims xvii s. iiii d.

Andrew at Baynard Caſtle, diocis London, Patrone Byſhop of London. The decime xx s.

Andrew in Holborne, diocis London, Patrone Abbot of Burmonſey. The decims xiii s. iiii d.

B.

BOTULFE by Billings gate, diocis London, Patrone Dean and Chapiter of Poules. The decims x s. iiii d.

Botulfe without Algate, diocis London, Patrone the Priour of Crichirche in London. The dicims . . . .

Botulſe without Byſhoppyſgate, diocis London, Patrone the Byſhop of London. The decims xvii s. iiii d.

Botulfe without Aldrychgate, diocis London, Patrone Deane of Saint Martins graunde. The decims

Benet at Greſcherche, diocis London, Patrone Dean and Chapiter of Pouls. The decims xxiv s.

Benet at Poules wharf, diocis London, Deane and Chapiter of Poules Patrone. The decims xvii s. iiii d.

Benet Sherehog, called Saint Sythes, diocis London, Patrone Priour of Saint Mary Overie. Decims xx s.

Benet Fynke, diocis London, Patrone the Maſter of Saint Anthony. The decims xxvii s. iiii d.

Bride in Fletſtrete, diocis London, Patrons the King and Abbot of Weſtminſter. Decims xx s.

Barthilmewe the little, diocis London, Patrone the Abbot on the Towrehill. The decims xvii s. iiii d.

Barthilmewe in Smythfeld Prioury, Temporalties lxxxx. li. xiiii s. iiiid. Decime viii. li. xvii s. q.

Barthilmewe in Smythfeld ſpytel, a Mayſter and a Colege.

C.

CLEMENT beſide Eſtchep, diocis London, Patrone Abbot of Weſtminſter. Decims xx s.

Clement without Temple barre, diocis London, Patrone the Byſhop of Exceſter. Decims ———

Clare Syſters, Minories without Algate, in the ſuburbys of London.

Chriſtofer by the Stokkys, diocis London, Patrone the Byſhop of London. The decims xxix s. viii d.

D.

DOMINICK Frier Pryechers of London at Ludgate.

Dunſtan in the Eaſt, diocis * Canterbury, Patrone Prior of Crichyrche in Canterbury. The decime

* A Peculiar of *Canterbury*, but ſtill not in the Diocess of *Canterbury*, but in that of *London.*

Dunſtan the Weſt, diocis London, Patrone the Abbot of Alnewick. The decims xx s.

Dioniſe in Fanchyrche ſtret, diocis Canterbury, Patrone the Byſhop of Canterbury, and the Priour of the Crichyrche of Canterbury. Decims . . .

E.

EDMOND without Newgate, called Saint Sepulcre, diocis London, Patrone Priour of Saint Barthilmewes. Decims x s.

Edmond in Lumbardys ſtrete, diocis London, Patrone Priour of Chrychyrche in London. Decims xx s.

Ethelborough within Byſhoppeſgate, diocis London, Patrone Priioureſſe of Saynt Helyne. The decims . . . .

F.

FEYTH within Powles, diocis London, Patrones Dean and Chapiter of London. The decims xx s.

Faſter in Faſterlane, diocis Canterbury, Patrone Biſhop of Canterbury. The decims

Fraunces within Newgate Freers.

G.

GREGORY by Powles, diocis London, appropred to the pety Chanons of Poules. The decims xx s.

Giles without Crepilgate, diocis London, Patrons Deane and Chapiter of Powles. The decims xx s.

George in Puddyng lane, diocis London, Patron Abbot of Bermonſey. The decims

George in Southwerke, diocis Wincheſter, Patron Abbot of Bermonſey. The decime

Gilis, an Hoſpital beyond Holborne.

H.

HELEYNE Prioury of Nunnes within Byſhopſgate. The decims xvii s. iiii d.

Heleyne paryſchyrche within Byſhoſgate, diocis London, the Prioures of Saynt Heleyn Parſone.

Heleyne beſide Martlane, a Prioury of croſſed Freers.

I.

IOHNS an Hoſpitall beſide Weſt Smithfeld of London.

Iohn Zacharie, diocis London, Patrones Deane and Chapiter of Poules. The decims xx s.

Iohn Evangeliſt in Fryday ſtret, diocis Canterbury, Patrone Priour of Crychyrche of Canterbury. The decims

Iohns in Walbroke, diocis London, Patrone Priours of Saynt Heleyne. The decims x s. viii d.

Iames at Garlykhith, diocis London, Patrone Abbot of Weſtminſter. The decims ix s. iiii d.

Iames an Hermitage within Crepylgate.

Iames an Hoſpitale beſyde Charyngcroſſe.

Iames pariſh Chyrche within the Prioury of Halywell.

Iohns of Halywell without Byſhopſgate, a Prioures of Nonnes.

KATE-

K.

Kateryne on the Towrehill, Maiſter and Colege, the Kinge Patrone.

Kateryne Chapell beſide Charingcroſſe, an Hermitage.

Kateryne Chyrch within Algate, diocis London, Patrone Priour of Crychyrch in London. The decims. . . .

Kateryne Colman within Algate.

L.

Leonard in Eſtchep, diocis Canterbury, Patrone the Priour of Crychyrche in Canterbury. The decims. . . . .

Leonard in Foſtyrlane, diocis London, Patrone Dean of Saint Martins graunde. The decims xvii. s. iiii d.

Leonard in Shordych, diocis London, belonging to the Archdeken of London. The decims. . . .

Laurence Pulteney, diocis London, Patrone Duke of Suffolke. The decims xx s.

Laurence in the *Iury*, diocis London, Patrone Bayly Colege of Oxeford. The Decims . . . .

M.

Mary at Bow, diocis Canterbury, Patrone Byſſhop of Canterbury. Decims . . . .

Mary Aldyrmary Churche in Watlingſtrete, diocis Canterbury, Patrone Byſſhop of Canterbury. The decims . . . .

Mary Bothhowe by the Erber, diocis Canterbury, Patrone Priour of Crychyrch of Canterbury. The decims . . . .

Mary Colchyrche, diocis of London, Patrone Maiſter of St. Thomas of Acres. The decims . . . .

Mary Staning-lane, diocis London, Patrone Prioures of Clerkenwell.

Mary in Aldyrmanbury, diocis London, Patrone Priour of Elſinge ſpitell. Decims xvii s. iiii d.

Mary Wolnothe in Lumbardſtrete, diocis London, Patrone Prioures of S. Heleyn. The decims xxiiii s.

Mary Abchyrche, diocis London, Patrone Maiſter of Saint Laurence Pulteney. The decims v s. iiii d.

Mary Wulchyrche, diocis London, the Abbot of Saint Iohns Colcheſter Patrone. The decims xxiiii s.

Mary Foundchyrche, diocis London, Priour of Crichyrche Patrone in London. The decims xvii s. iiii d.

Mary Somerſet, diocis London, Patrone Dean and Chapiter of Poules. The decims . . . .

Mary on the Hill, diocis London, Patrone *Page* of Dortford in Kent, Gentylman. The decims xxiiii s.

Mary at Ax, diocis London, Patrone Prioures of Saint Helyns. Decims . . . .

Mary Mounthawe, diocis London, Patrone the Byſſhop of Herford. The decims . . . .

Mary Matfelow, diocis London, Patrone Byſſhop of London. The decims . . . .

Mary at the Stronde croſſe, diocis London, Patrone Byſſhop of Wurceter. The decims . . . .

Mary in Fletſtrete, a priory of white Freers.

Mary Chapell by Berking chirche.

Mary de grace, an Abbey of Monks by the Towre of London.

Mary Priory of Elſing ſpitel within Crepelgate.

Mary the new Hoſpitall without Byſſhopſgate.

Mary ſalutacion Chartyrhous, by Weſt Smitfelde in London.

Mary Hoſpitall of Bedleem without Byſſhopſgate.

Mary ouer the Ree in Southwerke, a Priory of Chanons.

Mary, called S. Mary Spitell, without Byſſhopſgate.

Mary Magdalenen in Milkſtrete, diocis London, Patrone Deane and Chapiter of Poules. The decims xx s.

Mary Magdalenen in old Fiſhſtrete, diocis London, Patrone Deane and Chapiter of Poules. Decims xiii s. iiii d.

Mary Magdalenen by Bermonſey, diocis Wincheſter, Patrone Abbot of Bermonſey.

Mary Magdalenen by Saint Mary ouer the Ree, diocis Wincheſter, Patrone the Priour of Saint Mary ouer the Ree. The decims . . . .

Mary Magdalenen at Tuthill, called Lawleſſe.

Martin Otyrwich, diocis London, Patrons Wardens of Taylours. The decims xvii s. iiii d.

Martin Pomers in Irmonget lane, diocis London, Patrone Priour of Saint Bartilmews. The decims xvii s. iiii d.

Martin in the Vintre, diocis London, Patrone the Abbot of Glouceter. The decims xxvi s. viii d.

Martyn by Ludgat, diocis London, Patrone Abbot of Weſtminſter. Decims xxvi s. viii d.

Martin Orgar in Candilwykſtrete, diocis London, Patrone Dean and Chapiter of Poules. The decims xvii s. iiii d.

Martin in the felde beſide Charingcroſſe.

Magne by London bridge, diocis London, Patrone the Abbot of Weſtminſter and Bermonſey. The decims xxv s. viii d.

Mathew in Frydayſtrete, diocis London, Patrone the Abbot of Weſtminſter. The decims xx s.

Margret in Lothbury, diocis London, Patrones Abbeys of Berkinge in Eſſex. The decims . . . .

Margret in Brydgſtrete, diocis London, Patrone Abbot of Wincheſter. The decims . . . .

Margret Moyſes in Frydday ſtrete, diocis London, the Kinge Patrone. The decims xxvi s. viii d.

Margret patens, diocis London, Patrone Maior and Aldermen of London. The decims . . . .

Margret in Southwerk, diocis Wincheſter, Patrone the Priour of Saint Mary ouer the Ree. The decime

Margret at Weſtminſter.

Mildredys in bredſtrete, diocis London, Patrone the Priour of Saint Mary ouer the Ree. The decims xvii s. iiii d.

Mildrede in the pultry, diocis London, Patrone Priour of Saint Mary ouer the Ree. The decims xvii s. iiii d.

Mihell in Cornhyll, diocis London, Patrone Abbot of Eyueſham. The decims liii s. iiii d.

Michell in Baſſingys hawe, diocis London, Patrone Dean and Chapytur of Poules. The decims xiii s. iiii d.

Mighill by Queenhyth, diocis London, Patrone Dean and Chapytur of Powles. The decims xx s.

Michell Querene by Powles gate, diocis London, Patrone Deane and Chapyter of Powles. The decims . . . .

Michell in Woodſtrete, diocis London.

Michell in Crokelane, diocis Canterbury, Patrone Byſſhop of Canterbury. Decims . . . .

Michell pater noſter Whittyngton College, diocis Canter. Patrons Wardens of Mercers. The decims . . . .

N.

Nicholas Colde Abbey, diocis London.

Nicholas Oluff in bredſtrete, diocis London, Patrone Deane and Chapytur of Powles. The decims xvii s. iiii d.

Nicholas Acon by Lumbardſtrete, diocis London, Patrone Abbot of Malmesbury. The decims xx s.

Nicholas in Fleſhhamels, diocis London, Patrons the King and the Abbot of Weſtminſter. The decims xl s.

O.

OLUF in Silverſtrete, diocis London.

Oluf in the Olde Iury, diocis London, Patrone Priour of Bottle * in ſuffolke. The decims x s.

* *Buttley.*

Oluf by the croſſed Fryers, diocis London, Patrone Cely in Martlane. The decims xx s.

Oluf in Southwarke, diocis Wincheſter, Patrone Priour of Lews in Southſex. The decims . . . .

Owyn within Newgate, diocis London, Patrone Lord of Saint Iones Ieruſal. The decims . . . .

P.

POWLIS the Cathedrall Chyrche of London, Deane and Reſidenciaries.

Peter in Cornehill, diocis London, Patrons Maior and Aldermen of London. The decims xxvi s. viii d.

Peter in Weſt Chepe, diocis London, Patrone Abbot of Saint Albons. The decims xx s.

Peter the Poure, diocis of London.

Peter the lytell at Powles wharfe, diocis London, Patrons Deane and Chapytur of Powlis. The decims xvii s. iiii d.

Pancras in Nedeler lane, diocis Canter. Patrone Byſſhop of Canter. Decims . . . .

Pancras in the felde.

Peter within the Towr of London.

Peter of Weſtminſter, Abbey of black Monkys.

S.

STEPHAN in Walbrok, diocis London, Mayſter Lee of the ſame Pariſhe Patrone. The decims xiii s. iiii d.

Stephan in Colmanſtret, diocis London, Patrone Priour of Botle in Suffolke. The decims x s.

Stephan a College and the Kings Chappell at Weſtmonſter.

Stephan in Candilwickſtrete, diocis London, Patrone Priour of Cortington. The decims xx s.

Saluator of Bermonſey, an Abby of black Monkes.

T.

TRINITE called Crichirch, within Algate of London, a Priory.

Trinite in Knightriders ſtrete, Diocis London, Patrone Deane and Chapitur of Powles. The decims xx s.

Thomas of Acres, a College in Weſt chepe.

Thomas Apoſtell, pariſh Church in the Ryall.

Thomas, a Spitall in Southwerke.

CHAPELLS.

Thomas Martyr, a Chapell on London bridge.

Corpus Chriſti Chapell, in the Pultry of London.

St. *Urſulas* Chapell, in the Pultry.

Corpus Chriſti Chapell, in the College of Saint *Laurence* Pulteney.

Trinite Chapell vpon the Charnehill, in the Chirch hawe of Saint *Michell* in Crokedlane.

The Chapell vpon the Charnehill in the Chirch hawe of Saint *Powles* in London.

The Chapell of Saint *Thomas* in pardon Chirch haw, London.

The Chapell vpon the Charnell in the Chirch hawe of Saint *Dunſtan* in the Eſte.

The Chapell of the Guild hall in London, called St. *Nichans*.

The Chapell vpon the Charnell, at *Mary* Spitall without Biſſhopſgate.

The litell Chapell vpon Bedlem without Biſſhopſgate.

The litell Chapell vpon the Charnell, in the Chirch hawe of Saint *Thomas* in Southwerke.

The Chapell in the Chirch hawe at Chartirhous.

The Fratry Chapell beſide Saint *Iohns Ieruſalem*, celled Vrſula.

The Chapell without Temple barre, called Saint *Spirite*.

The Chapell of our Lady at *Rounceuale*.

The Chapell within *Barthelmew* Spitell.

Churches in *London*, not Parochial. *J. S.*

Of all theſe, ſeveral were not Parochial, but either great Conventual Churches, or Chapels belonging to Religious Houſes and Hoſpitals: *viz.*

The Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*,
St. *Martins le Graund*,
Chriſt's Church,
The *Charter Houſe*,
Elſing Spittal,
St. *Bartilmew's* Priory,
St. *Bartilmew's* Spittal,
St. *Thomas* of *Acres*,
St. *Anthony's*,
St. *John's* in *Smithfield*,
Clerkenwel } Nunnery,
Holywel } Nunnery,
St. *Helyn's* } Nunnery,
St. *Mary* Spittal,
St. *Mary* at *Bethlem*,
The *Minoreſs* Nunnery,
St. *Anne* at the Tower Hill,
St. *Katharine's*,
The Crouched Friers,
The Friers *Auguſtines*,
The Friers *Minors*,
The Friers Preachers,
The White Friers,
St. *Peter* at *Weſtminſter* Abby,
Bermondſey Abby
St. *Mary Overee* Priory
St. *Thomas* Spittal
St. *Giles* } in the Field,
St. *James* } in the Field,
St. *Mary Rouncival*,
St. *Mary Magdalen* Guildhal,
St. *Urſula's* Chapel in the Pultry,
St. *James* in the Temple,
St. *James* in the Wall,
St. *Stephen's* at *Weſtminſter*,
St. *Thomas* Chapel of the Bridge.

I here ſubjoin,

A Catalogue of all the RELIGIOUS HOUSES, *whether Frieries, Priories, Nunneries, Guilds, Fraternities, Colleges, Hoſpitals, &c. founded and built in* London *and the Suburbs.*

FRIERIES *and* ABBIES.

BLACK Friers in *Holborn*.

Black Friers, alias *Dominicans*, Preaching Friers, or *Jacobines*, in *London*, near *Ludgate*.

Grey Friers, or *Franciſcans*, near *Newgate*.

Auguſtine Friers in *Broadſtreet*.

White Friers, or *Calmelites*, in *Fleetſtreet*. Theſe were the Four Orders of Begging Friers.

Crutched or Croſſed Friers, in St. *Olave's Hartſtreet*.

Friery of the Brethren *de Sacca*, or *de Penitentia Jeſu Chriſti*, in *Old Jewry*.

Charter Houſe Monks, or *Carthuſians*.

New Abby by *Eaſt Smithfield*.

Weſtminſter Abby.

PRIORIES.

PRIORY of St. *John* at *Jeruſalem*.

——— of the Holy Trinity of *Chriſtchurch*, or *Creechurch*, within *Aldgate*.

———of St. *Bartholomew* the Great.

———or Abby of *Bermondſey*, *Southwark*.

Knights Templars.

Old Temple in *Holborn*.

NUNNERIES.

NUNNERY at *Clerkenwel*.

——— at St. *Helen's* within *Biſhopſgate*.

——— of St. *Clare* in the *Minories*.

——— of *Hallywel* by *Shorditch*.

FRATER-

FRATERNITIES, *or* GUILDS.

BROTHERHOOD of St. *Fabian*, and *Sebaſtian*, in St. *Butolph Alderſgate*.

Fraternity and Chapel of the Holy Trinity, *Leadenhall*; and numberleſs more founded in moſt Churches.

COLLEGES *and* CHAPELS.

SAINT *Martins le Grand* College.

Whittington College.

Corpus Chriſti Chapel in the Poultry.

Chapel of Mount *Calvary* without *Alderſgate*.

———and College in St. *Michael's Crooked Lane.*

———of our Lady in *Barkin* Pariſh.

Mercers Chapel, or College of St. *Thomas* of *Acres*.

Chapel at *Guildhall*.

———in *Mugwelſtreet*.

———ſtanding in *Pardon* Churchyard within St. *Paul's*.

———ſtanding in St. *Paul's* Churchyard over the Charnel Houſe.

———called *Pappey*.

———of St. *Thomas* of *Canterbury*, ſtanding upon *Londonbridge*.

———in the Rolls, *Chancerylane*, or *Domus Converſorum*.

———in St. *Mary Overies*, or St. *Saviours*, *Southwark*.

——— of St. *Stephen's* at *Weſtminſter*.

———of our Lady, in the *Pew*, *Weſtminſter*.

———of St. *Anne*, and Alms Houſes of the Lady *Margaret* at *Weſtminſter*.

———and Alms Houſes in *Petty France*.

———of St. *Spirit*, or the Holy Ghoſt, in the *Strand*.

St. *Anthony's* School and Chapel.

HOSPITALS.

HOSPITAL of St. *Thomas* of *Acres*, or Mercers Chapel.

——— of Little St. *Bartholomew*.

——— of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*.

——— of *Bridewel*.

Chriſt's Hoſpital, formerly the Grey Friers.

Hoſpital of St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate*.

——— of *Corpus Chriſti* without *Cripplegate*.

——— of St. *Mary*, or the Spittal without *Biſhopſgate*.

——— of *Bethlem* without *Biſhopſgate*.

Spittal or Lazar Houſe in *Kentſtreet*.

Hoſpital and Brotherhood of St. *Papey* in St. *Mary Ax*.

——— of *Elſing* Spittal, now *Sion College*.

——— in *Trinity-Court* without *Alderſgate*.

——— of *Corpus Chriſti* in St. *Laurence Pountney*.

——— in *Alhallows Barkin* Pariſh.

——— of the Lady *Dacres* in *Tuthilſtreet*.

——— of St. *James at Charing Croſs*.

——— or Cell of our Lady of *Rounceval* there.

——— of St. *Giles* in the Fields.

——— in the *Savoy*.

——— of St. *Katharine* by the Tower.

Fab. Chron. Fo. 3. So that in former times, according to *Fabian*, were,

Pariſh Churches within *London*, ———	113
Houſes of Religion, Monaſteries, Colleges, Chapels within *London*, ——	27
Pariſh Churches and Religious Houſes in *Weſtminſter* and Suburbs, ———	28
Sum of all the Divine Houſes within the City and without, —— ——	168

Values of the Livings before the great Fire. But to come to more modern times; what the Value of each Benefice in the City of *London*, before the great Fire there, was, and what Advance of the ſame was propounded by judicious Perſons, to be ſettled upon them, when the reſpective Churches ſhould be rebuilt, take the following Scheme, as it was drawn up to be laid before the Parliament that ſat in the Year $17\frac{70}{71}$, with the Reaſons that were given for the ſame.

	Former Rates.			Sums propounded.
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*lib.*
Alhallows Lombardſtreet,	90	16	06	140
St. *Bartholomew Exchange*,	88	16	04	150
St. *Bridget*, alias *Brides*, impropriate,	80	00	00	160
St. *Bennet Fink*, impropr.	55	05	06	100
St. *Michael Crooked Lane*,	80	00	00	140
St. *Chriſtopher's*,	69	01	04	150
St. *Dionis Backchurch*,	98	00	00	150
St. *Dunſtan's* in the Eaſt,	136	06	04	250
St. *James Garlickhith*,	92	10	08	140
St. *Michael Cornhill*,	117	15	00	200
St. *Michael Baſiſhaw*,	123	11	06	200
St. *Margaret Lothbury*,	72	02	08	120
St. *Mary Aldermanbury*,				150
St. *Martin Ludgate*,	126	00	00	200
St. *Peter's Cornhill*,	100	00	00	160
St. *Stephen Colemanſtreet*, impr.	70	00	00	200
St. *Sepulchres*, impropr.	Uncertain.			250
Alhallows Breadſtreet,	84	00	00	180
St. *John* Evangeliſt,	44	10	00	
Alhallows Great,	132	17	00	200
Alhallows Leſs, impr.	64	00	00	
St. *Alban Woodſtreet*,	106	11	04	200
St. *Olaves Silverſtreet*,	58	12	06	
St. *Anne* and *Agnes*,	76	17	08	180
St. *John Zachary*,	64	02	04	
St. *Auguſtine*,	78	14	07	250
St. *Faith*,	73	18	01	
St. *Andrew Wardrobe*,	80	01	08	250
St. *Ann Blackfriers*,	000	00	00	
St. *Antholing*,	38	00	00	150
St. *John* Baptiſt,	72	09	06	
St. *Bennet Gracechurch*,	57	18	06	180
St. *Leonard Eaſtcheap*,	63	18	08	
St. *Bennet Paulſwharf*,	Uncertain.			120
St. *Peters Paulſwharf*,	47	10	02	
Chriſtchurch, impropr.	40	00	00	250
St. *Leonard Foſterlane*,	119	11	08	
St. *Edmund* the King,	86	19	04	220
St. *Nicolas Acons*,	68	18	00	
St. *George Butolphlane*,	58	13	04	240
St. *Botolph Billingſgate*,	122	00	00	
St. *Laurence Jewry*, impropr.	80	15	05	220
St. *Maudlin Milkſtreet*,	74	00	03	
St. *Magnus*,	81	12	08	220
St. *Margaret New Fiſhſtreet*,	70	00	00	
St. *Michael Royal*, impropr.	33	02	10	200
St. *Martin Vintrey*,	115	00	00	
St. *Matthew Fridayſtreet*,	49	00	00	200
St. *Peter Cheap*,	88	04	02	
St. *Margaret Pattons*,	44	17	08	170
St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*,	67	17	04	
St. *Mary at Hill*,	122	00	00	250
St. *Andrew Hubbard*,	68	16	00	
St. *Mary Woolnoth*,	84	04	00	220
St. *Mary Woolchurch*,	50	08	06	
St. *Clement Eaſtcheap*,	40	00	00	180
St. *Martin Orgars*,	80	07	01	
St. *Mary Abchurch*,	86	00	00	170
St. *Laurence Pountney*, impr.	38	17	10	
St. *Mary Aldermary*,	64	17	08	220
St. *Thomas Apoſtles*.	85	09	00	
St. *Mary le Bow*,	94	04	09	260
St. *Pancras Soaperlane*,	36	17	04	
Alhallow Honeylane,	42	01	00	
St. *Mildred Poultry*,	94	00	04	200
St. *Mary Colechurch*, impropr.	51	16	04	
St. *Michael Woodſtreet*,	75	00	00	130
St. *Mary Staining*,	21	12	04	
St. *Mildred Breadſtreet*,	51	17	04	180
St. *Margaret Moſes*,	62	06	08	
St. *Michael Queenhith*,	91	03	04	200
Trinity,	62	14	04	

	Former Rates.			Sums propounded.
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*lib.*
St. *Mary Magdalen Old Fiſhſtreet*,	101	18	08	200
St. *Gregory*, impr.	80	00	00	
St. *Mary Somerſet*,	80	00	00	150
St. *Mary Mounthaw*,	26	10	01	
St. *Nicolas Coleabby*,	72	12	02	160
St. *Nicolas Olaves*,	45	09	08	
St. *Olaves Jewry*,	53	11	10	160
St. *Martins Ironmongerlane*,	40	03	00	
St. *Stephen Walbrook*,	39	10	00	120
St. *Bennet Sherehog*,	31	05	08	
St. *Swithin*,	80	00	00	180
St. *Mary Bothaw*,	41	10	04	
St. *Vedaſt*, alias *Foſter*,	96	07	03	220
St. *Michael Quern*,	54	08	03	

Reaſons why Additions ſhould be made to the Tithes formerly paid.

Reaſons.

1. That the Rates for Tithes heretofore were far greater, and ſank thus low as they have been of late Years, as by other Ways, ſo ſpecially by letting Houſes at under Rents with Quarterly Fines.

2. That the Tithes thus leſſened are a ſlender and incompetent Maintenance to invite and encourage Perſons of ſuch Worth, as it is fit the City of *London* ſhould from time to time be ſupplied withal.

3. That theſe Rates of Tithes thus diminiſhed, would have been as plentiful a Maintenance an hundred Years ago, as the ſame now doubled.

4. That the Shortneſs of the ſettled Maintenance, making voluntary Contributions neceſſary for a Livelihood, hath been, and may be, a Temptation to Popular Compliances.

5. That the Glebes, which were formerly a conſiderable Advance, are ſince the Fire generally leſſened in their Rents two Thirds, and the Parſonage and Vicarage Houſes being demoliſh'd, they muſt either be rebuilt with great Charge, or others taken at great Rents.

6. That the Charge of a Family are much greater in the City than elſewhere.

7. That the ſhort and diſcouraging Maintenance of the Orthodox and Conformable Clergy tends to the Encouragement and Upholding of Conventicles.

8. That it is upon good Grounds believed, that the Rates propounded, together with the reſerved Dues of Impropriators, will not in the whole, one Place with the other, exceed Sixpence in the Pound of yearly Rent moderately eſtimated.

This Scheme, with the *Reaſons* annexed, were intended by the Clergy of *London*, to be preſented to the Parliament in the Year aboveſaid: And ſo they were. But the Citizens made a ſtrong Party againſt it. And the Clergy, eſpecially thoſe of them that were the chief Promoters of it, got the Ill-Will of many. And, they ſay, it was thrown out of the Houſe.

The ACT for ſettling the Maintenance of Miniſters belonging to the burnt Churches in *London*, eſtabliſhed the Sums to the Incumbents of each Pariſh, as follows.

	l.	*s.*
ALhallows Lombardſtreet,	110	00
St. *Bartholomew Exchange*,	100	00
St. *Brides*,	120	00
St. *Bennet Fink*,	100	00
St. *Michael Crookedlane*,	100	00
St. *Chriſtophers*,	120	00
St. *Dionis Backchurch*,	120	00
St. *Dunſtan* in the Eaſt,	200	00
St. *James Garlickhith*,	100	00
St. *Michael Cornhill*,	140	00
St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw*,	132	11
St. *Margaret Lothbury*,	100	00
St. *Mary Aldermanbury*,	150	00
St. *Martins Ludgate*,	160	00
St. *Peter Cornhill*,	110	00

	lib.
St. *Stephen Colemanſtreet*,	110
St. *Sepulchre*,	200
Alhallows Breadſtreet,	140
John Evangeliſt,	
Alhallows the Great,	200
Alhallows the Leſs,	
St. *Albans Woodſtreet*,	170
Olaves Silverſtreet,	
St. *Anne* and *Agnes*,	140
St. *John Zachary*,	
St. *Auguſtine*,	172
St. *Faith*,	
St. *Andrew Wardrobe*,	140
St. *Anne Blackfriers*,	
St. *Antholin*,	120
St. *John Baptiſt*,	
St. *Bennet Gracechurch*,	140
St. *Leonard Eaſtcheap*,	
St. *Bennet Paulſwharf*,	100
St. *Peters Paulſwharf*,	
Chriſtchurch,	200
Leonard Foſterlane,	
St. *Edmund the King*,	180
St. *Nicolas Acons*,	
St. *George Buttolphlane*,	180
St. *Buttolph Billingſgate*,	
St. *Laurence Jewry*,	120
St. *Magdalen Milkſtreet*,	
St. *Swithin*,	140
St. *Mary Bothaw*,	
Magnus,	170
St. *Margaret New Fiſhſtreet*,	
St. *Michael Royal*,	140
St. *Martin Vintrey*,	
St. *Matthew Fridayſtreet*,	150
St. *Peters Cheap*,	
St. *Margaret Pattons*,	120
St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*,	
St. *Mary at Hill*,	200
St. *Andrew Hubbard*,	
St. *Mary Woolnoth*,	160
St. *Mary Woolchurch*,	
St. *Clement Eaſtcheap*,	140
St. *Martin Orgars*,	
St. *Mary Abchurch*,	120
St. *Laurence Pountney*,	
St. *Mary Aldermary*,	150
St. *Thomas Apoſtles*,	
St. *Mary le Bow*,	200
St. *Pancras Soperlane*,	
Alhallows Honeylane.	
St. *Mildred Poultry*,	170
St. *Mary Colechurch*,	
St. *Mildred Breadſtreet*,	130
St. *Margaret Moſes*,	
St. *Michael Queenhith*,	160
Trinity,	
Magdalen Old Fiſhſtreet,	120
St. *Gregory*,	
St. *Mary Somerſet*,	110
St. *Mary Mounthaw*,	
St. *Nicolas Coleabby*,	130
St. *Nicolas Olaves*,	
St. *Olave Jewry*,	120
St. *Martins Ironmongerlane*,	
St. *Stephen Walbrook*,	100
St. *Bennet Sheerhog*,	
St. *Vedaſt*, alias *Foſters*,	160
St. *Michael Quern*,	

A modern Liſt of the Pariſhes, Values, &c.

Next I add another Liſt of the Pariſhes of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, with the Condition in which they were ſome Years paſt; together with the Names of their late Miniſters and Values; Communicated unto me ſometime ſince by the Reverend Collector, Dr *J. Williams* (afterwards the Right Reverend Biſhop of *Chicheſter*) deceaſed, and by his Allowance in his Time, and Leave granted to publiſh. To which is ſubjoined by the ſame exact Hand, an Account of the Preachers then to the Inns of Court, the Lectures endowed, and the Anniverſary and Monthly Sermons, upon ſeveral Occaſions, and the Churches where, and the Days when, they were preached.

TABLES containing the Names, Incumbents, Lecturers, Values before the Civil Wars, preſent Values, Values in the King's Books, and Procurations, of all the Pariſhes in London *and* Weſtminſter, *and within the Bills of Mortality. Collected by* J. W. D. D. *ſhewing the Incumbents and Lecturers of the reſpective Pariſhes, when thoſe Tables were drawn; which, for the preſerving of their Memories, and to preſent the whole, as it was delivered me, I would make no Alterations in.*

Note, That in the Pariſhes united, the Mother Church is placed firſt there, where the Incumbent, Lecturer, *&c.* are annexed.

Note, That of the 135 Pariſhes in and about *London*, within the Bills of Mortality, about 70 are in the Gift of the Church, 15 in the King, 17 in Societies, *viz.* The Companies and Corporations of the City, 8 in the Gift of the Pariſh, 12 in Lay Patrons, 13 uncertain.

The Ninety Seven Pariſhes within the Walls of LONDON.

PARISHES.	Incumbents.	Lecturers.	Values before the Wars, in Tithes and Caſualties	Preſent Values by Act of Parliam.	Values in the King's Books.	Procurations.
			l. *s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*
St. Alban Woodſtreet, *Rectory.*	Dr. *Adams*	Mr. *Harris*	130 00 0	170 00 0	16 17 1	0 3 4
St. Olaves Silverſtreet, *Rect.*			83 00 0		7 07 11	0 2 0
Alhallows Barking, *Vicar.*	Dr. *Gaskarth*	Dr. *Pooly*	136 00 0		36 13 4	
Alhallows Breadſtreet, *Rect.*	Dr. *Bloomer*	Dr. *Bradford*	107 6 8	140 00 0	37 13 9	
St. John Evangeliſt, *Rect.*	Mr. *Haſlewood*, Curate		76 10 0		15 19 7	
Alhallows Honey Lane *Vid.* *St.* Mary le Bow						
Alhallows Lombardſtreet	Mr. *Zouch*	Mr. *Haws*	166 16 8	110 00 0	22 06 8	
Alhallows *the Great*	Mr. *Gery*	Mr. *Holland*	160 00 0	200 00 0		0 4 0
Alhollows *the Leſs*			30 00 0			0 2 6
Alhallows Staining, *Rect.*	Mr. *Fog*	Mr. *Rusbatch*	86 06 0		41 18 1	0 1 6
Alhallows on the Wall, *Rect.*	Mr. *Richardſon*	Dr. *Hancock*	72 00 0		8 07 1	0 2 6
St. Alphage, *Rect.*	Mr. *Stubbs*		107 04 0		8 00 0	0 3 4
St. Andrew Hubbard *Vid.* *St.* Mary Hill						
St. Andrew Underſhaft, *Rect.*		Mr. *Price*	132 00 0		18 01 3	0 3 0
St. Andrew Wardrobe, *Rect.*	Mr. *Blake*		107 00 0	140 00 0	17 05 0	0 3 4
St. Anne Black Friars						
St. Antholin	Mr. *Lazonby*		54 08 0	120 00 0	15 19 7	0 4 0
St. John Baptiſt, *Rect.*			74 13 4			0 3 4
St. Anne *and* Agnes, *Rect.*	Mr. *Morer*	Mr. *Allen*	115 13 6	140 00 0	8 00 0	0 2 0
St. John Zachary, *Rect.*			90 00 0		11 02 1	0 2 6
St. Anne Black Friers, *vid.* *St.* Andrew Wardrobe						
St. Auſtins, *Rect.*	Mr. *Fleetwood*	Mr. *Tod*	106 00 0	172 00 0	19 16 0	0 2 0
S. Faith, *Rect.*			127 00 0		23 17 1	
St. Bartholomew, Exchange, *Rect.*	Dr. *Woodroffe*, N. R.	Mr. *Jackſon*	105 00 0	100 00 0	18 01 5	0 3 0
St. Benet Fink	Mr. *Evans*	Mr. *Alliſon*	100 00 0	100 00 0		0 3 4
St. Benet Craſs Church, *Rect.*	Mr. *Halſtead*	Mr. *Fog*	65 00 0	140 00 0	20 02 8	0 3 4
St. Leonard Eaſtcheap, *Rect.*	Mr. *Stubbs*, Curate		73 00 0		15 10 0	
St. Benet Sherehog, *vid.* *St.* Stephen Walbroke						
St. Benet Paulſwharf, *Rect.*	Dr. *Gee*	Mr. *Burghope*	96 00 0	100 00 0	13 08 10	0 3 0
St. Peters Paulſwharf, *Rect.*			74 10 0		9 04 2	0 3 0
St. Botolph Billingſgate, *vid.* *St.* George Butolphlane						
Chriſts Church	Mr. *Stainoe*	Mr. *Turner*	290 00 0	200 00 0		0 5 0
St. Leonards Foſterlane			129 10 0			0 2 6
St. Chriſtophers, *Rect.*	Mr. *Hall*	Mr. *Durham*	119 06 8	120 00 0	14 00 0	0 3 4
St. Clement Eaſtcheap, *Rect.*	Dr. *Zanchy*	Mr. *Pulleyn*	120 06 8	140 00 0		0 2 6
St. Martins Orgars, *Rect.*	Mr. *Pulleyn*, Curate		87 00 0			0 3 4
St. Dionyſe Back Church, *Rect.*	Mr. *Gatford*	Mr. *Mede*	103 16 0	120 00 0	25 00 0	
St. Dunſtans in the Eaſt, *Rect.*	Mr. *Stringfellow*	Mr. *Thomas*	13 00 4	200 00 0	60 07 8	
St. Edmund the King, *Rect.*	Dr. *Lynford*	Mr. *Shepheard*	103 00 0	180 00 0	21 14 2	0 3 0
St. Nicolas Acons, *Rect.*			71 11 4		13 00 0	
St. Ethelborough, *Rect.*	*Luke Milbourn*	Mr. *Baker*	64 00 0		11 12 9	0 2 6
St. Faith, *vid.* *St.* Auſtins						
St. Gabriel Fenchurch, *vide* *St.* Margaret Pattons.						
St. Gregories, *vid.* *St.* Magdalen Old Fiſhſtreet.					12 00 0	
St. George Butolphlane, *Rect.*	Dr. *Bedford*	Several	135 00 0	180 00 0	8 00 0	0 2 0
St. Butolph Billinſgate, *Rect.*					23 06 0½	0 3 0
St. Helens	Dr. *Willis*		60 00 0			
St. James Duke's place	Mr. *Gracedieu*		80 00 0			
St. James Garlickhithe	Mr. *Rob. Newton*		130 00 0	100 00 0	17 04 7	0 2 9

The Ninety Seven Pariſhes within the Walls.

PARISHES.	Incumbents.	Lecturers.	Values before the Wars, in Tithes and Caſualties. *l. s. d.*	Preſent Values by Act of Parliam. *l. s. d.*	Values in the King's Books. *l. s. d.*	Procurations. *l. s. d.*
St. John Baptiſt, *vid. St.* Antholins						
St. John Evangeliſt, *vid.* Alhallows Breadſtreet						
St. John Zachary, *vid. St.* Anne *and* Agnes						
St. Katherine Coleman, *Rect.*	Mr. *Harper*		93 03 4		13 09 10	0 2 0
S. Katherine Cree Church	Mr. *Grove*	Mr. *Grove*	60 00 0			0 2 6
St. Laurence Jury, *Vic.*	Dr. *Mapletoft*	Dr. *Barton*	44 00 0	120 00 0	18 00 05	0 4 0
St. Magdalen Milkſtreet, *Rect.*			90 12 0		5 11 08	0 2 6
Lambs Chapel	Mr. *Wild*					
St. Laurence Pountney, *vid. St.* Mary Abchurch, *Rect.*					20 02 06	0 2 6
St. Leonard Eaſtcheap, *vid. St.* Benet Graſs Church, *Rect.*					15 10 00 20 02 08	
St. Leonards Foſterlane, *vid.* Chriſt Church					26 13 04	0 2 6
St. Magnus	Mr. *Ivory*	Mr. *Swinfin*	136 00 0	170 00 0	67 12 02	0 4 0
St. Margaret New Fiſhſtreet			150 00 0		31 11 08	0 3 0
St. Margaret Lothbury, *Rect.*	Dr. *Hancock*		89 00 0	100 00 0	13 05 10	0 3 4
St. Margaret Moſes, *vid. St.* Mildred Breadſtreet						
St. Margaret Pattons, *Rect.*	Mr. *Marriot*	Mr. *Marriot*	52 00 0	120 00 0	10 00 00	0 3 4
St. Gabriel Fanchurch, *Rect.*			101 11 8		12 00 00	
St. Martins Ludgate, *Rect.*	Mr. *Whitfield*	Mr. *Kilsby*	143 00 0	160 00 0	33 17 08	0 6 0
St. Martins Outwich, *Rect.*	Mr. *Zinzani*		45 00 0		25 11 03	0 2 0
St. Martins Orgars, *vid. St.* Clements						
St. Martins Vintry, *Rect. vid. St.* Michael Royal, *Rect.*						
St. Martins Pomroy, *vid. St.* Olaves Jury						
St. Mary Abchurch, *Rect.*	Dr. *Whincop*	Dr. *Butler*	93 00 0	120 00 0	20 02 06	0 3 4
St. Laurence Pountney			33 00 0			2 0 6
St. Mary Aldermanbury	Dr. *Butler*		16 00 0	150 00 0		0 3 0
St. Mary Aldermary, *Rect.*	Dr. *Blackal*	Dr. *Bird*	193 00 0	150 00 0	41 00 00	0 2 0
St. Thomas Apoſtle, *Rect.*			214 00 0, whereof 100 *l.* Glebe.		12 00 00	
St. Mary Bothaw, *vid. St.* Swithins						
St. Mary Bow, *Rect.*	Dr. *Bradford*		116 13 4 and Fines.	200 00 0	33 12 3½	
St. Pancraſe			41 00 0		13 06 03	
Alhallow Honeylane	Dr. *Hutchiſon*		44 00 0			
St. Mary Colechurch, *vid. St.* Mildred Poultry						
St. Mary Hill, *Rect.*	In Conteſt	Mr. *Jenks*	170 00 0	200 00 0	36 13 04	0 3 4
St. Andrew Hubbard, *Rect.*			83 04 0		05 06 08	
St. Mary Magdalen, Milkſtreet, *vid. St.* Laurence Jury						
St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fiſhſtreet, *Rect.*	Dr. *Mandevill*	Mr. *Zinzan*	85 00 0	120 00 0	18 10 10	0 3 4
St. Gregories			50, and 100 Fine for ſeven Years.			
St. Mary Somerſet, *Rect.*	Mr. *Ruſhbatch*	Mr. *Horneck*	102 00 0	110 00 0	10 10 00	0 2 0
St. Mary Mounthaw, *Rect.*			41 05 4		06 10 00	0 0 4
St. Mary Staining, *vid. St.* Michael Woodſtreet						
St. Mary Woolnoth, *Rect.*	Mr. *Angier*	Dr. *Whincop*	82 18 0	160 00 0	25 00 00	0 3 4
St. Mary Woolchurch, *Rect.*			86 10 6		18 13 04	0 4 0
St. Matthew Fridayſtreet	Dr. *Thomſon*		56 15 0	150 00 0	10 00 00	0 3 4
St. Peter Cheap, *Rect.*			86 19 6		26 07 06	
St. Michael Baſſiſhaw, *Rect.*		Mr. *Wells*	148 00 0			
St. Michael Cornhil, *Rect.*	Dr. *Meriton*		128 03 0	132 11 0	15 17 01	0 3 0
St. Michael Crookedlane, *Rect.*	Mr. *Gardiner*	Mr. *Gurney*	36 13 4	140 00 0	35 01 08	0 6 8
St. Michael Queenhith, *Rect.*	Dr. *Nixon*	Mr. *Clifton*	105 00 0	100 00 0	26 08 04	
Trinity, *Rect.*			77 12 10	160 00 0	16 00 00	0 2 6
St. Michael Quern, *vid. St.* Vedaſt					08 07 06	0 3 0
St. Michael Royal, *Rect.*	Dr. *Hody*	Mr. *Lithgold*	55 00 0	140 00 0	09 07 4½	
St. Martins Vintry, *Rect.*			122 00 0		18 13 4	

The Ninety Seven Pariſhes within the Walls.

PARISHES.	Incumbents.	Lecturers.	Values before the Wars, in Tithes and Caſualties.	Preſent Values by Act of Parliam.	Values in the King's Books.	Procurations.
			l. *s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*
St. Michael Woodſtreet	Mr. *Crook*	Mr. *Sandford*	72 06 0	150 00 0		0 3 4
St. Mary Staining, *Rect.*			35 00 0		5 06 08	0 2 0
St. Mildred Breadſtreet, *Rect.*	Mr. *Durham*	Mr. *Shepherd*	66 00 0	130 00 0	16 05 10	0 2 6
St. Margaret Moſes, *Rect.*			69 02 0		19 00 05	0 2 6
St. Mildred Poultry, *Rect.*	Mr. *Martin*	Mr. *B. Hoadly*	86 13 4	170 00 0	18 13 04	0 2 0
St. Mary Cole *Cur.*			60 00 0			0 3 4
St. Nicholas Acons, *vid. St.* Edmund the King						
St. Nicholas Cole-Abby, *Rect.*	Mr. *Meriton*		74 10 0	130 00 0	18 13 04	0 2 0
St. Nicholas Olaves, *Rect.*	Mr. *Cart*		54 00 0		9 17 06	0 2 6
St. Olave Hart-ſtreet	Mr. *Turton*		54 00 0			0 2 6
St. Olave Jury, *Rect.*	Dr. *Green*	Dr. *Blackal*	72 19 11	120 00 0	10 18 6½	0 3 4
St. Martins Pomroy.			63 13 4		12 07 06	0 2 0
St. Olaves Silverſtreet, *vid. St.* Albans Woodſtreet, *Rect.*						
St. Pancras, *vid. St.* Mary le Bow						
St. Peters Paulſwharf, *vid. St.* Benet Paulſwharf						
St. Peters Cheap, *vid. St.* Matthew Fridayſtreet						
St. Peters Cornhil, *Rect.*	Dr. *Waugh*		163 14 8	110 00 0	39 05 9½	0 6 8
St. Peters Poor, *Rect.*	Mr. *Benjamin Hoadly*	Mr. *Newton*	70 00 0		05 16 8½	0 1 6
St. Stephen Colemanſtreet, *Vic.* endowed	Dr. *Lucas*	Dr. *Lucas*		100 00 0 11*l.* Eaſter Book.	11 00 00	0 3 4
St. Stephen Walbroke, *Rect.*	Mr. *Stoneſtreet*	Mr. *Richarſon*	50 00 0	100 00 0	17 13 04	0 2 0
St. Benet Sherehog, *Rect.*			40 00 0			
St. Swithin	Mr. *William Elſtob*		99 00 0	140 00 0	15 07 11	0 3 0
St. Mary Bothaw			66 06 8		10 10 00	0 7 0
St. Thomas Apoſtles, *vid. St.* Mary Aldermary						
Trinity, *vid.* Michael Queenhith						
St. Vedaſt	Mr. *Hopkins*	Mr. *Crook*	119 07 7	160 00 0		
St. Michael Quern			59 06 6			

These were the Ninety Seven Pariſhes before the Great Fire. Of theſe,
Thirteen were unburnt,
Eighty Four burnt down,
Fifteen left ſingle, as before,
Sixty Nine united into thirty four. And
Sixty One had Parſonage Houſes before the Fire.

The Sixteen Pariſhes without the Walls.

PARISHES.	Incumbents.	Lecturers.	Value.	Values in the King's Books.	Procurations.
				l. *s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*
St. Andrew Holborn, *Rect.*	Dr. *Manningham*	Dr. *Humfrevile*	400 *l.*	15 13 04	0 03 4
St. Bartholomew *the Great*, *Rect.*	Mr. *Burgeſs*	Mr. *Johnſon*		18 01 05½	0 03 4
St. Bartholomew *the Leſs*, *Vic.*				13 06 08	0 03 4
St. Brides, *Vic.*	Dr. *Birch*	Mr. *Waugh*	120 *l.*	16 00 00	0 14 9
Bridewel	Dr. *Francis Atterbury*				
St. Botulph Alderſgate	Mr. *Hocking*				0 09 2
St. Botulph Aldgate, *Rect.*	Dr. *White Kenet*, Curate				0 03 4
St. Botulph Biſhopſgate, *Rect.*	Dr. *Altham*	Mr. *Goodwin*	300 *l.*	20 00 00	
St. Duſtans in the Weſt, *Vic.*	Mr. *Grant*	Dr. *Blackall*	300 *l.*	26 03 04	0 07 8
St. George Southwark, *Rect.*	Mr. *Hook*			18 13 07½	
St. Giles Cripplegate, *Vic.*	Dr. *Fowler*, Biſhop of *Glocester*	Mr. *Smithes*		32 05 00	
St. Mary Overies	Dr. *Barton* Mr. *Horn*	Morning Afternoon			
St. Olave Southwark	Dr. *Haſtewood*	Dr. *Lucas*		68 04 09	
Sepulchres, *Vic.*	Mr. *Waple* Mr. *Tilſley*, Curate	Dr. *Hocking*		20 00 00	0 04 0
St. Thomas Southwark	Mr. *Turton*				
Trinity Minories	Mr. *King*	Mr. *Swinfin*			0 02 6

Of theſe, Two Churches only burnt.

J. S. In an Abſtract of the Livings made about the Time of the Civil Wars, being divided into Beneſices and Impropriations, they were thus computed.

BENEFICES.

Four	worth	200 *l. per Annum* and upward, whereof three worth above 300 *l. per Annum*.
Eleven		200 Marks *per Annum*, and upward to 200 *l.*
Twenty two		100 *l. per Annum*, and upward to 200 Marks.
Twenty nine		100 Marks *per Annum*, and upward to 100 *l.*
Twenty one		40 *l. per Annum*, and upward to 100 Marks.

IMPROPRIATIONS.

Five	worth	200 *l. per Annum* and upward, to 500 *l.* and upward; whereof *Chriſt-Church* is the leaſt. Two of the Vicarages worth above 100 *l. per Annum* in Certainty.
Two		100 *l.* and upward to 200 Marks; and the Vicarage of one of them worth above 100 *l. per Annum* in Certainty.
Three		100 Marks and upward to 100 *l.*
Four		40 *l.* and upward to 100 Marks.
Two		Under 40 *l. per Annum*, *viz.* about 30 *l.*]

The Out-Pariſhes in Middleſex *and* Surrey, *with the Chapels and Tabernacles belonging.*

PARISHES.	Incumbents.	Lecturers.	Value.	Values in the King's Books.	Procurations.
Chriſt-Church	Mr. *Felſtead*		60 *l.*		
St. Dunſtans Stepney, *Rectory and Vicarage*; *belonging to which are,*	Mr. *Wright*	Mr. *White*, Rect.			
The Chapel at Stratford Bow	Mr. *White*	Mr. *Hill*			
The Chapel at Poplar,	Dr. *Woodward*				
The Tabernacle in Spittal Fields					
St. Giles in the Fields	Dr. *Haley*				
A Tabernacle belonging to it	Mr. *Cooper*				
St. James Clerkenwell	Mr. *Pead*				02 06
St. Auguſtine's Hackney, *Rect. and Vic.*	Mr. *Pet. Newcome* Vic.	Mr. *John Strype*		*Rect.* 26 *l.* *Vic.* 20 *l.*	
St. Katharine near the Tower Hoſpital	Brethren, Dr. *Lake* Mr. *Verney* Mr. *Bliſſet*			*College,* 315 14 02	
St. Peters in the Tower	Mr. *Hawkins*				
Lambeth Pariſh	Dr. *Hooper*, Dean of *Canterbury*			32 15 06 ½	
St. Leonard Shoreditch	Mr. *Wickes*	Mr. *Stansfield*		17 00 00	03 04
St. Mary Iſlington	Mr. *Gery*			30 00 00	03 04
St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey				15 18 11 ½	
St. Mary Whitechapel	Mr. *Welton*	Mr. *Shute*	200 *l.* by the Ceſs.		Exempt
St. John at Wapping	Mr. *Ruſſel*		130 *l.*		
St. Mary Newington Buts	Mr. *Taſcal*			16 00 00	
St. Pauls Shadwel	Dr. *Resbury*	Mr. *Conſtable*	120 *l.*		Exempt
Rotherhith	Mr. *Baldwin*			18 00 00	
The Seven Pariſhes in the City and Liberties of Weſtminſter, *with the Chapels thereunto belonging.*					
St. Anns Weſtminſter, *Rect.*	Dr. *Hearn*	Mr. *Marſhal*			
St. Clements Danes, *Rect.*	Dr. *Haſcard*, Dean of *Windſor*	Mr. *Adams*		52 07 01	
St. James Weſtminſter, *Rect.*	Dr. *Wake*	Dr. *Hickman*			
Golden Square Chapel	Dr. *Burd*				
St. Margaret Weſtminſter	Dr. *Onley*	Mr. *Wilſon*			
New Chapel	Dr. *Smalridge*				
St. Martins in the Fields	Dr. *Lancaſter*	Dr. *Meriton*			
Oxenden *and* Trinity Chapels	Provided for by the Vicar of St. *Martins*	Mr. *Waugh* Mr. *Stringfellow*			
St. Mary Savoy	Dr. *Prat*				
St. Pauls Covent Garden, *Rect.*	Dr. *Freeman*, Dean of *Peterborough*	Mr. *Weſt*			

Inns of Court and Charter Houſe.

	Preachers.	Lectures.
Gray's Inn	Mr. *Moſs*	Dr. *Lynford*
Lincoln's Inn	Dr. *Gaſtrel*	Mr. *Brown*
The Temple	Dr. *Sherlock*, Dean of St. *Paul's*	Several
The Rolls	Dr. *Atterbury*	
Charter Houſe	Mr. *King*	

To theſe add,

Weekly LECTURES, *endowed or maintained by the Societies.*

CHURCHES.	Preachers.	Days.	Hours.	Value *per Ann.*	Electors.
St. Anne Black Friers	Mr. *Harris*	Wedneſday			Truſtees
St. Antholins	Mr. *Lazonby* Mr. *Butler* Mr. *Sheffield* Mr. *Smithies* Mr. *Tod* Mr. *Botham*	Monday Tueſday Wedneſday Thurſday Friday Saturday			Pariſh
St. Bartholomew Exchange	Dr. *Butler*	Tueſday	2 Afternoon	70 *l.*	Haberdaſhers
St. Brides		Every 2d Sunday in the Month	5 in the Evening		
St. Clements Eaſtcheap		Wedneſday	5 aClock between *Mich.* and *Lady-day*	20 *l.*	
St. Clement Danes		Every 1ſt Sunday in the Month	5 in the Evening		
St. Dunſtans in the Eaſt	Dr. *Haley*	Tueſday	4 Afternoon		Salters
St. Dunſtans in the Weſt	Dr. *Blackal*	Thurſday	3 Afternoon		
St. Edmonds the King		Every laſt Sunday in the Month	5 Afternoon		
St. Giles Cripplegate	Mr. *Harris* Mr. *Wright*	Thurſday Sunday Morn.			Pariſh
St. Hellens	Dr. *Fuller* of *Eſſex*	Tueſday			
St. James Clerkenwel		Every Friday before the 1ſt Sunday in the Month	10 in the Morning		
St. Laurence Jewry	Dr. *Stanhope* Mr. *Stainoe* Dr. *Mapletoft*	Tueſday Thurſay Friday	10 Forenoon		Pariſh
		Firſt Sund. in the Month	5 in the Evening		
St. Mary Hill	Dr. *Meriton*	Thurſday			
St. Michael Baſſiſhaw		Wedneſday			
St. Michael Cornhil	Mr. *Smithies*	Holidays Sundays	6 in the Morning		Drapers
St. Olaves Hartſtreet	Mr. *Coppin*, Rect.	Thurſday		20 *l.*	Pariſh, upon the Rect. Refuſal
St. Pauls *St.* Peters Cornhill		Holidays	9 in the Morning		
St. Sepulchres	Mr. *Hocking*	Thurſdays			
St. Stephens Walbrook		Sundays			
St. Swithins	Mr. *Richardſon*	Tueſdays	4 Afternoon	About 14 *l.*	Truſtees, Bp. of *Bath* and *Wells*, &c.
Trinity Chapel		Wedneſdays	11 in the Morning		

CHURCHES in *Weſtminſter*.	Preachers.	Days.	Hours.	Value *per Ann.*	Electors.
Weſtminſter Abby	Dr. *Birch*	Wedneſdays Fridays in Term And every Holyday	9 in the Morning		Church of *Weſtminſter*.
St. Martins in the Fields		Every Holyday	10 in the Morn.		
St. Pauls Covent Garden		Every laſt Sunday in the Month	6 in the Evening		

BOYLE's *Lecture.*

Boyle's Lecture.

BUT the moſt eminent Lecture of all the reſt in the City, is that appointed by the laſt Will and Teſtament of the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, deceaſed, naming Sir *Henry Aſhurſt*, Knight and Baronet, Sir *John Rotheram*, Knight, Serjeant at Law, and *John Evelyn*, Eſq; Senior, his Truſtees; ſettling an annual Salary of 50 *l.* for ſome Divine or Preaching Miniſter, who ſhall be enjoined to perform the Offices following. *Firſt*, To preach eight Sermons in the Year, for proving the Chriſtian Religion againſt notorious Infidels, *viz.* Atheiſts, Deiſts, Pagans, *Jews* and *Mahometans*; not deſcending to any Controverſies that are among Chriſtians themſelves. Theſe Lectures to be on the firſt *Mondays* in the Months of *January, February, March, April, May, September, October, November*, in ſuch Churches as the Truſtees ſhall from time to time appoint. *Secondly*, To be aſſiſting to all Companies, and encouraging them in any Undertaking for propagating the Chriſtian Religion. *Thirdly*, To be ready to ſatiſfy all real Scruples, as any may have concerning thoſe Matters; and to anſwer ſuch new Objections or Difficulties as may be ſtarted, to which good Anſwers have not yet been made.

Accordingly this Lecture hath been preached hitherto by very Learned Men, ſome of them Biſhops. The firſt that began it was Dr. *Bentley*, who preach'd two Years. 2. Dr. *Kidder*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*. 3. Dr. *Williams*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, who preached two Years. 4. Dr. *Gaſtrel*. All theſe preached the Lecture at *Bow* and St. *Martins* in the Fields. 6. Mr. *Harris*, ſince Doctor of Divinity. 7. Dr. *Blackal*, after Biſhop of *Exeter*. 8. Dr. *Stanhope*, two Years, Dean of *Canterbury*. 9. Mr. *Adams*, ſince Doctor of Divinity. 10. Mr. *Samuel Clark*, ſince Doctor of Divinity, who preached *Ann.* 1704 upon the Being and Attributes of God, and was appointed for the enſuing Year 1705. 11. Dr. *Hancock*. 12. Mr. *Whiſton*. 13. Dr. *John Turner*. 14. Dr. *Lilly Butler*. 15. Dr. *Woodward*. 16. Mr. *Derham*. 17. Mr. *Ibbot*, now Doctor of Divinity. 18. Mr. *Stoneſtreet*. 19. Dr. *Leng*.

The Learned Diſcourſes preached at theſe Lectures have generally been printed, for more publick Benefit.

Anniverſary SERMONS.

Churches.	DAYS.	Gift.
St. Martins Ludgate *St.* Mildred Breadſtreet *St.* Mildred Poultry *St.* John (*alias St.* Auguſtine) *at* Hackney	*November* 17, Queen *Elizabeth* proclaimed	1 *l.* 5 *s.* 1 *l.*
St. Olaves Jewry *St.* Pancras Soper Lane	*Spaniſh* Armado, *Ann.* 1588.	2 *l.*
St. Swithin	*February* the 25*th*, and The laſt Day of *Hilary* Term	10 *s.* each Sermon
St. Olaves Jewry	St. *James's* Day, to be preached by a Batchelor	
St. Mary le Bow *St.* Pancras *St.* Auſtins	*November* the 5th	
St. Botulph Billingſgate	*Chriſtmas Day* in the Afternoon	
Mercers Chapel	*Sundays* Afternoon, from *November* to *Eaſter* The 30th of *January*, The 29th of *May*	1 *l.* each Sermon 2 *l.*
Chriſts Church	Lady *Ramſey's* Sermon	1 *l.*
Pauls Croſs	Lord Maior's Sermon *Good Friday* Sermon	3 *l.* 2 *l.*
St. John (*alias St.* Auguſtine) *at* Hackney	*New Year's Day* *Good Friday* *Aſcenſion Day* *November* the 5th	1 *l.* each Sermon

COMPANIES *Sermons.*

Churches.	Companies.	
Queenhith	Painters	Sermons
Aldermary	Cooks	
St. Stephens Walbrook	Grocers	
St. Michael Cornhill	Drapers	
St. Mary Woolnoth	Goldſmiths	
Black Friers	Apothecaries	
St. Michael Baſſiſhaw	Girdlers	

Sermons preparatory to the Monthly SACRAMENT.

Churches.	Days.
St. Mildred Poultrey	Wedneſday Afternoon
St. Olaves Jewry	Wedneſday Morning
Creechurch	Saturday Afternoon
St. Olaves Hartſtreet	1ſt Thurſday in the Month
St. Barthol. Exchange	Saturday
St. Giles	Laſt Sunday in the Month
St. Olaves Southwark	Lord's Day before in the Evening
Hackney	Saturday before in the Afternoon; now left off

I add moreover here another Table, ſet forth ſome Years ago; namely,

A TABLE ſhewing the Time and Place of Morning and Evening Prayers, of the Adminiſtration of the Sacrament, and of Lecture Sermons, in the ſeveral Churches and Chapels within the Bills of Mortality; as alſo of the Charity Schools for Teaching poor Children, Boys and Girls.

Note, D. *ſignifies* Daily, W. F. Wedneſday and Friday, M. Morning, E. Evening, B. C. Boys Clothed, G. C. Girls Clothed. *Thoſe Lectures marked thus (*) are preached for Charity Schools.*

PARISH CHURCHES and CHAPELS.	Morning Prayer.	Evening Prayer.	Sacrament of the Lord's Supper adminiſtred.	Lecture Sermons.	Charity Schools.
St. Alban in Woodſtreet	W. F. 11			* Every 2d Sunday E. 5	
Alhallows Barkin	D. 8		Every Sunday 12		
Alhallows the Great near Stilyard	W. F. 11				
Alhallows in Breadſtreet	W. F. in Lent 11			From *Sept.* 29 to *June* 24, every Thurſday E. 4	
Alhallows Staining	W. F. 11				
Alhallows in London Wall	W. F. 10				
St Alphage near Sion College	W. F. 11			Every 2d Sunday E. 5	Boys 50
St. Andrew Holbourn	D. *S.* 6, 11 *W.* 7	3	Every Sunday 12	* Every 3d Sunday E. 5	B. C. 50 G. C. 80
St. Andrew Underſhaft in Leadenhallſtreet	D. *Sum.* 6 *Wint.* 11				
St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, and St. Ann Black Friers, united	W. F. 10			Every Thurſday M. 10	
St. Ann and Agnes within Alderſgate	W. F. 11			Every Sund. E. 5 * Sund. bef. *Chriſt.* 10, 2	B. C. 50
St. Ann in Weſtminſter	D: 11	4			
St. Antholin in Watlingſtreet	D. *Sum.* 6. *Wint.* 7		Every 3d Sunday M. 6	Every Day Sum. 6. Wint. 7	
St. Auguſtin (vulg. Auſtin) at the Old Change	W. F. 11	3		Every laſt Satur. M. 11 Every Tueſday M. 10 And from *Sept.* 29 to *June* 24, every Tu. E. 4	
St. Bartholomew at the Exchange	W. F. 11			Every Tueſday E. 4 Every Saturday before the Sacrament M. 11	
St. Bartholomew the Great in Weſt Smithfield	D. 11	Every Week before the Sacrament, Sum. 5 Wint. 3			
St. Bartholomew the Leſs near Weſt Smithfield	W. F. 11				
St. Benedict (vulg. Bennet) Fink) in Threadneedleſtreet	W. F. 11				
St. Benedict (vulg. Bennet) in Gracechurchſtreet	W. F. 11	D. 3 Hol. 4			
St. Botolph without Alderſgate	D. 11	3			Boys 50. Caps and Bands
St. Botolph without Aldgate	D. *Sum.* 7 *Wint.* 8	Wedneſd. 6 Other Days 8		* 2d Sunday after every Quarter Day E. 2	B. C. 40. B. 50. G. C. 65.
St. Botolph without Biſhopſgate	D. *Sum.* 8 *Wint.* 9	7		Every 2d Sund. E. 5	Boys 50
St. Brides (vulg. Bridget) near Fleetſtreet	D. 11	8			
Charterhouſe	D. 10	Sum. 5 Wint. 2			
Chriſtchurch near Newgate	D. 11	Sum. 5 Wint. 4			
Chriſtchurch in Surrey	W. F. 11				
St. Chriſtopher near the Exchange	D. 6	6			
St. Clement near Great Eaſtcheap	W. F. 11			Every Wedneſday E. 5	
St. Clement Danes without Temple Bar	D. 10	3, 8	From Palm Sun. to Trinity, every Sund. 12 Every third Sunday 12	Every 1ſt Sunday E. 5	B. C. 50 G. C 30
St. Dionis Backchurch in Limeſtreet	D. 8	5			
St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt, near Towerſtreet	W. F. 10			Every Tueſday E. 5.	
St. Dunſtan in the Weſt in Fleetſtreet	D. 7 Hol. 10	3	Every Holiday 7	From *Sep.* 29 to *June* 24, every Thurſday 3	

PARISH CHURCHES and CHAPELS.	Morning Prayer.	Evening Prayer.	Sacrament of the Lord's Supper adminiſtred.	Lecture Sermons.	Charity Schools.
St. Dunſtan at Stepney	D. 11	*Sum.* 6 *Wint.* 3			
St. Edmund the King in Lombardſtreet	D. 11	7		Every laſt Sund. E. 5	
Ely Houſe in Holbourn	D. 10	4			
St. Ethelburga, alias Ethelborough near Biſhopſgate	W. F. 11				
St. George in Botolphlane	W. F. 11			* Every 3d Sund. E. 5	Boys 50
St. George in Southwark	W. F. 10				
St. Giles without Cripplegate	W. F. 10			* Every 1ſt, 3d, and laſt Sund, E. 5 Every Friday in Lent 10 Every Thurſday from Michaelmas to Midſummer 2 Every Sunday M. 6	B. C. 100 G. C. 60
St. Giles in the Fields	D. 10	3	Every 2d Sund. 12		Girls 50. Caps, Bands, Aprons
St. Giles's Tabernacle in Bloomsbury	D. 11	3			
Grays Inn Chapel	D. 11	Winter Vac. 3 Other times 5	Every 2d and laſt Sun. in Term 12		
Haberdaſhers new Hoſpital at Hoxdon	D. 11	3			
St. Helen near Biſhopſgate	W. F. 11			Every Sunday E. 5	Boys 30
St. James at Clerkenwel	D. 11	Sat. 2		* Every laſt Sund. E. 5. Frid. bef. the Sacram. 11	B. C. 50 G. C. 30
St. James in Dukes Place	W. F. 11		Every 2d Sund. 12		
St. James's Chapel	D. 11	4	Every Sunday 8		
St. James at Garlick Hith	W. F. 11				
St. James's Tabernacle	D. 11	3	Every 3d Sun. 12		
St. James in Weſtminſter	*Sum.* 6, 11 *Win.* 7, 11	D. 3, 6	Every 2d Sund. at 12 Chriſtmas, Eaſter, Whitſontide, and Palm Sunday at 6 and 12	Every Thurſd. in Lent 11	G. C. 60
St. John at Hackney	W. F. 11				
St. John at Wapping	D. *Sum.* 9 *Wint.* 8			* Every laſt Sunday but one E. 5	B. C. 30
St. Katharine Coleman, in Fenchurchſtreet	W. F. 11. D. in *Lent* 11	3		Every other Sund. 5	
St. Katharine Cree Church in Leadenhallſtreet	W. F. 11	Sat. *Sum.* 5 *Wint.* 3		Every Saturday before the Sacrament, E. 5	B. C. 50
St. Katharine by the Tower	D. 11			* Firſt Sund. after every Quarter Day 5	
St. Laurence Jewry near Guildhall	D. 11	8	Every Sund. but the firſt, M. 6	Every 1ſt Sund. E. 5 Every Tueſday M. 10 Every Th. and Fr. M. 10 from Ladyday to Mich.	
St. Leonard in Shoreditch	W. F. 11				Boys 60
Lincolns Inn Chapel	D. 11	*Sum.* 5 *Wint.* 3	Ev. 2d and laſt S. in Term, 12	Every 1ſt Wedneſ. M. 16	
St. Magnus by London Bridge	W. P. 10			Every Sund. E. 5 Every Thurſday before the Sacr. E. 3	
St. Margaret in Lothbury	W. F. 10				
St. Margaret Pattons in Roodlane	W. F. 11				
St. Margaret in Weſtminſter	W. F. 10 Hol. 10	D. 6		* 2d Sund. in *Jan.* M. 10 E. 2	B. C. 64. G. C. 36 and all ſet to Work and maintained
St. Martin in the Fields	D. *Sum.* 6 *Wint.* 7 W. F. 10	D. 5. Sat. and Holidays 3	Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſontide, and every firſt Sund. 6, 12 Every Sund. 12	* Every 3d Sund. M. 7	B. C. 50 G. C. 40
St. Martin at Ludgate	D. 11	6			
St. Mary Abchurch in Abchurchlane	W. F. 11	Sat. 4			
St. Mary Aldermanbury	W. F. 11			Every laſt Wedneſday 4	
St. Mary Hill near Billingſgate	W. F. 11 Lent 7	3		Every 2d Monday from *Sept.* to *June* at 10 Every Tueſday M. 10	
St. Mary le Bow in Cheapſide	D. 8	5	Ev. Saints Day 8	* Every 3d Sund. E. 5 Every Thurſday E. 3	
St. Mary le Savoy	W. F. 10		Ev. 1ſt Sund. 7,12	Every Friday before the Sacrament, M. 10	
St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey	W. F. 11			* Every 2d Sund. E. 5	Boys 10
St. Mary at Newington	W. F. 11				
St. Mary Outwich, Threadneedleſtreet	W. F. 11				

PARISH CHURCHES and CHAPELS.	Morning Prayer.	Evening Prayer.	Sacrament of the Lord's Supper adminiſtred.	Lecture Sermons.	Charity Schools.
St. Mary at Rotherhith	W. F. 11			* Every 3d Sund. E. 5 Every laſt Thurſd. M. 10	Boys 20
St. Mary at Iſlington	W. F. 11 Lent 11	Sat. 3			
St. Mary at Lambeth	W. F. 10	Sat. 3			
St. Mary at Whitechapel	W. F. 11	Sat. 3		* Every laſt Sunday E. 5	B. 50, Caps and Bands. B. C 20 G. C. 40
St. Mary Woolnoth in Lombardſtreet	D. 11	5			
St. Matthew in Fridayſtreet	F. 10		Every other Sund. M. *6*	From *Lady Day* to *New-Years Day* every Fr. M. 10	
St. Michael Baſſiſhaw, Baſinghallſtreet	W. F. 11	*6*		From *Sept.* 29. to *Mar.* 25 every Wedneſd. E. 5	
St. Michael in Cornhill	W. F. 11			Every Sunday M. *6* Every Saints Day M. 10	
St. Michael in Crookedlane	W. F. 10				
St. Michael at Queenhith		*6*			
St. Michael call'd Abbey in Old Fiſhſtreet				Every Thurſday M. 10	
St. Michael Royal on College Hill	W. S. 11			Every Friday *Sum.* 4 *Wint.* 5	
St. Michael in Great Woodſtreet	W. F. 11				
St. Mildred in Breadſtreet	W. F. 10				
St. Mildred in the Poultrey	W. F. 11			Every laſt Wedneſday 4	
New Chapel in Weſtminſter				* 4 Sund. in *Advent*, 10, 2 Every laſt Friday 3	B. C. 50
St. Olave in Hartſtreet	W. F. 11			Every Thurſd. M. 10, from *Mich.* to *Midſummer*	
St. Olave Jewry	F. 10			Every Wedneſday M. 10	
St. Olave in Southwark	W. F 11			From *Mich.* to *Lady Day* Wedneſday E. 5	
Oxenden Chapel in St. Martins in the Fields	D. *9*	3		Every Friday M. 10	
St. Paul's Cathedral	D. *6*, 10	3	Every Sunday 11	Mr. *Boyle's* Lecture every 1ſt Monday from *September* 29 to *June* 24 at 10 Every Saints Day *9*	
St. Paul at Covent Garden	D. *6*, 10	3, *6*	Every 3d Sun. M. *6*	Every laſt Sunday E. *6*	B. C. 25
St. Paul at Shadwell	W. F. 11			Every 2d and laſt Sunday E. 5	Boys 40
St. Peter in Cornhill	D. 11	4	Every Sunday 12		
St. Peter Poor in Broadſtreet	W. F. 11			* Every Sunday E. 5	Boys 50
St. Peter, alias Weſtminſter-Abbey	D. *6*, 10	3		Every Holiday *9*	
Poplar Chapel	W. F. 11		Every 3d Sund. 12	Every Thurſd. E. 3. before the 3d Sun. in the Month	Boys 30
St. Saviours Southwark	W. F. 11			Every 1ſt Sund. E. 5	
St. Sepulchres without Newgate	D. *Sum.* 6 *Wint.* 7	3	Every Sund. from *Eaſter* to *Trinity*, 12	* Every 2d Sunday E. 5 From *Sept.* 29 to *June* 24, every Thurſd. at 10	B. C. 50 G. C. 45
St. Stephen in Colemanſtreet	D. 11		Every Sunday 12		
St. Stephen in Walbrook	D. 11	Sat. 4			
St. Swithin at Londonſtone	D. 11	6		Every Tueſd. from *Sept.* 29 to *June* 24, E. 5	
The Tabernacle in Spittle-Fields	D. 11	8		Every Wed. E. 7. before the 1ſt Sun. i'th' Month	
Temple Chapel in Fleetſtreet	Vacat. 8 Term 7 Holiday *9*	4, 3	2d Sunday every Term 12		
Trinity Chapel	D. 11	3		* Every Wedneſd. M. 10	
St. Vedaſt in Forſterlane	W. F. 11	Sat. 4			
Whitehall Chapel	D. 7, 11	5	Every Sunday 12	Every firſt Sund. M. 7 W. F. in Lent. 11	

Note, That on every third *Friday* in *February* will be preached annually a Sermon at *Bow Church* before the Corporation Society, erected for the *Propagation* of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts. And the firſt *Monday* after *Chriſtmas* and *Lady Day* will be preached a Sermon before the Societies for *Reformation* of Manners, at the ſame Church.

THUS

Opportunities of Grace in *London*.

THUS this City is ſignally bleſſed in reſpect of the Means and Opportunities of Grace that it enjoyeth. So that what Dr. *Hall* (afterwards the moſt pious Biſhop of *Norwich*) obſerved of it an hundred Years ago in a Spittal Sermon, is much more applicable to it now. "I cannot but thankfully congratulate the Happineſs of this famous City; which if in other Riches it equalizeth the beſt, I am ſure in this it exceeds all. There is not a City under the Cope of Heaven ſo wealthy in the Spiritual Proviſion; yea, there are whole Countries in *Chriſtendom* that have not ſo many Learned Preachers as are within theſe Walls and Liberties. Hear this, ye Citizens, and be not proud, but thankful. Others may exceed you in the Glory of outward Structures, in the Largeneſs of Extent, in the uniform Proportion of Streets, or Ornaments of Temples; but your Pulpits do ſurpaſs theirs, and your Preaching can lift up Cities to Heaven." I may add, that now in thoſe other Accompliſhments this City will ſcarce give place to any.]

Spittal Sermon 1618.

CHAP. II.

The State of the Pariſh Prieſts and Pariſhioners of London *anciently. The Offerings to be paid them. Pope* Nicolas's *Bull for that Purpoſe. More Conteſts about Offerings. Articles for a Viſitation of the Pariſhes,* Anno 1498. *Inquiſition in St.* Magnus *Pariſh upon thoſe Articles.*

The ancient State of the Pariſhes of *London*. *J. S.*

AND thus at preſent it ſtands with the Churches and Pariſhes. But ſince our Buſineſs is alſo to repreſent the ancient State of *London*, it muſt be inquired, in what Condition things ſtood with the Pariſh Prieſts and their Pariſhioners in former times. And here we ſhall ſpecify two Particulars that we meet with; *viz.* The Benefits accruing to the Incumbents of the Pariſh Churches by *Offerings*, and what Things were chiefly inquired into, and preſentable in the Parochial Viſitations.

The Payments due to the Pariſh Prieſts for *Offerings*.

Becauſe the Pariſh Curates in former times made conſiderable Benefits by the Offerings of the Pariſhioners, which were to be made to God in their Churches upon certain Occaſions and Days; and were the Prieſts Dues, but great Conteſts happened about the Quantity and the Offering Days: *Roger*, ſirnamed *Niger* [the Black] Biſhop of *London*, a wiſe and grave Man (poſſeſſing the Epiſcopal Chair from 1229 to 1241) made Conſtitution for this Purpoſe between the Prieſts and the Pariſhioners within the City and Suburbs; the Tenour whereof was, That according to the yearly Rent that the Inhabitants paid for their Dwelling Houſes, ſo their Offerings ſhould be; that is, after the rate of a Farthing for a Houſe rented at 10 *s.* a Year, and an Halfpenny for a Houſe rented at 20 *s.* a Year; and ſo proportionably. And theſe Offerings payable on all the *Sundays*, Holydays and double Feaſts throughout the Year

Bp. *Roger's* Conſtitution about them.

Confirmed by *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

But this Biſhop *Roger's* Conſtitution was not ſo exact, but that afterwards many Citizens contended with their Curates about theſe Offerings. For becauſe in the ſaid Conſtitution he that inhabited an Houſe of 40 *s.* Rent was to pay a Penny on all the Offering Days; and it was not mentioned in the Conſtitution, that according as the Rent advanced higher, ſo ſhould the Payments due to the Prieſt; they refuſed to pay more than a Penny, were their Rents never ſo much above 40 *s.* This occaſioned *Thomas Arundel*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to confirm Biſhop *Roger's* Conſtitution, and to add an Explanation of that Particular contended about, which was in the Year 1327, by way of Letter to the Maior, Aldermen and Citizens; wherein he pronounced all liable to be curſed with the great Sentence that ſhould diſobey.

And by the Pope. *Hiſt. de Ep. Lond. per* H. Whart.

And this was procured to be ratified and ſtrengthened by Letters from Pope *Innocent* VII. *Anno* 1404.

Afterwards a Pretence aroſe to defraud the Prieſts of ſome of theſe Offerings, by urging, that they were to be paid only on *Sundays* and the Feaſts of the Apoſtles. Hence one *Robert Wright* of the Pariſh of St. *Edmund's Lombardſtreet*, refuſed Payment of Offerings on the Days of St. *Stephen*, St. *John*, St. *Innocents*, the three Days in *Eaſter* and *Whitſontide*, the *Circumciſion*, the *Epiphany*, &c. This occaſioned a great Proceſs againſt *Wright*, and at length the Cauſe being removed to *Rome*, final Sentence was given againſt him. And this occaſioned a ſevere Bull of Pope *Nicolas* V. *Anno* 1453, wherein he confirmed the Archbiſhop's Letters, and made farther Proviſion in favour of the Curates of *London* for time to come; and the other Offering Days were eſtabliſhed by the ſaid Bull. And a Power was alſo given to all Ordinaries to make Inquiſition about the due Payment of theſe Offerings, and to excommunicate ſuch as were faulty therein.

Pope *Nicolas's* Bull in behalf of *Offerings*.

A Compoſition for *Offerings*.

This produced a ſolemn Arbitration made between the *London* Prieſts and the Laity, for the aſcertaining of theſe Offerings, and final Settlement of this Matter: And the Arbitrators were ſeveral Learned Civilians; *viz. Laurence Booth* (afterwards Biſhop of *Hereford*) *William Radclyf, Lucas Laycock*, &c. and they at laſt made this Compoſition following:

Old Book of *Cuſtoms*.

Firſt, That every Perſon, Dweller, and Inhabitant in ony Houſes in *London* or Suburbys of the ſame, hired and occupied for the full Rent and Penſion of x Shillings yerely, ſhal offer to God and to the Chyrche, in whoſe Paryſhe ſuch Place ſtandeth, one Ferthing every Day in the Feſtis that follow; that is to ſay,

Every *Sonday* in the Yere,
Chriſtmas Day,
Circumciſion,
Epiphanie,
Purification of our Lady,
Matthei [*Matthias*] Apoſtle,
Annunciation of our Lady,
Aſcenſion of our Lord,
Corpus Chriſti,
Matthew the Apoſtle,
Simon and *Jude*,
Alhallowen,
Andrew Apoſtle,
Conception of our Lady,
Thomas Apoſtle,
John Baptiſt,
Peter and *Powle*,
James Apoſtle,
Bartilmew Apoſtle,
Aſſumption, and
Nativity of our Lady,

Dedication Day, which from this Day forward ſhall be thorough all *London*, and for the Parriſh Chirches in *London* that be hallowed, the iii. Day of *Octobre.* Alſo

One Day of the principal Feſtes of the Patron of every Chyrch through *London* and the Suburbes of the ſame yerely, without Contradiction.

And if ſuch inhabyted Houſes be letten for xx Shill. [then each reſpective Inhabitant ſhall pay *Ob.* [*i. e.* an Halfpenny.] If for xxx Shill. *Ob. q.* If for xl Shill. one Peny. If for l Shill. one Peny Ferthing. And ſo every aſcending and deſcending by x Shill. into what Somme that ever it be, ſhall alway offer a Ferthing after the rate of x Shill. in the Feſtes aboveſaid.

And if ſuch Dwellings, occupied and inhabyted Houſes be not letten, but peraventure the Owner dwelle therein, or freely let, or otherwiſe occupie as for a Dwellyng, that than the Offerings ſhal be as it was letten before, or els after a common Value, and dowt thereof [made] the Rent to be extemyd by the Chirche Wardens for the time being.

And if a Man dwell and inhabit divers Places and Houſes within the ſaid Cite, in one or divers Pariſſhes, he than ſhal, after the Rate and Days aforeſaid, offer every Houſe to the Chirch in whoſe Pariſh they ſtonde: Provided alway, that when two of the Feſtes aforeſayd fal upon one day, than the Offering ſhall be for one day.

Item, Where ony dwellyng in the ſayd Cite, inhabyteth or occupieth a Dwellyng Place, a Houſe under the Pryſe, Rent, or Penſyon of vi Shill. and viii Pence, that than he ſhal be bound to offer four Days in the Yere, in the four principal Feſtys of the Chyrch there as he is Pariſſhen of. And if ſuch Penſion or Rent extend to the ful Somme of vi Shill. and viii Pence, or above, and not fully to the Somme of x Shill. that than them inhabytant for every Shilling ſhal pay to the Chyrche one Peny *Ob.* onys in the Yere. Provyded alway, that if the ſayd Dweller com before his Curat, and ſay upon his Faith and Trouthe, that he may not pay his ſaid Mony according to the Ordinaunce aforeſayd, benethe x Shill. that than the ſaid Curat ſhal hold him content with ſuch as he wil give him, aught or naught, and the Dweller therupon ſhal be quyte.

Alſo, and the Penſyon of Rent of ſuch inhabytant Houſes, extend above the Somme of x Shilling, and not fully to the Somme of xxx Shill. and ſo to ony Somme being betwene x and x, than the Inhabitant ſhal pay ones a Yere to the Curat for every Shelyngis of the ſaid Somme being betwene x and x, one Peny *Ob.* yerely.

Item, Wheras a Dwellyng Houſe is hyred of grete, and after letten out by Partyes to ſondry Folkes, that than the Hyrer in grete, yf that he dwel in the principal part of the ſame Houſe, ſhal offer to God and to the Chirche, in the Days aforeſaid, for the Rent of al the hole Rent, yf the ſaid Houſe be inhabyted and occupied as Dwellyng Places; and ellys after the Rule that followeth.

And yf the ſaid Hyrer in grete dwelle not in ony parte thereof, but let it out againe, that than he that dwelleth in the principal part ſhal offer al, and the Remnant iv Pence by the Yere.

Item, Al tho in the ſaid Cite or Suburbis, or that occupie Houſes not inhabyted, as Shoppes, Celars, Shaddys, Warehouſes, Stables, Wharfes, Kranes, Timbre Hawes, Teynter places for Fullers, or other Places, and Gardens, ſhall ones in the Yere, for every Pound that they be letten for, yf they be hyred, or after a common Value yf they be not hyred, given unto the Curat of the Chyrche there as ſuch Houſes ben vi Pence, without ony other Offerings for the ſaid Houſes, aſcendingis or deſcendingis, after the Rate of vi Pence of the Pound, and for x Shill. iii Pence, and ſo after the Rate aſcendings and deſcendinges, without more Charge of offering for it.

Item, That al Apprentiſes, Servants, and hyred Men within the ſaid Cite, not charged with ſuch Rent and Houſyngys, which ſhall be Houſelded at *Eſter*, or about *Eſter*, ſhal four times in the Yere, at four principal Feſtys, offer to God and to the Chyrche.

Alſo as for Perſonal Tyths, the Pariſſhens by this Ordynaunce ſhal neyther be charged nor diſcharged; ſavyng that hereafter ſhal no Curat vex, trouble, ſue, ordaynye Sacramentis or Servyce, for no Payment of the ſame, but leve them to good Devocion and Conſcyence of the Pariſſhens.

Item, Al Offryngs undone before this Day, or ony other attempted contrary, beſide, or ageynſt this preſent Writing, by ony Perſon or Perſons, ſhall ſtonde quite, and not be remembred as unto ony Suite or Strif; but al ſuch things before this Day done, ſhall clean be remett and forgeven on boothe Perties.

Be it in mynde, that this Bond and Arbitrement is made the xvii Day of *Decembre*, the Yere of the Incarnation of our Lord M. iiii. c. l. vii. by Maiſter *Laurence Bothe*, Maiſter *William Radclyf*, Maiſter *Lucas Lancok*, Maiſter *John Aleyn*, Maiſter *John Lyleford*, *Geffrey Felding*, *William Taylor*, Maiſter *Robert Kent*, Arbitratours, choſen upon the Premiſſe, as in the Tenor of the Compremiſſe therupon openly made, it may appere.

Whereas mention was made above of an Archbiſhop's Letter, and of the Proceſs againſt *Robert Wright*, and of a Letter of Pope *Innocent*, and a Bull of Pope *Nicolas*, concerning theſe *Offerings*, we ſhall here exhibit them, as they are preſerved to us in the Old Book of *Cuſtoms* of *London.*

And firſt, the Archbiſhop's Letter was as followeth.

Thomas *Archbiſhop of* Cantyrbury, *Primat of* England, *to the Maior, Sheriffs, Aldyrmen, and Cytizens of* London, *Gretyngis.*

The Archbiſhop's Letter to the City, for Offerings.

Almighty God, to whom belongeth [the World, and all thingys] therto, and all that is theryn, commaundythe that *Tenthis* ſholde be giuen him, and wolde be honoured Spiritually with *Offryngis*; and therefore the Reuerende Fader, *Roger Nyger*, late Biſſhop of *London*, made a Conſtitucion, (as we find in our Viſitacion) upon offring on Sondayes and ſolempne and doubly Feſtis, and nambly of the Appoſtils, whoes Vigils ben faſtid, by the Inhabitantis of Houſes, Hoſtries, and Shoppis within the Cyte of *London:* that is to ſay, that all and euery Inhabitantes Houſes, Hoſtries, or Shoppes; for an Houſe, Hoſtrie, or Shoppe, whoos Penſion is x. s. by Yere, a Ferthing; and ſo forth, if it aſſende to xl. s. a Peny. Some yet hauing lytell regarde to their Soules, conſtrued, that if the ſaid Penſion never ſo moch excedyd xl. s. that hee ſhall pay but one Peny. We therefore, wylling that all Alteracion as touching that ſholde be remoued, Will by the Autoryte of this Letters, that if the ſaid Penſion excede xl. s. by x s. that he ſhall pay one Peny Ferthing, and for euery x. s. aſſending, a Ferthing. And for as moche as we will not hereafter ony forward [froward] Expoſicion of this Confirmacion to be had, We will that all tho that hereafter will not obey and follow this our Expoſicion, ſtonde accurſed by the gret Sentence by the ſame Dede. And for as moche as no Man ſhall excuſe himſelfe by cauſe of Ignoraunce, We will and ordaine, that all Curatis within the ſaid Cyte, four times in the Yere in the Maſſe time, publiſſhe and expowne [the ſame]: and moreouer, we ordain and giue power to all Perſones and Vicars of the ſaid Cyte, to cite all the Offenders of the ſaid Conſtitucion to appere afore vs, or our Officiall, there to obey the Law as Reſon will. To the which Officiall by this Preſentis Wee giue our Power. In Witneſs whereof, *&c.* No Man therfore offende this Ordinaunce, for if he doe it, he ſhall ronne in the Indignacion of God and his holy Appoſtolis, *Peter* and *Powle.* Giuen at *Rome* at Saint *Peter's* the xvj. Kalendas of *May.*

The PROCESS of *Robert Wright*, was this which follows.

Rob. Wright's Proceſs.

Maiſter *William Freſton*, Officyal to the Dean of *Powles*, after that he had by great Delyberacyon examined a Cawſe of witholdyng of Tenthys by one *Robert Wright*, of the Paryſſhe of St. *Edmond* in *Lumberdſtret*, in the ſolempne and double Feſtes, and the Feſtes of St. *Steven*, *John*, and *Innocentes*, after *Chryſtmeſs*, *Circumciſion*, *Epiphanie* of our Lord, three Holydayes in *Eſtyr* Weke, three Holydayes in *Whitſon* Weke, *Corpus Chriſti*, *Aſcencyon* of our Lord; *Phelyp* and *Jacob*, and five Feſtes of our Lady, and every Dedicacyon Day; by his Sentence condempned the ſame *Robert Wright.* The whych appeled to *Rome*, where the ſame Sentence in all thynges was affirmed by one *William* of *Fundera*, Biſhop of *Oleron*, and Commiſſary to the Pope: Save that he ſhould have ſaid, in *three* Feſtes of our Lady, and not in *five.* And therin the Sentence was reverſed, and for that Cauſe the ſaid *Robert* was not condempned in Expenſys.

And after the ſame *Robert* appelyd to the Pope hymſelf. The whych affyrmed, in every thing, the Sentence of the ſaid *William de Fundera*, and condempned the Defendant in Expenſys in the laſt Appele.

The LETTER *of* Innocent, *Biſhop of* Rome.

Pope *Innocent's* Letter Confirmatory.

WHEREAS for the Parte of the Curatys of the Cyte of *London*, Petycion was made to us, that a Conſtytucion [about Offeringes] the which was made by one *Roger* Byſſhop of *London*, for the Wel bothe of the Paryſſhens and the Curatis, the which wes uſed the tyme out of mynd, yet ſome uſed to conſtrew the ſaid Conſtytucion otherwiſe than it ought to be, after thir froward Mynd; and the which Conſtytucion the ſaid *Thomas* Archbyſſhop of *Canterbury*, and mony his Predeceſſors, hath approued and confyrmed, I, inclyned by theyr Petycion, conferme al the ſaid Conſtytucion by the Authoryte Apoſtolik, and fulfylle al defautis, yf ony be.

And then follow the Tenor of the Archbiſhop's Letters afore ſet down.

The Copy of the BULL *for the Offerings to the Curates of the Pariſhes of the City of* London, *in* Latin *and* Engliſh.

NICOLAUS *Epiſcopus, ſervus ſervorum Dei, ad perpetuam rei memoriam, &c.*

In *Engliſh* thus:

The whole Bull in *Latin* is extant in the Old Book of *Cuſtoms.*

OVR holy Fader Pope *Nicolas*, for perpetuall memory of the thyng, wylleth to ſequeſter and avoyed all Doughtis, by the whiche Stryues, Dyſcordes, and grete Loſſys, that is feryd to happen to Curatis and their Peryſſhens, leſt that if it be not remedyid, grete hurt might happen bothe to the Curatis and Peryſſhens, as well in things Temporal as Spyrituall. So it is, that now of late, after that the Right Honourable *Thomas* Archbiſſhop of *Canterbury*, had ſhewed, that as he rode in his Viſitation, one *Roger*, Byſſhop of *London*, had made a Conſtytucion upon Offryngis on Hooly Dayes and ſolempne and doble Feſtis, and namely of the Appoſtles, whoos Vygyls ben faſted by the Inhabitants of Houſes, Hoſtryes and Shops, howſoever they be occupyed within the Cyte of *London*; that is to ſay, that all Inhabitants and every of them, occupyenge the ſaid Houſes, Hoſtryes, or Shoppis, and pay for the yerly Rent of them x. Shill. ſhal offer a Farthing; and yf his Rente be xx. Shill. a Halfpeny, and ſo upward, as it hath ben uſed to bee payd by the ſayd Peryſſhes tyme out of mynde of Man. And that the ſame Conſtytucion was good and lawfull, it appereth by that, that divers of the Predeceſſours of Archbiſſhops of *Canterbury*, by theyr Letters Patents, hath it confirmed and approuyd. And whan ſome evyll dyſpoſed of the Peryſſhens wolde labour and ſtudy to conſtrue this Conſtytucion to other Senſys than it was made for, they made Explanacions of the ſame, and ordained, that the Mayre and Aldyremen of the ſaid Cyte, and all the Inhabytants that wolde bee rebell thereto, ſholde ſtonde accurſyd by the ſame Dede, and many other things than expreſſed and ordayned, our Holy Fader and Predeceſſour *Innocentius* VII. ratefyenge and confermynge the Letters of the ſaid *Thomas* Archbyſſhop, addinge and amendynge Defaultys, if ony were, as more plainely apperyth by the Letters of the foreſaide *Innocent*, wherin be contayned the Letters of the foreſaid *Thomas.* And after, as it hath been ſhewed vs of diuers credible Perſones, that though the Mayre, Shereſs, Aldyrmen, the Cytizens, and the Inhabytantes aforeſaid, of the more part of them, [have done] after the olde and laudable Cuſtume in their Offryngys on *Sondayes*, and other ſolempne and double Feſtys of the Appoſtles, namely whoſe Euyns ben faſted, yet within foure Yeres, or there aboute, diuers having litell regard to the Well of their Soules, and vnkinde to their Moder the Holy Chyrche, couetinge be litell and litell to miniſhe and take away the foreſayd Offryngis, (The which, yf they were deuoute, they ſholde encreaſe and freely giue) refuſe to offyre but onely on *Sondayes*, and on the ſolempne Feſtys of the Appoſtles, whoos Euens been faſtyd.

And as for other ſolempne Dayes, whiche be many, they ſayd, that it was not expreſſed in the Letters of *Roger* Byſſhop, nor in the ſaid Conſtytucion, that they ought to offyre on them, nother in the Letters of *Innocent*, nor *Thomas* Archbyſſhop, there was no parfight Senſe; wherfore they thought they were but voyde.

And alſo where we vnderſtonde that three Senſenſys haue been giuen agaynſt one *Robert Wright*, that is to ſay, one in this Partyes, and in the Court of *Rome*; for as moche as he refuſed to offer accordinge to the Rate as aforeſaid; as on *Sondays*, Feſtis of the Appoſtles, whoos Vygyls ben faſtyd: but as for thes three Natiuities, of Saint *Stephen*, Saint *Johan*, and in the *Innocentis*, he vtterly refuſed; and as many Dayes in *Eſter*, and as many Dayes in *Whitſontide*, and the *Circumciſion*, *Epiphanye*, and *Aſcencion* of our Lorde, and *Corpus Chriſti*, and foure Vygyles of our Lady, *Philip* and *Jacob*, and the Tranſlacion of Saint *Edmonde.*

And for as moche as it were painfull to all Curatys, if they ſholde ſue for euery particular Cauſe, if their Pariſſhens wolde be frowarde: And for as much as we vnderſtonde, that our welbelouyd *Herry* King of *England*, wolde that all Stryfs and Dowte touchinge the ſaid Offryngys ſholde be auoyed: WE will, and by our Poure Apoſtolick do confirme the Letters of the fore-

ſaid

ſaide *Innocent* our Predeceſſour, and *Thomas* Archbyſſhop, contayninge the Conſtitucyon of the ſaid *Robert* to bee obſerued and kepte for euer.

And ouer that, by this Preſentys, We will and ordaine, that all inhabitantys Houſes, Hoſtryes, Shoppys, foure Yeres paſte, and that after this ſhall inhabit, paye their Offryngys according to the rate aforeſaid in the three Natiuites of St. *Stephen*, St. *Johan*, and the *Innocentis*, and as many Daies in *Eſter* and *Whitſontide*, *Circumciſion*, *Epiphanye*, and *Aſcencion* of our Lord, *Corpus Chriſti*, foure of our Lady, and *Philip* and *Iacob*, and euery Dedicacion Daye, and euery Sonday, and the Feſtys of the Appoſtles whoos Vygyls ben faſtyd, and other double and ſolempne Feſtys.

As more plainely apperyth in the Letters of *Innocent* and *Thomas* Archbyſſhope aforeſaide, and in all Dayes they have vſed to offere foure Yeres paſt to the Pariſſhe Chyrche. Within the Bondys whereof the foreſaid Houſes, Hoſtryes, or Shoppes ben ſette vpon the paine of Excommunicacion, contained in the Letters of the ſaid Archbiſſhop, and of the which he ſhall not be aſſoiled, but yf hee ſatysfie the ſaid Offrings, or elles friendly agree with his Curat, but yf it bee in the point of Dethe; ſo that yf it hapned him to live, or his Eyers make dew Satisfaction. And alſo we giue Power to the Ordinaryes of the ſaid Chyrches where ſuch Offryngys be not paid, that they may without Citacion ſummarily enquire of the ſaid Offryngys; and yf they finde that be vnpaide, to accurſe the Offenders, and them to puniſh according to this Ordinance; ony maner Bulle graunted, Writing generall or ſpeciall, now knowen, or hereafter to be knowen, notwithſtandinge.

Act of Com-
mon Coun-
cil.

But this Bull, which the Curates procured of the Pope for the ending of former Controverſies about their Offerings, did not yet make an End. For tho' there was an Act of Common Council in the 14th of *Edward* IV. acquieſcing in the Order of this Bull; yet afterwards out of this Papal Deciſion ſprung another Doubt about theſe Offerings: *viz.* That in caſe any Citizen rented about 10 *s.* a Year, and under 20 *s.* as for Example, a Mark, or 15 *s.* the Curate would then require more than a Farthing; and ſo if the Rent was upward of 20 *s.* but not 30, they demanded a Halfpenny, and ſomewhat more proportionably. This the Citizens would not comply with; and it cauſed a great Diſturbance. They urged, it was the Contents of the Bull, all Compoſitions laid apart; and that for mean Sums between ten and ten, there was no mention made thereof in the Bull. Only that he that paid 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Rent, or any higher Sum under 10 *s.* uſed to pay his four Offering Days, and no more, according as every one that received the Communion was bound to do. And that he that ſat at the Rent of a Mark, or any higher Sum under 20 *s.* paid but after the rate of 10 *s.* and that for the odd Money he was not chargeable by the Bull. And for the deciding this Difference, and any other that might ariſe hereupon, the *Compoſition* before mentioned was made.

More Con-
teſt ſtill con-
cerning Of-
ferings.

heValue of
don Li-
ngs in for-
r times.

But to ſee what Value by means of the Offerings the Churches in *London* brought in to the Pariſh Prieſts in thoſe ancient times, I ſhall ſet down here, for an Inſtance, the Value of the Benefice of St. *Magnus* at *London Bridge*, advanced yearly to the Parſon, according to a Reckoning made thereof *Decemb.* 1. 1494. The Rents in this Pariſh amounted to 434 *l.* 12 *s.* 8 *d.* the Offerings to 75 *l.* 8 *s.* 8½ *d.* The Rents and Offerings are ſet down diſtinctly againſt each Pariſhioner's Name in the old *London* Book of *Cuſtoms*, after this manner:

Pariſhioners Names.	Rent.			Offerings.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Edward Bellow	4	00	00	0	14	00
Henry Somer	8	00	00	1	08	00
Thomas Cowper	4	06	08	0	15	02
- - - - *Hyeman*	1	13	04	0	05	10
Richard Arnold	10	00	00	1	15	00
John Ball	2	00	00	0	07	00
Herry Can	2	13	04	0	09	04
James Ruſtdon	3	03	04	0	11	08
William Gardyner	2	00	00	0	07	00
Roger Mayde	5	00	00	0	17	06
Thomas Faryng	2	06	08	0	08	02
- - - - - *Huntley*	2	13	04	0	09	04, &c.

Beſides, there were Offerings due from thoſe that had Shops and no Houſes, or in other Place than their Houſes ſtood, and from ſuch whoſe Rents amounted not to 10 *s.* yearly, who were bound to offer only four times a Year.

So that to recollect and procede in this Account and Hiſtory of the *London* Prieſts Subſiſtence, gained out of their reſpective Pariſhes.

The Tithes of the Pariſh Prieſts of *London*.
Edward Brewſter, Eſq;

The Tithes due to the Clergy of *London* (as appears by the old Book, called *The Cuſtoms of London*, and a Manuſcript Treatiſe friendly communicated to me by *Samuel Brewſter*, Eſq;) conſiſted not in Glebe and Lands, as they pertained to the Churches in the Country, but of Payments by ancient Cuſtom iſſuing out of the Houſes of the Pariſhioners, according to the true Value of the Rents; which were called *Oblations*, becauſe they were Offerings to God and the Church, each Pariſhioner offering a ſmall Piece of Money according to the Houſe he lived in, on certain Holidays. Which Cuſtom was uſed for many Ages and time out of mind; and was afterwards confirmed and declared by *Roger Niger* Biſhop of *London*, about the Year 1230, 15 *H.* III. or thereabouts. Theſe Oblations amounted yearly to 3 *s.* 6 *d.* in the Pound. But by an Act of Parliament about 25 *H.* VIII. theſe Oblations or Tithes were altered and ſettled at 2 *s.* 9 *d.* in the Pound, to the great Diſadvantage of the *London* Clergy; the Citizens alſo contending to pay after the old Rents, not according to preſent Improvements.

Roger Niger's Conſtitution.

The foreſaid *Roger Niger*'s Conſtitution was this, That all and every the Citizens and Inhabitants of *London*, ſhould pay or offer to God and the Church, and to the Rectors and Parſons of the ſame, upon every *Sunday* throughout the Year, and upon every ſolemn and double Feaſt, eſpecially and by name upon the holy Apoſtles Days, whoſe Eves were faſted, for every 10 *s.* Rent or Penſion, one Farthing; for every 20 *s.* one Halfpenny; and for every 30 *s.* three Farthings; and for every 40 *s.* one Penny; and ſo aſcending after the rate aforeſaid, as had been of long time accuſtomed, and lawfully preſcribed. This Conſtitution is recited by *Thomas Arundel* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, remaining on Record, and in the Bulls of *Innocent* VII. and *Nicolas* IV. and in *Linwood* the great Canoniſt and Dean of the *Arches*, who lived in the time of *Henry* V. about the Year 1400.

The Occaſion thereof.

Dr. *Tildeſly* againſt *Selden* of Tithes, in Dr. *Brian Walton*'s Treatiſe of Payment of Tithes.

The Occaſion of this Conſtitution was, to aſſiſt the Pariſh Prieſts that received great Damage by the Enchroachments of the *Dominicans* and *Franciſcan* Friars, who being not long before come over, drew much People after them. Who, admiring them for their Strictneſs and ſeeming Sanctity of Life, thought all too little which they could confer upon them; and drawn in by the Doctrine of ſome of thoſe Mendicants, that *Tithes*

Friars.

were mere Alms, and that People might withdraw them from their Parſons, if they were unworthy: And as the People flocked to the Houſes of theſe Friars, making them their Confeſſors, and neglecting both their own Churches and Parſons; ſo they gave thoſe Offerings or Tithes to theſe new Teachers, which were due to their Pariſh Prieſts, that had the Cure of their Souls. Which Abuſe they complaining of at a Synod, hereupon this Conſtitution was made, expreſſing what and how much every one ought to pay to his own Church.

Perſonal Tithes.

Beſides theſe *Oblations* the Pariſh Prieſts of *London* had *Perſonal Tithes*, which was the Tenth Part of the clear Gains of Merchants, Traders and Artificers.

Chantries.

They had alſo Benefits from *Chantries*; which were certain Lands or Houſes, or Sums of Money iſſuing thence, left by the Wealthier ſort of deceaſed Perſons, that their Souls, and the Souls of their Parents and Anceſtors, might continually be prayed for in the Churches where they were buried: Where ſome ſmall Chapels were built with Altars for that purpoſe: And there was ſcarce a Church in *London* but had one of them, and ſome three or four. Theſe were often beneficial to the Parſon of the Church, who was ſometimes ſolely endowed with the Lands given for that Purpoſe, and ſometimes together with the Churchwardens. And there were ſome ſmall Pariſhes in this City, where the Tithes were not above 80 *l. per Annum*; when as the Chantry Lands belonging anciently thereto (taken away by the Statute of 1 *Ed.* VI.) were then worth 500 or 600 *l. per Annum*.

Four Offering Days: And other Benefits of Pariſh Prieſts.

There were likewiſe accruing anciently to the Pariſh Prieſts, Offerings to the Image of our Lady, the four Offering Days, the Money for Maſſes, which the Friends of the Deceaſed bought, to deliver their Souls out of Purgatory. And there were alſo voluntary Offerings of well-diſpoſed Perſons. For People came not empty handed to God.

Privy Tithes.

There were alſo due to them, beſides Predial and Perſonal, Privy Tithes; that is, Dues upon Burials, Weddings, and Chriſtnings, *&c.* What theſe Perquiſites and Benefits were, may be underſtood by a Bill put up in the Star-Chamber by ſome Citizens 25 *H.* VIII. againſt their Prieſts: Which, for the better underſtanding of theſe Matters, and for Antiquity ſake, I ſhall here ſubjoin, as I find it in Dr. *Walton*'s Treatiſe above mentioned.

DUTIES *antiently paid to the Parſon or Curate for Weddings*.

Firſt, There is laid upon the Book, according to the Cuſtom, 8 *d.*

Secondly, Two Tapers at Maſs, 2 *d.*

Thirdly, A Taper at the latter end of the Maſs, 1 *d.*

Fourthly, The whole Offering at Maſs belongeth to the Parſon, unleſs the Parties compound for it; giving ſometime 2 or 3 *s.* or 6 *s.* 8 *d.* or more.

Fifthly, If any will be married before the High Maſs, they pay 20 *d.* or 40 *d.* or 5 *s.* or elſe muſt tarry till all be done.

Sixthly, For a Certificate, when the Man dwelt in another Pariſh, he paid a Shilling, or 20 *d.* or 40 *d.* or more, according to Ability.

For Burials.

Firſt, If the Party be buried under Stoole, 1 *s.* or more; and every Prieſt in the Church 8 *d.* or more; elſe they do not ſing him to his Burial.

Secondly, At evere Month's Mind, Year's Mind, or Obit, the Curate hath 8 *d.* or 12 *d.*

Thirdly, All the Tapers and Wax brought into the Church with the Corps, if they be under a Pound.

Fourthly, All the Branches of White Wax, if any be brought in with the Corſe. Which Branches coſt 6 *s.* 8 *d.* ſometimes 10 *s.* ſometimes 13 *s.* 4 *d.* And ſome pay more.

Fifthly, For Privy Tithes 20 *d.* 40 *d.* 5 *s.* 20 *s.* 40 *s.* or more.

Sixthly, To the High Altar as much for *Perſonal* Tithe.

Seventhly, If any be buried out of his own Pariſh, the Corſe muſt be firſt preſented in his own Church; and *Dirige* and Maſs kept as amply as in the Place where it is buried.

Eighthly, For the Burial in the Chancel or High Quire, 10 *s.* or 13 *s.* 4 *d.* or 20 *s.* or 40 *s.* or more.

For Churchings.

Firſt, For every *Sunday* when the Woman lieth in, for ſaying a Goſpel 1 *d.* or 2 *d.*

Secondly, For the *Purification* of Cuſtom in the Taper, 1 *d.* with the Chriſome, and the whole Offering by all the Women at Maſs, 2 *d.*

Beadroll.

Firſt, If any will have his Friends prayed for in the Beadroll, the Curate hath by Year 4 *d.* or 8 *d.* or more.

Houſel at Eaſter.

Of Mens Wives, Children, and Apprentices for their Communion at *Eaſter*, for every Head 2 *d.*

Tithes of Servants Wages.

Of all Servants that take Wages, the Tenth Part of their Wages for the *Privy* Tithes. And for their Houſel at *Eaſter*, 2 *d.*

Mens Devotions on divers Days.

At all principal Feaſts, as *Chriſtmas*, *All Souls* Day, Creeping to the Croſs on *Good Friday*, *Eaſter Day*; in Confeſſions at *Lent*; and other times of the Year, as the Patrons of the Church; divers offer, ſome Wax, ſome Money, which comes to the Parſon's Uſe.

Secondly, Where a Saint's Image ſtands without the Quire, to which a *Brotherhood* belongeth, the Wardens of the *Brotherhood* compound, ſome for 3 *s.* 4 *d.* 5 *s.* 6 *s.* and 8 *d.* or more *per Annum*, to have the Brotherhood kept in the Church.

Leaſes.

For ſealing a Leaſe of a Houſe belonging to the Church, 20 *s.* 40 *s.* 3 *l.* 4 *l.* or more.

THESE Duties, although the Citizens complained of in the *Star Chamber*, yet the Lords Referrees (as it ſeems) ſaw ſo little Reaſon to alter any of them; that tho' they altered the Tithe to 2 *s.* 9 *d.* in the Pound, yet they let them remain as they were.

Glebe.

That which we now call *Glebe* (which was another Benefit alſo to the Incumbent) was for the moſt part at the firſt either Part of the Parſonage Houſe; which in latter time the Parſon was forced to divide and let out for his better Maintenance, and ſo to confine himſelf to a leſſer Part; or elſe ſome Chambers built at firſt upon part of the Churchyard, for the Prieſts that uſed to aſſiſt in Divine Service, or for other Uſes, which in Proceſs of Time, by repairing and enlarging, became convenient Houſes: Some of which in ſome few Pariſhes yet remain to the Parſons; the moſt part being either ſeiſed by the Crown by vertue of the Act of *Chantries*, 1 *Ed.* VI. or invaded by the Pariſhioners ſince the *Reformation*: Which in many Pariſhes have left for the Parſon neither Glebe nor Dwelling-houſe, but have converted all into Pariſh Lands.

The Oblation for a Noble.

There happened a Controverſy ſometime between the Citizens and the Pariſh Prieſts concerning the Tithe or Oblations under 10 *s.* as a Noble; and for this they paid antiently in *London*, 14 *d.* This in *Henry* the Eighth's Time paſſed into a Conteſt; and one *Robert Hearne* of St. *Mildred's Poultry* was cited by *John Smith*, Rector of that Church, into the *Arches*, for Refuſal of the Payment of this 14 *d.* in the Noble, before Dr. *Ligham*, L. L. D. Official of the Court of *Canterbury*; and Sentence was given againſt him the 18 *H.* VIII. *An.* 1527, and he was declared to have incurred the great Excommunication.

Suits between the Prieſts and Citizens.

About this Time a Suit began between the Citizens and the Prieſts about Tithe (wherein all the City concerned themſelves) which laſted thro' divers Kings and Queens Reigns; which underwent divers Arbitrations, provoked many Petitions, cauſed ſome Acts of Parliament, and was never fully accorded till the Act of Parliament under King *Charles* II. after the Great Fire, for ſettling the Tithe of the conſumed Churches. But by the Advantages the Citizens got of the Prieſts by one means or other, the City Clergy (eſpecially in the Times of the *Reformation)* became much impoveriſhed; and the Livings came at laſt to ſo mean and poor a Value, that in one of their Petitions they complained, that it had been better for them if their Friends, inſtead of ſending them to the Univerſities, had put them Apprentices to Taylors or Shoemakers, or ſome ſuch mechanical Trades; for then they might have been able to maintain themſelves and their Families, which now they were not by their Livings.

How Tithes were diminiſhed.

The Means ſome of the Citizens uſed to defraud the Miniſters of their Tithes in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, was, that to abate Tithes formerly paid, or to prevent any Increaſe of them, they reſerved what had been formerly paid as Rent, by other Names; as, Yearly and Quarterly Fines, Annuities, Newyears Gifts, Intereſt of Money for Improvement, or Houſehold Stuff. Some reſerved it by ſeveral Bonds; ſome by double Leaſes, wherein was mentioned a ſmall Rent, by which the Parſon muſt have his Tithe; another, wherein was reſerved the full Rent, after which they paid the Landlord: And when any Controverſies ſhould ariſe concerning Tithes, it was provided by a Law, that the Lord Maior ſhould judge and decide theſe Matters; who commonly favoured the Citizens againſt the Parſons.

A Bill in Parliament for Miniſters Tithes.

This was long a Grievance; and at laſt was the Cauſe of a Bill put up in King *James* the Firſt's Parliament, *Anno* 1604. Upon opening the Matter, the whole Houſe took Notice of it; and Sir *Henry Billingſley*, Knight and Alderman, and Mr. *Richard Gore*, Members of Parliament for the City, ſpake to the Bill: But it was caſt out by one or two Voices; the Occaſion of which was thought not fit to be mentioned, ſaith mine Author. However, the ſaid *Billingſley* plainly declared it; and he promiſed afterwards to get the Bill again put up by the Court of Aldermen at their own Charge: But the Parliament haſting to an End, nothing was done; and the Religious Intention of that good Man came to nothing.

Dr. *Brian Walton's* Treatiſe.

The *London* Miniſters Petition to K. *James* I.

To all this I ſhall add a Petition put up by the Miniſters of *London* to King *James*, *Anno* 1615; wherein their lamentable Condition, and the Hiſtory of it may appear. They complained, that their Maintenance was taken away from them; and that they were brought to great Poverty by ſecret Frauds and Tricks, lately deviſed and put in Practice by ſome covetous Perſons, to the Diſhonour of God, and utter Ruin of the Church of God in this Honourable City, if not in time ſuppreſſed. And, among many other things, they ſhewed what the Benefices in *London* were in times paſt: which they found to have been the beſt in the Kingdom, by reaſon of their Tithes, Oblations, Church-Lands, Obits, Mortuaries, *&c.* and therefore were ſo highly rated in the *Exchequer*, as they then were, to wit, at 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 100 Marks *per Annum.* For Tithes the Citizens paid the Tenths of their Perſonal Employments, which if they ſtill paid, one Rich Man ſhould pay more than ſome of their Benefices in the whole were now worth. For Oblations they paid a Farthing for every 10 *s.* Rent, Penſion, or Payment, upon every *Sunday*, and certain other Holidays in the Year; which amounted to 3 *s.* and 6 *d.* in the Pound, being 9 *d.* in every Pound more than they at preſent had. That for diſcovery of Rents, Freeholders Houſes were to be valued, and Offerings or Oblations paid accordingly; whereby no ſuch Frauds could be put upon their Predeceſſors as were put upon them. That for Recovery of Oblations it was without Suit of Law, the Ordinary being to enquire of the Detention of them *ſummarily* without Citation, and to pronounce a Curſe upon the Offenders. And laſtly, that Men made Reſtitution in their laſt Wills and Teſtaments for Tenths and Oblations omitted, [to free their Conſciences in caſe they had made default in the due Payment of them in their Lives time.]

That this was the State of the Benefices in *London*, until 27 *H.* VIII. about which time all their antient Conſtitutions and Confirmations were diſannulled; and a new Order and Decree made, pretending their Good, but indeed that it was the beginning of their Bane. For that thereby they had only 2 *s.* and 9 *d.* appointed to be paid out of every Pound Rent of all Houſing, but no means to recover or know any Man's Rent; ſo that the Miniſters Maintenance was concealed, and a thing inviſible: And they were deprived alſo thereby, as ſome thought, of the Protection of their Biſhops, who could not help them, as they did their Predeceſſors; and were put under the Government of the Lord Maior, being both Judge and Party in his own Cauſe for the moſt part. That their Church Lands alſo, that did remain, were taken from them, inſomuch that many of them had no Parſonage Houſes, and became for the moſt part Pariſh Lands, belonging to the Maſters of the Pariſhes. That afterwards the Oath for *Perſonal* Tithes was taken away; by which means the Citizens detained thoſe Tithes from the Miniſters; ſuppoſing no Man to be bound to pay Tithes of their Perſonal Employments, or God's Bleſſing on their Labours, but Shepherds and Husbandmen. And laſt of all, that their Offerings that were left them were embezzled and purloined by divers fraudulent and covetous Devices. By which means aforeſaid, and the like, the Benefices of *London* within the Walls were the pooreſt in the Kingdom: And tho' the Miniſters were equal to the beſt Commoners in the City in all Charges, as Subſidies, Arms, *&c.* (beſides Firſt Fruits and Tenths;) yet their Incomes were ordinarily leſs than the meaneſt Tradeſmen; their Livings not exceeding 20, 25, 30, 40, and moſt of them 50 *l. per Annum*, and not many above 80 *l.* within the Walls.

An. 2 *Ed* VI.

And to King *Charles* I.

And in ſhort, the Clergy of *London* in the Year 1634, addreſſed again to King *Charles* I. ſetting forth to him, how the Benefices of *London*, an hundred Years ſince were very great, but that they were then very ſmall and mean; many of them not worth 40 *l. per Annum*, the moſt not an 100 *l.* And then ſhewing the Cauſes thereof.

This Petition the King referred to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Keeper, the Earl

Marſhal, the Lord Biſhop of *London*, and others. Upon this ſix Citizens, ſuch as were moſt faulty by double Leaſes and other Frauds, were warned to appear before the Lords at the Council Table, *January* the 9th. And the Lords did expreſs themſelves againſt the Practices of the City, as mere Frauds. Afterwards Committees met on each ſide to treat of ſome Accommodation; three Aldermen being appointed for the City, and three Parſons nominated by the Biſhop of *London* for the Clergy: *viz.*

Sir *Chriſtopher Clithero*,
Sir *Edward Bromfield*, } Aldermen;
Mr. *Abdy*,
Dr. *Holdſworth*,
Dr. *Brough*, } Parſons.
Dr. *Walton*,

Some time after the King declared he would hear the Cauſe himſelf. This Buſineſs was in hand and tranſacting for ſeveral Years, *viz.* to the Year 1638, and nothing brought to any Concluſion. And then the Troubles coming on, greater things were to be lookt after.

Viſitation of the Pariſh Churches.

In the next Place we ſhall ſhew, what Overſight and Care was taken in theſe Times (*viz.* two or three hundred Years ago) both as to the Behaviour of the Prieſts and the People, and for the Churches and their Goods. And for this purpoſe we ſhall preſent a Liſt of Articles of Enquiry in the *Viſitation* made by the Ordinaries; and then give a Preſentment made of divers Matters found in one Church by the Inquiſitors upon the foreſaid Articles.

ARTICLES *of Viſitation about the Year* 1498.

Firſt, WHETHER the Body of Cryſte be kept in an honeſt Place, and above al thynges pryvely; and that it be deputed under the kepyng of a Lock with Keye.

Item, Whether Veſtimentys and other Ornamentys belongyng to the Aulter, namely, Corporaſſys, upon whiche the Body of Cryſt reſtyd that be halowed, ben clene waſſhen.

Item, Whether the Cryſmatory, and the Font of Baptym bene kepte under Lock and Key.

Item, Whether the Kreme and Oyle be new, and every Yere newe halowed, the old new clarefyed, new had.

Item, Whether the Canons of Maſſe Bokys be clyer and opyn.

Item, Whether Pryeſtys can performe the Wordys of the Canon and Baptym.

Item, Whether the Curat teche his Paryſſhens the Fourme of Baptym in time of Neceſſite, in the Modyr tunge.

Item, Whether the Water of Baptym be not kepte in the Fonte over viij Dayes.

Item, Yf the old Corporaſſys that be no worthy to be occupied, byen burned, and put in the Place of Relickys.

Item, Whether they that Mynyſter about the Aulter have on clene Surplyſſes.

Item, Whether the Perſon, Paryſſh Pryeſt, or ony other Clarke, goo out of accordyng Veſture and honeſt, or that he be not ſhaven and cutte competently, as it accordeth to the Ordour of Clergye.

Item, Whether the Chauncel, or the Body of the Chirche within or without [be in Repaire] the Wyndous be glazed.

Item, Whether the Roffe, Covering, or ony Ornamentys lacke Reparacyon.

Item, Whether the Parſon, and other Chapeleyns of the Chirche ben of honeſt Converſacyon.

Item, Whether there be a playne and a ful Inventory made of the Goodys of the Chirche.

Item, Whether God be dewly ſervyd by the Curat, and other Mynyſters of the Quyer in Divynys, or not.

Item, Whether the Perſon, Vycar, or Chapleyn of the Paryſſhe behave them as they ought in governyng of Soules; yf they ſay Maſſes accordyng; yf they be redy to vyſite ſiycke People, namely, whan they ben requyred.

Yf ony of the Paryſſhens deceaſe without the Sacramentys of the Chirche.

Yf ony of the Paryſſhens deceaſe without Baptym in the defaute of the Pryeſte.

Item, Whether the Curate refuſe to do the Solemnyſacyon of lawful Matrymonye, before he have Gyfte of Money, Hoſen, or Gloves.

Item, Whether the Perſon, Vicar, or Chapleyns byen common Viſiters and Haunters of Tavernes, or moche dronken, or bere Wepen contrary to the Peace.

Item, Whether they be Uſurers, or common Byars or Sellers.

Item, Whether they be incontynent, or defamed with ony Woman, namely, with ony wedded Woman, or have in Perſonage, or ony other Houſe, Woman ſuſpect.

Item, Whether they aſk their Tythes, or Ryghtys of the Chirche, as wel of Right Dew as of Cuſtome; or yf they dare not aſk theyr Tithes for fere of ony Slaunder of theyr own Gylt.

Whether they be Diſpleyers, Juglers, or incendyng [inclining] to them, or onhoneſt Boſters.

Item, Yf they have ony long Here [Hair,] and norryſſhe them.

Item, And they have leyd to Pledge Chaleys, Veſtymentys, Booke, or other thingys perteyning to the Pariſſhe.

Item, Yf the Perſon, Vycar, or their Debyte [Deputy] withdrawe Lyght, or ony other thyng in the Chauncel, that he is bounde to fynd, or yf he chaunge or miſuſe them that perteyneth to the Pariſſhens.

Item, Whether the Chapleyns injoyne to the Paryſſhens that ben confeſſyd, that they cauſe Maſſes be ſonge, other annual or trental, for Covetyſe.

Item, Yf Rentys aſſigned to a Lyght be converted into other Uſes agaynſt the Wyll of the Gyver or Bequyther.

Item, Yf there lake ony Lyght, or Fraternytees indewed by ony Landes, Tenementys, Juellys, or Sommes of Money, of the Devocyon of the People, or by Legacyes of dede People, aftyr theyr laſt Wylles.

Item, Whether ſuche laſt Wylles of dede People ben fulfylled in al thynges, and ben obſerved to the Effect of the ſame.

Item, Whether there be an Inventory made of ſuche Landys and Tenementys, Juellys, and Sommes of Money.

Item, Whether the Wardeyns of the Lyghtys or Fraternitees, benne wel choſen every Yere, aftyr the maner of the Chirche.

Item, Whether ſuch maner Wardeyns make a ful and a playne Accompte every Yere of the Receptys and Paymentys by them in the tyme of cheſynge other Wardeyns to them, that they ſholde do.

Articles found by the Inquiſitors at a Viſitation of St. *Magnus*'s Pariſh.

Item, Whether aftyr ſuch maner of Compte made, they keep in their own Handys ony of the Landys, Tenementys, Juellys, or Money longynge to the Lyghtes or Fraternytees, and be convertyd into their own wicked Uſys.

Item, Whether they wil not give and reſtore hym to the Lyghtys or Fraternytees, or to the Wardeyns of them beynge, or make ony Delayes.

Item, Whether the Wardeyns lete to Ferme and graunt ony Londys or Tenementys aboveſaid in the Tyme of theyr Wardeynſhyp, to certayn Perſones,

ſones, Frendys, or Kenneſfolke, for leſs Somme than they be worth yerely, or may be ſet.

Item, Whether the Chapleyns of the Pariſſhe ſolempniſe Matrimony, the Banes not asked, or out of the Chirche, or other ſtraunge Pariſſhes, without Lycence of the Curat.

Item, Whether the Laymen pay their Tithes of right diewe, or by Cuſtume.

Item, Whether any weddyd Man be Avouterer, or kepe ony Woman beſide his lawful Wyfe; or yf ony Woman be advoutrice.

Item, Whether they be joined together in Conſanguynite or Affinite, or lawful ben coupled togyder; or yf they behave them ill, or yf they be Cauſers of Strivys and Debatys.

Item, Whether ony Chapeleyn haunt ony Houſes of ſuſpect Woman.

Item, Whether ony ſingel Man kepe ony Woman in Fornication, wherof ony Fame is ſprongen in the Pariſſhe, or ellys where.

Item, Whether ony Layman reſayve in his Houſe Advouterers or Concubynes, or noryſſhe them in Synne.

Item, Whether ony dede Man hath made his Teſtament, that is not competently provyd before the Ordinary by his Executors, or mynyſter without ony Aucthoryte of the Ordinary.

Item, Yf ony Man let the laſt Wyll of ony dede Man or Woman, whether it be hys own Wyfe, or ony other dede Body.

Item, Whether ony Man procure a Man or Woman in his Dethbed, to [gyve] his Goodes amonge Peple, to defraud the Kyng, the Chirche, and his Creditours. The whyche Procurours be excommunicat by the ſame Dede; and the Body of the Dede ſhal lacke Hooly Sepulture.

Item, Whether ony Executor of a Teſtament applye or appropyr ony thynge of the Goodys of the dede Man, without it be gyven to hym amonge lyfe People, or it be left to him in the Teſtament of the deed Body, or if it be dew to him of the deed Body.

Item, Whether there be ony Uſurers, Wytches, or ony that uſen Incantacyons.

Item, Whether there be ony common Laborers on *Sondays*, or other Holydayes, in the Paryſſhe.

Item, Whether there be ony common Jangulers in the Chirche, lettynge the Servyce of God.

Item, Whether there be any common Diffamours of theyr Neyghbours.

Item, Whether ony Men attache Men of the Chirche, or bryngen to be attached, or procure to be grevyd for that thynge, that they have ben ſued before in holy Chirche Lawne.

Item, Whether ony Man or Woman have leyd violently Handys on a Clarke, or have ſmyten hym, or dyſpyſed him, or caſt agaynſt hym; or yf ony Man or Woman have ſmyten a Layman or Woman in holy Chirche or Chirchyarde.

Item, Whether ony Man or Woman detayne the Lyght of a Lamp, or ony other Right perteyning to the Chirche.

Item, Whether ony Layman or Woman preſume to ſit in the Chauncel whyle the Maſſe is ſongen, agaynſt the Perſon's Wyll, Vicar, or Pariſh Pryeſte.

Item, Whether there be ony other Notary and open Cauſes, upon the whyche ony Subyet, Clarke, or Layman be diffamyd.

Explicit.

Articles found by the Inquiſitors at a Viſitation of St. *Magnus's* Pariſh.

HOW Matters ſtood in one Pariſh, namely that of St. *Magnus*, with relation to the abovementioned Articles of Enquiry, the Preſentment following will declare; where at a Viſitation of the Ordinary were fourteen ſubſtantial Pariſhioners made *Inquiſitors*, who found theſe Articles:

Fyrſt, THAT the Chirche and the Chauncel is not repayred in Glaſyng in dyvers Placys.

Item, That the Bookys and Veſtmentys ben broken and unhoneſt for Dyvyne Servyce.

Item, That many of the Preyſtys and Clerkys often were foul and unclenly Surpleſys.

Item, We fynde not that ony clyere Inventory is made of the Goodys and Landys of the Chyrche.

Item, That the Londys and Tenementys of the Chyrche, by favoure of the Chyrchwardeyns afore tyme, ben laten under the very Value by XX *Li.* yerely, and more.

Item, We fynde, that for defaute of good Provyſyon both of the Chirchwardeyns and alſo of the Mayſters of the *Salve*, neyther the Preyſtys nor Clarkys that ben retayned for the Chyrche, wil not come to our Lady Maſſe, nor *Salve*.

Nor the Clarkeys and Preyſtys that ben retayned by the Mayſters of the *Salve*, wil come to Maſſe or Matins in the Quyer, where it might be wel brought about of the Mayſters of the *Salve*, and the Wardeyns of the Chyrche wolde, for the mayntenyng of Goddys Servyce, at the tyme of the receyvynge of ſuch Preyſtys and Clarkys, gyve them Charge, for as moche as they have ſo profytable and reſonable Salery, that they al ſholde as wel attende upon Maſſe, Mateyns, and Evenſong, as unto our Lady Maſſe and *Salve*, and other Servyce; the whych to do ſholde encreaſe in the Preyſtys and Clarkys good Cuſtume of Vertu, and grete Encreaſe of Dyvyne Servyce.

Item, That the Chyrchwardeyns will not ſhewe us the Wyllys of them that have gyven Goodys or Landys unto the Paryſſhe, wherby we ſholde forther inquyre whether the Wyllys be performed, or nat. For without them we cannot have therof Underſtondynge.

Item, That the Wardeyns of the Chyrche and of the Brodyrhed have not gyven theyr Accomptys.

Item, That aforetymes for defaute of good Dylygence and Authoryte of Accomptys of the Wardeyns, ther hath ben many and grete Sommes of Money taken from the Chyrche; the whiche might wel come to lyght, yf the olde Accomptys were well examyned.

Item, There is in the Handys of dyvers of the Paryſſhe, Reſtys of Money of the Beame Lyght, and of the Almes Gaderynge, to the Somme of XII or XVI *Li.* And that can one *Palmer* ſhewe the Trouthe.

Item, That the Chyrcheyard is unhoneſtly kepte.

Item, That dyvers of the Preyſtys and Clarkys in tyme of Dyvyne Service be at Tavernes and Alehouſys, at Fyſſhynge and other Tryfyls, wherby Dyvyne Servyce is let.

Item, That by favour of the Wardeyns there bythe admytted bothe Preyſtys benefyced and Religious, where there myght be more convenyent and expedyent, and that have more nede to be receyved in theyr Placys. And theſe ben the Names; Syr *Robert Smyth*, benefyced, and a Monk; Syr *Johan Botell*, benefyced; Syr *Johan Bate* hathe a thynge that we cannot underſtonde.

The Names of the *Inquyſytours* of the ſayd Articles at the ſame Viſytacyon,

Johan Halmon,
Symon Motte,
Johan Robchaunt,
Johan Younge,
Wyllyam Dycons,
Rycharde Baronys,
Johan Eton,
Thomas Broke,
Wyllyam Hertwell,
Thomas Davy,
Wyllyam Crene,
Robert Vincent,
Symon Nevyngton,
Johan Turke,

Paryſſhens.

CHAP. III.

The Endeavours uſed in the City for the reſtraining of Vice, promoting of Chriſtian Knowledge, Religion and Sobriety at Home, and extending the Knowledge of the Goſpel in other Parts, by means of the Religious Societies. Society for Reformation of Manners. Reformation of the Stage. Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge. Society for Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts. Societies of Young Men. Charities and Proviſions made for the Poor. Proviſions for them in the Winter. Charity Schools: Their preſent State. Reformation in ſinging Pſalms. The Commiſſion for the Augmentation of ſmall Livings by Queen Anne's *Bounty. The Act for building Fifty new Churches in the City and Suburbs. The* Scots *Corporation.*

How Matters ſtand in the City as to Sobriety and Charity. *J. S.*

NOW as an *Appendix* to the Eccleſiaſtical Conſideration of this City, we ſhall ſhew and ſet forth Two very material Things with relation hereto: Namely, in what State Religion and Good Manners ſtand here at preſent; and what Helps and Proviſions are made, either by the Magiſtrates Care, or good Citizens Charities, for the poorer ſort of People.

Societies for Sobriety and Religion.

As for the former, no ſmall Care hath been of late Years taken for reducing the Inhabitants to Sobriety and Religion. And as the Citizens have uſed to combine and enter into Societies for the furthering and more convenient regulating of their Trade and Traffick; ſo in the Reign of King *William*, many well diſpoſed Perſons united themſelves into *Societies* for this End and Purpoſe, to contrive the more effectually to put a Check to the open Vices of Drunkenneſs, Whoredom, Cuſtomary Swearing and Curſing, and Profanation of the Lord's Day; and alſo to find out Ways for the bringing into uſe the Practice of the Chriſtian Religion, in the National Way and Service of the Church of *England*. Thus there is a Society ſet up in *London* for the promoting of Chriſtian Knowledge, and another for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, and chiefly in the Plantations of *America*. Another Rank of Societies of Young Men, that meet together at ſet Times for Religious Exerciſes.

Citizens religiouſly diſpoſed.

It muſt be ſaid for the Honour of *London*, that the Citizens have generally had a Concern for Religion: And how they have of late Years ſtood diſpoſed towards it, evidently appears, by their conſtituting, to their great Charge, ſo many Societies and Funds for promoting Chriſtianity and Vertue in themſelves and others, which I cannot better enumerate than in the Words of a late Sermon. “There be ſet up of late many open Offices of doing Good. Worthy Men formed into Societies for ſeveral noble and excellent Ends; *viz.* for the private Exerciſes of Religion, for the Publick Reformation of Manners, for the propagating Chriſtian Knowledge, for the erecting Parochial Libraries, for the maintaining Schools of Charity, for ſupporting the conſtant Morning and Evening Prayers of the Church, and for encouraging more frequent Communions. And beſides theſe voluntary Societies, there be other fixed and legal Corporations to carry on many admirable Works of Piety and Charity; *viz.* for Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts; for Stocks and Work-houſes to enable the Poor to labour and live; for Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the poorer Clergy; and for governing her Majeſty's Royal Bounty, and receiving other Benefactions, to augment in time their ſmall and inſufficient Cures.” Theſe noble Deſigns he calls deſervedly the *Glory of our Age*, I may ſay, and of our Nation, but eſpecially of our Metropolitan City.

Duke of *Devon's* Funeral Sermon by Dr. *White Kennet.*

Society for the Reformation of Manners.

The firſt Society, which is called *The Society for the Reformation of Manners*, conſiſting of good and zealous Citizens, and many of them of no mean Wealth and Rank, was deſigned to controul Looſeneſs, and to prevent the Youth of the City from being ſpoilt by Harlots and looſe Women, and from ſpending their Time in Taverns or Alehouſes, and diſtempering themſelves by Exceſs of Drink, and breaking the Sabbath. Theſe Perſons, either by their own Perſonal Pains, or by their Purſes, employing Conſtables and others, to watch ill Houſes, and take ſtraggling looſe Perſons, and bring them before the Magiſtrates, and inform againſt them, for the better putting the good Laws of the Land in Execution againſt all ſuch Evil-doers.

The Beginning and Progreſs of this Society.

This Society began at firſt in the Year *1690*, after this Manner: Five or ſix private Gentlemen, Members of the Church of *England*, met ſometimes, and conſulted together by adviſable Methods to put the Penal Laws in Execution againſt certain notorious Sins, which were too publickly and openly practiſed in the Streets. Againſt which were ſeveral good Laws: But the Failure was, that for want of Information, and the Diſcharge of the Duty of Conſtables, and ſuch like Officers, they were not executed. They entered therefore into a Fraternity for the remedying of this. This afterward ſhewn and offered to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Judges, a conſiderable Number of them approved thereof under their Hands: And moſt of the Biſhops occaſionally countenanced this Society by their extraordinary Circular Letters printed in *1699*. And King *William* having this Affair laid before him by one of the Chief Miniſters of State, promiſed the Societies his Protection and Countenance. And the late excellent Queen *Anne* ſince, iſſuing her Proclamation againſt Vice and Profaneneſs, was pleaſed to ſignify her Approbation of this Work; as is ſhewn in an Account of this Society, and the Progreſs of it, printed *Anno* 1703, and divers times before and ſince; together with another Book, giving an Account of the Progreſs of the Reformation of Manners.

The good Effect of it.

This hath done much Good, and put ſome conſiderable Stop to Vice, that was running on in a high and deſperate Degree in the Nation. And, to the Honour of the City, other Nations have followed the City's Example, or highly approved of this Courſe. For the furthering this Good, a Book came forth, entitled, *Eſſays upon the Execution of the Laws againſt Immorality and Profaneneſs*, the Author *John Diſney*, Eſq;

This Society do appoint and encourage Conſtables and other diſcreet Perſons, to go about Streets and Markets, and other publick Places, to take up Drunkards, Swearers and Curſers, and ſuch like openly ſcandalous Perſons, Men or Women: And on the Lord's Day to inſpect Victualling Houſes, to prevent Tippling, and for taking up Drovers or Carriers that travel on that Day; and ſuch as carry Goods and Wares about the Streets to their Cuſtomers, or ſuch as are found at unlawful Sports and Paſtimes.

Oppoſed, but ſucceeds.

This Deſign was at firſt violently oppoſed by the Champions and Advocates for Debauchery: Yet by the Favour of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and Countenance of the Clergy of the greateſt Figure in the Church, and particularly his Grace *John*, then Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, by his Circular Letters, and ſince by Queen *Anne*'s favouring thereof, and the Zeal of the Perſons concerned in it, it hath proſpered in a degree exceeding great, and beyond what Human Wiſdom did or could expect. And many virtuous Perſons, of the ſeveral Denominations of Proteſtants, readily agreed to join Hearts and Purſes in the Proſecution thereof: So that more than twenty thouſand Perſons, divers Years ago, have been convicted for Swearing, Curſing, Drunkenneſs, or Profanation of the Lord's Day, in and about the City of *London* and *Weſtminſter*.

Sermons preached before this Society.

Before this Society are Sermons preached quarterly, by ſome of the eminent Preachers of the Town, and ſometimes by Biſhops, in *Bow Church* in *Cheapſide*; where are vaſt Aſſemblies preſent. In theſe Sermons the Members of the Society are encouraged to go on in the good Work, and not to be diſheartened with the Oppoſitions they ſometimes meet with from Evil Men. And for the more common Profit, the ſaid Sermons are uſually made publick.

The Succeſs of the Society for Manners.

The Fame of this Society for the *Reformation of Manners*, hath ſpread far and near to a Wonder, (and that with much Credit and Approbation to them that are concerned therein) not only about the Parts of *England*, but in *Scotland* and *Ireland*; and in Foreign Parts among all Proteſtants, in *Holland*, *Germany*, *Switzerland*, the *Griſons*, &c. So that the Zeal of theſe Reformers hath provoked many to do as they have done, for the putting ſome Check to the open-faced Impieties of the Age, ſo ſcandalous to Chriſtianity. Theſe Endeavours, for the Honour of the City of *London* where it began, have been applauded and recommended in a publick Manner (as fit to be imitated by other Chriſtian States) by the Commiſſioners of ſeveral *French* Churches, who were appointed to take this Affair into their Conſideration; and approved likewiſe by the Commiſſioners of the General Aſſembly in the Church of *Scotland*. And there were ſome Years ago thirteen of theſe Societies ſet up in *Scotland*.

Account of the Progreſs of the Reformation of Manners, printed in 1703.

The Book of the Account of theſe Societies hath been tranſlated into *French* and *High Dutch*, and *Latin*, for the propagating the ſame Deſign in other Nations. And many Learned and Pious Perſons in divers Parts of *Europe* and *America* are already ſucceſsfully engaged in promoting this Work by Societies, after the Example begun here; as in *New England*, *Jamaica*, &c. Letters came from *Switzerland*, *Ann.* 1700, that they were making ſome Progreſs in this Undertaking: From *Schaffhuſen*, that they rejoyced to hear of this Zeal in *England*, and that they had Examples of the ſame ſort of Societies: From the Divinity Profeſſor of *Hall* in *Saxony*, that it had a particular good Effect at *Nurenburgh*, where there was a Society of a great number of Citizens that had begun to meet at each other's Houſes, upon a Religious Account.

At *Neufchaſtel* they bought up ſome Hundreds of Copies of the *Account of the Societies*; which were ſent to all the Conſiſtories of that State, in order to diſpoſe them to a Reformation of Manners. At *Zurick* it was recommended to a Meeting of a Synod of Divines. And the *Account of the Religious Societies* was tranſlated and printed there; and Orders were given from other Proteſtant Cantons for buying up ſome Numbers of them. One had put it into the *German* Language, and it was intended to be dedicated to the States; and Care was taken to make it known all over *Germany*.

In the Country of the *Griſons* an Aſſembly of Divines met, where an Account of theſe Deſigns of Reformation was given, and would be laid before their Synod, when they met. An Envoy of a great Prince to the *Cantons* ſignified from *Bern*, that they all bleſſed God for the Succeſs of this Holy and Religious Society, and were themſelves inclined to enter into a Correſpondence, &c. A Propoſal was made at *Berlin* for tranſlating the Account of the Society into the *Daniſh* and *Swediſh* Languages; and a Deſign was there laid, of ſetting up and carrying on of Societies in *Denmark* and *Sweden*. And the King of *Denmark*'s Chaplain ſent hither into *England* Order, to ſend him over the Books relating to the Reformation, in order to the ſetting forward the ſame Deſign in that Kingdom.

By Dr. *Kennet*, *An* 1701. now Lord Biſhop of *Peterburgh*.

In one of the Sermons preached divers Years ago before theſe Societies, it is declared, that more than thirty thouſand Perſons had been convicted by this means for profane Curſing and Swearing; and near the ſame number of Lewd and Diſorderly Perſons brought to a merciful Puniſhment, and were thereby reclaimed from their Vices, or reſtrained from the Publick Scandal of them. And that above an hundred thouſand of Books of Religion, and Diſſuaſives from the Vices of the Age, have been given away by Order of theſe Societies; and that the Inhabitants of this City could atteſt this Truth, that of late Years Lewdneſs and Profaneneſs hath viſibly decreaſed.

Their Account for the Year 1708.

This Society (that the Benefit thereof might the better appear) does yearly ſet forth an Account of the Progreſs made in ſuppreſſing of Profaneneſs and Debauchery, by their means. The fourteenth Account came out *Decemb.* 1, 1708; wherein the Number of Perſons proſecuted and proceeded againſt by the Magiſtrates for the Year before, was as follows:

Lewd and Diſorderly Men and Women,		1255
Keepers of Bawdy and Diſorderly Houſes,		51
Keepers of common Gaming-Houſes,		30
Perſons for	Exerciſing their Trades or ordinary Callings on the Lord's Day,	1187
	Profane Swearing and Curſing,	626
	Drunkenneſs,	150

The Benefit of this Society.

And by the Endeavours of the ſaid Societies, many Thouſands of Lewd and Scandalous Perſons have been brought to Legal Puniſhment. Great Numbers have been convicted in the Court of King's Bench, and at the Seſſions, for keeping Bawdy or Diſorderly Houſes, and puniſhed by Fine, Impriſonment, &c. And many others being indicted, have left their Houſes and abſconded, to avoid the Puniſhment of the Law. By theſe means the Streets have been much cleanſed of the Night-Walkers, and other publick Places, of the Gangs of deteſtable *Sodomites*: And even thoſe Parts of the Town which were formerly notorious for the number of Bawdy-Houſes, and the harbouring of Wicked Perſons, have been very much cleared. And many Thouſands of good Books have been diſperſed throughout the Kingdom by theſe Societies, and put into the Hands of lewd and vitious Perſons, to awaken them to a Senſe of their Sins. And it hath been obſerved, that there have been ſundry Examples of ſuch, who have been brought to a Senſe of their Sin and Danger; and many who were at firſt exaſperated againſt thoſe that were the Inſtruments of awakening them out of their dreadful Lethargy, and ſtopping them in their ſinful Courſes; yet have afterwards bleſſed God for their Recovery, and heartily thanked thoſe who have by thoſe Means brought them to Sobriety.

Account of Vice puniſhed, *An.* 1714.

And of late, how this Society have, in Purſuance of their Deſign in proſecuting Sin, namely from *December* 1714 to *December* 1715, appears by this Liſt, printed by the Society's Order.

Lewd and diſorderly Practices,	1152
Keeping of Bawdy and Diſorderly Houſes (whereof none within the City)	36
Keeping Gaming-Houſes,	8
Exerciſing their Trades, or ordinary Callings on the Lord's Day,	1066
Profane Swearing and Curſing,	263
Drunkenneſs,	46

The next Account, *viz.* from *December* 1715 to *December* 1716, ſtood thus:

Proſecuted divers ſorts of Offenders, viz.

For	Lewd and diſorderly Practices,	1066
	Keeping of Bawdy and Diſorderly Houſes (whereof none within the City of *London*)	9
	Keeping Gaming-Houſes,	8
	Exerciſing their Trades, or ordinary Callings on the Lord's Days,	621
	Profane Swearing and Curſing,	102
	Drunkenneſs,	14

Subjoining theſe remarkable Words, “That if Impiety and Debauchery had gone on, ſpreading and encreaſing amongſt us for the laſt ſix and twenty Years, at the prodigious Rate they did for many Years before, we had aſſuredly been one of the moſt profligate Nations in the Chriſtian World; and that under the cleareſt Light, and greateſt Advantages for knowing and practiſing our Duty, of any other Nation: Which muſt probably have reduced us to a very miſerable Condition long before now. But by the Bleſſing of God upon the various Endeavours of the Societies, of ſeveral ſorts, for promoting Religion and Reformation of Manners, a wonderful Check hath been given to the Prevalency of the moſt ſcandalous Vices, and in many Inſtances a viſible Reformation hath enſued.

Some Conſtables of this Society vindicated.

In the Month of *February*, *Anno* 1717, a Cauſe was tried before the Lord Chief Juſtice *King*, between ſome Conſtables of the Society for the *Reformation of Manners*, and one *Ingram* of *Fleetſtreet*, upon an Action of falſe Impriſonment. The former proved, that on *May* 24, 1716, at Night, as they had taken up ſome ill Perſons in *Fleetſtreet*, and were carrying them to *Bridewell*, the ſaid *Ingram*, who was then Conſtable for the Night, not ſatisfied with the Legal Authority which they ſhewed him upon Demand for the Execution of their Office, brought out his Watch, ſtopt them, carried both them and the Perſons they had taken, to the Compter, where they committed them Priſoners all Night. This being fully proved by ſeveral credible Witneſſes, and the Evidence on the other ſide being very contradictory and trifling, the Lord Chief Juſtice gave a very handſome Charge to the Jury; wherein he repreſented the ill Conſequence that might attend the diſcouraging ſo laudable a Society, as that for the *Reformation of Manners*. And the ſaid *Ingram* was thereupon caſt in 20 *l.* Damages.

One of th Society mu thered. *John Dent.*

One *John Dent*, in St. *Clement*'s Pariſh without *Temple Bar*, was of this Society for the *Reformation of Manners*; a good Man, zealous for the Honour of God, and a great Hater of Sin and Wickedneſs; employing himſelf for 17 or 18 Years, in aiding and aſſiſting at the apprehending and proſecuting of ſeveral Thouſands of Lewd and Profligate Perſons; and alſo of Sabbath-Breakers, profane Swearers, and Drunkards. In which Cauſe he was courageous, and feared no Encounter. He was the firſt that took into his Arms *John Cooper* a Conſtable, who about ſeven Years before was murthered in the Execution of his Office, in ſuppreſſing the publick Lewdneſs and Diſorders at *May* Fair, though there were then above forty Soldiers with their Swords drawn about him. At laſt he himſelf, having endured many Abuſes, Blows and Wounds, was barbarouſly murdered by three private Soldiers in *March* 1708, in the Execution of the Laws againſt Immorality and Profaneneſs. As the laſt Honourable Reſpect to this Man dying in God's Cauſe, his Funeral was ſolemnized at St. *Clement Danes* Church the 24th of *March* 1708, with a Sermon preached by *Thomas Bray*, D. D. upon 1 *Tim.* 6. 12. *Fight the good Fight of Faith*, &c. He was accompanied to his Grave with about 30 Conſtables and Beadles, and between 20 and 30 of the Reverend Clergy, all going before his Corpſe; and 12 Juſtices of the Peace holding up the Pall, and immediately following it, and a great Train of other Gentlemen of Quality, and among them ſome Aldermen of the City; and laſtly, above a Thouſand worthy Citizens and others conducting him to his Grave. It was a Sight, ſaid the foreſaid Preacher, at which, he was perſuaded, the Powers of Darkneſs did tremble.

Care taken for Reforming the Stage.

And here let me inſert another Reſtraint put upon Vice; and that is, in regard of the *Stage*, exceedingly reſorted to, eſpecially by the younger ſort of Gentry. Thoſe Plays had contributed not a little to looſe Principles and Practices. For the reforming hereof the late Queen *Anne* had taken Care; who, for the Correction of the Stage, did on the 14th of *December* 1704, ſet forth this Declaration.

“Whereas We have thought fit, for the better Reforming the Abuſes and Immoralities of the Stage, that a new Company of *Comedians* ſhould be eſtabliſhed for our Service under ſtricter Government and Regulations than have been formerly. We therefore, repoſing ſpecial Truſt and Confidence in our Truſty and Well-beloved *John Vanbrugh* and *William Congreve*, Eſqs; for the due Execution and Performance of this Our Will and Pleaſure, do Give and Grant unto the ſaid *John Vanbrugh* and *William Congreve*, full Power and Authority to form, conſtitute and eſtabliſh for Us, a Company of *Comedians*, with full and free Licenſe to act and repreſent in any convenient Place during our Pleaſure, all Comedies, Tragedies, *&c.* and to ſettle ſuch Rules and Orders for the good Government of the ſaid Company, as the Chamberlain of our Houſhold ſhall from time to time direct and approve. Given at our Court at St. *James*'s the 14th Day of *December*, in the third Year of our Reign.

Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge.

And further, for the promoting of good Religion, as well as ſtopping the Courſe of Immorality and Profaneneſs, there is another Fraternity in *London*, called *The Society for the promoting Chriſtian Knowledge*; and this both at Home and Abroad. For this Purpoſe other Perſons of Honour and Quality have united themſelves, who have applied themſelves to form Methods, to find out Means of accompliſhing ſo good an Undertaking; regulating themſelves always by Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitutions, as the *Society for Reformation* do themſelves by the Temporal Laws of *England*. Thus about *March*, *Anno* 169$\frac{8}{9}$, began this Society, which ſince hath been daily increaſed by the Acceſſion of many Perſons: So that at preſent it conſiſteth of Biſhops, eminent Clergymen, Lawyers, *&c.* Beſides their Correſpondents, who are carrying on the ſame Work in all the Counties of *England* and *Wales*, and in the Plantations beyond Seas. Many little portable Books of ſmall Price, that coſt but little Money, are printed frequently in *London*, and given away privately to poor Families and poor People, and of late at the Church Doors, being printed and bought out of the publick Stock, given by well diſpoſed Perſons: That ſo Piety and Knowledge, and Devotion, might be brought in among the Poor and Ignorant; many whereof, of themſelves well diſpoſed, want only Means and Opportunities of Inſtruction. Thus on *Good Friday*, 1704, were given away at the Churches of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and ſeveral other Pariſhes near *London*, many Thouſands of ſuch good Books; *viz.*

Good Books printed and given away.

A Paſtoral Letter, being an earneſt Exhortation to take Care of the Soul.

The Neceſſary Duty of Family Prayer.

Account of the Progreſs of the Reformation of Manners.

The preſent State of the Charity Schools.

The Repreſentation of the Immorality of the Engliſh *Stage.*

There be alſo printed for theſe Religious Purpoſes, Books of Preparation for the Receiving the Holy Sacrament; ſmall Books for the Uſe of Seamen in their Voyages, and Soldiers in their Camps and Services.

What Good this Society hath done.

This Society meets Weekly to deliberate about what is expedient for the carrying on their pious Ends; and they have made a Progreſs beyond what could in Probability have been hoped for in ſo ſhort a Time. They have, by their own Subſcriptions, and of others which they have procured, bought a great Number of uſeful Books for the furniſhing of the Plantations with Parochial Libraries, to invite worthy Clergymen to thoſe Parts. They have diſperſed great Numbers of Good Books for the inſtructing of poor Families in the true Principles of Chriſtian Religion, as was mentioned before. They are uſing Means for the providing Catechetical Libraries in the ſmaller Pariſhes of the Land, to enable the Inferiour Clergy the better to perform their Duty of Catechizing according to the 59th Canon; and the greater Pariſhes with learned Libraries: Which will be of great Uſe to the poorer Clergy, to aſſiſt them in their ſucceſsful Oppoſition of Errors and Hereſies. And they have particularly applied themſelves to the ſetting up of Schools for the Education of poor Children. Many of which are erected, and now erecting, in the Country. And in and about *London* and *Weſtminſter* are many ſet up, in which near a Thouſand poor Children of both Sexes are taught to read the Bible, and to repeat and underſtand the Church Catechiſm. The Boys are taught to write and caſt Accompt, to fit them for Trades; and the Girls to knit, work with the Needle, *&c.* And by this means we have a fair Proſpect of a great Reformation of the poorer ſort, by bringing up ſuch Numbers of them piouſly and honeſtly; and ſo in future time to become ſerviceable to the Publick. Of theſe Schools more will be ſaid hereafter.

Charity-Schools.

Conſtant Publick Prayers, and Lectures every Day.

I might ſubjoin here the great Advantages thoſe that live in the City have for their publick Devotions. For there be ſet up in the Churches the Uſe of Publick Prayers ſaid, not only every Day, but almoſt every Hour of the Day, at one Church or other. That ſo, if a Man's Occaſions do obſtruct his going to Church, to pay Almighty God his Devotions at one Hour, he may at his greater Leiſure do it at another. *Lectures* are likewiſe performed by Learned and Excellent Preachers every Day in the Week, in one Church or other; ſome in the Morning, and ſome in the Afternoon, or Evening, for the Comfort and Edification of all that will pleaſe to reſort thither. And eſpecially in *Lent* be Sermons preached *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays* in four Churches in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, according to the pious Appointment of the Biſhop of *London*; as alſo are the Preachers appointed by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* out of peculiar Pariſhes in *London*. Such Helps there be now in the City to Religion and a good Life.

Society for Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts.

But again to return to the *Societies*. Another is ſet on foot in *London* by a generous and moſt extenſive Charity, to carry Religion all the World over; and it is called, *The Society for Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts*. This *Society* hath obtained a Patent for making them a Corporation from King *William*, whoſe Letters Patents bore Date at *Weſtminſter* the 16th of *June*, in the 13th Year of his Reign. The Cauſe whereof, as mentioned in the ſaid Patent, was, that in many of the Plantations, Colonies and Factories beyond the Seas, belonging to *England*, the Proviſion of Miniſters is very mean, and many others of them wholly deſtitute and unprovided of a Maintenance for Miniſters and the Publick Worſhip of God. And that for lack of Support and Maintenance of ſuch, many of the King's Subjects wanted the Adminiſtration of God's Word and Sacraments, and ſeemed to be abandoned to Atheiſm and Infidelity. And alſo for want of Learned and Orthodox Miniſters to inſtruct his ſaid Subjects in the Principles of true Religion, divers *Romiſh* Prieſts and *Jeſuits* were the more encouraged to pervert and draw them over to Popiſh Superſtition and Idolatry.

This Society therefore was erected for a ſufficient Maintenance to be provided for an Orthodox Clergy to live among them, and ſuch other Proviſions to be made, as might be neceſſary for the Propagation of the Goſpel in thoſe Parts.

The Members incorporated by theſe Letters into this Society, under the Name of *The Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts*, were the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and ninety three others both of the Biſhops, Clergy, Nobility and Gentry; enabling them to purchaſe 2000 *l. per Annum*, Inheritance, and Goods, and Chattels of any Value.

Upon the Third *Friday* in *February* yearly, to meet at ſome convenient Place, and to chuſe one Preſident, one or more Vice-Preſident or Preſidents, one or more Treaſurer or Treaſurers, two or more Auditors, one Secretary, and ſuch other Officers, Miniſters, and Servants, as ſhould be thought convenient for the Year enſuing.

The firſt Preſident to be *Thomas* Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; who within thirty Days after the paſſing of this Charter, was to cauſe Summons to be iſſued to the ſeveral Members to meet, and procede to the Election of one or more Vice-Preſidents, Treaſurers, two or more Auditors, a Secretary and other Officers; to continue until the third *Friday* in *February*, which ſhould be in the Year 1701.

They and their Succeſſors, on the third *Friday* in every Month yearly, or oftner, if occaſion require, to meet and tranſact the Buſineſs of the ſaid Society. That at any ſuch Meeting they may elect ſuch Perſons to be Members of the ſaid Corporation, as they, or the major Part, ſhall think beneficial to the charitable Deſigns thereof.

No Act to be valid, unleſs the Preſident or Vice-Peſident, and ſeven others of the Members be preſent, and conſenting thereunto.

Such as ſhall be preſent at the firſt or ſecond Meeting of the ſaid Society, or at any Meeting on the third *Fridays* in the Months of *November*, *February*, *May*, and *Auguſt* yearly for ever, may ordain and make Conſtitutions, Laws, Statutes, *&c.* and alſo to execute Leaſes for Years.

Lawful for them to depute ſuch Perſons, as they ſhall think fit, to take Subſcriptions: and to gather and collect ſuch Monies as ſhall be by any Perſons elected for the ſaid Purpoſes.

The ſaid Society every Year to give an Account in Writing to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, or the Lord Chief Juſtice of Common Pleas, or any two of them, of the ſeveral Sums of Money by them received and laid out by vertue of theſe Preſents, *&c.* and of the Management and Diſpoſition of the Revenues and Charities.

The firſt Preſident was the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Treaſurer, Mr. *John Trimnel*, Merchant.

Auditors, *William Melmoth*, Eſq; living at *Lincoln*; and *John Hedges*, Merchant.

Secretary, *John Chamberlayne*, Eſq; in *Petty-France, Weſtminſter*.

The Seal of this Society.

The Seal of this Society hath theſe Words round the Edge; SIGILLUM SOCIETATIS DE PROMOVENDO EVANGELIO IN PARTIBUS TRANSMARINIS. It is the Repreſentation of a Ship under full Sail, making up towards a Foreign Land; the Natives all about near the Shoar, with their Hands ſtretched out, or lifted up, and ſome on their Knees. A Miniſter in a Gown in the fore part of the Ship looking towards them, with the Goſpel open in his Right Hand. And a Label in the middle of the Seal thus inſcribed, TRANSIENS ADJUVA NOS: The Sun in the Firmament brightly ſhining out.

The Progreſs this Society hath made.

This Society hath already made conſiderable Progreſs, having, beſides Books and other Things, ſent ſeveral Miniſters of the Church of *England* into his Majeſty's Dominions and Colonies in the *Weſt Indies*, to be by Letters ſent from thence to the Places where they are to reſide. But there is great need of many more, to inſtruct the *Engliſh* and ſuch *Indians* as live under them, or near them, in the Principles of Chriſtian Religion, and to miniſter the Word and Sacraments, and to do other Spiritual Offices among them. And for this Purpoſe, in a general Meeting of the Society held *Jan.* 15, 1702, they did agree, that all the Biſhops in the Realm, who were Members of this Society, ſhould be earneſtly deſired to recommend it to their Archdeacons and their Officials, that Publick Notice might be given at their next Viſitations, that ſuch Clergymen as had a Mind to be employed in this Apoſtolical Work, and could bring ſufficient Teſtimonials, according to a certain Form thereunto annexed, that they were duly qualified for it, might give in their Names to their reſpective Biſhops, in whoſe Dioceſes they lived, or to their Archdeacons, to be communicated by them to the Society; who would conſult with the Biſhop of *London*, in order to the ſending them to ſuch Places as had moſt need, and where they might do moſt good. And the *Society* would take Care, where there was not a ſufficient Maintenance already ſettled, that they might not only have a competent Subſiſtence, but alſo ſufficient Encouragement, due to thoſe that devoted themſelves to the Service of Almighty God, and our Saviour, in that Reſpect.

And for the furthering of this extenſive Chriſtian good Work, were ſet forth,

PROPOSALS *for the Encouragement and Promoting of Religion and Learning in the Foreign Plantations; and to induce ſuch of the Clergy of this Kingdom, as are Perſons of Sobriety and Abilities, to accept of a Miſſion into thoſe Parts.*

WHEREAS the Propagation of the Chriſtian Faith, and the Increaſe of Divine Knowledge, amongſt all ſorts of Perſons in his Majeſty's Foreign Plantations, are the Wiſhes, Deſires, and Prayers, of all pious and ſerious Chriſtians, and ſuch as are zealous of God's Glory, and the Salvation of Mens Souls: And whereas that bleſſed Work, next under God, does principally depend upon the Abilities of the Clergy in thoſe Parts, the Exemplarineſs of their Lives, and their Induſtry in Teaching others: Whereas alſo, the Clergy that are already in the Plantations, as well as thoſe who are to be ſent thither, cannot (humanely ſpeaking) be ſo capable of informing themſelves, and of inſtructing others in the Deſign of Chriſtianity, in the Nature of the Covenant of Grace, in the Meaning and Importance of the Articles of our moſt Holy Faith, and in the Nature and Extent of all Chriſtian Duties, without the Aſſiſtance of ſome good Commentators upon the Holy Scriptures; and one at leaſt, or more of thoſe Authors, who have beſt treated upon each, and every of thoſe Points: Whereas alſo for the ſupply of that Want, Men of Parts and addicted to Study, will hardly be induced to leave the Expectations they may have of better Encouragement and Improvement in their Native Country, to go to remote Parts and Climates leſs agreeable, without ſuch Advantages, as will over-balance all Conſiderations inclining them to ſtay at Home; and eſpecially, not without a competent Proviſion of ſuch Books, as are neceſſary for their Studies in thoſe Places where they are to ſerve; few of them that go over from hence being able to furniſh themſelves with ſo many Books as they ſhall need: And laſtly, whereas Inſufficiency and Scandal in the Clergy of thoſe Places, in all Probability, would be moſt ſucceſsfully prevented, both in this and future Ages, ſhould every Parochial Miniſter in the Plantations have a Library of well choſen Books, of all thoſe Kinds before mentioned, in which he might ſpend his Time to his own Satisfaction, and with Improvement and Profit both to himſelf and others:

To promote therefore ſo Bleſſed and Noble an End, as the Propagation of Chriſtian Knowledge in thoſe Parts; and, as well to encourage thoſe who are there already employed in the Miniſtry, as alſo to invite other able Miniſters over, and to furniſh both with proper Means for accompliſhing ſo good a Work: It is humbly offered to all that are hearty Well-wiſhers to the Souls of Men, and the Honour of their Saviour, to conſider, and, as they ſhall ſee Cauſe, to favour theſe Propoſals following.

Parochial Libraries.

1. That the Lord Biſhop of *London* be pleaſed to make a Catalogue of what particular Books his Lordſhip ſhall judge moſt immediately and neceſſarily uſeful, to make up a ſufficient Library to a Parochial Miniſter in any Plantation, wherewith he may be ſufficiently enabled both to inform himſelf, and to inſtruct others, in all the Neceſſary and Eſſential Parts of Chriſtianity.

2. That ſo many of ſuch Libraries be ſent by the Lord Biſhop of *London*, by the hands of ſuch as his Lordſhip ſhall commiſſion for that Purpoſe, to be appropriated and affixed, one to each Pariſh in the Foreign Plantations, particularly thoſe of *Mary-Land* and *Virginia*; and farther as the Fund to be raiſed ſhall enable.

3. That every Parochial Library ſhall be affixed in a decent and large Room of the Parſonage-Houſe of ſuch Pariſh, there to remain to the ſole Uſe of the Miniſter thereof for the time being, unto all future Generations; and to be as Unalienable as any other the Rights and Dues of the Church, which are aſcertained by Law.

4. That in order to the Preſervation of every ſuch Library to ſucceeding Ages without Loſs, as far as can be humanely provided in any thing of that kind, there be made an exact Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Library of each Pariſh; and that every ſuch Catalogue be fairly written in Four Books of Vellum provided for that purpoſe: The firſt whereof to be left with the Lord Biſhop of *London* for the time being; a ſecond with his Commiſſary, or ſome chief Clergyman in every of thoſe Plantations where ſuch Libraries are provided; and a third to remain in the reſpective Libraries themſelves; and a fourth to be depoſited in the Veſtry of each of the ſaid Pariſhes.

5. That the Commiſſary be obliged, at leaſt once in three Years, Perſonally to make a *Parochial Viſitation*: And then, beſides the Charge of this Duty in other reſpects, that it be incumbent alſo upon him, particularly to inſpect the *Parochial Libraries*, and to ſee that none of the Books be imbezelled or loſt: And that the Church-Wardens of each Pariſh be alſo obliged, every Year, before the Viſitation, to inform themſelves in what Condition the ſaid Books are, and to preſent accordingly at the Viſitation.

6. That for further Security to preſerve them from Loſs and Imbezelment, and that they may be known where-ever they are found, in every Book, on the one ſide of the Cover ſhall be lettered theſe Words, SUB AUSPICIIS WILLIELMI III; on the other ſide the Name of the Pariſh to which theſe Books do belong, EX. GRA. E BIBLIOTHECA DE MARY-TOWN, E BIBLIOTHECA DE JAMES-TOWN, *&c.*

7. That the Miniſters of each Pariſh, their Heirs and Adminiſtrators, may be obliged, by vertue of an Act of Aſſembly, provided and made for that purpoſe, to make good what Books ſhall be imbezeled or loſt by his Fault.

MEANS *of Obtaining ſuch Parochial Libraries.*

1. THAT Application be made to the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, for their Charitable Contributions to ſo Pious a Work; and eſpecially that the Merchants and Traders to the Foreign Plantations be earneſtly called upon, as Perſons principally concerned, to encourage this Deſign: It being moſt reaſonable to expect, that in Gratitude to God, and the Inhabitants of thoſe Plantations, *the more plentifully they have reaped of their Temporal Things, the more liberally they ſhould ſow to them in Spiritual Things.*

2. That Application be alſo made to ſuch Learned Authors as are now living, that they would beſtow ſome of their own Books, which ſhall be judged uſeful to the Purpoſes aforeſaid.

3. That for the general Satiſfaction of thoſe who have advanced either in Books or Money to ſo pious a Deſign, a full Account ſhall be publiſhed what Books have been given, what Sums have been obtained, and how the ſame have been laid out to the Purpoſes aforeſaid.

Laſtly, In Gratitude to the Benefactors towards this Pious Deſign, all thoſe who ſhall contribute any thing thereunto, ſhall have their Names and reſpective Sums, and the Authors ſhall have the Number of Books given by them, tranſmitted to Poſterity, by being Regiſtred in a Book kept for that purpoſe in each of the Libraries. And moreover, the principal Benefactors, whether publick Societies, Companies, or private Perſons, ſhall have their Names endorſed in Golden Letters, upon ſo many Folio's and Quarto's as ſhall amount to the Sum given by them reſpectively; and the Words EX DONO AUTHORIS, ſhall be in like manner endorſed upon all thoſe Books given by their reſpective Authors.

> *We do look upon this Deſign, as what will very much tend to propagate Chriſtian Knowlege in the* Indies, *being it will, in all likelihood, invite ſome of the more Studious and Virtuous Perſons out of the Univerſities, to undertake the Miniſtry in thoſe Parts, and will be a means of rendring them uſeful when they are there. And therefore as we ſhall contribute chearfully towards promoting of thoſe Parochial Libraries, ſo we hope that many Pious Perſons will be found, who, out of Love to Religion and Learning, will alſo contribute thereunto.*

Tho. Cantuar.
Jo. Ebor.
H. Lond.
W. Cov. *&* Litch.
Ed. Worceſter.
Symon Elienſis.
J. Norwich.

What the Society hath done and deſigns to do.

IN a Paper printed *Anno* 1704, by order of the *Society*, an Account is given what this Society deſigns to do upon further Encouragement by annual Subſcription, or preſent Benefaction, or future Legacies.

And what great Progreſs was made in *Mary-land* in the Time of King *William*, will appear by this Paper following.

The Preſent State of the Proteſtant Religion in Maryland.

Progreſs of Religion in *Maryland.*

IN the Year 1691, his Majeſty having graciouſly thought fit to take the Government of *Mary-Land* into his own Hands, and the Province into his immediate Care; In *May*, 1692, an Act of Aſſembly paſſed for the Eſtabliſhment of the Proteſtant Religion there, and for dividing the Ten Counties thereof into Five and twenty Pariſhes, each of which, one with another, are endowed with a yearly Income of nigh Twenty Thouſand Pounds of Tabaco, to be raiſed perpetually by a yearly Aſſeſment of Forty Pound *per* Pole, upon all the taxable Perſons in the Country; the Profits of which Tabaco, till ſuch time as a ſufficient Supply of Miniſters ſhall be ſent, (*viz.* All which will ariſe over and above what ſhall go for the Maintenance of Six Divines ſent thither already, with the preſent Governour, by my Lord Biſhop of *London*'s pious Care, there being but three before in the Country) are appointed for the Building of Churches in every Pariſh. But the Execution of that Act hath been in a manner wholly neglected, till it pleaſed his Majeſty to confer the Government on the moſt Worthy and Excellent Perſon, *Francis Nicholſon*, Eſq; who ſince his Arrival in *Aug.* 1694, with an indefatigable Induſtry and Zeal to promote his Majeſty's Honour, the Intereſt of the *Proteſtant Religion*, and the Good of the whole Province, hath revived and reinforced the ſaid Act, by another additional one, for the Increaſe and Maintenance of Religion; hath collected the Arrears, and is now Building a fine Church at *Annapolis* in *Arundel* County, and by *Midſummer* next will (beſides four or five which were begun before) have nine or ten Churches in good Forwardneſs, with as many Parſonage-Houſes. To the Building of each of which, as of all the reſt, his Excellency hath given 50 *l.* Sterling; and his Majeſty's Secretary Ten Thouſand Pounds of Tabaco to ten of the ſaid Houſes, *viz.* one in each County.

Annapolis. A Church;

And School there. And that a perpetual Succeſſion of *Proteſtant* Divines of the Church of *England* may be provided for the Propagation of the true Chriſtian Religion in the ſaid Colony, his Excellency hath, by the Conſent of the Council and Burgeſſes in Aſſembly, promoted a Law, veſting a Power in certain Truſtees for erecting one Free School in each County: One of which is already begun at *Annapolis*, towards the Building of which, his Excellency hath given 50 *l.* Sterling, the Secretary 5000, the Council 15000, and the Burgeſſes 45000 Pounds of Tobacco. And it is to be Endowed with 100 *l.* Sterling *per Annum* for the Maintenance of one Maſter, and two Uſhers, to whom his Excellency will at preſent allow 25 *l.* Sterling *per Annum*, during his Government, and the Secretary 2000 Pounds of Tobacco, ſo long as he continues in his Office, for inſtructing the Youth of the ſaid Province in Arithmetick, Navigation, and all uſeful Learning; but chiefly for the fitting ſuch as are diſpoſed to ſtudy Divinity, to be further educated at his Majeſty's *College Royal* in *Virginia*; in order, upon their Return, to be ordained by the Lord Biſhop of *London*'s Suffragan reſiding in the Province, both for that purpoſe, and to ſuperviſe the Lives of the Clergy thereof; for whoſe Support alſo, at the Requeſt and Recommendation of the Aſſembly, his Excellency hath ſettled a fair and competent Maintenance.

The Perſon now deputed by the Lord Biſhop of *London*, to be his Commiſſary in *Maryland* for the Propagation of our moſt Holy Religion amongſt the Infidels, for the Inducement of ſober and ſerious young Divines to go to the foreign Plantations, and for the better qualifying them for ſo Noble and Chriſtian an Employment, is now wholly buſied in collecting of Parochial Libraries of choice and uſeful Books, for the perpetual Uſe of ſuch of the Clergy, who ſhall now undertake that Voyage, and for all thoſe who ſhall ſucceed them. And certainly a more ſuitable Encouragement to Men of good Parts and Inclinations, to go upon ſo bleſſed a Miſſion, could not be thought of: For as it is Books alone which will encourage the moſt Studious, Vertuous, and conſequently the moſt uſeful Perſons to go over; ſo it is an Encouragement that is in a manner neceſſary to be provided in foreign Plantations; ſince few or none at their firſt going over, are in a Condition to provide themſelves therewith; and when they are there, Books are hardly to be met with by thoſe who ſhall be able to buy them. And yet without a Competent Proviſion of ſeveral uſeful and neceſſary Books, it is morally impoſſible that any ſhould be enabled to inſtruct their People.

And now that ſuch excellent Works are jointly begun, and carrying on, What a happy Conjuncture is this (which perhaps may not again recur) for Perſons who are piouſly diſpoſed, to give their helping Hand towards ſuch bleſſed and glorious Deſigns, as the propagating of true Chriſtian Knowledge and Practice in Places formerly ſo much uncultivated therewith. Sure if he who *Converteth a* ſingle *Sinner from the Error of his Ways, ſhall hide a Multitude of Sins*, what abundant matter for comfortable Reflexions upon a Death Bed, ſhall that Perſon lay up, who ſhall contribute towards providing of the moſt proper and genuine Means, next to the divinely inſpired Writings, of Converting many poor Souls, not only in this, but in future Generations, even ſo long as the Sun and Moon endureth.

THOMAS LAURENCE, *Secretary of* MARYLAND.

Benedicat Deus Operi & faventibus.

Upon the Death of King *William*, the Founder, Addreſs being made by the Society to Queen *Anne*, *ſhe* anſwered them, that *ſhe ſhould be always ready to do her Part, towards the promoting and encouraging ſo good a Work.* And ſhe ſhewed her Favour to it by her Princely Magnificence, when the Affair was in private Hands. The Work hath ſince gone on with great Succeſs. Correſpondences begun, Deputations ſettling at home; many Subſcriptions made, ſeveral Benefactions brought in; and divers prudential Ways and Means taken for the Converſion of the *Indians*, and ſettling the State of Religion in the Queen's Foreign Dominions, by ſupplying with able and good Miniſters the Natives, as well as the *Engliſh*; appointing Catechiſts and Schoolmaſters for the Slaves with other ignorant Perſons; and ſending over Libraries for the Uſe and Improvement of the Clergy, as well as practical Treatiſes for the Laity.

The numerous Places to be ſupplied with Miniſters. Places to be thus ſupplied with Miniſters, and Schools and Libraries in the *Engliſh* Dominions on the Continent of *North America*, are from North-Eaſt and South-Weſt, with the *Indian* Nations bordering upon them; the five Nations of the *Iroquois*, commonly called *The praying Indians*; *New England*, or *Maſſachuſets*, with the neighbouring Colonies; *New York*, wherein are five *Engliſh* Counties, and five *Dutch*; *New Jerſey*, *Eaſt* and *Weſt Penſylvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *Carolina*, North and South; the *Yammon Sea* Indians, *Newfoundland*, *Rhode Iſland*, belonging to *New York*, *Long Iſland* belonging to *New England*, *Jamaica*, *Antegoa*, *Montſerrat.* Beſides Factories in *Europe*, *Moſco*, and *Amſterdam*.

Suffragan. There are earneſt Addreſſes from divers Perſons of the Continent and Iſlands adjacent, for a *Suffragan*, to Viſit the ſeveral Churches, Ordain Miniſters, Confirm the younger Sort, and Conſecrate Places for Divine Worſhip. Accordingly the Society intended to have ſix Suffragans, and hoped to allow them 600 *l.* a Year.

Itinerant Miſſionaries. *George Keith*, and *John Talbot* his Aſſiſtant, were ſome Years ago Itinerant Miſſionaries, and had an honourable Allowance, ſuitable to their expenſive Undertaking. *Keith* after ſome time came back.

Brief Account of this Miſſion. The ſaid Mr. *Keith* and Mr. *Talbot* went out on this Miſſion in *April*, *Anno* 1702, and returned back *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1704. They travelled on the Continent of *North America*, between *Piſcataway* River in *New England*, and *Caratuc* in *North Carolina*, a ſpace extending in length about 800 Miles. Within which Bounds were ten diſtinct Colonies and Governments, all under the Crown of *England*. They went twice over moſt of thoſe Governments, and preached often in many of them; particularly in *Penſylvania*, *Weſt* and *Eaſt Jerſey*, and *New York* Provinces; where they continued longeſt, and found the greateſt Occaſion for their Service. His and his Fellow *Talbots* Succeſs was, that the People were generally well affected to the Doctrine that they preached, and joined with them decently in the Liturgy, and publick Prayers, and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments after the Uſage of the Church of *England*. And where Miniſters were wanting, as there were in many Places, the People earneſtly deſired them to preſent their Requeſts unto the honourable *Society*, to ſend Miniſters unto them; which accordingly Mr. *Keith*, ſince his Return home, hath done. And the Society hath ſent to ſuch Places as ſeemed moſt to want it, conſiderable Numbers of Miſſionaries. **Keith's Journ. p. 82. print. 1706.**

Many that had been Strangers to the Way of the Church of *England*, after they obſerved it in the publick Prayers, and in reading the Leſſons of the holy Scriptures, and the manner of the Adminiſtration of Baptiſm, and the Lord's-Supper, were greatly affected with it. Many of thoſe who had the Name of *Separate Quakers* (that is, thoſe that believed the Fundamentals of the Chriſtian Faith, concerning the way of Salvation by Faith in Jeſus Chriſt, and believed that he came in the Fleſh, and died for our Sins; which Mr. *Keith* had preached to them, when himſelf was a Quaker about the Year *1692.*) thoſe they found had now joined with the Church of *Enggland* Congregation at *Philadelphia*, before their Arrival. Theſe received them with great Joy, and had great Satiſfaction in hearing them preach that which tended to their own Confirmation in the Chriſtian Faith, and in Communion with the Church of *England*.

500 Quakers baptiz'd.

Mr. *Evans*, Miniſter of the Church of *England* Congregation at *Philadelphia* in *Penſylvania*, told *Keith*, he had baptized 500 Quakers and their Children, and ſuch as were Quakerly affected; beſides conſiderable numbers of Converts were baptized by *Clayton*, the former Miniſter: And ſince their coming into *Penſylvania*, *Weſt* and *Eaſt Jerſey* and *New York* Provinces, at leaſt 200 Perſons that were Quakers, and their Children and Servants were baptized. And many who had been baptized in their Infancy, and had profeſſed Quakeriſm afterwards, were come off, and joined themſelves to the Churches in theſe Countries, ſince their Travels and Preachings among them.

Numbers of Churches in *Penſylvania*, &c.

In *Penſylvania*, where formerly there was but one Church of *England* Congregation (*viz.* that at *Philadelphia*) they found five Churches ſupplyed with Miniſters. In the North Parts of *America*, are thirteen Miniſters, all placed within theſe two Years laſt paſt; and generally ſupported and maintained by this *Society*. This briefly is enough to ſhew the bleſſed ſpreading Benefit of the ſaid Society.

Some Common Prayer Books, with other Devotional and Practical Tracts, are very much needed by the People in thoſe Places. All which Matters lay before the Society to take care of.

They have an annual Fund now of 800 *l. per Annum*, with the Acceſſion of 1700 *l.* occaſionally ſubſcribed. A Lady unknown hath lately ſent them a 1000 *l.*

Allowance to the Miſſionaries.

They commonly allow the Miniſters they ſend thither, 50 *l.* a Year, and 20 *l.* at their firſt going out, and 15 *l.* for Books. As they had two Miſſionaries beforementioned at very great Expence; ſo they are ſolliciting Maintenance of the Crown for four more: So many more at leaſt being needful for the Converſion of the foreſaid praying *Indians* of *Canada*. The Place they take for the Object of their Chriſtian Care, is, a Continent well Peopled under ſeveral Governments, two Hundred Miles in length upon the Sea-Coaſt. This is the large and noble Project of this Society.

The Succeſs of this Society with the Natives.

And theſe Chriſtian Purpoſes and Labours are now found to be very ſucceſsful for the Converſion of the Natives and *Negroes*, as well as the Subjects of *England* in thoſe Parts. Accounts whereof are yearly publiſhed at the End of the Sermons preached at the Anniverſary Meetings of this Society.

General *Codrington's* Gift towards this pious Purpoſe, to the Society.

But that which is like to render this religious Deſign in after Times more effectual, is the noble Gift of General *Codrington*, lately Governour of *Barbadoes*; who died *April* the 7th, *Anno Domini* 1710. and by his laſt Will bequeathed his two Plantations in the ſaid Iſland; and alſo part of the Iſland of *Barbuda* to this Society; and by his ſaid Will, deſiring, that the Plantations ſhould continue entire; and that 300 *Negroes* at leaſt, always kept thereon; and that a convenient number of Profeſſors and Scholars ſhould be maintained there: Who are to be obliged to ſtudy and practiſe Phyſick and Chirurgery, as well as Divinity. That by the apparent Uſefulneſs of the former, (as the Will ran) they might endear themſelves to the People, and have the better Opportunities of doing good to Men's Souls, while they are taking Care of their Bodies. This Gift is valued at 2000 *l. per Annum*, clear of all Charges.

The Society have already reſolved, to inſtruct thoſe *Negroes* in the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion: And are now about building a College to this End at *Barbadoes*.

Meetings of the Society.

They meet once a Month, or oftener, as there is occaſion, at the late Archbiſhop *Teniſon's* Library at St. *Martins in the Fields*. And ſeveral Committees of the Society beſides, are appointed to meet at the Chapter Houſe at St. *Pauls*.

Sermons preached before this Society.

This Society have yearly Meetings, and Anniverſary Sermons in the Month of *February* at St. *Mary le Bow* Church, whereof the firſt was *February* 20. 170$\frac{1}{2}$, *Richard Willis*, D. D. Dean of *Lincoln*, preaching before them, upon *Phil.* ii. 27. *Striving together for the Faith of the Goſpel.* *Gilbert*, Lord Biſhop of *Sarum* preached to this Society, incorporated *Feb.* 18. 170$\frac{3}{4}$. on a very ſuitable Text, *Mal.* i. 11. *For from the riſing of the Sun unto the going down thereof, my Name ſhall be great among the Gentiles: And in every Place Incenſe ſhall be offered to my Name, and a pure Offering*, &c. The Sermon preached in this Anniverſary Aſſembly, *Feb.* 17$\frac{12}{13}$, was performed by *John* late Biſhop of *Ely*. And that Year the Receipts of the Society were by Rent, Annual Subſcriptions, caſual Benefactions, *&c.* 3595 *l.* 18 *s.* 5 *d.* Their Diſburſements by Payments of yearly Salaries to Miſſionaries, Catechiſts, Schoolmaſters, by Gratuities to Miſſionaries, by Monies expended in Books to them, and by accidental Expences 2070 *l.* 8 *s.* 3 *d.* yearly Income by yearly Rent, and annual Subſcriptions of the Members, 783 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*

The Sermon before this incorporated Society, *Feb. Anno* 1715, was preached by Dr. *Tho. Sherlock*, Dean of *Chicheſter*; and the next Year, *Feb.* 1716. by Mr. *Tho. Haley*, Canon Reſidentiary of *Chicheſter*.

And here take,

The State of the Societies Accounts *for that Year, as delivered in by their ſworn Auditors*, viz.

Receipts.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
BY Annual Subſcriptions of Members	661	11	06
By Rent	65	08	05
By Caſual Benefactions, Arrears of Collections, *&c.*	759	02	00
By Monies paid at the Entrance of New Members	12	18	00
By Intereſt	80	02	02
	1579	02	01
To which add the Ballance of the laſt Account	1847	18	05
Total	3427	00	06
Diſburſements.			
By Payment of yearly Salaries to Miſſionaries, Catechiſts, and Schoolmaſters, Gratuities, *&c.*	2633	10	08
Remaining in Caſh, and *Eaſt India* Bonds.	793	09	10
Total	3427	00	06
Yearly Income.			
By Annual Subſcriptions of Members	693	17	00
By yearly Rent of Lands purchaſed with Monies, given for that purpoſe	55	00	00
Total	748	17	00

Yearly Expences.

By yearly Salaries to Miſſionaries, Catechiſts, and Schoolmaſters	1681 00 00
By yearly Salaries to the Treaſurer, Secretary, and Meſſenger	190 00 00
Total	1871 00 00
According to which, the Societies certain yearly Charge exceeds their yearly Income by the Sum of	1122 03 00

The Barbadoes *Account.*

Receipts.

By 60 Hogſheads of Sugar in Hand, and 120 ſince imported, and ſold	3185 09 00
By Intereſt of 4000 *l.* in *Eaſt India* Bonds, more than was paid at the Purchaſe	86 18 10
	3272 07 10
To which add the Ballance remaining at the laſt Audit	3823 17 10
Total	7096 05 06

Disburſements.

By yearly Salaries, *&c.* to Catechiſts, and Gardener; and in purchaſing Goods for the Service of the Plantations; and in Neceſſaries for building *Codrington* College with Officers Salaries, and otherwiſe	2460 16 10
Remaining in Caſh, and *Eaſt India* Bonds, beſides 32 Hogſheads of Sugar yet unſold, and Intereſt of 3300 *l.* veſted in *Eaſt India* Bonds, from the 31ſt of *March* laſt, not yet received	4635 08 08
	7096 05 06

The Sermon to the Society at their Anniverſary Meetings, *Feb.* 21. 1717, was preached by the Right Reverend *Philip*, Biſhop of *Hereford.* Wherein that worthy Prelate very ſeaſonably moved for the Settlement of *Biſhops* in thoſe Foreign Plantations that had received the Goſpel. “ Without which, as he ſaid, no part of their whole “ Deſign could be rightly conducted, *viz.* The “ eſtabliſhing of proper Governours upon the “ Place; who upon all Emergencies, might inſpect the Eccleſiaſtical Affairs of that wide “ Province; and be ever at hand to exerciſe ſuch “ Spiritual Diſcipline as hath in all Ages been “ found neceſſary for the good Government of “ the Church of Chriſt.

The Societies ſworn Auditors the ſaid Year, delivered in the State of the Accounts as followeth.

The Accounts brought in *Ann.* 1717.

Receipts.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
BY Annual Subſcriptions of Members	402	13	8½
By Rent	17	12	00
By Caſual Benefactions	2068	05	0½
By Monies paid at the Entrance of new Members	9	12	06
By Intereſt	69	14	03
	2567	17	03
To which add the Ballance of the la Account	793	09	10
Total	3361	07	01½

Disburſements.

By Payment of yearly Salaries to Miſſionaries, Catechiſts, and Schoolmaſters, Gratuities, *&c.*	2010 05 11½
Remaining in Caſh, *South Sea* Stock, *&c.*	1351 01 02
Total	3361 07 01½

Yearly Income.

By Annual Subſcriptions of *Members*	704 06 00
By yearly Rent of Land	55 00 30
Total	769 06 00

Yearly Expences.

By yearly Salaries to Miſſionaries, Catechiſts, and Schoolmaſters	1526 00 00
By yearly Salaries to the Treaſurer, Secretary, and Meſſenger	190 00 00
	1716 00 00
According to which the Societies certain yearly Charge exceeds their certain yearly Income by the Sum of	946 14 00
And the Society are alſo indebted to their Miſſionaries at *Chriſtmas* laſt, the Sum of	1450 16 02

The Barbadoes *Account.*

Receipts.

By 32 Hogſheads of Sugar in Hand, and 90 ſince imported and ſold	1802 11 00
By Intereſt of 3300 *l.* *Eaſt India* Bonds	217 09 07
	2020 00 07
To which add the Ballance remaining at the laſt Audit	4635 08 03
Total	6655 09 03

Disburſements.

By yearly Salaries to Workmen ſent over, and purchaſing Goods for the Plantations, and Neceſſaries for Building the College, with Officers Salaries, *&c.*	4321 14 03
Remaining in Caſh and *Eaſt India* Bonds, beſides 60 Hogſheads of Sugar yet unſold,	2333 15 00
Total	6655 09 03

N. B. That the *Barbadoes* Eſtate is not applicable to the general Uſes of the Society, the ſupporting of Miſſionaries, Schoolmaſters, and the like; but is appropriated to particular Uſes mentioned in General *Codrington*'s Will.

A Liſt of the Society's Miſſionaries, Catechiſts, and Schoolmaſters; with their yearly Salaries, and the Places to which they are appointed.

	Yearly Salaries. *l.*
New England.	
MR. *Honeyman* at *Rhode Iſland*	55
Mr. *Lucas* at *Newbury*	60
Mr. *Shaw* at *Marble-Head*	50
Mr. *Guy* at *Naraganſet*, &c.	70
New York.	
Mr. *Bartow* at *Weſt-Cheſter*	50
Mr. *Poyer* at *Jamaica*	50

Mr. *Thomas*

Mr. *Thomas* at *Hempſted*	50
Mr. *Mackenzie* at *Staten Iſland*	50
Mr. *Bridge* at *Rye*	50
Mr. *Neau*, Catechiſt at *New York*	50
Mr. *Cleator*, Schoolmaſter at *Rye*	15
Mr. *Taylor*, Schoolmaſter at *Staten Iſland*	15
Mr. *Bondet* at *New Rochell*	50
Mr. *Huddleſtone*, Schoolmaſter at *New York*	15
Mr. *Andrews* among the *Indians*	150
Mr. *Lawreuce Clauſen*, Interpreter to Mr. *Andrews*	50
Mr. *Oliver*, Schoolmaſter among the *Indians*	20
Mr. *Gilderſleeve*, Schoolmaſter at *Hempſted*	10

New Jerſey.

Mr. *Talbot* at *Burlington*	60
Mr. *Vaughan* at *Amboy*	60
Mr. *Holiday* at *Elizabeth Town*	50
Mr. *Ellis*, Schoolmaſter at *Burlington*	20
Mr. *Walker* at *New Briſtol*	60

Penſilvania.

Mr. *Roſs* at *Newcaſtle*	70
Mr. *Humphreys* at *Cheſter*	60
Mr. *Marſden*, Schoolmaſter at *Cheſter*	6

South Carolina.

Mr. *Haſſel* at St. *Thomas's*	50
Mr. *Bull* at St. *Paul's*	60
Mr. *Jones* at *Chriſt Chriſt*	50

North Carolina.

Mr. *Urmſton*	80
Mr. *Taylor*	50

N. B. The Society allow Ten Pounds Worth of Books to each Miſſionary for a Library, and Five Pounds Worth of ſmall Tracts to be diſtributed among their Pariſh; and ſeveral other Parcels of Books, as the Society think them wanting.

The Aſſiſtance given for the Converſion of the Heathen in *Malabar*.

We muſt not omit the great Aſſiſtance this Society, together with the Former, hath given to the Propagation of the Goſpel in *Malabar*, on the Coaſt of *Coromandel* in the *Eaſt Indies*: Begun by ſome *Danes* in the Town of *Tranquebar*, belonging to the King of *Denmark*, about the Year 1705. For when in the Year 1710, Letters ſent from thence by their Miſſionaries to their Correſpondents in *Germany*, concerning their Progreſs made in this Chriſtian Work, being tranſlated in *Engliſh*, and Dedicated to this Corporation, they were very aſſiſtant to them, who wanted Helps and Means to carry them on in the Converſion of theſe Heathen Idolaters. And herein, the other Society for *Promoting Chriſtian Knowledge*, employed themſelves more particularly, as not foreign to their own Concernments. And firſt, they drew up a Propoſal in *Sept.* 1710, with a View chiefly of procuring an Impreſſion of the *New Teſtament* in *Portugueſe*, for the Uſe of the Miſſionaries, together with a Supply of Money, for the enabling them to ſet up Charity Schools among theſe *Malabarians*. Theſe Propoſals ſucceeded very well within two or three Months. And becauſe of the vaſt Labour and Charge of getting School Books, and other Treatiſes for inſtructing the Heathen in the Doctrines of Faith, they ſupplied the Miſſionaries with a Printing-Preſs, and all the neceſſary Utenſils, ſix hundred ℔ of *Roman* and *Italian* Types, one hundred Ream of Paper; and procured one *Jonas Fink*, a Native of *Sileſia*, a Printer, to go over with the ſaid Preſs. And before his ſetting out, they ſupplied him with a good Number of Practical Books in *Latin*, *Engliſh*, and *High Dutch*, both to diſperſe, and ſee them tranſlated into ſuch Languages as might be moſt uſeful in *India*. And the *New Teſtament* in *Portugueſe*, was now alſo in the Preſs, to be ſent over to the Miſſionaries with all ſpeed. The Goſpel of St. *Matthew* being printed already, 250 Copies were ſent by the *Eaſt India* Fleet, as a preſent Help for the Children of the *Portugueſe*-School. This was accompanied with a Preſent of Money in foreign Silver, together with ſome Sums in Bills of Exchange, to enable the Miſſionaries to carry on more effectually their Deſign. And all theſe Goods, together with the Perſon attending them, were embarked Freight-free on one of the Ships of the Honourable *Eaſt India* Company, who have all along granted a free Paſſage to ſuch Perſons and Goods as were deſigned for a Support to this Work.

Anno 1711, The *New Teſtament* in *Portugueſe* was printed off, amounting in all to 1250 Copies. And a competent Number of them was tranſmitted to the Miſſionaries the next Fleet. There was a brief Inſtruction in *Portugueſe*, containing the firſt Principles of Chriſtianity, drawn up by *Plutſcho*, one of the firſt Miſſionaries, which might ſerve inſtead of a *Primer* in the School of *Tranquebar*. The Company ordered a Thouſand Copies of this Book to be immediately printed off, and half of them to be ſent by the firſt Fleet, going to *India*.

Anno 1712, The Printer that was ſent the Year before dying in his Voyage, three young Men of *Hall*, an Univerſity in *Saxony*, were by the Society ſent over; whereof Two were to be Printers, and the Third a Schoolmaſter. They carried with them a Font of *Malabaric* Types, brought over from *Germany*; and being recommended to the Aſſiſtants of the Society, they obtained the Favour to have Paſſage in the *Eaſt India* Fleet; and had 70 Rheme of Paper given them for the Service of the Miſſion, with ſome *Portugueſe* Books. They embarked about the latter End of *January* 1713.

The ſaid Printing Preſs was immediately ſet up at *Tranquebar*. And a Primer was Printed in *Portugueſe*, and a *Specimen* about the *Method of Salvation*, of which they have ſent ſome Copies to *England*. They call this Treatiſe *The Firſt Fruits of the Word of God*, beſtowed on the Heathen by Benefactions in *England*, with ſeveral other Books printed there; Copies whereof they have ſent over to the Society. The Titles whereof may be ſeen in the Tract called, *The Propagation of the Goſpel in the* East Indies. Part III.

What hath been further done for the Aſſiſtance of theſe Miſſionaries at *Malabar*, and what good Progreſs hath been ſince made, will be ſhewn hereafter in this Chapter.

Care by a Society, for *Converts* from Popery.

And here alſo we muſt not paſs without the mention of another laudable Society, entred into and ſet on foot more lately, by divers well-diſpoſed Perſons in and about *London*, for the Relief and Maintenance of poor *Proſelytes* that are Converts from the *Popiſh Religion*. The Riſe and Occaſion of this Charitable Purpoſe was, to prevent the Diſcouragement of ſuch as were convinced of the dangerous Errors of that Religion, and were minded to come into the Boſom of this Proteſtant Church; but were like to ſtarve if they ſhould: Eſpecially Foreigners, not knowing how to ſubſiſt, being rejected by their *Popiſh* Friends and Relations: and coming into a Country where they neither undeſtand the Language, nor have any way of procuring to themſelves a Living. There is an Account ſet forth in Print, this Year 1718, of this Affair, and of the Eſtabliſhment of Commiſſioners for the Relief of theſe poor Converts. Wherein is thus related the Occaſion of this Undertaking: “That the want of a regular Method in *Great Britain* for relieving ſincere Converts from the Church of *Rome*, had been too juſtly complained of ever ſince the *Reformation*, &c. But the happy Settlement of the

“ Crown in the *Proteſtant* Line, excluſive of *Papiſts* for ever, hath left the Nation at more Liberty to take under its Care theſe *Converts*, in like manner as hath been ſo very laudably done in ſeveral other Proteſtant Churches —— And it ſeems to be a more ſeaſonable Undertaking at this Time, now there being a more general Diſpoſition among many Learned and other conſiderable Perſons in *Popiſh* Countries, to embrace the *Reformation*: And that the Eyes of ſuch throughout all *Europe* are turned upon this happy Church under its preſent *Proteſtant* Settlement, as their moſt deſirable and ſafe *Aſylum*.

It was an Obſervation, that ſome that had been convinced of the *Romiſh* Errors, were compelled for Want of Bread, to make their Peace with the Church of *Rome*, after they had publickly, and after a very ſolemn manner, renounced her. So that among the many Checks the *Reformation* hath received of late Years, the want of a Fund, to relieve ſuch as for pure Conſcience forſake the *Romiſh* Communion to embrace the *Proteſtant* Faith, is none of the leaſt.

A Grant from the King of 400*l.* *per Annum* to ſuch.

His Grace the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Right Reverend the Biſhop of *London*, have been very inſtrumental in this good Work by their Counſel and Advice: And eſpecially by their humble Application to his Majeſty King *George*, to aſſiſt theſe Objects of Charity, who have hitherto been unprovided for, till ſome other Means could be found; by charging the Fund of 15000 *l.* *per Annum*, granted out of the Civil Liſt for the Relief of the poor *French Proteſtants*, with the Sum of 400 *l.* *per Annum*: Which his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to grant, as a Foundation for a Fund towards the Relief of Converts of any Nation from the Church of *Rome*.

A Commiſſion to certain to diſtribute it, and to take Collections of others.

Their Lordſhips were pleaſed, in Conjunction with the two Lord Chief Juſtices, purſuant to his Majeſty's Gracious Intentions, to authorize by a Commiſſion bearing Date the 24th of *April*, 1717, a certain number of Perſons, both of Clergy and Laity, to diſtribute the ſame to ſuch as ſhould appear to be truly worthy of it, and Objects of Charity within Rules preſcribed in their Commiſſion: And at the ſame time did impower them to invite other Perſons to their Aſſiſtance, as well as to receive the Benevolence of any private well-diſpoſed Perſons towards the ſame.

Rules and Orders.

There are ſet down in the ſaid printed Account, the *Rules* preſcribed for the ſaid Commiſſioners: And *Orders*, which the ſaid Commiſſioners drew up for the neceſſary Officers, and other *Regulations* fit to be obſerved in executing their Commiſſion: Other Orders, relating to the Committee, to the Treaſurer, to the Secretary, and to the *Proſelytes*.

In the beginning of this Commiſſion, the Commiſſioners laboured under very great Difficulties: The numbers of Petitioners amounting to above Fourſcore the firſt Month; the extreme Difficulty to know each Perſon's true Character; and who uncapable of getting their own Livelihood; how to diſpoſe of *Eccleſiaſtical* Proſelytes, which abounded; and above all to ſeparate the Tares from the Wheat, the true Proſelytes from the Cheats.

The Treaſurer's Account.

From the State of the Treaſurer's Accounts at the Cloſe of the Year, that is, from the 30th of *April* 1717, to the 30th of *April* 1718, it appears there hath been paid into his Hands,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
From the Government,	400	00	00
Annual Subſcriptions,	294	14	06
Caſual Benefactions,	22	02	00
Sum Total,	716	16	06

Whereof *Proſelytes* aſſiſted or otherwiſe provided for,	100
Out of which number are,	
Eccleſiaſtics,	40
Of the Laity,	60
Out of theſe,	
Bound Apprentices,	7
Provided for to be no more a Burthen upon the Society,	29

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Money laid out upon the foregoing Accounts, including Salaries for Inſtructor, Clerk, Maſter of Language, Apothecary, *&c.* and other neceſſary Expences,	660	04	05
Remaining in the Hands of the Treaſurer upon the Account of the reſt of the Year,	56	12	01

The great Encreaſe of *Proſelytes*.

The Number of the *Proſelytes* encreaſes ſo faſt on the Commiſſioners Hands, that without ſome additional Supplies, it will be next to impoſſible to carry on this good Deſign. Which made the Commiſſioners apply lately to the Government, to have ſome Parts of the Eſtates forfeited (for having been applied to Superſtitious Uſes) ſet apart for the Encouragement of the *Proteſtant* Religion as by Law Eſtabliſhed, and for the Support of Converts from *Popery*.

The *Religious Societies*, their Riſe.

Beſides all theſe *Societies* before ſpoken of, there be the Societies termed *The Religious Societies*, voluntarily entred into by ſome good People of the City, on purpoſe to employ a Part of their Time in Religion, and to quicken one another in Good Things. Theſe had Methods and Orders to be obſerved among them. Which being laid before the late Queen, and the late Archbiſhop *Tillotſon*, were enquired into and approved by both; and greatly eſteemed by ſeveral of the Archbiſhops and Biſhops ſince. Theſe are ſuperior in Time to any of the other Societies, and perhaps gave occaſion to the reſt. The Beginning of them was thus: When in King *Charles* II's Time, there were many infamous Clubs of *Atheiſts*, *Deiſts*, *Socinians*, &c. ſet up; (too many of which, by their ſcandalous Lives, endeavoured to deſtroy all Senſe of Divine Things, and of the Difference of Good and Evil) Some ſerious Perſons of the Church of *England* thought it neceſſary to oppoſe the Proceedings, and formed themſelves into Societies that ſhould aſſiſt one another in their moſt holy Faith, and in a Practice agreeable thereunto. Theſe Conſiderations, and the like, brought together a conſiderable Number of pious Perſons about the Year 1680, who met often to pray, ſing Pſalms, and read the holy Scriptures together; and to reprove, exhort, and edify one another by religious Conferences. And their Number daily ſo encreaſed, that they made about the Year 1700, Thirty Nine *Societies* in and about *London* and *Weſtminſter*. And their Examples have been followed in divers Parts of this Nation, and in *Ireland*, eſpecially *Dublin*; where there were five or ſix Years ago about Ten *Societies*.

Societies of Young Men.

And laſtly, there be *Societies of Young Men*, that enter themſelves voluntarily into Companies, on purpoſe to preſerve and keep up in themſelves a Senſe of God: And have their ſet Meetings, both in private, for Religious Conference: Wherein they have the Counſel and Conduct of ſome grave pious Miniſter of the Church of *England*, for the directing of their Conſciences; and for the inſtructing of them in any Matters of Doubt or Scruple; for the better keeping of a good Conſcience both towards God and Man; and obſerving Juſtice and Truth in all their Dealings and Callings. And alſo meet publickly in ſome of the Churches of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, commonly on *Sundays*, at five or ſix a Clock in the Afternoon; where they have Lectures preached to them by ſome Godly Miniſters, appointed and paid by themſelves: And in ſome Places the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper adminiſtred to them.

The Charitable Proviſions for the Poor of the City.

Chap. 26.

Now in the next Place, becauſe ſhewing Compaſſion and the Works of Humanity, is ſo great a Point of Religion; and ſo may belong to the Spiritual Conſideration of this City: I ſhall proceed to ſhew what large Proviſion is made for the Poor and Needy, and the ſeveral Ways uſed for their Relief: Beſides the Publick Hoſpitals and Workhouſes mentioned in the firſt Book; and the great Store of Liberal Gifts, and many of them Annual, that belong to the ſeveral Pariſhes, and are peculiar to the Poor thereof.

To what Sum the Charity amounted formerly

Dr. *Willet*, in his *Synop. Papiſm.*

And firſt, to ſee what the Charity beſtowed upon the Poor in the ſeveral Pariſhes was in former Times, and what it is at preſent. It was computed by one that lived an hundred Years ago (in the beginning of the Reign of King *James* I.) to ariſe in the City and Suburbs to 5000 *l.* or 6000 *l.* by the Year; that is, reckoning 120 Pariſhes, and one Pariſh with another to give in Money, Bread, Fewel, *&c.* 50 *l. per Annum.*

Priſons and Compters.

But as to the preſent State of the City's Charities, the Priſons and Compters have conſiderable Donations ſent them Quarterly from the Companies of *London*; which were left by Benefactors, and intruſted to thoſe Corporations.

Private Charities.

Many well-diſpoſed Citizens do frequently ſend the Priſoners Relief, unknown who they be; and diſcharge poor Debtors, by agreeing with their Creditors, and paying their Debts, and ſetting them free. And ſeveral Miniſters in *London*, eſpecially ſuch as belong to the great Pariſhes in the Suburbs, that abound with poor Houſekeepers, have conſiderable Sums ſent them by good Chriſtians (often unknown) to diſtribute according to their Directions; and where they ſhall ſee moſt need.

Likewiſe the Bread that is found not ſizable, and the Fleſh brought to the Markets, that is not good, and ſo become forfeited, the Lord Maior is accuſtomed to ſend to the Priſons and Compters for the ſupply of the Priſoners there.

Bread, Cloaths, Fewel, Money, given.

There is almoſt in every Pariſh a Quantity of Bread weekly, or oftner, given to the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh, and Cloaths and Coals for Firing yearly beſtowed, and oftentimes Money too, for their Relief and Subſiſtence. So that by theſe Charities given by the Laſt Wills of Perſons deceaſed, as alſo by many of the Wealthier ſort that are alive; and by many Hoſpitals and Almshouſes, it is rarely or never heard of, that any die in this City merely of Famine, or periſh in the Streets for Want, as in many other Countries they do.

Collections in the Winter.

And for the better Supply of the poor Tradeſmen in the Dead of the Winter, when there is little Work ſtirring, and great need of Firing as well as Food, it is cuſtomary for the King or Queen, by the Motion of the Biſhop of *London*, or Lord Maior, to ſend their Letter to them, to take Order that a Collection be made through *London* and the Suburbs, and Lines of Communication in all the Pariſhes, and that the Officers go from Houſe to Houſe to gather every Man's Charity. And the King or Queen themſelves contribute alſo. And the Biſhop accordingly ſends his Letters to the reſpective Miniſters, with the King's or Queen's. Which Letters they read to the Congregation. Whereby ſome Thouſands of Pounds are ſeaſonably collected in the Depth of Winter, and brought into the Chamber of *London*, and divided again to every Pariſh according as they have need.

To give an Inſtance of theſe Letters in the Year 1715, when Sir *Charles Peers* was Maior.

To our Right Truſty and Well-beloved, Sir Charles Peers, *Knight*, *Lord Maior of our City of* London.

GEORGE R.

RIGHT Truſty and Well-beloved, We Greet you well. Being informed that the poorer ſort of our Subjects, in and about our City of *London*, do ſuffer great Hardſhips at this Time, and being graciouſly diſpoſed to do all that lies in Us for their Relief and Support: We have thought fit to ſignifie Our Pleaſure to the Right Reverend Father in God, *John* Lord Biſhop of *London*, that he take Care for Publication to be made in all the Pariſh-Churches within our ſaid City and Liberties thereof, the Lord's Day next following the Date of theſe Preſents; for the Church-Wardens and Overſeers of the Poor of each Pariſh, to collect the Benevolence of Charitable and Well-diſpoſed People, at their reſpective Dwellings within each Pariſh, for and towards the Support and Relief of our ſaid poor Subjects; and to cauſe the Money ſo collected to be paid immediately into the Chamber of *London*; to be diſtributed to the ſeveral Pariſhes, as You and the ſaid Lord Biſhop ſhall think fit and direct. And to the end Our Intention may be the more effectual, We have thought fit to recommend the ſame to You, that by your Encouragement and Endeavour, our good Subjects, inhabiting in our ſaid City and Liberties, may be induced to more than ordinary Demonſtration of their Compaſſion and Liberality on this Occaſion: And ſo We bid you farewel. Given at Our Court at St. *James's* the 21ſt Day of *November*, 1715, in the Second Year of Our Reign.

By his Majeſty's Command,

TOWNSHEND.

This was accompanied with the King's Letter to the Biſhop of *London.*

To the Right Reverend Father in God, Our Right Truſty and Well-beloved Councellor, John *Lord Biſhop of* London.

GEORGE R.

RIGHT Reverend Father in God, our Right Truſty and Well-beloved Councellor, We Greet you well. Being informed that the Poorer ſort of our Subjects in and about our City of *London*, do ſuffer great Hardſhips at this Time; and being graciouſly diſpoſed to do all that lies in Us for their Relief and Support; We have thought fit heartily to recommend it to You, and do hereby expreſly require you to take care that Publication be made in all the Pariſh-Churches within our ſaid City and Liberties thereof, the Lord's Day next following the Date of theſe Preſents; that the Church-Wardens and Overſeers of the Poor, do the Week following collect the Benevolence of Charitable and Well-diſpoſed People, at their reſpective Dwellings within each Pariſh, for and towards the Support and Relief of Our ſaid poor Subjects; and that the Miniſters in each Pariſh do effectually excite their Pariſhioners to a Charitable Contribution, and to cauſe the ſeveral Sums ſo collected to be paid immediately into the Chamber of *London*, to be diſtributed to the ſeveral Pariſhes, as the Lord Maior of our ſaid City and You ſhall think fit and direct. And that Our own Example may not be wanting, Our further Pleaſure is, That you call upon our Commiſſioners of our Treaſury for ſuch Sum of Money as We have directed and appointed to be paid to that End, and to diſpoſe the ſame as aforeſaid: And ſo We bid you heartily farewel. Given at Our Court at St. *James's*, the 21ſt Day of *November*, 1715, in the Second Year of our Reign.

By his Majeſty's Command,

TOWNSHEND.

In Obedience whereunto, this was the Biſhop's Letter to the City Clergy.

Reverend Brother,

HIS Majeſty has been Graciouſly pleaſed, as you will obſerve by the foregoing Letter, to anticipate the uſual Time for diſpenſing the annual Royal Bounty to the poorer ſort of People in and about this great and populous City, to the end that they may be relieved at the dead time of the Year, when their Neceſſities are moſt preſſing, and they leaſt able to help themſelves: My Duty it is, as you ſee, to require of you, that his Majeſty's Letter be read in your Church the firſt Lord's Day after the Date of it: And it is yours, to take the Occaſion to move your Hearers in the moſt preſſing manner, not only to render Thanks to God for this Pious and Charitable Example, which his Majeſty is pleaſed to give them, but alſo to imitate it, according to the Ability wherewith the Lord had bleſſed them. They can ſcarce need, at leaſt it is not poſſible you can want Arguments to convince them of the Duty of being ready to give, and glad to diſtribute; of the great Danger of with-holding their Charity, and even diſpenſing it grudgingly and of neceſſity, and of the many Bleſſings promiſed in the Word of God to the liberal and chearful Giver. Upon theſe Heads you will therefore take Care to enlarge, and be very earneſt with your Hearers; as alſo in your Prayers to God for his Bleſſing, as well upon your Endeavours, as upon all thoſe whoſe Charity ſhall be ſtirred up by them. I muſt alſo requeſt of you to notifie to thoſe appointed to make theſe Collections, that they uſe all requiſite Diligence, and that without delay what they have gathered be paid in; to the End the Diſtribution be made ſo ſoon and ſeaſonably, as to anſwer his Majeſty's pious Intention, and the Needs of thoſe that are to partake of his Charity.

JOH. LONDON.

His LETTER alſo ſoon after to his Clergy within the Bills of Mortality, to ſend in their Collections, was as follows.

REVEREND BRETHREN,

I Can't but hope you have already complied with his Majeſty's Pleaſure, lately ſignified to you, and earneſtly recommended and preſſed the making of ſpeedy Collections for the Relief of the Poorer ſort in and about this City: But it not yet appearing, that the Diſpatch required in tranſmitting thoſe Collections into the Chamber of *London*, in order to a ſpeedy Diſtribution thereof, has been uſed; I think it my Duty to put you in mind, that (as you have been told) his Majeſty's Gracious Intention is, That as well his own Royal Bounty, as the Charity collected in your Pariſhes, ſhould, without any delay, be applied to the Relief of the Neceſſitous, in this rigorous Seaſon of the Year, and Time of their great Need. And accordingly I can't but be very earneſt with you to take all poſſible Care that the ſaid Collections be paid in, on or before the Fifteenth Day of the next following Month, and that the ſame be done not only in Part, as in ſome Places has been practiſed, but in the Whole, according to the true Amount of the Collector's Liſts; to the end that the Light of this pious Work be not diminiſhed by defective Returns, to the Diſhonour of God, and the Diſparagement of the Charity of this great City.

To prevent this Abuſe, I think it moſt adviſable that You, together with three or four of the principal Inhabitants of your Pariſh, to be choſen by a Veſtry, or in other proper manner, do call for the Liſts of the ſaid Collections, and obſerve the Amount thereof, and take Care that the Whole be paid in to the Chamber of *London*, without any Defalcation upon what Pretext ſoever.

I muſt alſo add, that I very much wiſh and hope that You, my Brethren, together with the ſaid three or four of the principal Inhabitants of your Pariſh, will in the mean time be forming a Liſt of the ſeveral poor Houſekeepers and others, in your reſpective Pariſhes, for whoſe preſent Relief this Charity is deſigned; to the end, that when the Sum to be allotted to your Pariſh ſhall be ordered and received, you and the ſaid principal Inhabitants may be ready, immediately to ſubdivide and diſtribute it to the Parties.

And let it enter into your Hearts to believe and be aſſured, that this your Labour of Love will find a gracious Acceptance with our good God, to whoſe Mercy and Protection I commit you, and am,

Reverend Brethren,

Somerſet Houſe,
Dec. 29, 1715.

Your Affectionate Brother,

JOH. LONDON.

King *George's* Annual Bounty.

THE King's Annual Bounty towards the Relief of poor Houſekeepers in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, is about 1000 *l.* which with 900 *l.* collected for the ſame Purpoſe in the City and Suburbs, *Ann.* 1717, was diſtributed in the Month of *March*.

Proviſion of Coal made for the Poor.

For the better providing for the Poorer ſort in reſpect of their Firing, in the Winter Seaſon eſpecially, this notable Care was taken by an Act of Common Council, in the Year 1665, to this Tenour: That for a conſtant Store and Proviſion of Seacoal, for ſupply of the City, and eſpecially for the Benefit of the Poor in Time of Dearth and Scarcity, (which hath often happened by reaſon of Wars and Troubles at Sea, or by the ſubtil Practices and Combinations of Retailers at Home, for their private Gain and Profit) it was Enacted, That, beſides the general Stock employed by this City for Proviſion of Coals for Benefit of the Poor, there ſhall be provided yearly hereafter at the beſt hand, between *Lady Day* and *Michaelmas*, by the ſeveral Companies of this City, the ſeveral Chaldrons hereafter mentioned: *viz.*

By the	Mercers,	488	Chaldron.
	Grocers,	675	
	Drapers,	562	
	Fiſhmongers,	465	
	Goldſmiths,	525	
	Skinners,	315	
	Merchant Taylors,	750	
	Haberdaſhers,	578	
	Salters,	360	
	Ironmongers,	255	
	Vintners,	375	
	Clothworkers,	412	

And ſo particular Numbers of Chaldrons are appointed to every one of the reſt of the Companies, ending with the *Glaziers*.

And the ſaid Quantity of Seacoal, to be ſtored or laid up in convenient Places by every the ſaid Companies: And to be brought out, ſold and uttered at ſuch other hard and dear Seaſons of the Year, in ſuch manner, and at ſuch Price, as the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen ſhall judge moſt requiſite, and as by their Precept in Writing they ſhall direct; ſo as the Companies be not ordered to ſell the ſame Coals to Loſs.

Propoſals for a Charitable Fund.

There were Propoſals made by ſome Charitable Citizens, and ſet forth in Print, *Anno* 1706, for eſtabliſhing a Charitable Fund in the City by voluntary Gifts and Loans of Money, for theſe good and pious Purpoſes following: *viz.* To relieve Neceſſitous Perſons from the Oppreſſions and evil Practices of ill Men: To provide poor People within the Pariſhes of the Bills of Mortality, with Coal and other Neceſſaries at a cheap Rate in the Winter, and Times of War [or Dearth:]

Dearth :] To maintain thoſe that are not able to get their Livelihoods : To ſet other Poor to work : *viz.* In employing them to ſweep and clean the Streets and other Places within the ſaid Pariſhes, in clearing them from Beggars, in making convenient Walks, in repairing the Highways in the Avenues of the ſaid City, *&c.* after the manner of the Corporation of *Guardians* in the City of *Briſtol*.

Poor *German* Proteſtants fly hither, *Anno* 1708.

Ann. 1709.

The kind Entertainment of poor *Strangers* fled hither for Religion, deſerves to be mentioned here. *Anno* 1708, many *Proteſtants* of the *Palatinate* on the *Rhine*, by reaſon of Perſecution, conveyed themſelves over hither, whom Queen *Anne* graciouſly provided with all Neceſſaries, and ſent them over to our Plantations in the *Weſt-Indies*. And by this Encouragement, between two or three Thouſand more of the ſame Country, Men, Women, and Children, *Anno* 1709, came over, and appeared miſerable Objects in and about *London*, imploring her Majeſty's Protection. And Orders were given for defraying their Charges: And the *Rope-houſes* at *Deptford*, and other convenient Places, were prepared to receive ſome Hundreds of them that landed thereabouts. The reſt were diſpoſed of by the Care of ſome Charitable Perſons in and about St. *Katharine's* and *Aldgate*, and in *Camberwel* and *Lambeth*, ſeveral large Barns were hired for them. And the late Prince's Chaplains, the Miniſter of the *German* Congregation in the *Savoy*, and others, voluntarily preached and read Prayers to them two or three times a Week, according to the Forms of the Church of *England*, at the Churches of *Aldgate* and St. *Katharine's*. And they were much relieved by private Charities, beſides the Queen's.

Charity Schools.

There is yet another ſort of Charity in this City (maintained by the *Society* before mentioned, *viz. for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge)* very ſingular and extraordinary; the like whereof is hardly practiſed in any City of *Chriſtendom* beſides, and for which the Citizens concerned therein deſerve to ſtand upon laſting Record: And that is, the erecting of Schools in many Pariſhes of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, (eſpecially the great Pariſhes in the Suburbs) called *Charity Schools*, for the free Education of poor Boys and Girls, and alſo for their Maintenance in Apparel; and afterwards diſpoſing of them abroad in honeſt Callings.

Charity Schools in *Wales* founded by Citizens.

This Favour of the *Londoners* toward poor Children began divers Years ago in *North* and *South Wales*. When about the Year 1670 the Poverty and Ignorance of thoſe Parts raiſed a Compaſſion in the Hearts of many good Citizens (which muſt be recorded to their Honour:) So that they and their Intereſt contributed ſuch Sums of Money, as maintained a great number of poor *Welch* Children at School, to Read *Engliſh*, Write, and caſt Accompts. And Schools for that purpoſe were erected and ſettled in many Places in thoſe Countries. And this pious Practice ſo flouriſhed, that in the Year 1674, or 1675, Certificate was made, that in 86 of the Chief Towns and Pariſhes in *Wales*, 1162 poor Children were put to School, over and above 200 put to School the laſt Year by the Charity of others. And this Charity had already provoked divers Landlords, and Inhabitants of ſeveral Towns and Pariſhes in *Wales*, to put 863 of the pooreſt *Welch* Children to School upon their own Accounts. So that 2225 in all were already put to School to learn, as before.

Pious Books in *Welch* diſtributed there.

Truſtees.

Mr. Gouge.

And this Charity extended not only to the poor Children, but to the reſt of the poor *Welch* Inhabitants, to furniſh them with Chriſtian Knowledge. For by this Charity they had diſtributed freely among them a great number of pious Books tranſlated and printed in the *Welch* Language. So that in the Year 1674, there had been bought and diſtributed in ſeveral Families 32 *Welch* Bibles, and 479 *Welch* New Teſtaments: Which were all that could be bought up in *London* or *Wales*: Beſides 500 *Whole Duties of Man*, bought and diſpoſed in like manner. And 2500 *Practices of Piety*, with ſome Hundreds of other Licenſed Treatiſes, tranſlated into *Welch*, were then printing, and almoſt finiſhed; which were to be freely given alſo to the Poor People in thoſe Parts. This became a *Truſt*, and was committed to ſeveral eminent Miniſters of *London*; *viz.* Dr. *Tillotſon*, afterwards Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Dr. *Whichcote*, Dr. *Simon Ford*, Dr. *Bates*, Dr. *Outram*, Dr. *Patrick*, afterwards Biſhop of *Ely*, Dr. *Stillingfleet*, afterwards Biſhop of *Worceſter*, Dr. *Fowler*, afterwards Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, Mr. *Durham*, Dr. *Meriton*, Dr. *Hezekiah Burton*, Mr. *Baxter*, Mr. *Matthew Poole*, and Mr. *Thomas Gouge*, ſometime Vicar of St. *Sepulchres*, *London*. Which laſt alſo devoted himſelf and his Eſtate to this Service and Labour of Love: Going himſelf divers Years ſucceſſively into *Wales* from Place to Place, enduring in his old Age all the Fatigues of Travelling in that Mountainous Country, to over-ſee and manage this great Publick Work. There were alſo in the ſame Truſt ſome eminent Citizens of the Laity, as *Thomas Firmin*, *Henry Norton*, *John Du Bois*, and ſome few others. But this Charity, however it leſſened in *Wales*, afterwards began nearer Home: As I proceed now to ſhew.

Ann. 1704, theſe Boys and Girls met at *Holborn* Church.

It was a wondrous ſurpriſing, as well as pleaſing Sight, that happened *June* the 8th, 1704, when all the Boys and Girls maintained at theſe Schools, in their Habits, walked two and two with their Maſters and Miſtreſſes, ſome from *Weſtminſter*, and ſome through *London*, with many of the Pariſh Miniſters going before them, and all meeting at St. *Andrew's Holborn* Church. Where a ſeaſonable Sermon was preached by the Reverend Dr. *Richard Willis*, upon *Gen.* xviij. 19. *I know him, that he will command his Children*, &c. the Children being placed in the Galleries: They were about Two Thouſand, and each had a ſmall Piece of Paper faſtened to their Breaſts or Sleeves, ſhewing to what Pariſh they belonged; and a printed Paper in their Hands, giving an Account of theſe Schools. The Sum whereof was, That theſe poor Children were all taught; the Boys, Reading and Writing, and Caſting Accompts; the Girls, Sewing and Working: And alſo all diligently inſtructed in the Catechiſm, in which they are publickly examined in the Churches on the Lord's Day after the Evening Sermon. There were then fifty four of theſe Schools ſet up, and maintained, partly by voluntary Subſcription of annual Sums, partly by Collections made at the Church Doors after the Sermon, and partly by other Gifts. The Subſcriptions amounted to about 2164 *l.* Collections at the Sermons to about 1042 *l.* Gifts to each School from the beginning, 3199 *l.* 10 *s.* Boys and Girls put out Apprentices from theſe Schools, from the Beginning to the Year 1704, 306 Boys, 75 Girls. All theſe Schools were ſet up within the Space of eight or nine Years laſt paſt, except one or two, which were ſet up three or four Years before: Whereof one was that in *Norton Folgate*, and another that in St. *Margaret's Weſtminſter*.

The Beginning of theſe Schools.

The Beginning of this ſort of Charity was thus. Divers Miniſters, or other ſober Pariſhioners, obſerved abundance of Children in their Pariſhes deſtitute, and neglected in their Education, either by reaſon of the Poverty of ſome Parents, or the Careleſneſs as well as Poverty of others. This made them bethink themſelves of ſetting up *Pariſh Schools* for the Uſe of theſe Children, to bring them up in the Knowledge and Practice of the Chriſtian Religion, as profeſſed and taught in the Church of *England*; and likewiſe for the teaching them to Work, and accuſtoming them to Employment, both to prevent an Habit of Idleneſs, and to enable them to live honeſtly, and provide Subſiſtence for themſelves hereafter. Hereupon in ſome Places the Miniſter of the Pariſh himſelf made this good Motion to ſome of the diſcreeteſt of his Pariſhioners; and ſometimes two or three Pariſhioners propounded it to the Miniſters, and ſuch others of the Neighbours, who were more likely to eſpouſe ſo good a Deed, and to join with them. And when four or five had agreed thereon, they drew up the Deſign in a Roll of Parchment in a few Lines, ſhewing the great Need and ſpecial Uſefulneſs of ſuch a Courſe. And to this each ſubſcribed their Names, and the Sums by them promiſed to exhibit yearly, during Pleaſure, towards the Charge: And generally the Miniſter ſubſcribed firſt. And then ſhewing the ſaid Roll to others, they that pleaſed ſubſcribed alſo.

Rules and Orders for the Schools.

When this Deſign came to be more and more known, it met with very good Succeſs. Inſomuch that ſome Subſcribers have been able to ſet up a School in 7 or 8 Months Time. After Subſcriptions were thus finiſhed, they agreed upon ſettling certain Rules and Orders for the Governing the ſaid Schools, the better to effect the Ends of the Charity, for the Satiſfaction of all concerned, and that no Offence might be taken. They concluded upon divers good Rules for the Maſters that were to teach, and for the Scholars that were to learn. The Maſters to take particular Care to inſtruct the Children in the *Church Catechiſm* twice a Week, to bring them to Church twice every Lord's Day, with their Bibles and Common Prayer Books with them; to diſcourage and correct any Beginnings of Vice in them, particularly, Lying, Swearing, Curſing, and Profanation of the Lord's Day. The Children to wear always their Caps, Bands, Cloaths, and other Marks of Diſtinction; whereby the Truſtees and Benefactors might know them, and ſee what their Behaviour is Abroad.

The Subſcribers Time of meeting.

The *Subſcribers* meet at the School-Houſe every firſt *Wedneſday* after every Quarter Day. They have a Treaſurer and ſix Truſtees, always choſen on the *Wedneſday* in *Eaſter* Week; who, with the Miniſter, have the immediate Care and Government of the Schools. And they report the State and Condition of the Schools at their Quarterly Meetings.

The ordinary Charge.

The ordinary Charge of a School for 50 Boys Cloathed, is computed to come to about 75 *l. per Annum*. For which a School-Room, Books and Firing are provided, a Maſter paid; and to each Boy is given yearly three Bands, one Cap, one Coat, one Pair of Stockings, and one Pair of Shoes. The ordinary Charge of a School for 50 Girls Cloathed, comes to about 60 *l.* taking in the Rent of the School-Room, the Miſtreſs's Salary, Books and Firing, and Cloaths bought for them.

Anniverſary Sermons fo the Schools.

The Gentlemen concerned in promoting and upholding theſe Schools, have Anniverſary Sermons the *Thurſday* in *Whitſun* Week, preached by Divines of the eminenteſt Quality (at which all the Scholars are preſent) in order to the keeping up, and exciting to, this good Work. The firſt whereof was preached by *Richard Willis*, D. D. at St. *Andrew*'s *Holborn*, as was ſaid before. The next Year, *viz.* 1705, on the *Thurſday* in *Whitſun* Week, this Anniverſary Sermon was preached at St. *Sepulchre*'s Church (where it is ever ſince preached.) The Preacher then was *George Stanhope*, D. D. Dean of *Canterbury*. At the third Meeting Dr. *Kennet*, Archdeacon of *Huntington*, when near 3000 Children were preſent. Theſe Sermons are uſually printed for the more common Benefit. And at the End of them is given, *An Account of the Methods*, whereby the Charity Schools in the Parts of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, have been erected and managed; and of the Encouragements given to them. And likewiſe a particular Account of the Schools in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and a Liſt of thoſe erected elſewhere; with an *Appendix* of divers other things relating thereto.

But behold a particular Scheme of the *Charity Schools*, as they ſtood in the Year 1704, and much augmented ſince in the Number of them, as will appear by what follows.

The Preſent STATE of the

CHARITY SCHOOLS

In and about LONDON and WESTMINSTER, and within Ten Miles thereof, 25th of *May*, *Anno Domini* 1704.

Charity Schools in the Pariſhes of	*The Number in each Place.*	*For Boys.*	*For Girls.*	*Voluntary Subſcriptions, about* per Ann.	*Collections at Sermons about* per Annum.	*Gifts to each School from the Beginning.*	*Boys and Girls put out Apprentices from the Beginning.*
				l. s. d.	*l. s. d.*	*l. s. d.*	
St. Botolph by Aldgate	3	74 Cloath'd	80 Cloathed	122 00 00	36 00 00	29 00 00	40 B. 16 Girls
St. Alphage	1	50 *Caps and Bands*	——	11 00 00	8 00 00	6 00 00	
St. Andrews in Holborn	3	50 Cloathed	90 Cloathed *10 of them ſet to work*	194 00 00	82 00 00	10 00 00	16 B. 20 Girls
St. Anne in Weſtminſter	2	50 Cloathed	30 not	113 00 00	136 00 00	73 00 00	14 Boys
St. Botolph by Alderſgate	1	50 Cloathed	——	46 00 00	——	15 00 00	5 Boys
St. Botolph by Biſhopſgate	1	20 Cloathed	——	——	30 00 00	2 10 00	
Brentford in Middleſex	1	30 not	——	38 00 00	——		
St. Clement Danes	2	50 Cloathed	30 Cloathed	120 00 00	40 00 00	20 00 00	12 B. 2 Girls
Deptford in Kent							
St. George in Southwark	1	50 not	——	20 00 00	10 00 00	——	14 Boys 34 at Day Labour
St. Giles by Cripplegate	4	128 Cloath'd	60 not	90 00 00	32 00 00	40 00 00	10 Boys
St. Giles in the Fields	1	——	40 not	40 00 00	——	——	12 Girls
Greenwich in Kent	1	——	30 Cloathed *& ſet to work*	60 00 00	——	*A Chald. of Coals p. Ann. & 100l*	
St. Helens near Biſhopſgate	1	20 not	——	16 00 00	32 00 00	10 00 00	2 Boys
St. James Clerkenwel	2	60 Cloathed	21 Cloathed	100 00 00	30 00 00	*2l. p Ann for ever.*	12 Boys
St. James Weſtminſter	2	——	63 Cloathed	124 00 00	75 00 00	300 00 00	12 Girls
St. John Wapping	1	30 Cloathed	——	——	35 00 00	74 00 00	12 Boys
St. Katharine near the Tower	1	50 Cloathed	——	70 00 00	6 00 00	12 00 00	24 Boys Apprentices and to Sea.
Lime Houſe in Stepney	2	6 Cloathed *ſet to Work, and wholly maintained.*	10 Cloathed *ſet to work, and wholly maintained.*	84 00 00	——	294 00 00	
Lewiſham in Kent	1	——	30 not	20 00 00			
St. Margaret in Weſtminſter	3	108 Cloath'd *60 of wch ſet to work, & wholly maintained.*	40 Cloathed *ſet to work, and wholly maintained.*	240 00 00	100 00 00	800 00 00	24 B. 6 Girls
St. Martin in the Fields	2	50 Cloathed	40 Cloathed	55 00 00	88 00 00	129 00 00	19 B. 1 Girl
St. Mary Mag. Bermondſey	2	28 not	——	——	10 00 00		
St. Margaret Rotherhith	1	21 not	——	6 00 00	15 00 00	——	4 Boys
St. Mary in White Chappel	2	85 Cloathed	55 Cloathed	——	36 00 00	1090 00 00	
Norton Folgate	1	60 not	——	30 00 00	——	100 00 00	
St. Paul Covent Garden	1	26 Cloathed	——	50 00 00	——	53 00 00	16 Boys
St. Paul at Shadwell	1	40 not	——	30 00 00	——	——	8 Boys
St. Peter Poor in Broadſtreet	1	50 not	——	40 00 00	33 00 00	——	12 Boys
Poplar in Stepney	1	22 not	——	3 00 00	12 00 00	10 00 00	12 Boys to Sea
St. Sepulchres	2	50 Cloathed	50 Cloathed	175 00 00	50 00 00	15 00 00	8 Boys 6 Girls
Spittle Fields in Stepney	1	——	40 not	25 00 00	20 00 00	2 00 00	
Twittenham	1	50 Cloathed	——	80 00 00	——	20 00 00	8 Boys
Wandſworth in Surrey	2	40 not	6 not	55 00 00			
Wimbledon in Surrey	2	50 not	30 not	80 00 00			
	54 S.	1398 Boys	745 Girls	2164 Pounds	1042 Pounds	3199*l.* 10*s.* & 2 *l. per Ann.*	306 Boys 75 Girls

And this kind of Charity begun in the City, hath provoked many of other Cities and Towns in ſeveral Counties of *England* and *Wales*, to follow ſo good an Example, as appears by the Table following.

A ſhort ACCOUNT *of ſome Charities of the like Nature in other Parts of the* KINGDOM.

Aberguilly	*Carmarthenſhire.*	EIGHT Boys taught: The School endowed with 6 *l. per Annum.*
Aſhwell	*Hertfordſhire.*	Fourteen Boys and 11 Girls taught at the Expence of a private Perſon.
Brighthelmeſton	*Suſſex*	Fifty Boys taught to Read, Write, Caſt Account, and the Art of Navigation: The Subſcription is about 47 *l. per Ann.* There is alſo a School for 20 Girls.
Burtlow	*Surrey*	The Curate of the Pariſh teacheth *gratis*, all the Children of the Poor to Read, Write, and the Catechiſm, *&c.*
Brackley	*Northamptonſh.*	Six Boys taught to Read and the Catechiſm, *&c.* and Cloathed at the Expence of a private Perſon.
CAMBRIDGE.		Here are Schools for teaching 260 poor Children, the Knowledge and Practice of the Chriſtian Religion, and ſuch other things as are ſuitable to their Condition. The Orders of theſe Schools are approved by the Dioceſan (who hath liberally ſubſcribed thereto). The Care and Overſight whereof is left to the Miniſters and Lecturers, who unanimouſly join in this Matter, and have agreed amongſt themſelves, to Catechiſe the Children once a Month, and are pleaſed to take the Trouble of Directing and Managing all Things belonging thereto. The Body of the Univerſity and Town have ſhewn a great Readineſs to aſſiſt and encourage the Deſign. It is hoped, the Subſcriptions, when compleated, will amount to above 200 *l. per Ann.* No Children will be Cloathed this firſt Year.
CHESTER.		Forty Boys Cloathed and taught to Read, Write, caſt Account, and the Catechiſm, *&c.* To which there is 80 *l. per Ann.* ſubſcribed.
Cheadle	*Staffordſhire.*	A School endowed with 20 *l. per Ann.* for inſtructing poor Boys in Religion, *&c.*
Deverel	*Wiltſhire.*	About 30 Girls taught, to which the Offertory is applyed. Thereunto is added 4 *l. per Ann.* by a private Perſon.
Denton	*Lincolnſhire.*	Fifteen Boys taught to Read, Write, and the Catechiſm, *&c.* whereto is ſubſcribed 8 *l. per Ann.*
Hertford	*Hertfordſhire.*	Twenty poor Children taught.
Hagborne	*Berkſhire.*	Twenty Boys and Girls taught to Read, Write, and the Catechiſm, *&c.* toward which 7 *l. per Ann.* is ſubſcribed for one Year.
Kempſton	*Bedfordſhire.*	Two Men there teach the Poor *gratis.*
Kilmerſdon	*Somerſetſhire.*	A School wherein 33 Boys are taught to Read, Write, caſt Account, and the Catechiſm. The deſigned Number is 40. The Maſter's Salary is 20 *l. per Ann.* with Books for the Children, at the Expence of a private Perſon. A School Houſe is building.
Locko	*Derbyſhire.*	A School built and endowed with 3 *l. per Ann.* for 6 Boys, the Maſter hath good Lodgings, and teacheth between 40 and 50.
Lewes	*Suſſex.*	A School for 50 Boys, they are all Cloathed, and another is there ſetting up for Girls.
Mancheſter	*Lancaſhire.*	Forty poor Children are there taught to Read, Write, and the Catechiſm, *&c.* the Maſter has 1 *d. per* Week for each Child and his School Rent paid.
Newland	*Glouceſterſhire.*	Sixty Boys and Girls are taught: the Subſcription is 16 *l. per Ann.*
Preſton	*Lancaſhire.*	Thirty Boys are taught to Read, Write, and the Catechiſm, *&c.* for which there is 400 *l.* given to be ſettled.
Preſtbury	*Glouceſterſhire.*	A School for 20 Girls, to which there is 14 *l. per Ann.* ſubſcribed.
Readborough		Twenty Children taught, 3 Cloathed by one Perſon: the Subſcription is 10 *l. per Ann.*
Reading	*Berkſhire.*	A School for about 30 Boys: the Subſcription is about 20 *l. per Ann.* And it ariſes by each Subſcriber's contributing 2 *d. per* Week.
SALISBURY	*Wiltſhire.*	Two Schools for 30 Boys and 20 Girls: they are Cloathed and taught to Read, Write, caſt Account, and the Catechiſm, *&c.* and to ſpin and card Wool; ſo that ſome of the Children earn 1 *s.* others 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and 2 *s. per* Week; for which there is 40 *l. per Ann.* paid by the Biſhop.
Shrewsbury	*Shropſhire.*	Twenty Children taught to Read, and inſtructed in the Catechiſm, *&c.*
Spilsby and 15 Towns thereabouts	*Lincolnſhire.*	About 150 Children taught, for which there is about 75 *l.* ſubſcribed.
Stroud	*Glouceſterſhire.*	Fifty poor Children taught, to which is ſubſcribed 22 *l. per Ann.* they are provided with Bibles, and have received a Gift of 6 *l.*
WORCESTER.		1. St. *Peter's* Pariſh, Are 30 Boys and Girls taught, to which 8 *l. per Ann.* is given by a private Perſon. 2. In St. *John's* Suburbs, Are 12 Children taught at 1 *s.* 6 *d. per* Week, which is given by a private Perſon. 3. In St. *Helen's* 4. In St. *Nicholas's* In each of theſe Schools are taught 20 Boys.
Yarmouth	*Hampſhire.*	Fifty poor Children taught: The Maſter hath a Salary of 35 *l. per Ann.*
Kiderminſter	*Worceſterſhire.*	A School for 30 Boys.
Deane	*Bedfordſhire.*	Between 20 and 30 *l. per Ann.* ſettled by a private Perſon, for teaching poor Children of 3 Pariſhes.
Stamford	*Lincolnſhire.*	Here are 100 poor Children taught to read, and the Catechiſm. They are all Cloath'd, and all ſet to work, and about 50 of them can earn 3 *d.* a Day; tho' the School was opened but the beginning of this Month: And every Week ſince, beſides the 100, they have taken 3 more, and ſo will continue to do till they ſhall have taken in about 150, in all 250. The Corporation hath ſettled 20 *l.* towards the Support of the School for 3 Years.

Brought to the Publick Aſſemblies.

By *White Kennet*, D.D. at St. *Sepulchre's*.

THESE Charity-Children are conſtantly brought to the Publick Aſſemblies; in which they learn (to uſe the Words of the Sermon preached at their Anniverſary Meeting, *An.* 1706) “to behave themſelves with Awe and Reverence, under the Eyes of their Governours, and as in the Sight of God; praying, reading, ſinging, reſponding in ſo good an Order, that in many of our Churches theſe Charity-Children are a conſiderable Part of our Congregation; and are an Example to many of Grey Hairs. Adding, That the goodly Appearance of them here, often raiſeth up Benefactors to them. And the Auditors are ſo delighted with their good Performance, that they have gone home with Admiration, reflecting upon it with a freſh Comfort. And ſo God hath ſtirred up their Hearts to beſtow ſome conſiderable Gift or Legacy upon them.

Their Quarterly Exerciſes.

In ſome of theſe Schools they have Quarterly, on *Sunday* Evening, Exerciſes of Letters and Religion, in a moſt edifying manner. Some ſpelling the hardeſt Words: Some reading with an *Emphaſis* and clear Pronunciation: Others making Speeches, or holding Dialogues, or by turns rehearſing ſome choſen Parts of Scripture, or reciting ſome particular Clauſes in the Acts of Parliament, reſtraining Vice and Immorality.

Theſe Schools encreaſe yearly.

This kind of Charity employed for the Education of Poor Youth doth greatly take both in the City and Suburbs, and neighbouring Towns, and through the whole Nation: As appears from the yearly Encreaſe of theſe Schools, and the Numbers of Children taught there. For which Purpoſe let this Abſtract of the three following Years be obſerved.

	Anno 1704.	*Anno* 1705.	*Anno* 1706.
Schools in this City, Suburbs, and neighbouring Towns, were,	54	56	64
Boys taught,	1398	1462	1573
Girls taught,	745	775	915
Voluntary Subſcriptions for theſe Schools amounted in the whole to	2164 *l.*	2242 *l.*	2792 *l.* 8 *s.* 3 *d.*
Collections at Sermons amounted in the whole to	1042 *l.*	1071 *l.*	1343 *l.* 4 *s.* 3 *d.*
Gifts to theſe Schools from the beginning amounted to	3199 *l.* 10 *s.*	4147 *l.* 8 *s.* 11 *d.*	5330 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.*
Boys and Girls in all put forth Apprentices from theſe Schools,	381	537	885
The Number of Charity-Schools throughout *England* and *Wales*,	31	61	113

Account of theſe Schools, *Anno* 1707. Dr. *Gaſtrel's* Serm.

Account of the Charity Schools brought in the Year 1707, ſtood thus:

The Number of theſe Schools, reckoning thoſe erected in the Towns bordering upon *London*, viz. *Brentford, Ealing, Greenwich, Knightsbridge, Twicknam, Wandeſworth, Wimbledon,* 69.

The Number of Boys taught, amounts to 1802. Whereof Cloathed alſo 1457, and taught to Write 135.

The Number of Girls in theſe Schools taught, 1011. Whereof Cloathed 811, and taught to Write 87.

Voluntary Subſcriptions towards maintaining theſe Schools in all hitherto, amounted to 2931 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.*

Collections at Sermons from the Beginning hitherto, 1414 *l.* 4 *s.* 3 *d.*

Gifts beſtowed on the Schools, in all 5889 *l.*

Put out Apprentices, Boys 762; Girls 245.

Ann. 1708.

The Anniverſary Sermon for this Occaſion, *Anno* 1708, was preached at St. *Sepulchre's*, *May* the 23d, by Dr. *Moſs*, before the Gentlemen and Truſtees concerned in theſe Schools. At which were preſent 3500 Children, as are at preſent in the ſaid Schools, and of ſuch as have been put out Apprentices from thence.

Charity-Schools, *Anno* 1709.

Further, this is the Account of the Charity Schools for the Year 1709.

In *London*, and within ten Miles thereof, there are now 87 of theſe Schools. In which are taught above 2100 Boys, and more than 1200 Girls; and moſt of the Children Cloathed. Towards the Maintenance of theſe Schools there is now above 3600 *l.* a Year ſubſcribed. Beſides which, have been collected at Sermons upon this Occaſion preached, above 1900 *l.* the laſt Year. From theſe Schools there have been about 956 Boys, and upwards of 390 Girls put out Apprentices: Beſides many of both Sexes taken, as Servants, into ſober, honeſt Families: And ſeveral Boys admitted into her Majeſty's Service at Sea.

Ann. 1715.

The Account of the two laſt Years ſtood thus: *Anno* 1715, the number of Charity Schools in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or near, were,

Charity Schools,	120
Children (Boys and Girls) taught,	4906
Boys and Girls put forth Apprentices	3075

Ann. 1716.

Anno 1716.

Charity Schools,	124
Children taught,	4896
Children put out Apprentices,	3567

Voluntary Subſcriptions, 5491 *l.* and upwards.

Collections at Sermons and Sacraments, and Gifts, 4213 *l.* and upwards.

And to ſhew the Succeſſes of theſe Schools yearly, I add the State of them the two former Years: *viz.*

Ann. 1713.

Anno 1713, were,

Charity Schools,	114
Boys and Girls taught there,	4752

Ann. 1714.

Anno 1714.

Charity Schools,	117
Children taught,	4818

Laſtly take,

An Abstract *of the* Account of Charity Schools, *publiſhed more at large in the Quarto Edition,* June 1717.

Ann. 1717.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Children taught.
At *London, Weſtminſter,* and Parts adjacent	124	4923
In other Parts of *Great Britain* and *Ireland,* from whence the Number of Children taught are certified	890	22129
In ſuch Parts of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* where Schools are erected, but the Number of Children taught therein not certified, any otherwiſe than that all the poor Children are taught in them	267	
And ſuppoſing there be ten Children in each of theſe laſt mentioned Schools, the Number will be		2670
Total,	1281	29722

To have an Idea of the Extent of this uſeful Deſign, it may be proper to conſider,

That, according to the above Eſtimate, the Number of Schools in *London,* and the Places adjacent, are in proportion to thoſe in the Country, as 1 to 9; but the Children taught in *London* are to thoſe taught in the Country, neareſt as 1 to 5. The Reaſon of which Difference is, becauſe there are generally 40 or more Children in the *London* Schools; but not above half that Number in the Country Schools, one with another.

	Number of Children.
By the Account of Charity Schools in and about *London,* there have been put out from them to Apprenticeſhips and Services, at leaſt	3915
And with regard to the abovementioned Proportions, it is not unreaſonable to ſuppoſe, that there have been ſent out from the Schools in the Country, about	19585
Which, with the Number now taught as above, being about	29722
Gives a View of the Total of Children that have and do derive Benefit from theſe Schools	53222

A View of the Increaſe of the Charity Schools for 11 *Years,* viz. *from* 1708 *to* 1718 *incluſive.*

Years.	Number of Schools at *Lond.*	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Boys Apprentices.	Girls Apprentices.	Num. of Schools in the Country.	Boys in the Country Schools	Girls in the Country Schools.	Total of Charity Childr. in *Lond.* and the Country.
1708	74	1944	1064	896	351	274	4707	549	8264
1709	88	2181	1221	963	405	310	4817	763	8982
1710	100	2480	1331	1018	437	398	6224	920	10955
1711	112	2799	1490	1096	467	521	7883	1457	13629
1712	119	3047	1640	1385	652	638	9637	1832	16156
1713	114	3056	1696	1529	721	909	13421	2552	20725
1714	117	3077	1741	1650	824	992	14775	2770	22363
1715	120	3044	1783	2179	896	1073	16529	2924	24280
1716	124	3107	1789	2577	990	1115	17114	2921	24931
1717	124	3111	1812	2791	1124	1157	18960	3169	27052
1718	127	3213	1896	3253	1330	1231	19889	3612	28610

Note, In the Year 1712, the *London* Account of Schools being much ſwelled, ſeveral of the more diſtant Schools that could not attend the Anniverſary Meeting of the Children at *London,* were inſerted in the Account of Schools in their reſpective Counties: So that what was abated in the *London* Account that Year, was added to the Account of Schools in the Country.

Charity School Lectures, and Examinations.

To all that hath been told concerning theſe Charity Schools, it ſhall not be amiſs to add the ſeveral Lectures that belong to them, and the Examination of the Children therein taught. There be many Churches wherein ſuitable Sermons are preached, and Collections then made for the Schools: And there are ſpecial Times appointed, wherein the Scholars are publickly examined, for the Satisfaction of all ſuch as pleaſe to take notice of their Proficiency.

Here

Here follows,

A TABLE *of the ſaid* LECTURES, *ſhewing the Churches where they are preached, and the Times when.*

CHURCHES.	DAYS.		HOUR.
St. *Alhallows* in *Lombardſtreet*	Third	*Sunday* in the Month	Five in the Evening
St. *Alphage*	Second		
St. *Andrew Holborn*	Third		
St. *George*'s *Southwark*	Third		
St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate*	Third and laſt		
St. *James Clerkenwell*	Laſt		
St. *John*'s at *Wapping*	Laſt but one		
St. *Mary le Bow*	Third		
St. *Mary Magdalen Bermondſey*	Second		
St. *Mary Rotherhith*	Third		
St. *Mary Whitechappel*	Laſt		
St. *Olave Southwark*	Firſt		
St. *Peter Poor* in *Broadſtreet*	Every		
St. *Sepulchre*'s without *Newgate*	Second		
Tabernacle in *Spittal Fields*	Third		
St. *Paul*'s *Shadwel*			
There are other Places where Sermons are preached on this Occaſion, as St. *Giles* in the Fields, St. *Leonard*'s *Shoreditch*, &c. but the Times are not fixed.			
St. *Anne Weſtminſter.*	*Sunday* next before *Chriſtmas* Day		Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.
St. *Margaret Weſtminſter*	Second *Sunday* in *January*		Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.
St. *Martins* in the Fields	Third *Sunday* in every Month		Seven in the Morning.
St. *Botulph* without *Aldgate*	Second *Sunday* after Quarter Day		Two in the Afternoon.
St. *Katharine* near the Tower	Firſt *Sunday* after every Quarter Day		Five in the Evening.
New Chapel in *Weſtminſter*	All the four *Sundays* in *Advent*		Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.
Trinity Chapel in *Weſtminſter*	*Wedneſday* before every Quarter Day		Ten in the Morning.
Oxendon Chapel in *Weſtminſter*	The Lord's Day following.		Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.

Collections at theſe Sermons.

Collections are made at the Church Doors after the Sermons are done. Choice is made of eminent Miniſters of the City to preach them; exciting the Hearers to contribute liberally to ſo excellent a Charity. At theſe Sermons are great Confluxes of pious and well diſpoſed, both Men and Women. And here the Charity Children are brought and placed with their Maſters and Miſtreſſes, in convenient Seats, where they may be ſeen decently habited, ſitting or ſtanding, joining with the Publick Prayers, reſponding, ſinging the Pſalms, and ſometimes anſwering their Catechiſms; to the great Delight and Satisfaction of the better ſort that ſee and hear them.

Examination of the Charity Children.

The Pariſhes where theſe Charity Schools are erected, and Children examined; Times of Examination of the Children there; and the Places where, are denoted by the Table following.

PARISHES.	*Times of Examination.*	*Places Where.*
St. *Andrews Holborn*	The Second *Sunday* in *April*, *July*, *October* and *January*	At Mr. *William Rolfe*'s in *Box Court*, in *Brookſtreet*.
St. *Botulph Aldgate*	The *Sunday* next before every Quarter Day	At Mr. *Simm*'s in *Still-Alley* in *Houndſditch*.
St. *Clements Danes*	The laſt *Sunday* in the Month	At Mr. —— in the Churchyard near the Playhouſe in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*.
St. *James Clerkenwel*	The Firſt *Sunday* in *April*, *July*, *October* and *January*	At Mr. *John Honycot*'s in the Paſſage leading to the Fields, near *Bridewel*.
St. *Leonard Shoreditch*	The Second *Sunday* in *March*, *June*, *September* and *December*	At. Mr. *Will. Barry*'s, over againſt *Holloway Lane*.
St. *Martins* in the Fields	The *Sunday* next before every Quarter Day	At Mr. *Richard Somerſhal*'s in *Hungerford Market*.
St. *Margarets Weſtminſter*	Every *Sunday*	At the Workhouſe in *Totehil-Fields*
St. *Sepulchres*	For Girls, the *Sunday* before every Quarter Day For Boys, the *Sunday* next after every Quarter Day	At Mrs. *Anne Bell*'s in *Nags-Head-Alley* on *Snowhill*. At Mr. *Francis Robinſon*'s in *Fox's Court* in *Cow Lane*.

Note, All theſe Examinations begin at Five in the Evening.

Charge of Cloaths.

Laſtly, Let me mention the Thrift and good Husbandry of thoſe that are over theſe Schools. For they cloath a Boy for 9 *s.* 9 *d. ob.* and a Girl for 10 *s.* 7 *d.*

Letters ſent yearly from the Society to the *Correſponding* Members.

It hath been the Cuſtom of this Society to ſend yearly to their *Correſpondents* abroad in the Country, Accounts of the good Progreſs of theſe Schools, with particular Intelligence of their Affairs, and the Succeſs of the laudable Endeavours of this and other Religious Societies: And withal to convey to them divers little Books and Pamphlets, printed at their Charge, for the Uſe of Young Perſons and others, in order to the promoting Chriſtian Knowledge and Godlineſs. Thus in the Year 1715, this following was the Circular Letter ſent to the ſaid correſponding Members (one whereof the ſaid Society favoured me withal.)

LONDON HOUSE,
Dec. 3. 1715.

Reverend Sir,

THE Account of *Charity Schools* having increaſed to a large Volume, and the Variety of Methods uſed for promoting them in different Places, being in a manner univerſally known, from the Diſtribution which has been made of theſe Accounts to all Parts of the Kingdom, for above ten Years paſt, it has been now thought ſufficient to preſent the Well-wiſhers to this Deſign, with a View only of the Rules generally obſerved by the Truſtees, the Maſters, the Miſtreſſes, and the Children; the Number of Schools; and the Number of Children taught in them; diſtinguiſhing thoſe that are cloathed from thoſe that are not.

But in order to make this Method more compleat, it is requeſted, That you would not only inform the Society of the Number of Children generally taught at thoſe Schools, where the Account is ſilent for want of Information; but alſo of the Number of Children that have been educated, and placed out of all the Schools within your Knowledge from the firſt erecting of them; and that you would be pleaſed at the ſame Time to ſignifie, as near as you can, when each School was ſet up.

Husbandry and Services at Sea.

To prevent too great an Increaſe of Mechanick Tradeſmen iſſuing from theſe Schools, it has been wiſhed by ſome, that a greater Number than are provided for, were encouraged to go to Husbandry, or to Services at Sea; but the Circumſtances of Places being ſo very various, there is hardly any Rule can be adapted to all Places; except the recommending it to the Conſideration of the Truſtees of each School reſpectively, to regard, as much as they can, the Publick Intereſt, in the Diſpoſition they make of their Charity Children.

This Conſideration has induced ſeveral Perſons in the Seafaring Towns, to find means to teach ſome of the Children the Art of Navigation; and the Experiments that have been made in *London* have anſwered ſo well, that a charitable Gentleman has agreed to endow a School on purpoſe for teaching the Art of Navigation to ſuch Children as are of the brighteſt Parts, being ſelected out of the Charity School of St. *Dunſtan*'s in the Weſt, and five or ſix other adjacent Schools.

There cannot well be a ſurer Indication of the Divine Bleſſing on the Deſign of theſe Schools, than that moſt of them have been ſet up, and liberally maintained, whilſt the Nation was engaged in a bloody and expenſive War. And that, notwithſtanding the unhappy Diviſions that have prevailed of late Years, it has pleaſed God ſo to order it, that they have very rarely affected the Charity Schools. And when a flouriſhing School has been threatened with a Diſſolution, from the intemperate Heats of thoſe that ſhould ſupport it, Providence has wiſely interpoſed, and made their Strife the Means of providing for a larger Number of Children, and ſupporting two Schools inſtead of one.

But to prevent the Miſchief that may accrue to this Deſign by our unreaſonable Animoſities, it is earneſtly recommended to you to diſcourage, as much as poſſible, all Party Diſtinctions in carrying on this Work; and to reſtrain the Children from aſſembling together in any rude or diſorderly manner, on Publick Days of Rejoicing; as being utterly inconſiſtent with that meek and ſubmiſſive Deportment to every body, which will render them amiable to all their Benefactors, however they may differ in their Sentiments..

Proteſtant Miſſionaries in the *Eaſt Indies.*

Progreſs of Religion at *Malabar.*

The *Proteſtant* Miſſionaries in the *Eaſt-Indies* continue their uſual Application to further the good Work they were ſent about; and do ſignify to the Society, in their Letter of the 17th of *September*, 1714, that 28 Perſons have been admitted by Baptiſm into their Communion laſt Year; that their Schools conſiſt of the ſame Number of Children as mentioned in their former Letters, *viz.* about Fourſcore; which are as many, or rather more than the uncertain Fund they have will afford to maintain; that their Congregation increaſes ſo, that they are in great want of a larger Building to receive them, as well as of Houſes to accommodate the Children under their Care, and to receive the *Printing Preſs*, the *Foundry* for Caſting of Letters, and the *Artificers* belonging to each; and that they hope for Aſſiſtance from *England*, to erect theſe Fabricks that are ſo neceſſary. They have finiſhed the Tranſlation of the *New Teſtament* into the *Malabarick* Language, and printed as far as the *Four Evangeliſts* and *Acts of the Apoſtles*, and are going on with the reſt. They have likewiſe begun to tranſlate the *Old Teſtament* into *Malabarick*; and have, partly by their own Labour, and partly from the help of others, made themſelves Maſters of a Copy of almoſt all the Books of the *Old Teſtament*, except the *Apocryphal*, tranſlated into *Portugueze*.

Notwithſtanding this happy Progreſs, it has been thought neceſſary, for the Service of the Miſſion, that one of the Miſſionaries ſhould come to *Europe*, to repreſent in Perſon what could not ſo well be done by Letter. And accordingly Mr. *Ziegenbalgh* being appointed for it, he is ſafely arrived at the Court of *Denmark*, where he has been graciouſly received by the King; and had ſuch Aſſurances of his Majeſty's Royal Favour and Protection, that he is now preparing to return by the next Ships to *India*.

Encouraged in *Denmark.*

Tranquebar.

How well the Court of *Denmark* are diſpoſed to countenance this Miſſion, may be better known from the King's own Directions about the Management of it; and the Sentiments of a *College*, or *Society*, which his Majeſty has lately erected at *Copenhagen*, on purpoſe to promote it; a Tranſlation of which you will find in a little Book ſent in this Year's Packet. Nor will you be leſs pleaſed to know the Induſtry and Zeal of the Miſſionaries at *Tranquebar*, from their Letter to the Reverend Mr. *Lewis*, late Chaplain to the *Engliſh* Garriſon at *Fort St. George*; a Tranſlation of which from the *Portugueze*, is likewiſe ſent in this Year's Packet.

Neufchatel.

The Reverend Mr. *Oſtervald*, an eminent Divine of the Church of *Neufchatel*, having tranſmitted to the Society a Work entituled, *The Arguments of the ſeveral Books and Chapters of the Old and New Teſtament, with Practical Obſervations*; and promiſed the ſame of the *New*: The Society is of Opinion, that it is highly deſerving to be recommended to all Families, as uſeful for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge; and have therefore procured the ſame to be tranſlated; which is now in the Preſs, and with all convenient Speed will be publiſhed by *Joſeph Downing* in *Bartholomew-Cloſe, London*.

The *Daniſh Eaſt-India* Miſſionary comes to the Society in *London*.

The Year 1716, the Circular Letters of the Society informed their Correſpondents, that in *December* laſt Mr. *Ziegenbalgh* aforeſaid, the principal *Daniſh* Miſſionary, who came the laſt Year into *Europe*, about Matters relating to the Proteſtant Miſſion (as was mentioned before) came to *London*, and received the Congratulations of the Society: To whom he made a Speech in *Malabaric*, ſuch was his Proficiency in that Language. Which he afterwards ſpake in *Latin*, and was anſwered again by another Speech in *Latin* by *Nicolls*, in the Name of the Society. Both which were ſoon after printed.

The laſt Letters the Society received from thoſe Parts did import, that ſuch as were formerly moſt averſe to encourage the Miſſion, were now become ſtrenuous Promoters of it. And that a Paper Mill was ſet up at *Tranquebar*, partly to employ the Children of the Heathen, and partly to anſwer the Ends of the Printing Preſs ſent thither by the Society.

A Charity School in *Fort St.George*.

As for other Parts of the *Eaſt Indies*, which are under the *Engliſh*, viz. *Fort St. George*, *Bengal*, and *Bombay*; the *Engliſh* Chaplains there exert themſelves in their Stations to encourage this laudable Deſign. And by the Favour of the *Engliſh* Government a Charity School is erected at *Fort St. George* for teaching, cloathing and wholly maintaining thirty Children of the poor Inhabitants of that Garriſon, upon ſuch a Foundation as gave Hopes of a conſiderable Enlargement.

Books by the Society printed and diſperſed.

I gave a Hint before of one Part of this Society's good Cuſtom, not a little expenſive, *viz.* of printing and diſperſing great Numbers of ſmall uſeful Tracts, for the furthering of Practical Religion. Such are the *Anniverſary Sermons* preached to the Societies; *Liſts* of the Charity Schools in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; *Accounts* of theſe Schools diſtinctly: Theſe are printed yearly. The two laſt Years were printed, among others, *The Practice of true Devotion*; An *Exerciſe* to be uſed in the Charity Schools againſt *Lying*; An *Exerciſe* for theſe Schools, explaining the Nature of *Confirmation*; *Orders* to be obſerved by the Maſters and Miſtreſſes of theſe Schools; *Prayers* and *Devotions* to be uſed by the Children; The *Hiſtory of the Bible*; An *Earneſt Exhortation* to Houſe keepers, to ſet up the Worſhip of God in their Families; A *Short Refutation* of the principal Errors of the Church of *Rome*, &c.

The Society printing the Bible in *Welch*.

They have alſo been at the Charge of printing Books in other Languages, as in the *Malabaric*, for the uſe of that People. And now at this time they are printing the *Bible* and *Common Prayer* in *Welch*, for the Benefit of the poor People and Children in *Wales*. The Propoſal for doing it, having been recommended by the Society in their Circular Letter 1714, received ſuch Encouragement, that an Impreſſion of above 7000 Copies is now in hand with, and printing at the King's Printing-Houſe, and wrought off as far as the Book of *Job* incluſive.

Reformation of ſinging Pſalms in Churches.

And together with the other Particulars of the good Progreſs of Religion in *London*, it may deſerve a Place here, to mention what Reformation hath been of late made in ſinging of Pſalms in our Churches. Which Proteſtants were ever exerciſed in, as one of the great Parts of their Publick Devotions; to extol and praiſe our Great Maker by the joint Voices of the whole Congregation. This Part of Service had been wont to be performed very undecently, by the Unskilfulneſs of ſome of the Common People: So that in the Aſſemblies there would be nothing but Diſcord in Singing, and inſtead of Harmony, Confuſion; ſome ſinging in one Tune, and ſome in another, and ſome quite out of Tune; to the great Offence of the Devout Chriſtian, and Diſhonour of God. Inſomuch that in ſome Churches, that Part of God's Service was thought convenient to be wholly laid aſide, and no Pſalms in Metre to be ſung at all. Therefore to remedy this, Organs have been ſet up in many of the Churches, for directing thoſe that ſing, to keep Time and Tune. And Care hath been taken, that Maſters ſkilled in ſinging have been procured in moſt Pariſhes to teach the Youth *Gratis*, and any others that were willing to learn, to ſing tunable the ſeveral Tunes appropriated to thoſe Pſalms according to the Metre they are put into, and are printed and bound up at the End of our *Engliſh* Bibles. Whereby it is now come to paſs, that there is a great Amendment generally in the Churches in that Reſpect; and much better Melody to the Glory of God.

Commiſſioners for Augmentation of poor Miniſters Maintenance.

Farther, in favour to the Clergy, whoſe proper Office it is to miniſter to, and aſſiſt the Peoples Devotions, in this City of *London* or *Weſtminſter*, Commiſſioners for Augmentation of ſmall Livings ſit from time to time for the tranſacting this great Bounty of her late Gracious Majeſty Q. *Anne*, granting her Firſt-Fruits and Tenths for that good Uſe and Purpoſe. The Governours of this Noble Charity were, by the ſaid Queen's Letters Patents, made a Corporation by the Name of *The Governours of the Bounty of Queen* Anne, *for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy.* It bore Date the 3d of *November* in the third Year of her Reign; and it was opened the 14th of *December* at the Prince's Lodgings. The Commiſſioners were many; and among the reſt, the Lord Maior and Aldermen of *London*. The Lord Keeper was to iſſue out Writs of Enquiry, to find out the Value of the Livings in *England* and *Wales* of 80 *l.* a Year and under; their Diſtances from *London*; and which of them were Market Towns, and which not. Theſe Letters to be laid before the Commiſſioners, as capable of Augmentation.

Queen *Anne*'s Bounty.

The Biſhop of *London* makes Enquiry for ſmall Livings in his Dioceſe.

The late Biſhop of *London*, not long after, ſent his Letters to the *Rural Deans* of his Dioceſe, (and to me among the reſt, for the Deanry of *Barking*) to ſend him up the Names of ſuch ſmall Livings, and their true Values, within their ſeveral Deanries, and to return them in to this Commiſſion.

What Progreſs is ſince made in this Royal Charitable Purpoſe, may appear by theſe Papers: Which were diſtributed to the Clergy by the preſent Biſhop of *London*'s Order, at the Archdeacon's Viſitation at *Rumford*, *April* 27, 1714. The like, I ſuppoſe, diſperſed in the other Dioceſes by the reſpective Biſhops.

RULES *and* ORDERS *for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy,* &c. *Ratified and Confirmed by her Majeſty, under the Great Seal of* Great Britain, *the* 5*th of* March 17$\frac{13}{14}$.

Rules for theſe Augmentations.

1. THAT the Augmentations to be made by the ſaid Corporation, ſhall be by the way of Purchaſe, and not by the way of Penſion.

2. That the ſtated Sum to be allowed to each Cure which ſhall be augmented, be 200 *l.* to be inveſted in a Purchaſe at the Expence of the Corporation.

3. That the Governours ſhall begin with augmenting thoſe Cures that do not exceed the Value of 10 *l. per Annum*; and ſhall augment no other till thoſe have all received our Bounty of 200 *l.* except in the Caſes, and according to the Limitations hereafter named.

4. That in order to encourage Benefactions from others, and thereby the ſooner to compleat the Good that was intended by our Bounty, the Governours may give the ſaid Sum of 200 *l.* to Cures not exceeding 35 *l. per Annum*, where any Perſons will give the ſame, or greater Sum, or Value in Lands or Tithes.

5. That the Governours ſhall every Year, between *Chriſtmas* and *Eaſter*, cauſe the Account of

what Money they have to diſtribute that Year, to be audited; and when they know the Sum, Publick Notice ſhall be given in the *Gazette*, or ſuch other Way as ſhall be judged proper, that they have ſuch a Sum to diſtribute in ſo many Shares; and that they will be ready to apply thoſe Shares to ſuch Cures as want the ſame, and are by the Rules of the Corporation qualified to receive them, where any Perſons will add the like or greater Sum to it, or the Value in Lands or Tithes, for any ſuch particular Cure.

6. That if ſeveral Benefactors offer themſelves, the Governours ſhall firſt comply with thoſe that offer moſt.

7. Where the Sums offered by other Benefactors are equal, the Governours ſhall always prefer the poorer Living.

8. Where the Cures to be augmented are of equal Value, and the Benefactions offered by others are equal, there They ſhall be preferred that firſt offer.

9. Provided nevertheleſs, that the Preference ſhall be ſo far given to Cures not exceeding 10 *l. per Annum*, that the Governours ſhall not apply above One third Part of Money they have to diſtribute that Year, to Cures exceeding that Value.

10. Where the Governours have expected till *Michaelmas*, what Benefactors will offer themſelves, then no more Propoſals ſhall be received for that Year: But if any Money remain to be diſpoſed of; in the firſt place, two or more of the Cures in the Gift of the Crown, not exceeding 10 *l. per Annum*, ſhall be choſen by Lot, to be augmented preferably to all others: The preciſe number of theſe to be ſettled by a General Court, when an exact Liſt of them ſhall be brought in to the Governours.

11. As for what ſhall remain of the Money to be diſpoſed of after that, a Liſt ſhall be taken of all the Cures in the Church of *England*, not exceeding 10 *l. per Annum*; and ſo many of them to be choſen by Lot, as there ſhall remain Sums of 200 *l.* for their Augmentation.

12. When all the Cures not exceeding 10 *l. per Annum* ſhall be ſo augmented, the Governours ſhall then proceed to augment thoſe of greater Value, according to ſuch Rules as ſhall at any time hereafter be propoſed by them, and approved by Us, our Succeſſors, under our or their Great Seal.

13. That all Charitable Gifts, in real or perſonal Eſtates, made to the Corporation, ſhall be ſtrictly applied, according to the particular Direction of the Donor or Donors thereof, where the Donor ſhall give particular Directions for the Diſpoſition thereof: And where the Gift ſhall be generally to the Corporation, without any ſuch particular Direction, the ſame ſhall be applied as the reſt of the Fund or Stock of the Corporation is to be applied.

14. That a Book ſhall be kept, wherein ſhall be entered all the Subſcriptions, Contributions, Gifts, Deviſes or Appointments, made or given, of any Moneys, or of any Real or Perſonal Eſtate whatſoever, to the Charity mentioned in the Charter, and the Names of the Donors thereof, with the Particulars of the Matters ſo given; the ſame Book to be kept by the Secretary of the Corporation.

15. That a Memorial of the Benefactions and Augmentations made to each Cure, ſhall, at the Charge of the Corporation, be ſet up in Writing on a Stone, to be fixed in the Church of the Cure ſo to be encreaſed, there to remain in perpetual Memory thereof.

16. When the Treaſurer ſhall have received any Sum of Money for the Uſe of the Corporation, he ſhall, at the next General Court to be holden after ſuch Receipt, lay an Account thereof before the Governours, who may order and direct the ſame to be placed out for the Improvement thereof, upon ſome Publick Fund or other Security, till they have an Opportunity of laying it out in proper Purchaſes, for the Augmentation of Cures.

17. That the Treaſurer do account annually before ſuch a Committee of the Governours as ſhall be appointed by a General Court of the ſaid Corporation, who ſhall audit and ſtate the ſame; and the ſaid Account ſhall be entered in a Book to be kept for that Purpoſe, and ſhall be laid before the next General Court after ſuch Stating; the ſame to be there re-examined and determined.

18. The Perſons whoſe Cures ſhall be augmented, ſhall pay no manner of Fee or Gratification to any of the Officers or Servants of this Corporation.

THE Commiſſioners for this Bounty may be found in the *Preſent State of* Great Britain, Part II. Book III. Numb. XLVII.

Fifty New Churches to be built.

To all which we muſt add the late pious Act of Parliament in the Reign of Queen *Anne* (a Princeſs ſo forward to further and countenance every good Motion) for the Building of Fifty new Churches within the City and Suburbs; ſo neceſſary for the keeping up of a Senſe of God, and his Publick Worſhip, among the People, too numerous to be received in the Churches and Chapels already built. For the more effectual finiſhing whereof, Commiſſioners are appointed. And who they are, may be read in the *Preſent State of* Great Britain. Page 640.

Commiſſioners for the ſame.

Their Office is in *Old Palace Yard.* And their Cuſtom is, to publiſh in the *Gazette*, that they are ready to receive Propoſals from Carpenters, Joiners, and other Workmen, at their ſaid Office, for the building and finiſhing ſuch and ſuch of the New Churches, ready to be gone in hand with.

A Duty upon Coals for the building them.

The Charge for the Building of theſe Churches is to be raiſed from a Duty laid upon Seacoal, at ſo much for every Chaldron, according to a Statute made *Anno* 1711, 9 *Reg.* Annæ, *Ca.* 22. Wherein it was Enacted, That from the 14th of *May*, 1716, to the 29th of *Sept.* 1724, there ſhall be paid for all Coals brought into the River of *Thames*, over and above all Impoſition upon Coals, the Duties following, *viz.* From the 14th of *March* to the 29th of *September*, Coals and Culm ſold by the Chalder, containing 36 Buſhels, 2 *s. per* Chaldron. The ſame, ſold by the Tun. And after the 29th of *September* 1716, to the 28th of *September* 1724, 3 *s. per* Chaldron. And the like *per* Tun. Which Duties ſhall be raiſed, and paid to the Crown.

The Money ariſing by this Duty to be paid into the *Exchequer*, and appropriated for building Fifty new Churches of Stone, with Towers and Steeples to each; and for purchaſing Sites of Churches and Churchyards, and Burying Places, in or near *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or the Suburbs; and for making ſuch Chapels as are capable thereof, and already built, Pariſh Churches; and for applying the Sum of 4000 *l. per Annum*, out of the ſaid Duties, towards the repairing of the Collegiate Church of St. *Peter's Weſtminſter*, and the Chapels of the ſame; and 6000 *l.* towards the finiſhing of *Greenwich* Hoſpital, and the Chapel thereunto belonging, and to no other Uſe.

Greenwich. One of theſe Fifty new Churches to be in the Pariſh of *Greenwich*.

Chapels. Chapels already built, if fit, may be converted into Pariſh Churches.

Commiſſioners. The Queen by Letters Patents may nominate Commiſſioners, who ſhall meet as often as there is Occaſion, and inform themſelves in what Pariſhes the New Churches are moſt neceſſary to be built, and of proper Places where to build them, and of the Churchyards and Burying Places to be bought: And to limit the diſtinct Pariſhes: And to inform themſelves of the Value of the Houſes and Lands, as they ſhall think neceſſary to be purchaſed for Churchyards and Miniſters Houſes. And ſhall before the 24th of *December* 1711, certify the Queen in Writing under their Hands and Seals, ſuch things as ſhall appear to them, and preſent a Duplicate of ſuch Report to each Houſe of Parliament.

Chelſea College.

An hundred Chalder of Coals every Year brought into the Port of *London* for the Uſe of *Chelſea Hoſpital*, ſhall not be charged with this Duty.

The next Year, *viz.* 1712, 10 *Annæ Reg.* another Act was made in relation to the Fifty New Churches; intitled, *An Act for Enlarging the Time given to the Commiſſioners appointed by her Majeſty, purſuant to an Act for granting her Majeſty ſeveral Duties on Coals, for building Fifty New Churches, and other Purpoſes therein mentioned: And alſo for granting the ſaid Commiſſioners further Powers for better effecting the ſame.* By vertue whereof, the Time, limited by the Queen's Letters Patents mentioned, *9 April*, being expired, was enlarged; and the Commiſſioners, or any Five of them, empowered to meet as often as they ſhall have Occaſion, and perform every thing in the former Act, and in this Act required, for building the ſaid Churches, until they have compleated the ſame.

Theſe Commiſſioners to purchaſe Lands, as they ſhall think proper, for the Churches, Burying Places and Miniſters Houſes.

The Commiſſioners may take up Money at 6 *per Cent.* upon the Credit of the ſeveral Duties on Coals, for the carrying on of the ſaid Work. And the Money ſo lent ſhall not be taxed.

The Bounds of the new Pariſhes.

Five of the Commiſſioners may, by a Parchment Writing under their Hands and Seals, to be enrolled in *Chancery*, aſcertain the Bounds, and ſet to each new Church and Churchyard, and alſo the Diſtricts to each Pariſh, that ſhall be appointed for every new Church. And after the Enrolment of ſuch Writing, and Conſecration of the Church, ſuch Diſtricts ſhall be taken to be a diſtinct Pariſh: Except touching Church Rates, Relief of the Poor, and Rates for the High Ways, as in the ſame after was provided. And the Inhabitants within the Diſtricts ſhall be Pariſhioners thereof; and be ſubject to all Taxes, Rates for the Poor, cleanſing of the Streets, and other Duties, as the Inhabitants of the Pariſh from whence ſuch new Pariſh was taken, are chargeable.

A Rector.

A *Rector* to be in every new Church; and a perpetual Succeſſion of Rectors in them. And where there is now a Morning Preacher in any Chapel, which ſhall be converted into a Pariſh Church, and who ſhall have officiated there for one Month next before the Conſecration thereof, ſuch Preacher ſhall be the firſt Rector of the new Church, without Admiſſion, Inſtitution, or Induction. And in every other new Church, the Rector to be appointed by the Queen. And he and his Succeſſors are hereby incorporated; and ſhall be called the *Rector* of ſuch new Church, by the Name which ſhall be given to it in the Act of Conſecration. And the Freehold of the new Church ſhall be in him, and in his Succeſſors.

Endowment.

And he and they may purchaſe and take Lands, not exceeding the clear yearly Value of 200 *l.* for each Church.

Patronage.

Five or more of the Commiſſioners may enquire and inform themſelves of the Right of Patronage, *&c.* of any Church, from which any Part ſhall be taken aforeſaid: And treat with the Perſon who hath the Right, for the more effectual dividing of ſuch Pariſh, and the Tithes, and other Dues thereunto belonging; and apportioning the ſame, to take Place and Effect after the next Avoidance; and for ſettling the Right of Patronage for ever in each new Church or Chapel, made Parochial: To which Part ſo divided it ſhall be annexed.

And all ſuch Agreement to be made for ſuch Diviſion (to be with the Aſſent of the Ordinary) and for ſettling the Right of Patronage by a Writing in Parchment under the Hands and Seals of Five or more of the Commiſſioners, and of the Parties having a Right to ſuch Patronage, and enrolled in *Chancery*, ſhall be from henceforth binding.

The Crown to preſent, in what Caſe.

Until ſuch Settlement can be made of the Right of Patronage, the Crown ſhall preſent upon any Avoidance.

The firſt and all ſucceeding Rectors of every new Church (except the preſent Preacher of a Chapel) ſhall be preſented, inſtituted, collated and inducted, as other Rectors are.

Some of theſe Churches now in building are, One in the *Strand* near finiſhed, another in *Spittal Fields* near *Bricklane*, another at *Limehouſe*, another near *Ratcliff Highway*. And ſome old Churches by vertue of this Act pulled down, and rebuilt and enlarged; as St. *Mary Woolncth* in *London*, that at *Greenwich*, and that at *Deptford*.

St. *Giles in the Fields* to be one of the Fifty.

A Petition was preſented to the Parliament ſitting *January* 1717, by ſome of the Pariſh of St. *Giles in the Fields*, that the ſaid Pariſh Church, which is old and ruinous, may be one of the Fifty Churches ſo appointed to be built. Which was granted.

A Piece of Ground in *Oldſtreet* purchaſed.

The Commiſſioners for building the Fifty new Churches did about the Month of *January*, *Ann.* 1717, purchaſe of the *Ironmongers* Company a Parcel of Ground in *Oldſtreet* for 1000 *l.* in order to erect a Church there; and were contracting for Materials to lay the Foundation; which is to be begun in the Spring, the Scite being already marked out.

There is alſo a Piece of Ground in St. *Paul's Shadwel*, allotted for one of theſe Churches.

The *Scots* Corporation, *Ann.* 1664.

I end this Chapter with an Account of another Charitable Society, erected for thoſe of the *Scottiſh* Nation here in *London*, reduced to Poverty and Need. The well diſpoſed wealthier ſort, Natives of thoſe Northern Parts of *Great Britain*, have by their Diligence and voluntary Contributions, raiſed a conſiderable Eſtate of yearly Income for that good Purpoſe. It is called, *The* Scots *Corporation at* London, founded by King *Charles* II. *Anno* 1664. The Occaſion this. A Perſon, Native of *Scotland*, about the Year 1664, in a Fit of Sickneſs, and in a Danger of Death, reſolved to communicate Part of what he had gotten by his honeſt Pains and Induſtry, to the Poor of his Country, whom he found to be numerous, and many of them under great Streights. But his Charity having a farther Proſpect, than for a preſent Supply to ſuch indigent Perſons, conſulted with ſome proper Perſons about laying a Method of a ſtanding Stock for ſuch Objects of Charity for future time. The Effect of this was, that Letters Patents were gotten for the erecting of a Corporation of *Scots* in *London*; whereby they might have the Privileges of a permanent and authorized Society. This they obtained by the Intereſt of the Earl of *Lauderdale*, then Secretary of State for *Scotland*.

By Letters Patents of 16 *Car.* II.

The Contents thereof.

An Hoſpital to be erected.

The Patent took Place the third of *September* 1665. This Patent recited a former Patent dated the 30th of *June*, 17 *Car.* II. allowing an Hoſpital to be erected within *Weſtminſter*, or the Liberties thereof, to be called *The* Scots *Hoſpital of King* Charles II. To be governed by eight honeſt Men, Natives of *Scotland*, and Inhabitants of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or Liberties thereof. Out of which eight, one is yearly to be choſen the *Thurſday*

day next after the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, by the major Part of the eight, for Maſter. Which Perſons, and their Succeſſors ſo elected, were declared a Corporation and Body Politick, impowered to purchaſe Lands and Moveables, *&c.*

This Patent, after Recital as above, of the firſt, granteth Leave to the Corporation to erect an Hoſpital within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or Liberties thereof; appoints eight honeſt Men, Natives of *Scotland* and Inhabitants of *London*, *Weſtminſter*, or Liberties thereof, for Governours of the ſaid Hoſpital; with Power to elect Aſſiſtants, not to exceed 33: All to be *Scots* Men, or of *Scots* Extraction. Which Aſſiſtants are yearly, on the 30th of *November*, called St. *Andrew*'s Day, or the next Day after, to preſent to the Governours two of the Governours Number, who have not been Maſters, *&c.* out of the which two, the Governours, or major Part, to chooſe one for Maſter.

The Lands, *&c.* and Profits thereof to be applied to the Supportation of old, honeſt and decayed Perſons; and in inſtructing and employing poor Orphans, being all *Scots*, or come of *Scots*, but by no means of vagrant Beggars, or deſolate Perſons, *&c.*

The Charity of this Society to the *Scots* in the Plague Year.

One particular Inſtance of the Charity ariſing from this Corporation was, that during the Sickneſs Years, when their Beginnings were but ſmall, there were 300 *Scots*, or of *Scots* Extraction, who died of the Plague in and about *London*, buried at their Charge, with as much Decency as the Publick Calamity would permit. And many of the Infected were maintained, and taken Care of, until they recovered, and by God's Bleſſing the Contagion ceaſed.

Their Hall in *Black Friers.*

Wanting a Hall for their Meeting, at length, in the Year 1670, a pious Lady being told the good Uſe to be made of it, granted a Leaſe of the Ground to the Corporation for a Thouſand Years; ſituate in *Black Friers*.

Their Buildings; finiſhed, 1672.

After many Collections made, and voluntary Gifts, they were enabled gradually to build, firſt, Four Dwelling-houſes, which front the Street in *Black Friers* that leads to the River; with an Inſcription on the Frontiſpiece, declaring them to be for the Uſe of the Poor of their Country: And next, the Hall it ſelf, and a Houſe contiguous to it, with an Emblem of *Charity* cut in Stone upon the ſide of the Hall facing *Fleet-Ditch*. Which were finiſhed in the Year *1672*. And afterwards another Houſe was built upon a Parcel of diſputed Ground, with a Kitchen and two Rooms over it, for a Dwelling-houſe for the Beadle; finiſhed in the Year *1676*. The Charge of all amounting to about 4450 *l.* Sterling.

Benefactors.

There is a large Table, hung up in the Hall, of the Names and particular Benevolences of all thoſe that were Contributors.

In the Year 1718, the ſaid Society thought fit to publiſh in Print, the *Original Deſign and Preſent State* of this Corporation. To which is added, *A Liſt of the Maſters, Aſſiſtants, Treaſurers*, and all the Benefactors: From which I have extracted what is above written. Among the Benefactors is placed *Gilbert*, late Lord Biſhop of *Sarum*, a Native of *Scotland:* Who gave to this Corporation 30 *l.* and 5 *l. per Annum.*

CHAP. IV.

An Account of the Gifts and Charities committed to the Truſt of the Twelve Companies, and the Names of the Donors; Appropriated to Hoſpitals, Alms-Houſes, Free Schools, Livings endowed, Lectures, Exhibitions, Annual Gifts, &c.

THAT the extenſive Charity of this City may more appear, it is worth while to have recourſe to the ſeveral Companies of *London*; with which are entruſted very ample Donations, by ſuch as have been Members of thoſe Companies, or others, confiding in their Faithfulneſs and Integrity: Which are yearly, or otherwiſe, to be diſtributed for ſuch and ſuch Charitable Uſes, according to the Wills and Directions of the Benefactors. And for this Purpoſe, with no ſmall Pains, I have gotten a brief Account of the Charities lodged in the Twelve Companies (except ſome few more modern) with the Names of the ſeveral Benefactors; which will appear in the Tables following.

Some Account of the Charitable DONATIONS *belonging to the Company of* MERCERS; *and the Names of their Benefactors.*

Their Schools, Hoſpitals, Lectures, and Exhibitions.	*By whom Founded, or Maintained.*
SCHOOLS.	
THE School by St. *Paul's*, *London*	Dr. *John Colet*, ſometime Dean of St. *Paul's*, *London*
Mercers Chapel School	Immemorial
At *Horſham* in *Suſſex*	Mr. *Richard Collier*
At *Lavington* in *Wilts*	Alderman *Daunteſey*
HOSPITALS.	
Whittington College	Truſtees of Sir *Richard Whittington*
Lavington in *Wilts*	Alderman *Daunteſey*
At *Stepney* in *Middleſex*	Lady *Mico*
Trinity Hoſpital in *Greenwich*	*Henry* E. of *Northampton*
LECTURES.	
In *Crooked Lane*, one	A Contribution towards the Lecture there by Mr. *Hilſon*
At St. *Antholin's*, two	Alderman *Perry* and Lady *Martin*
At St. *Bartholomew's* behind the *Exchange*, two	Mr. *Fiſhborn* and Alderman *Perry*
At *Grantham* in *Lincolnſhire* At *Wakefield* in *Yorkſhire*	Lady *Campden*
At *Huntingdon*	Mr. *Richard Fiſhbourn*
At *Mercers Chapel*, Sundays Afternoon from *Advent* to *Eaſter*	
At *Greſham College*	Sir *Thomas Greſham*
At St. *Michael Royal*	Alderman *Heydon*, toward the Lecture there
At the Chapel, two Anniverſary Sermons, on the 30th of *January*, and 29th of *May*	Mr. *Birkenhead*
EXHIBITIONS.	
Four Exhibitions of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum.* For Scholars of any Univerſity or College	Lady *Northampton*
Four of 6 *l.* 5 *s.* each *per Annum.* For Scholars of *Trinity* College, *Cambridge*	Mrs. *Mary Robinſon*
Four more of 10 *l.* each *per Annum.* For Scholars of *Trinity* College *Cambridge*	Lord *Campden*
Ten or more Exhibitions beſides, of 10 *l. per Annum* each; for Scholars of any Colleges in *Cambridge* or *Oxford*	Company of *Mercers*

BENEFACTORS *Names.*

- Sir *Ralph Warren*
- Dame *Eliz. Martin*
- † The Lady *North*
- Mrs. *Katharine Clark*
- † Sir *Henry Rowe*
- † Mrs. *Mary Robinſon*
- † Alderm. *Daunteſey*
- Mr. *Nicholas Statham*
- Sir *Michael Dormer*
- Mr. *John Marſh*
- Alderman *Baskerfield*
- Mr. *David Appowel*
- Mrs. *Alice Blundel*
- Sir *Thomas Leigh*
- Mr. *Peter Symonds*
- Sir *Roger Martin*
- Sir *Thomas Rivet*
- † Alderman *Heydon*
- Mr. *Robert Hilſon*
- Mr. *Culverwel*
- Sir *Lionel Ducket*
- Sir *William Damzel*
- Alderman *Elkin*
- Mrs. *Martha Barret*
- † Mr. *Edw. Barkley*
- Mr. *George Birkbeck*
- Mr. *Richard Barnes*
- Mr. *Sharles*
- Mr. *Barthol. Barnes*
- † Alderman *Walthal*
- Mrs. *Frances Clark*
- Mr. *William Quarles*
- Alderman *Holliday*
- † Mr. *Rich. Fiſhborne.* This Man gave to the Value of Ten Thouſand Pound, and very largely towards the Buying in Impropriations
- Mr. *John Banks*
- Mr. *William Ferrar*
- Alderman *Pool*
- Mr. *Ralph Stint*
- Mr. *Giles Martin*
- Mr. *Robert Gibſon*
- Mr. *John Ducket*
- Alderman *Perry*
- Mr. *Samuel Goldſmith*
- Mr. *Edward Cropley*
- † Dame *Elizabeth*, Vice-Counteſs Dowager *Campden.* This Lady gave 3000 *l.* towards buying in *Impropriations*; beſides other Gifts
- Alderman *Sleigh*
- † Mrs. *Anne Ducket*
- † Mr. *Samuel Mico*
- † Mr. *Thomas Rich*
- † Dame *Marg. Hungerford*
- † Mrs. *Jane Savage*
- Mr. *Peter Birkenhead*
- † *Thomas Langham*, Eſq;
- Sir *Edward Des Boveries*
- † Mr. *Richard Collier*
- † Sir *Richard Whittington*, Founder of *Whittington* College
- † Sir *John Allen*
- Lady *Bradbury*
- † Dame *Iſab. Greſham*
- † Alderman *Cherteſey*
- Mr. *Browne*
- † Sir *Thomas Bennet*
- † Mr. *Francis Flyer*
- Mr. *Bird*
- † Lord *Campden*
- † Lady *Jane Mico*
- † Dr. *John Colet*
- † *Henry* E. of *Northampton*
- † Sir *Thomas Greſham*
- † *Thomas Papillon*, Eſq; who gave 1000 *l.*
- Mr. *Richard Laken*
- Mr. *John Abbot*
- Mr. *Robert Weſton*
- Mr. *John Millet*
- Mrs. *Margaret Raynold*
- Sir *Richard Haddon*
- Mr. *Will. Widowſon*
- Mr. *Richard Fielding*
- Sir *James Yarford*
- Mr. *Rowland Hill*
- Mr. *John Royſe*
- Mr. *William Bottery*
- Mr. *John Taylor*
- Mr. *John Fuller*
- Mrs. *Margaret Sharles*
- Mr. *John Newman*
- Mrs. *Mary Williams*
- Mr. *Nathanael Biſhop*
- Mr. *Richard Bridges*
- Mr. *John Green*

N. B. Thoſe that have this Mark (†) before their Names, were the largeſt Benefactors.

The yearly Diſburſements of this Company in Charities amounts to 3000 *l.* or thereabouts.

From ——— Eſſington, *Eſq; Clerk of this Company.*

SINCE this Scheme, Mr. *Crump*, belonging to the ſaid Secretary, communicated to me the Account following, *viz.* of two later Benefactions, entruſted with this Company.

Poor Men and Women to be diſcharged out of the Priſons of *Ludgate*, *Woodſtreet-Compter*, and the *Poultry-Compter*, by Mr. *John Rand*'s Gift, of the Moiety of three Freehold Meſſuages or Tenements in *Towerſtreet*, not exceeding 40 *s.* to each Priſoner, ſo far as the neat Profits of the ſaid Houſes ſhall extend; deducting 4 *l. per Annum* for the Maſter and three Wardens, for their Trouble in attending to ſee the Charity honeſtly diſtributed——— as *per* his Will, dated 27 *Aug.* 1706.

Mr. *John Kellesby*'s Will, dated 4 *Aug.* 1709. wherein he gives to the Worſhipful Company of *Mercers* 120 *l.* to be paid them after his Wife's Death; deſiring that the Intereſt or Profits thereof may be annext to, and go towards the Augmentation of the Salary belonging to the Maſter of *Mercers Chapel* School for ever.

The *Mercers* Benefactors to *Catharine Hall*:

Catharine Hall, a College in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, hath formerly partook of ſome liberal Benefaction from this Company of *Mercers*. In perpetual Remembrance whereof, they do ſend cuſtomarily, time out of mind, one of their Members yearly, to preach a Sermon on *Good Friday* before the Company at their Chapel. Beſides which ancient Benefaction, the ſame Company have been bountiful Benefactors to them of later Times, in aſſiſting them with their Charity in their new Buildings. And that the World may know as well the Liberality of the Society of *Mercers* to the ſaid College, as the grateful Acknowledgment of the College to the Society, I will here repeat what was once on *Good Friday*, in the Year 1688, ſaid by my ſelf; who was both a Member of that College, and educated at their School at St. *Paul's*, and received one of their beſt Exhibitions, when I removed thence.

Remembred yearly on *Good Friday*, in the Chapel.

"Before I proceed farther, Gratitude and Ingenuity oblige me to declare the Cauſe of my " preaching this Sermon. God hath uſually " raiſed up Benefactors to Learning. The Honourable Company of *Mercers* have been eminently ſuch to *Catharine Hall*, that ancient Seminary of good Learning in the Univerſity of " *Cambridge*. They have of late ſhewn themſelves " ſuch, in a very noble piece of Munificence toward the expenſive new building of the College: Beſides what particular Members of the " ſame worthy Society have generouſly done. " But that was not the firſt time the *Mercers* " have been Friends to that College. For anciently, beyond our Memory, they have been liberal unto the ſame. For which, as a laſting " Remembrance of their Benefaction, the ſaid " College is obliged to ſend them a Preacher " yearly on *Good Friday*, to commemorate in this " Place the great Benefaction of *Jeſus Chriſt* to " the World, in giving himſelf for it.

"This Burthen is now caſt upon me, being " one of thoſe that owe my Education to that " Houſe. And indeed I was the readier to undertake it, in regard of my own private Obligation to the ſaid Honourable Company; " having been bred in a famous School in this " City, ſtill flouriſhing under their Patronage; " and having for divers Years received from them " a fair Exhibition towards the Maintenance of " my Studies, at my Election from their ſaid " School to the Univerſity. Which I muſt never " forget; and am very glad of this Opportunity " of making a Publick Acknowledgment of the " ſame.]

II.

GIFTS *and* CHARITIES *entruſted with the Worſhipful Company of* GROCERS *of* London.

Their Free Schools, Almeſhouſes, Exhibitions and Advowſons.	*By whom Founded, or Maintained.*
FREE SCHOOLS.	
One at *Oundle* in *Northamptonſhire*	Sir *William Laxton*, Kt.
Another at *Colwal* in *Herefordſhire*	Mr. *Humphry Walwyn*
At *Topcliff* in *Yorkſhire*, another	Mr. *William Robinſon*
Another at *Witney* in *Oxfordſhire*	Mr. *Henry Box*
ALMESHOUSES.	
An Almeſhouſe at *Oundle* in *Northamptonſhire*	Sir *William Laxton*, Kt.
Another at *Lullingſtone* in *Kent*	Sir *John Peachy*
EXHIBITIONS.	
For Four Scholars in *Jeſus* College, *Oxon*	Mrs. *Mary Robinſon*
For four Scholars in each Univerſity	Mrs. *Emme Bachus*
ADVOWSONS.	
One at *Northil* in *Bedfordſhire* Another of *Alhallows Steyning* in *Marklane*, *London*	These two Livings were purchaſed by the Company, purſuant to the Gift of the Lady *Margaret Slaney*, deceaſed
Another Advowſon of St. *Stephens Walbrook*, *London*	Sir *Henry Keble*, Kt.

BENEFACTORS *Names.*

† Sir *Henry Keble*
† Sir *William Butler*
† *John Maldon*
† *Thomas Gore*
† *John Billeſdon*
† Sir *William Laxton*
† *John Wardal*
† *Thomas Knowles*
† *Emme Bachus*
† Sir *Thomas Middleton*
† *William Robinſon*
† *Elizabeth Burrel*
† *Peter Bloundel*
† Sir *John Hart*
† Lady *Katharine*, Viſcounteſs *Conway*
† *Gilbert Keate*
William Robinſon
Alderman *Saunders*
† *Francis Tyrril*
† *Edmund Turvil*
John Heydon
Robert Lambert
Nicholas Stiles
† Sir *John Peachye*
Richard Hayle
Thomas Wheatley
† *Mary Robinſon*
† Lady *Margaret Slaney*
Henry Anderſon
John Newman
Sir *John Lyon*
Edward Elmer
Thomas Farmer
Lettice Deane
Richard Lambert
† *Humphrey Walwyn*
† Lady *Anne Middleton*
Edward Jakeman
Katharine Hall
Roger Knott
John Heydon
Sir *Thomas Ramſey*
Peter Houghton
Thomas Ridge
John Grove
William Pennyfather
Thomas Dawkins
Robert Brooke
George Holman
Mary Robinſon
Richard Hall
Thomas Weſtraw
Robert Bowyer
John Hudſon
Sir *Robert Napper*
William Pennyfather
Thomas Moulſton
Stephen Abberley
John Mevill
Thomas Gamull
Conſtantine Wrightman
Sir *Edmund Wright*
Thomas Freeman.

The Perſons whoſe Names have a Croſs before them, gave 500 *l.* or more.

The Sum of all the Charitable Donations yearly expended by this Company, amounteth to 700 *l.* or thereabouts.

Drawn by Mr. Ravenill, *Clerk of the ſaid Company.*

III.

GIFTS *and* CHARITIES *entruſted with the Worſhipful Company of* DRAPERS *of* London.

Free Schools, Almeſhouſes, Hoſpitals, Lectures, &c.	*By whom founded, endowed, or augmented.*	BENEFACTORS.
FREE SCHOOLS.		Lady *Branch* Sir *Richard Champion* Lady *Champion* *Humphrey Chaffin* *Andrew Chamberlain* *Richard Champion* Sir *James Dean* Sir *Richard Goddard* † *William Lambard,* Eſq; . . . . . . *Osborne* *William Parker* *Katharine Prat* *John Quarles* † *Thomas Ruſſel* *John Skeete* *Henry Smith* *John Sandbrooke* *Cleophas Smith* *John Sanderſon* *John Tatton* *William Thorowgood* † Sir *Thomas Adams* *Giles Blomer* *Owen Clonn* *Francis Clark* Sir *Alan Cotton* *Willian Cotton* *Roger Cotton* Sir *George Garret* Alderman *John Haydon* *Martin Hall* *Henry Jay* Sir *Edward Barkham* *Ralph Kemp* *Hugh Johnſon* † Sir *John Jolls* Lady *Mary Ramſey* *Ralph Rookby* *Agnes Smith* *Lancelot Thomſon* *Nicholas Wheeler* *Robert Wilſon* *Robert Winch* † Sir *John Milborne* Lady *Baily* . . . . . *Stoker* † Lady *Aſcue* *Peter Blundel* *Henry Butler* *William Cawley* † *Thomas Howel* † *William Dumer* † *Robert Buck* † *John Rainy* † *John Kendrick* † Sir *Thomas Cullum* † *Chriſtopher Clark* † *Henry Colbron* † *John Pemell* . . . . *Hubbens,* alias *Weaver* † *John Walter* † *John Lucas* † Sir *William Boreman* † *Theophilus Ryley* † *John Edmondſon* † *Henry Dixon* Thoſe marked with the Croſs before their Names, gave upwards of 500 *l.*
A School at *Barton* under *Needwood* in *Staffordſhire*	Mr. *Thomas Ruſſel,* Anno 1596.	
Another at *Stratford le Bow*	Sir *John Jolls,* Anno 1620.	
Another at *Worsborough* in *Yorkſhire*	Mr. *John Rayney,* Anno 1631.	
At *Kirkham* one, and at *Gooſnargh* another; both in *Lancaſhire*	Mr. *Henry Colbron,* Anno 1673.	
Another at *Greenwich*	Sir *William Boreman,* Anno 1673.	
ALMESHOUSES.		
One at *Tower Hill*	Sir *John Milbourn,* Anno 1522.	
Another at *Beach Lane*	Lady *Aſcue*	
Another at *Greenwich*	*Will. Lambard,* Eſq; Anno 1597.	
Another at *Stratford le Bow*	Sir *John Jolls,* Anno 1620.	
Another at *Shoreditth* Another at St. *George's Fields* Another at St. *Mary Newington*	Mr. *John Walter,* 1650.	
Another at *Mile End*	Mr. *John Pemel,* Anno 1698.	
HOSPITALS.		
One at *Woekingham,* alias *Okingham,* in *Berks*	Mr. *John Lucas,* Anno 1665.	
LECTURES.		
One at St. *Michael Cornhill,* on *Sunday* Mornings	Mr. *John Rainey,* Anno 1631.	
Another at St. *Chriſtopher's* behind the *Exchange*	Mr. *Kendrick,* Anno 1627.	
An *Arabick* Lecture at *Cambridge*	Sir *Thomas Adams,* Anno 1666.	
EXHIBITIONS.		
One for a Scholar at *Cambridge* Another for a Scholar at *Oxford*	Mr. *Thomas Ruſſel,* Anno 1596.	

The Sum of all the Charitable Donations expended yearly by this Company, amounteth to about 2000 *l.*

Drawn by Mr. Peter Sterry, *late Clerk of the above mentioned Company.*

Some

IV.

Some Account of the Charitable DONATIONS *to the Worſhipful Company of* FISHMONGERS, London.

Schools, Hoſpitals, Almeſhouſes, Fellowſhips, &c.	*By whom founded.*	*Principal* BENEFACTORS.
SCHOOLS.		*Henry Preſton* *Thomas Weſton* *Henry Jorden* *Richard Knight* Sir *Thomas Kneeſworth* *John Heron*, Eſq; *Lettice Smith* *William Coppinger* *John Awood* *Robert Carter* Alderman *Harding* *Henry Gardner* *Thomas Jenings* *Thomas Ware* *Richard Edmonds* *Peter Blundel* *John Leman* *John Harper*, Senior Sir *John Gayer* Sir *Thomas Hunt* *Robert Gayer* Sir *John Allot* Lady *Anne Allot* Alderman *Bacon* Biſhop *Barlow* *John Fletcher* Alderman *Heydon* *Joan Hacker* *John Halſey* *Cicely Long* Alderman *Turke* *Owen Waller* *Laurence Williams* *Randolph Baskervile*, Eſq; *John Larking* *Jeremy Copping* *John Owen*, Eſq;
A Free Grammar School at *Holt-Market* in *Norfolk*	Sir *John Greſham*, Knight	
HOSPITALS.		
Jeſus Hoſpital in *Bray* in the County of *Berks*, for forty Almsfolks	*Will. Goddard*, Eſq;	
St. *Peter's* Hoſpital near *Newington* in the County of *Surrey*, for twenty two Almesfolks	Company of *Fiſhmongers.*	
ALMESHOUSES.		
Twelve Almeſhouſes at *Harrietſham* in the County of *Kent*	Mr. *Mark Queſted*	
FELLOWSHIP.		
A Fellowſhip in *Sidney Suſſex* College in *Cambridge*	Mr. *Leonard Smith*	
SCHOLARSHIP.		
A Scholarſhip in the ſame College And called by the Names of *Smith's* Fellowſhip, and *Smith's* Scholarſhip	*William Bennet*, his Executor	

The Sum of Money yearly diſburſed in Charities by this Company, amounteth to 800 *l.* or thereabouts.

Drawn up by Mr. Tanner, *Clerk of the Company.*

V.

GIFTS and CHARITIES entruſted with the Worſhipful Company of GOLDSMITHS of London.

Free Schools, Almeſhouſes, Exhibitions, Lectures, &c.	*By whom founded and endowed.*
FREE SCHOOLS.	
A Free School in *Dean* in *Cumberland*	*John Fox*, above 150 Years ago
Another at *Bromyard* in *Herefordſhire*	20 *l.* a Year to the Maſter
At *Cromer* in *Norfolk*	10 *l. per Ann.* by Sir *Bartholom. Read*
At *Stockport* in *Cheſhire*	10 *l. per Ann.* by Sir *Edm. Shaw*, who lived in *Henry* the Seventh's Time
ALMESHOUSES.	
An Almeſhouſe to contain ſix Rooms for ſix poor Men, ſpeedily to be erected in or about *London*; lately given by the laſt Will of	*Richard Worral*
Land is purchaſed in a Brick Field going to *Hackney*, for the building theſe Rooms; which is ready to be gone in hand with. And behind the Houſes will be a convenient Piece of Ground for a Garden.	
EXHIBITIONS.	
One Exhibition or more, in either of the Univerſities, at the Diſcretion of the Company	Alderman *Perrin*
SCHOLARSHIPS.	
Two Scholarſhips of 5 *l.* apiece; one to each Univerſity.	Mr. *Strelly*
LECTURES.	
To the Lecturers at *Bromyard* in *Herefordſhire*	26 *l. per Annum*
***Anniverſay* SERMONS.**	
One at St. *Mary Woolnoth*	Sir *Martin Bowes*, Kt.
Three Sermons to be preached at *Hackney* on *Good Friday*, *Aſcenſion Day*, and the 5th of *November*, 20 *s.* each	Mr. *Jameſon*, ſometime Vicar there

BENEFACTORS *Names.*

Thomas Athay
† *Francis Aſhe*
† Sir *Martin Bowes*
Robert Brockleby
Robert Blanchard
Peter Blundel
Henry Baniſter
Robert Butler
Richard Cheney
† *Richard Croſhaw*
John Carlior
Sir *James Drax*
Oliver Davis
John Fox
Sir *Thomas Fowles*
Anthony Fickets
Alderman *Fenrother*
William Feake
Hannah Girling
John Hill
Alderman *Heydon*
Mrs. *Agas Harding*
Tho. Jameſon, Clerk
† *Robert Jenner*
John Loveday
Alice Lupſet
† Sir *Hugh Middleton*. He gave a Share in the New River Water to this Company, for the Benefit of the poor Members of it. Which is ſo much now advanced, that the Dividend of one half Year, received *Anno* 1704, amounted to 134*l.* Which Dividends are cuſtomably beſtowed upon the ſaid Poor, at 26*s.* apiece
John Morley
Richard Morrel
Gaius Newman
Robert Paine
† *John Perrin*, Alderman
William Pierſon
† Alderman *Patteſley*
Sir *James Pemberton*, Alderman
Ralph Robinſon
† Lady *Mary Ramſey*
† Sir *Barthol. Read*, Alderman
Lady *Elizabeth Read*
† *John Smith*, Eſq;
† *Philip Strelley***
John Standolph
† Sir *Edmund Shaw*, Alderman
† Sir *Thomas Viner*, Alderman
† Sir *John Wollaſton*
Anthony Walters
William Walton
William Walker
John Walpole
Richard Woral. Who left the Company an Eſtate of 2 or 300*l.* *per Ann.* beſides a great deal of Money, for erecting the Almeſhouſe before mentioned, and endowing it. This Man was but a Letter Carrier; but by great Thrift and good Husbandry left ſuch an Eſtate

Among theſe ought to be numbred *Drugo Barentine*, Maior, *An.* 1398. Who is ſaid to have given fair Lands to the *Goldſmiths*.

** Mr. *Strelly* abovenamed in this Catalogue of Benefactors, beſides many liberal Gifts to the Company for Charitable Uſes, inveſted them in an Eſtate of 5 or 600 *l. per Annum*, with this Truſt, To make a Leaſe of it to a Relation of his own Name for fourſcore and nineteen Years, if he ſhould live ſo long. And upon his Deceaſe the like Leaſe to his Heir for fourſcore and nineteen Years, if he ſhould live ſo long; and ſo ſucceſſively. By which politic Means this Eſtate is perpetual to the Family, and is put out of the Power of a Spendthrift to alienate it, or to cut off the Entail, and ſo beggar the Poſterity. And of this ſome of the Heirs are ſo ſenſible, that when they have come to the Company for their Leaſe, they have thanked God, that put it into the Heart of their Anceſtor ſo to tie the Eſtate; which otherwiſe, they have acknowledged, ſuch an extravagant Father or Relation, that went before, had certainly deſtroyed; as *John Smith*, Eſq; a late worthy Member and Benefactor of the ſaid Company hath related to me.

The Charities by theſe abovenamed given, are ſome for the Relief of the Poor of this Company, ſome for the City Hoſpitals, ſome for the Poor of certain Pariſhes, but chiefly St. *John Zachary's*, where formerly the Goldſmiths eſpecially lived, and where the Hall ſtands. Beſides the other Charities for Schools, Almeſhouſes, Exhibitions, &c. already mentioned.

N. B. The Perſons whoſe Names have this Mark † ſet before them were ſuch as were chief Benefactors.

The Sum of all the Charitable Donations yearly beſtowed by this Company, amounteth to 1000 *l.* and better.

Communicated by Mr. Foxal, *Clerk, by Order of the ſaid Company.*

Some

VI.

Some Account of the Charitable DONATIONS *belonging to the Worſhipful Company of* SKINNERS.

Free Schools, Almeſhouſes, Exhibitions, and Lectures.	*By whom founded, endowed, or augmented.*
FREE SCHOOLS.	
One at *Tunbridge* in *Kent*. To the Schoolmaſter 20 *l.* and to the Uſher 8 *l.* *per Annum.*	Sir *Andrew Judd*, *Anno* 1558
[This School coſt the Company in Suits at Law and otherwiſe, 4000 *l.* Dr. *Willet's Synop.*]	An Additional Endowment was given to this School by Sir *T. Smith*, Kt.
One at *Kingsclere* in the County of *Southampton*	Endowed in part by Sir *James Lancaſter*, *Anno 1620*
One at *Baſingſtoke*	
One at *New Woodſtock* in the County of *Oxon*	*Thomas Fletcher*, An. *1616*
One at *Hackney* near *London*	Mrs. *Margaret Audley* ſettled upon this School 20 *l.* *per Annum* in the Year *1616*; But founded *An.*1519, *Chriſtophoro Urſwick Rectore*
ALMESHOUSES.	
At Great St. *Helen's*. [For ſix Alms People. To each 8 *d.* a Week, and 25 *s.* 4 *d.* in Coals yearly. Dr. *Willet's Synopſ.*]	Founded by Sir *Andrew Judd*, *Anno* 1558. And for the Maintenance of this Almeſhouſe and the School, he gave this Company 70 *l.* *per Annum.* Dr. *Willet's Synop.*]
At *Mile End*, near *London*	*Lewis Newbury*, *Anno* 1685
EXHIBITIONS.	
To ſix poor Scholars going to either of the Univerſities, from *Tunbridge* School.	Sir *Tho. Smith*, Kt.
One for a Scholar going to *Oxford* from *Tunbridge* School	Mr. *Fiſher*, *An.* 1562
One for a Scholar going to *Cambridge*	Mr. *Lewis*
Four for ſuch as go to either of the Univerſities	Sir *James Lancaſter*, Kt. *Ann. 1620*
LECTURES.	
One in *Baſingſtoke* Pariſh	Sir *James Lancaſter*, *Ann. 1660*
One in St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw* in *London*, of 10 *l.* *per Annum*	Sir *Wolſtan Dixy*
One at *New Woodſtock*	Mr. *Thomas Fletcher*, *Ann. 1616*

BENEFACTORS.

Peter Blundel
Thomas Hunt
John Draper
Nicholas Jennings
Sir *Woolaſton* [or *Wolſtan*] *Dixy*. He gave the Sum of 1700 *l.* and in Annuities 72 *l.* Whereof to a Free School in *Boſworth* in *Leiceſterſhire* 20 *l.* yearly: And for founding 2 Fellowſhips and 2 Scholarſhips in *Emanuel* College *Cambridge*, he gave 600 *l.* *Stow's Hon. of Citiz.* and Dr. *Willet's Synopſ.*]
Joan Buſh
John Ruſſel
John Clift
Henry Barton
John Wallis
Sir *Andrew Judd*
Laurence Atwel
. . . . . . *Allen*
Randal Manning. He gave 4 Scholarſhips of 40 *s.* each, for Students of *Chriſt's* and *Emanuel* Colleges, to continue the Space of 30 Years. *Stow's Hon. of Citiz.* By this time expired]
William Stoddart
Margaret Audley
Sir *James Lancaſter*
. . . . . . *Heydon*
Thomas Fletcher
Lady *Alice Smith*. She gave 15 *l.* *per Ann.* towards augmenting the Penſions of the Almes Folk in St. *Helen's*
More, 300 *l.* to the Hoſpitals and poor Preachers
More 20 *l.* towards poor Scholars in the Univerſities. Dr. *Willet's Synopſ.*]
Mrs. . . . *Wilkinſon*
Frances Clark
Henry Fiſher
Sir *Thomas Smith*
John Meredith
John Gale
William Lewis
Lewis Newbury

Other Yearly Gifts.

Beſides theſe, this Company beſtow Charitable Gifts yearly to ſeveral Pariſhes, Hoſpitals, and Priſons.

PARISHES.

Alhallows Lumbardſtreet, St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, St. *Sepulchres*, St. *Bartholomew* the Leſs, St. *Dunſtan's* in the Weſt, St. *Antholine's*, *Alhallows* in the Wall, St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw*, St. *Botulphs Biſhopſgate*, St. *Swithens*, St. *Giles Cripplegate*,	in *London*.
St. *Margaret Moſes*,	
Tunbridge, *Bidborough*, *Speldhurſt*, *Sutton at Houe*, *Darenth*,	in the County of *Kent*.
Woodſtock in *Oxfordſhire*.	
Baſingſtoke, *Kingscleer*	in the County of *Southampton*.
Hackney in *Middleſex*	

HOSPITALS.	PRISONS.
Chriſt's Hoſpital St. *Thomas's* Hoſpital	*Newgate*, *Ludgate*. *Poultry* and *Woodſtreet* Compters

The Charities diſburſed yearly amount to about 700 *l.*

Given me by Mr. Daniel Ruſſel, *Clerk, by Order of the Company.*

VII.

An Account of the Charitable Donations *entruſted with the Worſhipful Company of* MERCHANT TAYLORS.

BENEFACTORS.

These following gave Lands, Houſes, Annuities, *&c.*

John Churchman
Peter Maſon
John Duke
Thomas Sutton
Thomas Sibſey
Richard Holland
Ederal Hallet
Richard Toll
Hellen Langworth
Sir *John Perſival*
Dame *Thomazin Perſival*
Sir *Steven Jennings*
Sir *Giles Laughter*
Richard Smith
John Treſwel
John Harris
John Bennet
Thomas Spight
John Wilford
Richard Waddington
Sir *Thomas Row*
Sir *Thomas White*
Thomas Thomlinſon
Robert Donkin
Richard Hill
Hugh Hendley
Richard Bothill
Nicolas Spencer
John Hide
Reynold Barker
Richard Oſmotherly
John Vernon
Sir *William Craven*
Giles Atkinſon
John Wooler
Edward Warner
Nicholas Winniff
Walter Fiſh
Dr. *Thomas White*
John Harriſon
Sir *John Gore*
Thomas Juxon
Thomas Coventree, Eſq;
Walter Biggs
Dame *Mainard*
William Say
Andrew Dandy
Anthony Death

All theſe gave the Company Houſes, Manors, Lands, Gardens, Shops, Quit-Rents, Annuities, for Charitable Uſes.

Theſe following gave Money on the ſame Account.

I. Theſe gave Money for building the Company's Almeshouſe near *Tower Hill*; and for Maintenance of 26 Widows of Freemen of this Company.

Fourteen of the ſaid Almes Rooms were erected about the Year 1593, and the other twelve about the Year 1638.

There was collected for this Almeſhouſe 4102*l.* The Contributors were,

	l.
Rob. Grey and his Wife	2000
John Brown	300
Robert Dow	100
Henry Aſhurſt	100
Sir *William Ducy* and his Wife	600
Gerard Gore	106
Henry Webb	106

Theſe following gave leſſer Sums.

Sir *William Craven*
John Hetherſet
Thomas Henſhaw
Robert Hawes
Robert Henſhaw
Thomas Johnſon
Thomas Ince
Arthur Medlicot
William Offley
William Price
John Robinſon
. . . . . . *Ratcliff*
George Suckley
George Smith
Charles Venables
Randal Wooly
Thomas Weſtley

II. Theſe following gave Money to purchaſe Lands, to anſwer annual Payments for divers Charitable Uſes. Given from *Ann.* 1596, to about *Ann.* 1680.

	l.
Robert Dow	2958
Robert Gray	2000
William Parker	2000
John Vernon	1790
Sir *John Hanbury*	500
Helen Gulſton	600
Henry Colburn	700
Henry Richards	500

Theſe following gave under 500 *l.*

Auditor Conyers	
Peter Blundel	
Alderman *Heydon*	
Robert Jenkinſon	
Dame *Elizabeth Ramſey*	
Godfrey Elways	
. . . . . . *Rennick*	
Elizabeth Clark	
William Preelly	
Randal Woolly	
Elizabeth Cravon	
Ralph Bolton	
. . . . . *Paray*	
Sir *Abraham Reynardſon*	
. . . . . *Stint*	
. . . . . *Roulſton*	
. . . . . *Lancelot*	
. . . . . *Tudor*	
John Strange	
Henry Tudman	
James Church	
James Chadwick	
Sir *William Turner*	300 *l.*

All the Monies given by theſe amounted to 16444 *l.* 13 *s.* 4*d.*

III. Theſe gave Monies to be lent freely to Freemen of the Company.

	l.
Sir *Thomas White*	100
Richard Venables	200
Agnes Suckley, to eight Drapers	400
Sir *Thomas Roy*, to eight Clothworkers	200
Richard May to 4 Clothworkers	400
Hugh Hendley	200
William Cuttings, to 5 for four Years	500
Robert Lee	100
Thomas Harris	100
Richard Shepham, for 4 Handicrafts	100
Ralf Hamer	200
Humphrey Corbet	400
Sir *John Merrick*	300
Richard Pierſon	100
Robert Gray	500
John Brown	200
Robert Hend	100
Henry Hendley	50
Sir *William Acton*, to a Merchant or Draper,	200
Hugh Acton	100
James Church	200
Robert Haws	200

The Yearly Diſburſements of this Company upon Charitable Accounts.

DISBURSMENTS, *To Whom, and to what Uſe.*	*Value* per An. *given.*			*Donors Names.*
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
SCHOOLS.				
THE School at *Audlem*	20	00	00	. . . *Bolton*
At *Wallingſord*, to the School and Poor	20	00	00	. . . . . *Biggs*, Eſq;
At *Aſhwel*	14	00	00	. . . *Coleburn*
Merchant Taylors, to the Schoolmaſter	14	00	00	Sir *Thomas White*
More for Fire	06	00	00	
And for Water	01	10	00	
Three Uſhers Salaries	80	00	00	
To the Probation at the School	10	00	00	
At *Wolverhampton*	70	00	00	Sir *Steph. Jennings*
To the *Uſher* there	35	00	00	
At *Much Crosby*,	34	09	04	*John Harriſon*
At *Burnſhal*, to the School, *&c.* there	19	02	06	Sir *William Craven*
PARISHES.				
S. *Martins Outwich*; of which this Company is Patron				
Lambeth Poor's Rate				
Marham	12	13	04	
Odiham	10	00	00	
Walſhal	20	00	00	
St. *Antholin's*	02	11	00	
More to that Pariſh	10	00	00	
More	05	00	00	
St. *Mildred's Poultry*	12	00	00	
More to that Pariſh	01	12	00	
Rye, to the Churchwarden there				
Alderſgate				
More to that Pariſh	05	00	00	
St. *Auſtin's*	12	10	00	
Dodington				
St. *Thomas Apoſtles*				
St. *Andrew Underſhaft*	10	00	00	
More to that Pariſh	02	00	00	
More	02	11	00	
Pancras				
Horneſey				
Hicknam	13	00	00	
Hanberry	06	10	00	
St. *Mary Woolnoth*	03	15	08	
St. *Bartholomew's*,				
St. *Mary Abchurch*	10	00	09	
Poor of St. *Paul's*				
St. *Chriſtopher's*				
Algate, to the Poor there at *Chriſtmas*	20	10	00	
St. *Magnus*	01	00	00	
Brighthemſted	01	00	00	
St. *Brides*	01	10	00	
Minoreſs	01	19	08	
Garlickhith	03	00	00	
St. *Michael Cornhil*	02	08	00	
St. *Dunſtan's Weſt*				
EXHIBITIONS.				
St. *John's* College, *Oxon.* to the Preſident, *&c.*	10	00	00	
To 4 poor Scholars, for Books	12	00	00	*J. Juxon*
To 5 poor Scholars at St. *John's* College	10	00	00	*William Fiſh*
To a poor Scholar at St. *John's* College	02	00	00	. . . . *Wooler*
To 4 Scholars at St. *John's* College	16	00	00	. . . . *Vernon*
LECTURES.				
Being Gifts, or yearly Augmentations to the Incumbents of				
St. *Bartholomew's*, being a yearly Sermon	01	00	00	
Heyfield	10	00	00	*John Hyde*
Bromfield	10	00	00	
St. *Antholine's*	10	00	00	
Bloxwick	20	00	00	
St. *Michael's Cornhil*	01	00	00	
HOSPITALS.				
St. *Bartholomew's*	10	00	00	
More to this Hoſpital	10	13	04	
Chriſt's Hoſpital	10	05	00	
Bridewel	02	00	00	
Bethlem				
PRISONS *and* COMPTERS.				
Priſoners in *Newgate*				
The 2 Compters				
More to the Compters and *Newgate*				
To the *Fleet*				
To the Releaſe of Priſoners	20	00	00	
More to the Releaſe of Priſoners	16	00	00	Mr. *Vernon*
Other Diſburſements.				
To the Prebend of the *Moor*	10	00	00	
To the Repair of the Highways	13	00	00	

In SUM.

	l.
Paid by this Company in Penſions every Year to 273 Penſioners, above	700
To Schools, Schoolmaſters, and for Reparation of the Schools, and Exhibitions to Scholars, at leaſt	400
For Cloths and Fewel for the Penſioners,	200
To ſeveral Country Towns and Corporations,	500
For neceſſary Repairs and petty Expences,	200

So that the whole yearly Payments and Diſburſements of the Company of *Merchant Taylors* amount to 2000 *l.* and upwards.

Communicated to me by Mr. Bateman, *ſometime Maſter of this Company.*

Charitable

VIII.

Charitable DONATIONS belonging to the Worſhipful Company of HABERDASHERS.

Free Schools, Almeſhouſes, Benefices, Lectures, Exhibitions, and Penſions.	*By whom founded, endowed, or given.*
FREE SCHOOLS.	
One at *Bunbury* in *Cheſhire*	Mr. *Alderſea.* Who ſettled, 18 *Eliz.* about 130 *l. per Ann.* for the Maintenance of this School, and other Charitable Uſes; paid at *Bunbury*, according to the Settlement in his Lifetime.
Another at *Monmouth*	Mr. *William Jones*, Anno 1614.
Another at *Newport* in *Shropſhire*	Mr. *Adams*, An. 1660. And 150 *l. per Annum* ſettled by him in his Lifetime.
Another at *Bunhil Fields*, in the Pariſh of *Cripplegate*	Mr. *Throgmorton Trotman*, by his laſt Will made *Anno 1663.* He gave 4000 *l.* for Charitable Uſes.
Another at his Hoſpital at *Hoxton*, near *Shoreditch*, for twenty Freemens Sons	Alderman *Aſke.*
ALMESHOUSES.	
One at *Monmouth* for 20 poor People, Men and Women	Mr. *William Jones*, about the Year 1614. Who left for this and other Charitable Uſes, 18000 *l.*
Another at *Newland* in *Glouceſterſhire*, about three Miles from *Monmouth*, for 16 poor Men and Women	Mr. *Jones* abovementioned. The ſame Year
Another at *Snowhill* without *Newgate*, near the *Conduit*, for 6 poor Freemen; and a Penſion of 7 *l.* 10 *s.* each	Mr. *Hammon*, by his laſt Will, dated 1638.
Another at *Hoxton* (alias *Hogſdon*) in *Middleſex*, for 20 poor decay'd Men, and 20 Freemens Sons, to be taught there	Mr. *Aſke*, Anno 1690. Who left the Company upwards of 20000 *l.*
BENEFICES.	
Albrighton in *Shropſhire*: Value 120 *l. per Annum.*	
Wigſton in *Leiceſterſhire*, about 50 *l. per Annum.*	
Dyeſworth in the ſame Shire, about 50 *l. per Annum.*	
Layſton in *Suffolk*, about 80 *l. per Annum.*	
Awre in *Glouceſterſhire*, 100 *l. per Annum.*	
With an Aſſiſtant Preacher, 20 *l. per Annum.*	
LECTURES.	
St. *Bartholomew's* behind the *Exchange.* To be preached on *Tueſdays* in the Afternoon. Salary 66 *l. per Ann.*	Mr. *Jones* abovementioned, *Ann.* 1614.
Two at *Criplegate* Church. One to be preach'd on *Sunday* Mornings: The other on *Thurſdays.* Salary 20 *l. per Ann.* for each.	
EXHIBITIONS.	
One for a Student of *Sydney* College, *Cambridge*, of 6 *l. per Ann.*	Lady *Romney*
Four more Exhibitions for as many Students in the ſaid College	Mr. *Jeſſon*
For a poor Preacher in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, a Penſion of 5 *l. per An.*	Mr. *Culverwel*
PENSIONS *lately given.*	
400 *l.* to pay 20 poor People 20 *s. per Annum* apiece for ever	Mr. *Bodington*, Anno 1700
150 *l.* to purchaſe a Leaſe of ſome Houſe or Houſes for 78 Years, (being the time of his Age) to pay 4 poor Men and 4 poor Women of this Company yearly during the ſaid Term, 13 *s.* 4 *d.* apiece	. . . . . . *Baron*, Eſq; *Anno* 1702
To 20 poor Men of this Company, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* apiece *per Annum*	Mr. *French*, Anno 1699. He charged his Eſtate for the Payment of this, with ſeveral other Penſions.

BENEFACTORS.

Lady *Romney*
Mrs. *Paradine*
Mr. *Huntloe*
Mrs. *Monox*
Mrs. *Barret*
Mr. *Culverwel*
Mr. *Harriſon*
Mrs. *Harriſon*
Alderman *Heydon*
Mr. *Freeman*
Mr. *Shingler*
Mr. *Cauldewel*
Mr. *Sommers*
Mr. *Offley*
Mr. *Benskin*
Mr. *Brameley*
Lady *Burghleigh*
Mr. *Gale*
Mr. *Clark*
Mr. *Buckland*
Mr. *Taylor*
. . . *Wynn*, Eſq;
Mr. *Holden*
Mr. *Peacock*
Sir *Nicholas Rainton*
Lady *Whitmore*
Mr. *Jeſſon*
Mr. *Jones*
Mr. *Haſlefoot*
Mr. *Adams*
Mr. *Hammon*
Mr. *Trotman*
Mr. *Gerrard*
Mr. *Morgan*
Mr. *Blundel*
Mr. *Barnes*
Mr. *Bond*
Mr. *Arnold*
Sir *Hugh Smythſon*
Alderman *Aſke*
Alderman *Bodington*
. . . . *Baron*, Eſq;
Mr. *French*

This Company hath many other Gifts which they yearly diſpoſe of, under many Heads; as to poor Freemen, Widows, Priſons, *&c.* So that their Charitable Diſburſements may yearly amount to about 3500 *l.*

Drawn up by Mr. Stacy, *Clerk of the Company: Communicated to me by* John Billers, *Eſq; then Maſter.*

Take

Take yet

Another Proſpect of the various GIFTS *and* CHARITIES *committed to the Truſt of this Company of* HABERDASHERS, *as it hath come to my Hands.*

BENEFACTORS.	*Lands, Tenements, or Sums of Money given.*	*For what Uſes.*	*The Date of the Gift.*
Sir *Nicolas Rainton*, a Mercer in *Lumbardſtreet*	Certain Houſes in *Lombardſtreet*; but the Rents reduced by means of the Fire.	Certain yearly Payments to Saint *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital. To the Pariſhes of *Enfield*, St. *Mary Woolchurch*, St. *Edmund the King*: To *Hyington* and *Waſhingborn*: To 20 poor People of the Company, 17 *s.* apiece. And to the Company.	*Anno* 1646.
Mrs. *Anne Whitmore*	Certain Houſes in the Pariſh of St. *Martin's Outwich.*	To ten Widows 30 Yards of Broad Cloth for Gowns. Ten Ells of Holland. To the Pariſh of *Edmund the King*, and to the Wardens of the Company.	Her Will dated *Jan.* 21. 1622.
William Jones	*For whoſe moſt large and noble Gifts I refer you to the* Survey, *in the Chapter of* The Honour of Citiz.		
Mr. *Haſlefoot*	A Mannor in *Eſſex*, named *Pitley.*	To the Churchwardens of St. *Nicolas Cold Abby*, for the better Maintenance of the weekly Lecturer, 8 *l.* To 20 poor Houſekeepers of the Company, 20 *l.* To the four Hoſpitals, 20 *l.* To *Ludgate*, *Newgate*, and the two *Compters*, 10 *l.* And to the Company and Officers, and Stock [for laying up Corn]	
Mr. *Jeſſen*	Two Allies in *Grubſtreet*, formerly worth 100 *l.* a Year: Of late laid into a Court, and let out to a Carpenter to build.	To ſix poor Trimmers of Hats, to the Miniſter of *Lambeth*, and the Poor there, certain Payments to each	By Will bearing Date *Apr.* ... 1622.
Deputy *Adams*	Lands in *Staffordſhire.*	To maintain a School in *Newport* in *Staffordſhire*; which the ſaid Mr. *Adams* had founded there. To the Schoolmaster 40 *l.* To the Uſher 20 *l.* To the Miniſter 20 *l.* Payments alſo to two Scholars, for Ringing the Bell, for Repairs of the School, and to place out three Boys yearly. For Expences of the Viſitors of the School. To 4 Almes People, and 4 Scholars at the Univerſities, 5 *l.* apiece. To 20 poor People of the Company, *&c.*	*Anno* 1660, and odd
. . . . . *Hammond*	Certain Houſes in *Towerſtreet* and *Mincinglane*	For the Maintenance of an Almeshouſe founded by him, ſituate on *Snowhill*, for ſix poor People, ſingle, and Members of the Company. Certain Payments to 20 poor People at the Election at *Chriſtmas.*	
Alderman *Gerard*	A Quit-Rent out of ſome Houſes in *Holbourn*	Payments thence to the Churchwardens of St. *Sepulchre*'s; and to the Poor of *Clerkenwell.*	

BENEFACTORS.	*Lands, Tenements, or Sums of Money given.*	*For what Uſes.*	*The Date of the Gift.*
Mr. *Morgan*	Houſes in *Katharine-Wheel-Alley*	To the Town of *Oſweſtree* in *Shropſhire*, a Payment of 20 *l.*	
Mr. *Blandel*	A Houſe in the *Poultry*	To the Wardens of the Company; to the Priſoners in *Newgate*.	
Mr. *Barnes*	His Houſe in *Lumbard-ſtreet*	To 4 poor Men certain Payments, and to 4 poor Widows; and to 12 poor People at the Election; and to the Stock of the Company.	His Will bore Date *Aug.* 20. 1663.
Mr. *Bond*	An Annuity iſſuing out of Houſes in *Bread-ſtreet.* Now laid into one. The Rents conſiderably fallen.	Payments to 6 poor Men, 4 *l.* a Year. And to 26 poor Men of the Company at the Election.	By Will bearing Date *Aug.* 3. 1671.
.... *Arnold*, Eſq;	26 *l.* a Year. Given by his Uncle. Coſt the Company a Suit at *Chancery* before this Gift was fixed	To 20 poor People at the Election.	
Sir *Hugh Smithſon*	An Annuity of 10 *l.* for 99 Years, iſſuing out of his Houſes in *Paternoſter Row*	To 20 poor People at *Eaſter*, 10 *s.* apiece	His Will dated *Aug.* 4. 1670.
Lady *Wild*	2000 *l.*	To buy in Impropriations, and lay them to ſmall Vicarages. And as often as a Purchaſe is made, and laid to ſuch Vicarage, the Vicar to enjoy two Parts, and the Company one, till the Value of the Purchaſe come in again: And after the Vicar to enjoy the Whole.	
Robert Aske, Eſq;	*His Charity is ſo great and noble, that it is mention'd elſewhere in the Chapter of* Colleges and Hoſpitals.		

Communicated to me by one now deceaſed, who had been Maſter of this Company.

BESIDES theſe, I meet with other Benefactors of this Company, mentioned by *Stow* in the Chapter of the *Honour of Citizens*, to which I refer the Reader; *viz.*

Robert Offley	The Sum of 1460 *l.*	For ſeveral Charitable Uſes.
William Whitmore	200 *l.*	To *Bridewell.*
Florence Caldwell		To ſeveral poor Pariſhes in *London* yearly, 20 *l.*
Robert Rowe		For Maintenance of poor Scholars in the Univerſities yearly, 20 *l.*
William Jones	A moſt liberal Donation, mentioned before.	For an Hoſpital in *Monmouth* for the maintaining of 20 poor People. For a Free School, and for a Preacher in the ſame Town. For a weekly Lecture at St. *Bartholomew*'s behind the *Exchange*. And many other Charitable Purpoſes.

More Benefactors yet of this Company are mentioned by Dr. *Willet*, in his *Catalogue of Good Works.*

Some

IX.

Some Account of the Charitable DONATIONS *entruſted with the Worſhipful Company of* SALTERS.

BENEFACTORS *to, or whoſe Charities are entruſted with the Salters.*	*Their* GIFTS.	*For what* USES.
Tho. Beaumond, Eſq; Salter	Gave the Company's Hall, ſituate in *Breadſtreet*, in the Year 1454. The Company ſince that purchaſed their new Hall in *Canonſtreet*. Two Houſes Six Almeſhouſes	For ſix Almeſmen, to each 7 *d. per* Week
Mr. *Scarborough*	Four Houſes	
Mr. *Eggleſtone*	Seven Houſes	
Sir *William Horne*	Sundry Tenements	To the Priſoners in the *King's Bench*, *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, 5 *s.* a Year apiece
Mr. *John Britten*	One Meſſuage	
Sir *John Coats*	One Meſſuage	To *Bredſtreet* Ward, 1 *l.* 4 *s. per Annum*
Sir *Ambroſe Nicolas*	An Almeſhouſe in *Mugwelſtreet*, conſiſting of twelve Rooms	For twelve Poor, to receive 7 *d.* a Week each
Mr. *John Gerrard*	Several Tenements	To the *King's Bench* and *Newgate*, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to each Priſon *per* Year. And to ſix Almeſmen 1 *d. per* Week
Mr. *John Bloundel*	2 *l. per Annum*	To the Priſoners in *Ludgate*
Mr. *Scott*	Two Houſes	To the Company's Poor, 5 *l. per Annum.* And To ſix Almes, 2 *d. per* Week
Mr. *Salter*, Chauntry Prieſt	200 Marks	To the Pariſh of St. *Margaret Moſes*, 18 *s. per* Quarter
Mr. *William Robſon*, Anno 1633	5000 *l.*	2500 *l.* to the Company's Uſe for ever; and the other, 2500 *l.* to the Uſes following, yearly: To the Almes People, 20 *l.* To the Poor of *Newport* in *Salop*, where he was born, 10 *l.* To the Miniſter there, 5 *l.* To the Maſter of the Free School, 5 *l.* To *Bridewell* Hoſpital, 10 *l.* To *Chriſt's* Hoſpital, 5 *l.* To St. *Thomas's* Hoſpital, 5 *l.* To St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital, 5 *l.* To the Company for a Dinner, 20 *l.* . . . . 2 *l.* 10 *s.* To St. *John's* College, for two Scholars there, 10 *l.* To *Jeſus* College, *Oxon.* 10 *l.* To the Maſter, Wardens and Clerk, 20 *l.*
James Smith, Eſq;	An Almeſhouſe at *Maidenhead.* And 70 *l. per Ann.*	
Bernard Hyde, Eſq;	1500 *l. Anno* 1630	For a Lecture at St. *Dunſtan's* in the Eaſt, 30 *l. per Ann.* Which now by reaſon of the great Fire of *London*, is reduced to 24*l. per Ann.* To poor People ſo qualified, 5 *l. per Annum* To ſixteen poor Widows and Maids, 13 *l.* 10 *s. per Annum*

BENEFACTORS.	*Monies given.*	BENEFACTORS.	*Monies given.*
Sir *John Coats*	200 *l.* each	Mr. *John Ireland*	200 *l.* each.
William Clarke		Mr. *Edward Preſcot*	
Lady *Nicolas*		Mr. *Thomas Barker*	
Alderman *Heyden*		Alderman *Ellis Criſp*	150 *l.*
Lady *Webb*		Mr. *Robert Paine*	100 *l.* each.
Mr. *Goulſton*	300 *l.*	*Thomas Gerrard*, Eſq;	
Sir *Ambroſe Nicolas*	100 *l.* each.	Mr. *Henry Plompton*	
Mr. *John Harding*		*George Bennet*, Eſq;	50 *l.*
Mr. *David Cock*		*William Carter*, Eſq;	40 *l.*
Mrs. *Jane Aubrey*		Alderman *Rudge*	250 *l.*
Mr. *Cock*	200*l.* to pay 7*l. per An.*		

The Sum of the Charities yearly disburſed by this Company amounts to *l.* or thereabouts.

From Mr. Benſon, *Clerk of this Company.*

X.

Charitable DONATIONS *belonging to the Worſhipful Company of* IRONMONGERS *of* London.

Free Schools, Almeſhouſes, Scholarſhips, Exhibitions, Lectures, Penſions, and other Gifts.	*By whom founded, endowed, or given.*
FREE SCHOOLS.	
The Free School in St. *Saviour's Southwark*. 20*s*. a Year to the Maſter, and 10*s*. a Year to the Uſher; an Augmentation,	Mr. *Handſon*
To the School of *Biſhop Storford* in *Eſſex*, 5 *l. per Annum*	
A Gift of 250 *l*. to found a Free School in *Landrake* and *South Erny* in *Cornwall* (where he was born;) and for 2 *s*. a Week in Bread for the Poor of the ſaid Pariſhes	Sir *Robert Geffrey*, Kt. late Alderman of *London*
ALMESHOUSES.	
An Almeſhouſe conſiſting of eight Rooms, for four People in *Oldſtreet*	
A great Sum of Money, (amounting, as it is thought, to near 10000 *l*. to build ſo many Almeſhouſes as the ſaid Monies will purchaſe, for the maintaining of ſo many Poor, and allowing them Gowns of 15 *s*. apiece yearly	The aboveſaid Sir *Robert Geffery*, Kt.
This Almeſhouſe is now built near *Shoreditch*	
SCHOLARSHIPS.	
To two poor Scholars in *Oxford* ſtudying Divinity, to each 5 *l. per Annum*	Mr. *William Chapman*
To two poor Scholars, one in *Cambridge*, the other in *Oxford*, 15 *l*. to go by Courſe for 21 Years: *viz*. The firſt Year to certain poor Pariſhes in *London*; the next Year to the ſaid poor Scholars; and the third Year to the Poor of *Standon* in *Eſſex*	Mr. *John Care*
EXHIBITIONS.	
Two Exhibitions of 5 *l*. a Year. The Colleges to be appointed by the Company	Mrs. *Margaret Dane*
There may be ten or twelve Exhibitions in all.	
PENSIONS *and other* GIFTS.	
To poor Scholars, to the Hoſpitals, to poor Priſoners, *&c.* 200 *l*. And 30 *l*. thereof for three Sermons yearly	Mrs. *Woodward*
To be lent to young Men 200 *l*.	
A Sermon to be preached by an Orthodox Miniſter in the Church of *Alhallows Staining*, upon St. *Mark's* Day, 1 *l*.	Mr. *Handſon*
Eight Quarters of Beef, and Forty Dozen of Bread, ſent to the eight Priſons of *London*, *Southwark*, and *Weſtminſter*	
A yearly Gift of 40 *l*. to releaſe poor Priſoners, where 40 *s*. or under will diſcharge them	Sir *James Cambel*, Kt.
To the Poor of the 24 Wards, 24 *l*. to buy them Faggots	Mrs. *Dane*
37 *l*. a Year (the Company makes it 40 *l*.) to be diſtributed to the Poor of the Company	Mr. *Handſon* above mentioned
To the Churchwardens of St. *Saviour's Southwark*, for poor Widows and Orphans, 5 *l*. yearly	
For 20 poor Widows or others of the Company of *Ironmongers*, upon the firſt Quarter Day next after *Chriſtmas*, 5 *l*. yearly, *viz*. 5 Shillings apiece	
To the Poor of the Wards of *Queenhith* and *Bainard's Caſtle*, an annual Diſtribution of 25 *l*.	*David Smith*, Embroiderer
To the Sub-Dean of St. *Paul's*, 10 *l*. he allowing Taxes	
400 *l*. to purchaſe Land in Fee Simple, for an Encouragement to the Incumbent or ſomebody elſe, to read Prayers Morning and Evening in St. *Dionys Backchurch*	Sir *Robert Geffery*, Kt.
10 *l*. yearly to 20 poor Maids at their Marriages, *viz*. 10 *s*. apiece	

BENEFACTORS *to this Company.*

BENEFACTORS *Names.*	*Year of their Gifts.*
Thomas Dorcheſter	1643
John Bates and his Wife	1500
John Laurence	
Alderman *Aldyrle*	
The Wife of *Robert Byfeld*	1504
John Voker	
Mrs. *Heede*	1505
Richard Gray	1516
Thomas Mychel, a worthy Benefactor	1519
John Giles	1520
Robert Smith	1531
John Giua	
Elizabeth Giua, a worthy Benefactor	1534
Agnes Cawſton	
Humfrey Barnes, a worthy Benefactor	1541
Sir *William Denham*, a worthy Benefactor	1544
Hugh Bird	
Anne Nevil	
Thomas Lewen, a worthy Benefactor	1555
Robert Downe, *Senior*, a worthy Benefactor	1556
Sir *Chriſtopher Draper*, a worthy Benefactor	
Juſtice *Randal*, a worthy Benefactor	
Theophilus Bernard	
John and *Elizabeth Fene*	
Rebecca Downe, Jun.	1557
Robert Hickes	1558
William Clark	1561
John Bearman	
John Harmer	
William Jackman	1562
Agnes Lewen	
Edward Bright	1563
Anthony Gamage, a worthy Benefactor	
Thomas Browne	1567
John Carr	1571
John Woodward	
Sir *James Harvey*	1573
Alderman *Dane*	1574
Margaret Dane, a worthy Benefactor	1579
William Chapman, a worthy Benefactor	
John *Richard* } *Strengitharme*	
Robert Culls	
Sir *James Harvey*	1590
John Morrice	
William Garton	1596
James Lord	1598
Peter Blundal	1601
Anne Fiſher	1604
Rowland Lee	
Rebecca Eaſt	1606
William Scudamore	
Anne Shortus	1607
Robert Chamberlain	1608

BENEFACTORS *Names.*	*Year of their Gifts.*
Henry Cletheroe	1608
George Whitgiſt	
George Chamberlain	1616
Walter Cowley	1620
Thomas Halwood, a worthy Benefactor	1622
John Wheeler	1624
Nathanael Loan, a worthy Benefactor	1625
Jerome Haydon	
Sir *Thomas Camble*	
Thomas Carter	
Thomas Willet	
Wardn. Leming	
Simon Waddup	1626
Simon Owen	
Thomas Parke	1628
Rowland Heylin, Alderman, a worthy Benefactor	1629
Richard Bateman	1635
Robert Camble	
Thomas Large	1640
Sir *James Camble*	1641
Alice Heyling	
William Dyes	
Sir *Chriſtopher Clitheroe*	
Ralph Ingram	1644
William Sledd	1646
Richard Hutchinſon	1647
Richard Gerrard	1648
Charles Snelling	
Thomas Thorold, Eſq;	1649
Ralph Handſon, a worthy Benefactor	1653
John Gundrey	1657
John Steel	
Edward Horſeman, Eſq;	1659
George Emerſon	
Hugh Norris, a worthy Benefactor	1661
Sir *Job Harbey*, a worthy Benefactor	1662
John Baptiſta Guyat	
Captain *Edward Story*	
George Margets	1666
John Breedon, Eſq;	1668
Richard Gover	1669
Sir *John Lewis*, Bart.	1671
Thomas Glover	1673
Wlliam Walker, Sen.	1675
John Sandes	1676
Joſeph King	1680
Samuel Morrice	
Henry Walker	1681
Nathanael Humphreys	1682
William Hiet	1689
John Young	1690
Charles Thorold, Eſq;	1691
Deputy *William Walker*	1694
John Heatly	
Sir *Robert Geffery*, Kt. a worthy Benefactor	1703

Communicated to me by a Warden of this Company, Mr. John Wolf, *now deceaſed.*

Some

XI.

Some Account of the Charitable DONATIONS *to the Worſhipful Company of* VINTNERS *of* London.

Principal BENEFACTORS.	*An Almeſhouſe.*	*By whom founded.*
Sir *John Studdey*, or *Stody* *John Wakel* *William Horbye* *Thomas Walſingham* *Nicholas Kent* *Thomas Rogers* *Thomas Lewis* *Thomas Bagon* *Chriſtopher Barker* Sir *James Spenſer* King *Edward* VI. *Stephen Maſon* *Thomas Hollingſhed* *Richard Jacobs* *Stephen Skidmore.* Who by his Laſt Will and Teſtament in Writing, and Enrolled in the *Huſtings* in *London*, in the 28th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, gave certain Tenements in the *Black Friers* in *London*, after the Deceaſe of his Wife, to this Company, and their Succeſſors: To the Intent that the ſaid Company ſhould pay yearly for ever to the Poor of nineteen Pariſhes in *London*, and to the Poor of the ſaid Company: 20*s.* to each Pariſh: And to the Maior of the City of *Cork* in *Ireland* yearly for ever, 20*l.* to be beſtowed yearly on ten poor People, aged 50. And the reſt towards building an Almeſhouſe. *Richard Wooley* *Edward Williams* *Winifred Young* All theſe gave Lands and Tenements.	An Almeſhouſe near *Mile End* for twelve Widows, and 2*s.* paid them Weekly. With a Chapel, wherein are ſaid Prayers twice a Week	Founded lately by the *Vintners* Company, upon ſome former Gift.

The Sum of the Charitable Donations yearly paid by this Company amounteth to

From Mr. Ange, *Clerk of this Company.*

GIFTS

XII.

GIFTS *and* CHARITIES *entruſted with the Worſhipful Company of* CLOTHWORKERS *of* London.

Free Schools, Almeſhouſes, Anniverſary Sermons, Lectures and Exhibitions.	*By whom founded, endowed, augmented, or given.*
FREE SCHOOLS.	
A Free School at *Sutton Vallence* in *Kent*	*William Lamb*, Eſq; *Anno* 1578.
Another in the *Iſle of Man*	*Philip Chriſtian*, An. 1655
ALMESHOUSES.	
An Almeſhouſe in *White Friars*	Lady *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Kent*, Ann. 1538.
An Almeſhouſe at *Sutton Vallence* in *Kent*	*William Lamb*, Eſq; *Anno* 1578.
An Almeſhouſe at *Iſlington* in the County of *Middleſex*	*John Heath*, Anno 1640.
Anniverſary SERMONS *and* LECTURES.	
Three Sermons every Week in Term-time, at *Whittington* College on *College Hill*	*James Finch*, Anno 1508.
A Lecture at *Hitchin* in the County of *Hertford*	*Oliver Clommond*, Anno 1540.
Two Anniverſary Sermons: One at St. *Dunſtan*'s Church in *Fleetſtreet*, on the 15th of *February*: The other in St. *Botulph*'s without *Alderſgate*, on the 25th of *Auguſt*	Lady *Anne Packington*, Anno 1560.
A Sermon at *Lamb*'s *Chapel* every Quarter	*William Lamb*, Eſq; *Anno* 1578.
A Sermon at St. *Michael*'s Church in *Cornhill*	*John Lute*, Anno 1581.
A Lecture at *Shitlington* in the County of *Bedford*	*Edward Pilſworth*, Anno 1603.
A Sermon at *Farnham* in the County of *Surrey*. Alſo a Sermon in St. *Gabriel Fanchurch, London*. Both on *All Saints* Day	*John Bayworth*, Ann. 1622.
A Sermon the firſt of *May* in St. *Mary le Bow* Church, *London*	*Samuel Leſe*, Anno 1634.
A Sermon in St. *Chriſtopher*'s Church, *London*	*John Heath*, Anno 1640.
A Sermon in St. *Clement*'s Church in *Eaſtcheap*, every 11th of *October*	*Samuel Middlemore*, Anno 1640.
A Lecture at *Burton upon Trent* in the County of *Stafford*	*Thomas Boylſton*, Anno 1648.
A Sermon at *Lamb*'s *Chapel* on St. *Stephen*'s Day	*Robert Hitchins*, Anno 1680.
A Sermon in St. *Mary Atthill* Church in *London*	*John Webb*, Anno 1697.
EXHIBITIONS.	
Two Exhibitions: One to the Maſter of *Peterhouſe, Cambridge*: For the uſe of the poor Scholars there. The other to the Burſar of *Univerſity* College in *Oxford*, for the like.	*William Heron*, Ann. 1580.
One Exhibition to *Cambridge*	*William Hewet*, Ann. 1599.
Two Exhibitions: The one to *Oxford*, the other to *Cambridge*	*Edward Pilſworth*, Anno 1603.
Two more Exhibitions: The one to *Oxford*, the other to *Cambridge*	*John Heath*, Anno 1640.
One Exhibition to *Oxford*	*Thomas Burnell*, An. 1655.

BENEFACTORS.

Oliver Clomond
John Watſon
William Gardiner
Roger Gardiner
William Lamb
John Lute
Thomazen Evans
Margaret Holligrave
Stephen Lound
John Bayworth
Robert Pyle
Peter Blundel
Robert Ormeſton
James Truſſel, Eſq;
John Hobby, Eſq;
William Frankland
Will. Lamb, Eſq; Who, beſides the Free School, Almeſhouſe, *&c.* already mentioned, founded alſo a Chapel near *Cripplegate*, called *Lamb's Chapel*, alias *St. James in the Wall*
John Rogers
Thomas Huſſey
Richard Staper
Sir *Thomas Travor*
John Heath
Thomas Burnel
William Herron
Lady *Anne Packington*
John Sheild
Samuel Middlemore
Thomas Boylſton
Thomas Hilſon
Alderman *Heydon*
William Penoyer, Eſq;
Sir *William Peake*
Robert Hitchins
Sir *John Robinſon*
John Webb
William Edwards, Eſq;
William Hewes, Eſq; Gave by Will *Sep.* 9. 1715, 100 *l.* for the Uſe of the Poor.

The Diſburſements of this Company in Charities amounts to about 1400 *l. per Annum.*

Drawn up by Mr. Chaſe, *Clerk of this Company.*

So

The Companies Charities ranked under three Heads.

So that, in fine, from theſe foregoing Tables we may obſerve, that the Companies Charities conſiſt principally in theſe three Ranks of good Works: *viz.* 1. In the Sums of Money lent to poor Tradeſmen. 2. In yearly Relief to the Poor. 3. In Exhibitions to Scholars ſent to either Univerſity.

Sy nopſ. Papiſ.

If any be curious to know, whether, and how theſe Charities do encreaſe in the City, he may be aſſiſted in his Enquiries by taking notice what they were near an hundred Years ago, as they are ſet down by Dr. *Willet*. *Viz.* Of the firſt ſort, *viz.* the *Loans of Money* in thoſe Times from the Companies, might be gueſſed to be about 30000 *l. per Annum*; unleſs there be added one Cypher too much by the Fault of the Printer. The ſecond ſort of their Charities, *viz. Almes Gifts* to poor People, might be ſet at 1200 *l.* by the Year. And thirdly *Exhibitions* (not ſo few as Eighty Scholars being then maintained at both Univerſities) might be rated at 300 *l. per Annum.* I leave the ingenious Reader to make his Calculations hence, in what Proportion theſe Charitable Gifts are now advanced and augmented, beyond what they were in thoſe Days.]

THE
Temporal Government.

CHAP. V.

Of the Temporal Government of this City. PORTGRAVES, MAIORS, SHERIFFS, ALDERMEN: *Divers Remarks concerning them and their Privileges: Their Election in former Times: Controverſies of late about Election of Sheriffs, ſettled by an Act of Common Council,* Anno 1703. *Their Cuſtoms: and the Exerciſe of their Offices.*

A Scheme of the Relation of the Temporal Government. *J. S.*

NOW from the SPIRITUAL we proceed to the TEMPORAL Government of our City: Wherein many Things are to be ſhewn. And firſt, ſuch as are more *General*, and then more *Special* and Particular.

Under this firſt Part ſomething is to be ſpoken of the Temporal Government by the Chief Governours. Then ſhall be given a continued Catalogue of the Chief Annual Magiſtrates, Maiors and Sheriffs, fetch'd from the earlieſt Memory, to the preſent Time. Deſcending next to the Aldermen, and the reſt of the City Officers. Then, to the Cuſtoms to be obſerved by theſe Magiſtrates of the City upon Feſtival Days, and other ſolemn Times throughout the Year. Then ſhall be declared the ſeveral Corporations and Societies, which we commonly call *The Companies* of the City: Which ſubordinate Government contributes much to the peaceable, flouriſhing and good Order of the Whole. From theſe more general Matters, the Diſcourſe ſhall proceed to the Laws, Uſages, and Cuſtoms, and divers other more particular Relations of things remarkable pertaining to this City.

This Government of the City is by a *Maior*, two *Sheriffs*, ſix and twenty *Aldermen* of as many Wards, into which the City is divided or parted out: Each having ſubordinate Officers under them. The *Recorder* alſo is a great Officer, and of great Uſe.

The Government by Maior, Sheriffs, Aldermen.

To thoſe who are inquiſitive into the ancient Government of the City, it will be acceptable, to ſhew them, who and what theſe Magiſtrates were in former Times; their Election; their Power; their Buſineſs, with remarkable Events happening to them. Theſe we ſhall ſet down as we have found them in ſome authentic Writings, in the Records of the City, or the Tower, or the Exchequer. The more modern State of theſe chief Rulers will follow in due place.

MAIOR.

AND firſt we begin with the *Maior*. He is chief and principal Magiſtrate, and the King's immediate *Locum tenens*, *i. e.* Lieutenant or Deputy in the City of *London*; ſo conſtituted from and before the Time of *William* the Conqueror; yet going under various Denominations. That King called this his Lieutenant in the ſame City by the ancient Name PORTGRAVE, as appears by his Charter, the Tenor whereof is in the Book of *Cuſtoms*.

Fol. 187.

PORTGRAVE, or Portgreve,

Portgrave. *Lib. Albus Lib. Cuſtomar.* fo. clxxxvij.

A SAXON Word, as appears from the ſaid Book of *Cuſtoms*: *Port* ſignifying a *City*: *Grave* in the ſame *Saxon* or *Teutonic* or *Almain* Tongue, *Comes*, a *Count* or *Earl*; ſounding, *the Earl of the City*. Whence the Honour due to a Count, as well in the King's Preſence as elſewhere in *London*, was due to this chief Officer, while he was in his Office. And thence is the reaſon of the Sword being carried before him. The Names of ſeveral of theſe *Portgraves* will be mentioned in due place.

Afterwards the People called him *Portreve*, but corruptly, for *Portgreve*, for the word *Reve* debaſeth this great Officer, ſignifying no more in *Saxon* than *Villicus*, i. e. Bailiff.

I find the chief Magiſtrate was called *Portgrave*, *Anno* 1184. For 31 *Hen.* II. there was a Patent granted the *Weavers*, wherein the *Portgrave* or principal Magiſtrate was ordered to burn certain Cloth, weaved with *Engliſh* and *Spaniſh* Wool mixed.

Juſticer.

This Officer was intitled by *Henry* the Son of King *William*, JUSTITIARIUS in his Charter. Wherein he granted the Citizens the County of *Middleſex* to Farm, granting them therein a Licence to chooſe *Juſtitiarium de ſeipſis ad cuſtodienda placita Coronæ ſuæ*: *i. e.* A Juſticer of themſelves, to keep the Pleas of his Crown. And hence this Officer is ſo ſtiled in the Book of *Cuſtoms*.

Maior.

Lib. Cuſtom. fol. lxxxix.

In the Charter of King *Henry*, Son of King *John*, the Governour of *London* begun to be called MAIOR. For ſo it ran, *Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe, &c.* “Know ye that We have granted, and by Our “preſent Charter have confirmed to Our Barons “of Our City of *London*, *Quod eligant ſibi MAJOREM*: *i. e.* That they may chooſe to “themſelves a MAIOR out of themſelves each “Year, who may be faithful to Us, diſcreet and “fit for the Government of the City.

Chamberlain.

Lib. B. f. 3, 9 *& mult. ſeq.*

Lib. B. fol. xxxviij.

Maior and *Chamberlain* of the City formerly were the ſame. For Sir *Gregory de Rokeſlee*, Maior, was called CHAMBERLAIN, as appears in the Book B. And when *Henry le Galleys*, Maior, took a Journey towards *Lincoln*, about earneſt Buſineſs of his own, and he put in his place *William de Bethonia* and *Geffry de Norton*, they were called in the King's Letter *Camerarii Civitat'*; *i. e.* Chamberlains of the City. And it appears in the ſame Book, that the Maior ſupplied the Office of Coroner under the name of *Chamberlain* of the City.

Cuſtodes.

Lib. C. fol. lxxxiiij.

There were once four *Cuſtodes* or Keepers of the City, choſen by the Aldermen and other Citizens, by vertue of a Letter from King *Edward*, Son of King * *Edward*, the 34th Year of his Reign, under

* Miſtaken for K *Henry*.

Anno. 1306.

under his Privy Seal ſent to them to chooſe four *Cuſtodes pro tempore, i. e.* for the time; wherein *John le Blount* Maior ſhould be a Soldier in the Company of *Edward* his eldeſt Son. And *Richerus de Reſham, John le Wengrave, Walterde Finchingfeld, Will. de Combmarten, Thomas Romain,* and *Nicholas de Fardon,* Aldermen, were by Vertue of that Letter choſen *Keepers* of the City in the room of the Maior *pro tempore.* [Here be four, and two over: It may be for the King to chuſe four out of this Number.]

In Chronicis Majoris. *Lib. Horn.*

The Cauſe of the City's being Governed by a *Cuſtos*.

Ann. 1280, [1286] 14 *Edw.* Son of *Henry*, *Gregory de Rokeſly* Maior, the Sheriffs and Aldermen and other the great Men of *London,* were ſummoned to appear in the Feaſt of the Apoſtles *Peter* and *Paul,* before *John de Kirkeby* Treaſurer, and other Juſtices of the Lord King, in the Tower of *London,* to make Inquiſition. Then the ſaid *Gregory* the Maior by Counſel, at *Berking* Church depoſed himſelf, and laid down his Maioralty, and delivered the Common Seal of the City to one *Stephen Aſwy* and other Aldermen. And ſo entred the Tower with the reſt, not as Maior, but as an Alderman and Neighbour of the Citizens: alledging for the City, that by ancient Liberties, they were not bound to go into the Tower of *London* to make Inquiſitions, nor to appear there *pro judicio*, unleſs they were warned forty Days before.

Maiors Office and the Liberties ſeized.

Eighty Citizens arreſted at *Weſtminſter*, and more impriſoned

Cuſtodes appointed.

Whereupon the ſaid *John Kirkeby* ſeized the Maior's Office and the Liberties of *London* into the King's Hands, becauſe the City was without a Maior. Whereupon the Citizens afterwards appearing before the King at *Weſtminſter*, were arreſted to the number of eighty Men, and the reſt of the Citizens that were the Day before with the Maior at *Berking* Church and the Tower, were impriſoned. But all were ſet at liberty the fourth Day after, except *Stephen Aſwy*. And the King gave them a *Cuſtos* in place of their Maior, *Viz.* Sir *Radulph de Sandwico* Knight, and commanded him that he ſhould keep and govern the Citizens according to their Cuſtoms and Liberties. This *Cuſtos* remained in the Office of *Cuſtos* till the next Day after the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin, *Anno* 14. And *John Breton, Cuſtos,* ſucceeded him unto the Feaſt of St. *Margaret*, 15. *An.* And then again *Ralph de Sandwich* was made *Cuſtos*, and continued many Years, *viz.* to the 22*th* incluſive. [Yet not *Cuſtos* every Year during that Space.]

Dict. Libr. & in fin. Libr F.

Sheriffs appointed by the Treaſurer and Barons.

Under which *Cuſtody*, Sheriffs were ſometimes aſſigned to the City by the King's Treaſurer and the Barons of the Exchequer; becauſe the Liberties of the City were ſeized into the King's hand. And ſometimes they were choſen by the Citizens. Afterwards 18 *Edw.* Son of *Henry*, in the room of the ſaid *Ralph*, ſucceeded again Sir *John Breton*, continuing to the twenty ſixth Year incomplete [yet not *Cuſtos* every Year during that Space.] Of this Man it is written, how he called together the Aldermen and Six of the better and diſcreeter of each Ward, declaring to them, how in the King's Abſence he had been appointed *Cuſtos* by Lord *Edward* the King's Son, and by other Lords; by whom it was commanded him by an Oath impoſed upon him, that he ſhould keep inviolate all the Liberties and ancient Cuſtoms, as the Citizens were of old accuſtomed to have and enjoy: and that he ſhould be in all things as Maior, except the Name: and that he ſhould bear the Name of *Cuſtos* inſtead of the Name of Maior.

Lib. B. *Fol.* xxxv.

Declaration of the *Cuſtos* by the King's Order.

The Common Seal of the City.

Whence it ſeems that the Common Seal was heretofore in the Cuſtody of the Maior *ex officio*, as his proper Office, until the Citizens obtained of the King, that the Common Seal of the City ſhould remain in the Cuſtody of two Aldermen and two other Commoners, to be choſen by the Commoners of the City, *&c.* as in the Charter of the ſame King *Edward* Son of King *Edward*, [*Henry*] made to the Citizens *Anno* 12. of his Reign.

Lib. Cuſtom fol xciiii.

Maiors reſtored to be Elected by the City.

In the twenty ſixth Year of the ſame King, *Wedneſday* in *Eaſter* Week, all the Aldermen and other honeſt Men of the City were before the King at *Weſtminſter*. And there the King with his Council granted them the Election of the Maior. And they the *Friday* next following with twelve Men of each Ward, choſe *Henry de Galeys* for Maior. Who *Wedneſday* next at the next Court, was preſented to the King at *Fulham*, and was accepted. *Thurſday* next following he was admitted, and ſworn before the Treaſurer and Barons of the Exchequer at *Weſtminſter*. And the next Day being *Friday*, he took his Journey towards *Lincoln*, for the diſpatching of his urgent Affairs, and put in his room *William de Beton*, and *Galfrid de Norton*, as appears in the Book B.

A Maior goes to *Lincoln.*

Lib. B. fo. 3

There were then two Commiſſions from the King directed: one to Sir *John Breton*, to reſign his Office of *Cuſtos* or *Keeper*; the other to the Citizens to chuſe a Maior.

Libr. B. fol. xxxviii.

But this that followeth is remarkable. Becauſe the ſaid Appointment of a *Cuſtos* or *Keeper* and Seizure of the Liberty of the City into the King's hand for the Tranſgreſſion of one Perſon, ſeemed rather *Voluntaria quam legitima*; i. e. proceeding from his Will, than any Law: therefore leſt this ſhould happen to prejudice the City again, our Lord King *Edward* III. granted by his Charter exemplified in the Book F. "That for any perſonal Tranſgreſſion or perſonal Judgment of any Miniſter of the ſame City, the Liberty of that City ſhould not be taken into the Hands of the King or his Heirs, nor a *Cuſtos* be deputed on that Occaſion in the ſame City.

The Liberties not henceforth to be ſeized for any Perſonal Tranſgreſſion.

Fol. cv.

The Office of the King's Eſcheator in *London* was anciently diſtinct, but now comprized in the Maior's Office: as appears by the Charters of King *Edward* III. to the City, *Annis* 1. and 15 Now proceed we to

Eſcheator's Office in the Maior.

The Election of MAIORS, *as alſo* SHERIFFS.

OF ancient Time there uſed to be a great Conflux of Citizens at *Guild-hall* to theſe Elections. Whence aroſe great danger of Tumults and Diſturbances. For the preventing whereof, the Maior and Aldermen uſed to meet ſome Days, before the Day for the Election of the Maior, (as likewiſe of the Sheriffs) as they are wont now to meet and to confer together, how the Election ſhould be managed peaceably without popular Tumult and Murmur. Hence out of every Ward they ſummoned ſome more diſcreet and ſufficient Citizens to make up ſuch a Number as to them ſeemed competent. Who were cited by Name, to preſent at the Election of the Maior on St. *Edward* King and Confeſſor his Day.

Certain diſcreet Perſons out of every Ward to Elect

Election on St. *Edward's* Day.

And becauſe many times on the Day of Election, People not ſummoned crowded into *Guild-hall*, the Maior and Aldermen ſometimes, by the Authority of their Offices, as appears in one of the Books; and ſometimes of the Kings Writ, they cauſed to be proclaimed on St. *Edward's* Eve through the City, that none ſhould under a great Penalty come on the Morrow to *Guild-hall* at the Time of the Election, unleſs more eſpecially cited.

Lib. F. fol. *ult.*

Lib. D. fo. & *Lib* E. fo 41. *&c.*

And ſometimes againſt the Time of an Election of a Maior, the King himſelf iſſued out his Letters for a Proclamation, *Quod Electio fiat ſine tumultu & ſtrepitu populari; & quod nemo interſit, qui jus non habeat ſuffragii*: i. e. That the Election be made without Tumult and Noiſe of People; and that none be preſent who have not a Right of Voting. And ſuch an Order was made 8 *Edw.* II. for

The King's Order for a Proclamation for a peaceable Election. *Record. Turr.*

for the Election of both Maiors and Sheriffs; that it ſhould be done *modo congruo & conſueto, ſine populari ſtrepitu & tumultu.* i. e. in the agreeable and accuſtomed manner, without popular Noiſe and Diſturbance.

And that you may ſee what great Reaſon there was for this Order, and what ſeditious Meetings and Cabals of the Ordinary Sort uſed to be got together againſt the Time of Elections, and the Danger of Inſurrections occaſioned thereby, I ſhall produce a Letter of King *Edward* II. in the ſame eighth Year of his Reign, (taken from the Records of the Chamber) Commanding that none be preſent at ſuch the Elections, but ſuch as ſhould be ſummoned, to prevent Confuſions.

King *Edward* to the Maior, for quiet and orderly Elections. *Lib. Horn* fo. 332. b.

EDWARDUS *Dei gratia*, &c. *EDWARD* by the Grace of God, *&c.* To the Maior and Sheriffs of *London*, Greeting. Whereas by the Charters of our Progenitors, Kings of *England*, it was granted to our Citizens of our City aforeſaid, that they ſhould chooſe a Maior and Sheriffs from themſelves, when they would; and preſent them (We not being at *Weſtminſter*) to the Treaſurer and Barons of our Exchequer; and there to be admitted according to Cuſtom: And ſuch Election by the Maior and Aldermen and more diſcrete Perſons of the ſaid City, ſpecially ſummoned and warned for this Purpoſe, hath been accuſtomed in former Times: And now We have underſtood, that ſome of the Popular and Plebeian ſort, making a Conſpiracy among themſelves, cauſing Contentions, Differences, and innumerable Miſchiefs Day and Night in the ſaid City, and making among them clandeſtine Conventicles in private Places, and being not called nor ſummoned, do thruſt and mingle themſelves of their own accord into ſuch Elections; and by Threatnings and Clamours hindring the due making of ſuch Elections, endeavour to chooſe ſuch as for Time to come may favour their Errors; that their Wickedneſs by Defect of congruous Government may paſs unpuniſhed, under Diſſimulation, by ſuch Perſons ſo elected, to the Hurt of our Crown and Dignity, and the Subverſion of the State of the foreſaid City, and the manifeſt Oppreſſion of our Citizens, abiding in it:

WE willing to provide for the Quiet and Tranquility of the People under us, as We are bound; and to meet with ſuch Malice, COMMAND, firmly enjoyning you, that before the Time of the Election of the Maior and Sheriffs next to be choſen, Ye cauſe it to be publickly proclaimed through the whole City, and firmly to be forbid, that none, unleſs he ſhall be to this eſpecially called or ſummoned, or is bound thereto, come thither at the Time, nor intrude himſelf in making the Election, nor hinder it any way, under Pain of Impriſonment: From which he may not eſcape without our ſpecial Command. And that the foreſaid Election be made by the Aldermen and other the more diſcrete and powerful Citizens of the ſaid City, as in the ſame it hath been anicently accuſtomed to be done. Taking notice for the future, that if ye ſhall preſent any Elect otherwiſe than is mentioned before, to the Treaſurer and Barons of our Exchequer aforeſaid, We will by no means admit them. Witneſs My Self at *Weſtminſter* the fourth Day of *July*, in the eigth Year of our Reign.

By Vertue of which Brief of the King, there was a Proclamation made to the ſame Purport: beginning thus in French, *Pour ceo que noſtre Seigneur le Roi ad entendre, que aucune gent du poeple de ſa Citee, &c.*]

e Origi- Method Elections Maiors Sheriffs.

Briefly therefore concerning the Original of the Elections of Maiors and Sheriffs and the Practice thereof from time to time, theſe things may be here obſerved. At firſt they were made tumultuouſly by all the Citizens without reſtraint. Which occaſioned great Uproars and Diſturbances. Wherefore theſe Magiſtrates were choſen afterwards by ſo many of the diſcreteſt and wealthieſt Men out of each Ward, ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs. And this ſelect Number was called *The Commonalty*. The Election by theſe peculiar Men laſted from *Edward* I. (and probably began before) unto *Edward* IV. And then after ſome Time in his Reign, the Election was by the Liveries of the Companies: and ſo the Number of Electors encreaſed. And of later Times (*viz.* in the Times of the Uſurpation) an attempt was made, that all Freemen of the City in general ſhould have a Power of electing. This may be ſeen more at large from the Collections of Dr. *Brady* out of the City Books, which I ſhall abbreviate thence.

Lib. A. B. C. Dr. *Brady's*, Collect.

The firſt *Commonalty* in theſe Books mentioned, was made up of two Perſons in every Ward. And theſe were choſen by the good Men of the reſpective Wards: the *good Men*, that is (as that word is in thoſe Books varied and explained) the *diſcreter, wiſer and better* ſort of the Ward. Afterwards the Number of this Commonalty amounted to more than two, *viz.* to four, to ſix, even to twelve, to be taken out of every Ward: out of ſome Wards more, out of ſome leſs, according to the Bigneſs of it; and this as the Maior in his Summons to the Ward directed and appointed the Number. But notwithſtanding this ſtinted Number, more Citizens ſometimes would crowd in, to give their Votes at theſe Elections: Which as it once occaſioned a Letter from King *Edward* II. to forbid it, as was ſhewn before, ſo King *Henry* VI. in the twenty ſecond of his Reign ſent to the City to the ſame Intent: Purporting, that tho' according to Cuſtom the Maiors uſed 'To be choſen by the Aldermen and certain more diſcrete Perſons of the ſaid City, ſpecially ſummoned and warned for that purpoſe; yet ſome that had not, nor ought to have, any Intereſt in ſuch Elections, came, and with their Noiſe and Clamour diſturbed them; with intention to chooſe ſuch who might afterwards favour their evil Doings and Errors. He therefore willing to provide for the Quiet and Peace of his Subjects, and to apply a ſuitable Remedy on this behalf, did command aud firmly enjoyn the Maior and Sheriffs to make Proclamation through all the City and Liberty, before the time of the Election of the Maior, ſtrictly forbidding, that none be preſent at ſuch Election, or any way, or under any colour, thruſt himſelf into it, but ſuch as by right, and according to the Cuſtom of the City ought to be there: And that ſuch Election be made by the Aldermen and other, of the more diſcrete and able Citizens, eſpecially warned and ſummoned according to the Cuſtom aforeſaid. Letting them know for certain, that if any, ſome other way elected, were preſented to him, or his Treaſurer and Barons of the Exchequer, they would by no means admit him. And that they ſhould arreſt and commit to Priſon all thoſe who ſhould act contrary to the ſaid Proclamation and Prohibition.

Clauſ. 22 H. 6. m. 25. *Dorſ.*

Maior and Sheriffs choſen in *Edward* I. his time.

In the twenty ninth *Edw.* I. *John Blund* was choſen Maior (*a*) by the Common Council of *Elye Ruſſel* then Maior, and the Aldermen there named: and the Sheriffs, with the Aſſent of twelve honeſt Men of each Ward. (*b*) In the thirty firſt of the ſame King, as alſo in the thirty ſecond and thirty third, *John Lincoln* and *John Blund* the third and fourth time choſen by twelve good and lawful Men ſummoned of every Ward.

a) *Lib.* C. f. 62. *b.*

b) *Ib* f. 111, 112, 113.

(c) *Lib.* C. fo. 111. b.

In that thirty firſt Year *Will. de Coumb-Martin* and *John de Burford* were (c) elected Sheriffs by the Maior and Aldermen, in the preſence of twelve of each Ward, ſummoned to chooſe and take their Sheriffs.

(d) *Lib.* D. f. 3. a.

In the ſixth *Edw.* II. (d) *William Wellesford* and another were choſen Sheriffs, by the Maior, Aldermen, and twelve ſummoned out of every Ward. *Wellesford* dies, and *Adam Ludkin* was choſen by ſix and more of each Ward.

(e) *Ibid* b.

In the ſeventh *Edw.* II. (e) *Nicolas Farendon* was choſen Maior, by the Maior, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and by the Commonalty aſſembled: And ſo the Sheriffs the ſame Year are ſaid to be choſen.

(f) *Lond. Liberties,* &c. f. 2. & f. 11.

But I find there was a Variation as to the Number of twelve called out of each Ward; ſo many out of the twenty five Wards having been found perhaps to tend too much towards the begetting of Heats and Animoſities in the Elections. Therefore 20 *Edward* III. it was agreed, (f) That from thenceforth there ſhould come the Maior, Aldermen, and alſo out of every Ward of the City twelve, eight, or ſix, according as the Ward ſhall be great or ſmall: and they of the Richeſt and Wiſeſt of each Ward; to intermeddle and chooſe a Maior and Sheriffs for the Year enſuing.

The Liveries empowered to Elect.
(g) *Ibid.* f. 2.

In the fifteenth *Edw.* IV. (g) the Maſters, Wardens and Liveries of the Several Companies were taken in, to aſſiſt at the Elections of the foreſaid Magiſtrates. And ſince that time the Election of the Maiors and Sheriffs, *&c.* is made by the Maior, Aldermen, Common Council and Liveries, according to the Act of Common Council then made.

All Freemen claim a Liberty of Election, *An.* 1650.

But in the Year 1650 there was a great Controverſy, about the Right of electing: whether it reſted in the Lord Maior, Aldermen, Common Council, Maſters, Wardens and Liveries of the ſeveral Companies, or in the Lord Maior, Aldermen and the Freemen in general, by their Repreſentives to be choſen in every Ward. The Conteſt was managed before the Lord Maior, Court of Aldermen, and Common Council, by *Hales* and *Maynard* of Counſel for the Liveries; and Maior *John Wildman,* and one *Price* Agents and Speakers for the Freemen. How this was carried in the New Commonwealth that was then ſet up in this Nation, when many other ancient Laws and Cuſtoms were violated, I cannot tell: but when the ancient Kingly Government was reſtored, the old Cuſtom of Election prevailed, as it ſtill doth: and the Liveries are the Electors.

Lib F. fo. cxci.
Bills to the Aldermen upon Elections.

But now to return to the ancient Practice, as we find them in the Books and Records of the Chamber:

It appears alſo that on Monday next before the Feaſt of the Tranſlation of St. *Edw.* 24 *Ed.* III. a certain Bill was ſent to every Alderman by the Maior, enjoyning them under the Fealty they owed to the King, to be preſent the ſaid Feſtival Day at *Guild-hall* for the Election of a Maior: and that they ſhould cauſe four of the better ſort of Men of their Ward to be ſummoned for the ſame Cauſe: and that he ſhould then have their Names endorſed on the ſame Bill.

Four of a Ward to be ſummoned to elect.

Election of old, on *Sim.* and *Jude*'s day.

It is to be noted, that of ancient Times the Maior was choſen on the Feaſt of the Apoſtles *Simon* and *Jude.* As it was in the Election of *Thomas Romayn* for Maior, in the third Year of *Edward* the Son of King *Edward,* who was choſen by the Aldermen and twelve of each Ward, ſummoned for this End. And on the morrow was preſented to the Barons of the Exchequer at *Weſtminſter,* and accepted.

Lib. D. f. 2.

And the cauſe wherefore the Election was changed to another Day was becauſe of the encreaſing of Expences and other cauſes.

In whom the Election is. And how the Election was managed.

The Aldermen once abſent themſelves from an Election.

THE Aldermen on the Feaſt of the Apoſtles *Simon* and *Jude* ought to meet at *Guild-hall,* for the Election of a Maior. But once they abſented themſelves, fearing to admit the Office of the Maioralty at the Inſtance of *William de Ilford,* then common Sergeant for the Commonalty of the ſaid City, *Richard Lacer* being Maior. But from henceforth it was ordered, that every Year on the Tranſlation of St. *Edward* the King, the Maior and Aldermen, who were *pro tempore,* ſhould meet at *Guild-hall London;* and alſo of each Ward twelve, eight or ſix, according as the Ward was great or ſmall, of the Richer and Wiſer of each Ward: And that none came unleſs ſummoned, nor intruded themſelves in ſuch Election of Maior and Sheriffs.

Conteſt between Aldermen and Commoners about Election of Maior.

Controverſy often aroſe in the Election of the Maior, between the Aldermen and Commoners: in that the Commoners thought that both the Nomination and Election belonged to them only. And therefore after they had agreed in the Weſt part of *Guild-hall* (*viz.* in the Place where the Sheriffs are wont to hold their Courts) they would preſent one Perſon only of the City to the Maior and Aldermen, ſetting on the Eaſt End of *Guild-hall* (*viz.* in the *Huſtings*) for their elected Maior for the enſuing Year. But the Aldermen oppoſed, ſaying, that they were alſo Citizens and of the Commonalty of the City; nor was it juſt, that on the account of the Prerogative that pertained to their Offices, they ſhould be deprived from having a Voice in the Choice of the King's, chief Vicegerent in the City. Hereupon it became a Cuſtom by the common Conſent as well of the Aldermen as of the Commoners, that the Commoners ſummoned for the Election, after the Cauſe of their ſummoning was declared to them by the Recorder, on the behalf of the Maior and Aldermen, they paſſed to the other End of the Hall, as was ſaid before; and there nominated two Aldermen, whereof both had been Sheriffs, and were fit for the Office of Maior. Which being done, they returned; and by one that was their common Mouth they preſented to the Maior and Aldermen the Names of two, and praying them to admit either of them, whom they would, to the Office of Maior for the Year enſuing.

Then the Maior and Aldermen going up into the upper Chamber, choſe by plurality of Voices in ſcrutiny (the Common Clerk noting by the Superviſe of the Recorder) one of them, and coming down again to the People in *Guild-hall,* declared by their Recorder, who was elected Maior for the next Year.

Concerning the Cuſtom of ſome Maiors continuing divers Years in the Maioralty.

IN former Times when a Maior had well governed, the Commonalty willingly continued him Maior; as appears in *Henry Fitz Alwyn* the firſt Maior, who continued five and twenty Years in his Office; and the next Maior, Sir *Roger Fitz Alan* continued three Years; *Andrew le Bukerel* ſeven Years; *Thomas Fitz Thomas* four; *Gregory de Rokeſly* ſeven, *viz.* from the third Year of the foreſaid *Edward* Son of King *Henry* incluſive, to the End of the ninth Year of the Reign of the ſaid King incluſive, *viz.* the firſt as well as the laſt being computed. *John le Blount* continued Maior ſix Years, as in the Book *F.* is more fully contained, that treats of Maiors and Sheriffs.

Lib. F. in

But

Little Charges to the Maior anciently.

But note, that anciently the Maiors ſpent little or nothing more in the Time of their Maioralty, than in another Time; being contented with one, or at moſt with two Serjeants at Arms with them in their Family. Yea, becauſe then they gave not * Liveries the ſame Day wherein they were choſen, they went on Foot either by Land, or or by Water in a Boat to *Weſtminſter*, or the *Tower*; and there they were burthened with their Charge, and accepted. But great Coſts and Expences increaſing about the ſaid Office of the Maioralty, the Citizens obtained from King *Edward*, Son of King *Edward*, in the twelfth Year of his Reign, towards the End thereof, a Charter, that the Maior ſhould not remain above one Year together in his Office, as appears in the *Book of Cuſtoms*; and the ſame Charter exemplified in the Book *E*.

* *Veſturam.*

A Charter for Maiors yearly.

Fo. 90. On what Account obtained.

Lib. E. fo. 146. & fo. 148.

Some believe this Article was obtained on this Account, becauſe before, ſome Maiors had Commiſſions from the King to remain in their Office as long as the King pleaſed. Which the People took heavily; as *Nicolas Farnedon* had. Such a Commiſſion alſo had *Hamon de Chikewelle*. When therefore he that was Maior one Year could not be Maior the Year following, unleſs perhaps he were very inſtantly required thereunto, and with his own Good Will; ſo that he could not be compelled to undergo the Burthen two continued Years by the Liberty of the City, both Aldermen and Commons were wont in peaceable Elections to chuſe ſome other to be Maior.

And no Maior by the Liberty of the City can be compelled to hold his Office two Years. But if any had obtained ſo much Favour with the Citizens, as to commend him, for his good Government, and inſtantly to pray him by their common Speaker, to take upon him the Burthen of the Maioralty for the following Year, and he finally refuſed ſo to do; then the Commoners preſented to the Aldermen the Names of two other Aldermen, the preſent Maior not being nominated at all. Of which two they accepted one for Maior, whom they would, as was ſaid before.

The Ceremony of going out of the Chamber into the Hall, when the new Maior was declared.

The Recorder declares the new Maior.

WHO being ſo accepted, in the going out of the Chamber, the Maior going down into the Hall, was wont to go before, leading by the Hand with him the Maior for the Year enſuing. And the Maior and Aldermen ſitting in their Places, the Recorder declared to the People the Name of the Maior Elect for the Year then next following; ſignifying alſo to the People, that they ſhould prepare to ride with their Maior towards *Weſtminſter* on the Morrow of the Feſtival of St. *Simon* and *Jude* next, for the Honour of the chief City: Which being done, the Maior and Aldermen roſe, and departed out of the Hall, the People following.

If the Elect were not preſent, the Maior and Aldermen with the Sheriffs were wont to go to his Houſe, to warn him there preſently, to provide himſelf with Requiſites for the Office of the Maioralty: and to be preſent at *Guildhall* on the Feaſt of *Simon* and *Jude* next following, to take his Oath, as anciently was wont to be done. And then every one went home.

The Manner of the new Maior's taking his Oath; and the carrying of the Sword.

F. in

ON the Feaſt of *Simon* and *Jude*, about Ten of the Clock by the Bell, the Maior and all the Aldermen in their Violet Gowns, and many Commoners aſſembled, and Peace and Audience being proclaimed by a Common Cryer, *viz.* a Sergeant at Arms, the Recorder ſitting on the Right Hand of the Maior, recited to the People the ancient Cuſtom of the City, *viz.* that that Day the Maior for the enſuing Year ſhould take his Oath; and he uſed to recommend to him ſuch things as wherein the former Maior had well deſerved. And if the Maior would ſay any thing, he was heard. Which being done, the Maior went out of his Seat; and the Maior that was to be, aſcended the ſame. And the Maior that had been, ſat next him on the Left Hand. And then the Common Serjeant at Arms, holding a Book to him with the Kalendar and the Effigies of the Crucifix on the outſide, the Common Clerk read to him, holding his Hand upon the Book, the ſame Oath that he was to make on the Morrow in the King's *Exchequer*: Which Oath is ſet down in the Book *D*. Which being promiſed, and the Book kiſſed, the old Maior delivered him the Seal of the Statute of the Merchants Strangers [from whom the Maior received conſiderable Benefit] together with the Seal of the Maioralty, in two Purſes: And the new Maior was heard (if he were minded to ſpeak any thing) praying for Aſſiſtance to be given him from his Brethren the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and all honeſt Men for his Time, in his Government of the City, &c. Which being done, they roſe and went out, the People following. But the Sword was carried before the laſt Maior, leading the Maior that was to be, by the Hand with him, the Aldermen and People following, unto the Houſe of the ſaid Maior to be. And from thence the Sword went before the paſt Maior unto his Houſe. And neither of the two Maiors were wont to appear in Publick any more that Day. Yet Neceſſity urging, the paſt Maior was bound that Day to exerciſe his Office outwardly and in publick: Becauſe he is not fully diſcharged from his Office, until the following Maior be accepted in his Place by the King, or the Barons of the *Exchequer*, or the Conſtable of the *Tower*.

Fo. 1

Of the Swearing of the Maior at the Exchequer.

ON the Morrow of the Feaſt of St. *Simon* and *Jude*, ſo it were not *Sunday*, (for then it was put off to *Monday* next) as well the new Maior as the old, and the Aldermen alſo, were wont to meet together on Horſeback in a Place without *Guildhall* about nine a Clock, in one Suit of Garments*, with the Sheriff, and as many as were of the Maior's Livery, and many of the Myſteries or Companies in their Suits†, the Sword being carried up before the new Maior. From thence they rode together thro' *Cheapſide*, and ſo without *Newgate*, turning into *Fleetſtreet*, and ſo to *Weſtminſter*. Whither being come, the Maior, Aldermen and Sheriffs alight from their Horſes, and the Macebearers and the Swordbearer going before them, they went up into the *Exchequer*, where were the Chancellor of the *Treaſury*, the Keeper of the King's *Privy Seal*, with the Barons of the *Exchequer*. And the Maior, Aldermen and Sheriffs ſtanding at the Bar, the Recorder declared, how the City of *London*, according to their ancient Cuſtoms and Liberties, had choſen *N.* Maior for the Year following: praying the Barons, on behalf of the City, to accept him ſo Elect, perſonally then before them. And it being anſwered by the Chief Baron, or one in his Place, according as he pleaſed, the Book was brought to the Maior; upon which he laying his Hand, was burdened with the ſame Oath which he took at *Guildhall*. Which being done, the Chief Baron, on the Part of the King and the Lords, was wont to charge the Maior, eſpecially to keep Peace and Quietneſs in the City. And then that he ſhould have a reſpect to thoſe that ſold all ſorts

* *Una Secta. Veſtium.*

† *In Sectis ſuis.*

of Victuals. That according to his Power the People might not be burthened by reaſon of Dearth.

After that, the Maior was wont to offer himſelf there to his Account for the Office of *Eſcheator*; and was ſworn to render a good and faithful Account of the ſaid Office; and appointed there one whom he pleaſed for his Attorney *ad computand'*, *i. e.* to make the Accompts.

Attorneys appointed.

The Maior alſo and Aldermen for the City appointed one of the *Exchequer*, Attorney of the ſaid City *ad calumpniand' & clamand' i. e.* to complain and to claim their Liberties, if, and when their Neceſſity required. And thus, having Licence from the Lords, departed. And ſo in the *Common Pleas* they appointed one of that Place, Attorney of the City. But in the *King's Bench* they appointed two Attorneys jointly and ſeverally to claim the Liberties and ancient Cuſtoms of the City, if, and when Neceſſity required.

How the new Maior returned from *Weſtminſter*.

Which being done, they returned: the Commoners on Horſeback going before in a Company according to the Suits of their Myſteries or Trades. But they of the Myſtery whereof the Maior was, and they that were of his Livery, went next before the Maior. But none went near the Maior for a conſiderable Diſtance: But the Sergeants at Arms, Macebearers, and his Swordbearer, and one Sheriff on his Right Hand, and the other on his Left, with white Rods in their Hands, all going before. The Recorder and the Aldermen followed next after him through the Middle of *Weſt-Cheap* unto his Houſe; and then thoſe that were not invited to the Feaſt, went home.

The Cuſtomary Devotions of the New Maior.

The new Maior goes to St. *Thomas* of *Acon*.

And ſo to *Paul's*.

THE ſame Day after Dinner the new Maior was wont to go from his Houſe to the Church of St. * of *Acon*, thoſe of his Livery going before him; and the Aldermen in like manner being there met together, they came to the Church of St. *Paul*: Whither when they were come, namely in the mid Place of the Body of the Church, between two little Doors, they were wont to pray for the Soul of Biſhop *William*, who, as is ſaid, obtained great Liberties by his Entreaties for the City from *William the Conqueror*, a Prieſt ſaying that Office *de Profundis* [called the *Dirge.*] And from thence they paſſed to the Churchyard, where lie the Bodies of the Parents [*Sancti Thomæ Cantuarienſis* †] of St. *Thomas* of *Canterbury*: And there they ſaid alſo, for all the Faithful of God departed, *De Profundis, &c.* near the Tomb of the aforeſaid Parents.

And from thence they returned through *Cheapſide* Market, ſometimes with Wax Candles burning, if it were late, to the ſaid Church [*Sancti Thomæ* eraſed] and there the Maior and Aldermen offered ſingle Pence. Which being done, every one went to his Houſe.

When the Maior was ſworn before the Conſtable of the Tower.

Maiors ſworn at the *Tower*.

IF the King's *Exchequer* were not at *London*, or if the Court were vacant, the Maior was preſented to the Conſtable of the *Tower* of *London*, or his Lieutenant: Who was accepted and ſworn without the firſt Gate: As was done with Sir *Nic. Brembre*, elected for Maior in the Eve of *Palms* in the 50 *Ed.* III. Likewiſe on the Morrow of the Feaſt of *Simon* and *Jude*, *John le Blount* Maior was preſented, ſworn and accepted by *John de Blakbrok*, Lieutenant of Sir *John de Sandwick*, Conſtable of the *Tower*, *Ann.* 31 *Edw. Filii Reg. Edw.* And this Liberty is put in the King's Charter.

Lib. C. *f.* 112.

The Cuſtom of the Maior and Aldermen on All-Saints *Day, and other Holydays.*

The Maior on *All-Saints* Day.

ON the firſt Day of the Month, *i. e.* of *All-Saints* then next following, the Maior with his Family was wont to go after Dinner to the Church [*Sancti* ..... [*Thomæ* defaced as before.] And the Aldermen alſo, and thoſe that were of the Livery of the Maior, with honeſt Men of the Myſteries in their ſeveral Habits or Suits, were wont there to be aſſembled; and thence to repair to St. *Paul's*, and there to hear Veſpers, and ſo to go home.

Chriſtmas Day.

The Maior's Place in St. *Paul's*.

In like manner on the Nativity of our Lord, the Maior, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, and thoſe of the Maior and Sheriffs Liveries, were wont to come together at St. ...... Church, and thence to paſs to St. *Paul's*; and there on the right ſide of the Quire, in the Stall next to the Dean's Stall, the Maior was wont to ſtand, and the Aldermen ſtood according to their Rank, as well as on the ſame part of the Quire near the Maior, as of the other Part, to hear *Veſpers* and the *Completory*. Which being heard, it was done further, as was ſhewed in the Chapter next before.

St. *Stephen's*. St. *John's*. St. *Innocents*.

The ſame Proceſſion was obſerved on St. *Stephen's* Day; and ſo on St. *John Evangeliſt's*. But in the Feaſt of *Innocents*, the Maior, Aldermen, and Sheriffs were wont to hear *Veſpers* in St. [*Thomas's*] Church. And there on the Morrow to hear *Maſs* and alſo *Veſpers*. Which being done, they went home.

Circumciſion. Epiphany. Purification.

The former Ceremony was alſo obſerved on the Feaſt of *Circumciſion* and *Epiphany*, and *Purification* of the Glorious Virgin.

Eaſter.

In *Eaſter* Week, on *Monday* before nine a Clock, the Maior, Aldermen and Sheriffs were wont in their Habit, and alſo a great Company of People of both Sexes, to come to the Hoſpital of Saint *Mary* without *Biſhopſgate*, to hear a Sermon: In like manner on *Tueſday* and *Wedneſday* in the ſame Week.

Whitſuntide.

Likewiſe towards the Feaſt of *Whitſuntide*, the Maior, Aldermen and Sheriffs were wont to meet, and provide themſelves agreeably with Suit of Garments. The Maior moreover and the Sheriffs gave Liveries to their Friends, and their Houſehold Servants, and the Officers of the City, in an honourable manner, according to each one's Degree. And *Monday* in *Whitſun* Week, between nine and ten of the Clock before Dinner, the Maior, Aldermen and Sheriffs in their Habit, met together in the Church of St. *Peter's* upon *Cornhill*; and all alſo of the Livery, as well of the Maior, as Sheriffs. From which Place the Proceſſion of the *Rectors* of *London* going before, firſt followed thoſe that were of the Livery of the Sheriffs, next thoſe of the Livery of the Maior. Then the Maior with the Recorder and Aldermen according to their Degrees, paſſed thro' *Cheap* into *Paul's Churchyard*; and entring on the North ſide, being met there by the Proceſſion of the ſame Church, they went out by the South Part of the ſame Churchyard; and ſo by the Cloſe from *Watlingſtreet*, they entred the Church at the great Inn on the Weſt part; and there they ſtood ſtill in a Body, until the Hymn *Veni Creator* had been ſung by the Vicars and Organs; at each other Verſe an Angel ſent from above incenſing. Which being done, the Maior and Aldermen going up to the Altar, offered. And then every one went home.

The Proceſſion from St. *Peter's Cornhill*, on *Munday*.

---

* *In this Vacancy was* Thomæ; *but eraſed, no queſtion, in Obedienee to an Act in* Hen. VIII.'*s Time, that* Thomas Becket'*s Name ſhould be blotted out of all Books of Devotion. And for Safety ſake they eraſed it out of other Books.* J. S.

† *This is blotted out, and over it is writ* Thome nuper Cantuarienſis Archiepiſcopi; *taking away* Thomas'*s Saintſhip.* J. S.

And then the Archdeacon of *London* was wont to give to the Serjeant at Mace, Macebearers, with the Maior, Sheriffs, and thoſe of the Chamber, two Nobles, equally to be divided among them; for keeping the Proceſſion of the *Rectors* from the Crowd of the Common People.

From St. *Bartholomew*'s on *Tueſday*.

On the Morrow being *Tueſday* in *Whitſun* Week, between nine and ten of the Clock before Noon, the Maior and Aldermen met at St. *Bartholomew's*, and from thence a Proceſſion of the Common People of *Middleſex* going before them, they paſt through *Newgate*, and ſo to St. *Michael ad Bladum*, i. e. *the Quern*; and ſo further by the *Old Change* they entred through St. *Auſtin*'s Gate, St. *Paul*'s Cloſe, and further, as it was performed the Day before; and 10 *s.* were given by the Archdeacon to the ſaid Serjeants, as was ſaid before.

From St. *Thomas* of *Acon* on *Wedneſday*.

The third Day being *Wedneſday* in *Whitſun* Week, the Maior, Aldermen, and Sheriffs met the aforeſaid Hour at the Church of St. *Thomas of Acon*. And from thence the Proceſſion of the Common People of *Eſſex* going before, they paſt directly to *Paul*'s Churchyard: and it was done as the Day before; and the Archdeacon of *Eſſex* gave the ſaid Serjeants 6 *s.* 8 *d.* And it is to be noted, that when the ſaid Fees were not paid, the Archdeacons were wont to be diſtrained to pay them.

Proviſions made for the Perſonal Appearance of the Aldermen at the Elections.

ONCE at the Election of a Maior, the Aldermen abſented themſelves, fearing to admit the Office of a Maior, at the Inſtance of *William de Ilford*, then Common Serjeant for the Commonalty of the City, *Richard Lacer* being then Maior [about 1345.] And ſince the Aldermen ought to meet together on *Simon* and *Jude*'s Day, to the Election of Maiors in *Guildhall*; it was ordered, that from henceforth every Year, on the Feaſt of the Tranſlation of St. *Edward* the King, [which was *October* 13.] the Maior and all the Aldermen for the time being, and alſo out of every Ward of the City, twelve, eight, or ſix, according as the Ward ſhall be great or ſmall, of the Diſcreeter and Wiſer ſort of each Ward, ſhould meet together; and that none, unleſs they be ſummoned, come, nor intrude themſelves in ſuch Election of Maior or Sheriff. And that on the ſame Feaſt of St. *Edward* they chuſe a Maior, according to the Cuſtom, for the following Year: that the Maior ſo choſen on that Feaſt, between the Feaſt of St. *Edward* and the Feaſt of St. *Simon* and *Jude* next following, may diſpoſe of his Eſtate.

The Meeting on St *Edward*'s Day for chuſing a Maior.

Fine for refuſing to hold Maior.

It was alſo agreed, that if he who was ſo choſe in the Feaſt of St. *Edward* for Maior, and ſhall abſent himſelf on the Feaſt of *Simon* and *Jude* following, and depart at a diſtance, not willing to take upon him the Burthen of the Maioralty, whether he be abſent or preſent in the time of the Election, nevertheleſs the Serjeants of the City that ſhall be for the Time, ſhall cauſe 100 Marks to be levied of his Goods and Chattels, Lands, Rents, and Tenements, who ſhall ſo abſent himſelf; to be paid to him who on the ſaid Feaſt of *Simon* and *Jude* ſhall happen to be choſe in his Place by reaſon of his Abſence.

nalty of an lderman's bſence.

It was agreed alſo, that all the Aldermen be preſent every Year in the City of *London*, as well on the Tranſlation of St. *Edward* the King, as in the Feaſt of *Simon* and *Jude*, at the Election of a Maior. And if any Alderman at thoſe Feaſts ſhall abſent himſelf, he ſhall pay to the Chamberlain of the ſaid City 20 *l.* Sterling; unleſs the ſaid Alderman ſo abſent, be abſent for a reaſonable Cauſe, and ſo can excuſe himſelf to the Maior and Aldermen.

A Maior elected came not; and what followed.

And the like Ordinance was made in the time of the Maioralty of *Walter Turk*, viz. *Ann.* 24. *Edw.* III. of thoſe that abſented themſelves in the Election of Sheriffs, under the Penalty of 100 *l.* Sterling. Which Ordinances are inſerted in the Book *F.* And this was once executed, *viz.* 42 *Edw.* III. becauſe *Walter Berneye*, elected Maior on *Friday* in the Feaſt of the Tranſlation of St. *Edward*, came not on the Feaſt of *Simon* and *Jude* then following, to take his Office. *Simon de Mordon* was choſe on that Feaſt of the Apoſtles *Simon* and *Jude*, for the ſame Year, and the Morrow after admitted and preſented to the Barons of the *Exchequer*; and of the Goods of the ſaid *Walter* were levied 100 Marks for the uſe of the ſaid *Simon*.

Lib. G *fo.*216.

To add a few things more, collected from Records of the *Tower*, or *Inquiſitions*, concerning the Maiors of *London*.

Favours ſhewn to Maiors by the King.

Special Favours have been granted by the King to the Maior. As was King *Edward* the Third's Grant to *Reginald de Conductu*, or *Reynold of the Conduit*, who was Maior two Years together; whereby he was at great Expences, to the overburdening his Eſtate. And whereas the Maiors uſed to take great Benefit from the Merchants Strangers, that repaired hither in good Numbers for Traffick, this Foreign Trade was ſtopt by reaſon of King *Edward*'s great Wars abroad. The King therefore in the eighteenth of his Reign granted the ſaid *Reginald*, *in relevation' ſtatus ſui*, *i. e.* for the Relief of his Eſtate, 21 *l.* of yearly Rent, iſſuing out of divers Meſſuages and Shops in the ſaid City, belonging to the King.

Maiors appointed by the King.

One excuſed ſerving Maior.

The King ſometimes made Maiors, as well as *Cuſtoſes*, by his own Authority, and ſometimes excuſed Perſons from ſerving the Office of Maior, or any other Magiſtracy of the City. Of this laſt we have an Inſtance in one *Simon*, a Merchant of *London*, who had a Patent from King *Edward* III. in the firſt of his Reign; whereby that King freed him from ſerving Maior, Sheriff, Alderman, Coroner, Alderman againſt his own Will in the foreſaid City or elſewhere: And not only ſo, but *Quod quietus eſſet de omnibus Priſis, Auxiliis, Vigiliis, & Contributionibus quibuſcunque*; i. e. to be quit of all Prizes, Aids, Watches and Contributions whatſoever, as well within the City of *London*, as elſewhere within the Kingdom. And that the Goods of the ſaid *Simon* be not taxed to Tenths, or to pay other *Quota's*. This was extraordinary indeed; and ſurely his Merit at the King's Hand was great.

The King makes certain Maiors.

Theſe Maiors were appointed by the King's Letters in the ſixteenth of *Edw.* II. The Office of Maioralty being in the King's Hands for certain Cauſes (as the Record ran) the King committed it to *Nicholas Farndon*, Citizen of *London*, as long as it pleaſed the King; and commanded the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the reſt of the City, that they be obedient to him as Maior. And in the fourteenth of the ſame King, the Maioralty being then in the King's Hand, *per Conſiderationem Curiæ*, *i. e.* by the Conſideration of the Court, he conſtituted *Robert Kendal* Maior, to do, to execute, *&c.* in all things that belonged to the ſaid Office, and to take to himſelf thoſe things which the Maiors have accuſtomed to take.

Richard II. in the twentieth of his Reign, with the Aſſent of his Council, appointed *Richard Whittington* to ſerve Maior in the room of *Adam Bamme*, that deceaſed in his Maioralty, until the Day accuſtomed for the Election of a new Maior.

Cuſtoſes appointed by the King, what.

Now to give an Inſtance or two of the King's Letters to certain Perſons to be *Cuſtoſes* of the City, when the City had forfeited their Liberties, or the King had aſſumed them. Theſe were conſtituted not for a Year, or a ſet Time, but while the King pleaſed. And they had ſometimes extraordinary Powers over the City granted them, to chaſtiſe it. In 25 *Edw.* I. *John Breton* was made *Cuſtos*. And the Record ſaith, *Habet poteſtatem amerciandi & caſtigandi Aldermannos, & Vicecomit' ibid. & miniſtros ſuos immorigeros:* i. e. He had a power of amercing and chaſtiſing the Aldermen and Sheriffs of the City, and their Servants, if they were diſobedient. And *Richard* II. in the ſixteenth of his Reign, by the Conſent of his Great [that is his Privy] Council, conſtituted *Baldwin de Radington* Knight, *Cuſtos* of the City, *donec aliter duxerit ordinand'*. i. e. until he ſhall think fit otherwiſe to appoint.

Maces of Silver allowed to be carried before the Maior.
Abridgment of the *Rec. reviſ.* by *W Prin.* 1657.

In Honour of the Maior of *London*, King *Edward* III. indulged by his Letters, that Maces carried before the Lord Maior of *London*, might be of Silver; but Maces of that Metal to be carried in no City in *England* beſides. For this Command was given out 20 *Edw.* III. That no Man within City or Town or elſwhere do carry Maces of Silver, except the King's Sergeants only. But to carry Maces of Copper, and no other Mettal, except the Sergeant of *London:* who may carry their Maces of Silver within the Liberties of *London* before the Maior, in preſence of the King.

A Maior ſent from the City.

Maiors have been abſent from the City and gone beyond Sea at the King's Command. Such a thing happened 2 *Edw.* I. when that King commanded the City to appoint two Citizens to officiate in his Place. By his Letters to the Sheriffs and Commonalty directing them to provide two diſcreet Citizens among themſelves, to keep the ſaid City *loco Majoris*, and them to obey as Maior, the Maior at the King's Command being about to go beyond Sea.

The Maior's Seal.

The Maior's Seal was ſometime ſet to Deeds, for the better Witneſſing and Confirmation of them. Thus I find 20 *Richard* II. the Common Seal of the Maior ſet to the Deed of one *J. S.* for the better witneſſing of the matter (as the Record runs) and for that the ſame was better known than the proper Seal of the ſaid *J. S.*

The Maior *Cuſtos* of an Hermitage.

The Maior *pro tempore* was conſtituted *Cuſtos* and Protector of the Hermitage near *Cripplegate*, in 3 *Ed.* I.

The Maior's Perſon aſſaulted

The Maior's Perſon is inviolable, and 'tis an high Crime to aſſault him, or make any Reſiſtance to him. Once ſuch a thing happened about the Year 1339. *Andrew Aubrey* being Maior. When in a popular Tumult, headed chiefly by two, *Haunſart* and *Brewere*, an aſſault was made upon the ſaid Maior, and ſome of his Servants wounded. But this was lookt upon as ſuch an hainous Deed, that theſe two were preſently tryed and convicted at *Guild-hall*, and thence carried forth to *Cheapſide*, and beheaded. This was about 15 *Edw.* III. Which Juſtice that King allowed of, and ſent the Maior and City a ſpecial Indemnity for what they had done. This being ſomewhat remarkable, I ſhall, from the Record it ſelf, ſet down the Occaſion of the Tumult, the Affront offered the Maior, the Tryal and Execucon, with the King's Approbation and Juſtification of the Judgment done.

The Letters Patent ſet forth, that the King, diſpoſing to go to the Parts beyond Sea, and willing to provide as ſecurely as he could, for the ſafe Cuſtody of the City of *London*, and the Conſervation of the Peace thereof, had required and charged the Maior, Sheriffs, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City, that he being abroad out of the Kingdom, they ſhould keep the ſaid City and the King's Peace there as far as they were able; and that, if there ſhould be in the ſaid City any Malefactors and Diſturbers of the ſaid Peace, the King being thus abroad, they ſhould cauſe due and ſpeedy Puniſhment to be done upon them: And that the ſaid Maior, Sheriffs, *&c.* had ſo taken upon them at their peril the Cuſtody of the City, and Conſervation of the Peace, and to inflict Puniſhment, according to the King's Deſire and Command.

Now in purſuance of this Commandment, there happening ſuddenly to ariſe in the City, Fights and Differences between the *Fiſhmongers* and the *Skinners* of the City, they the Maior, Sheriffs, *&c.* went to pacify the ſaid Fight and Diſſenſion, and did attach Malefactors and Diſturbers of the Peace, being there found, as it was incumbent upon them in reſpect of their Office to do. But *Thomas* the Son of *John Haunſard* and *John le Brewere*, and ſome other Malefactors and Diſturbers of the Peace, not permitting the ſaid Attachment to be made, made an Inſult upon the ſaid Maior, Sheriffs, and other Miniſters of the City, there performing the Duty of their Office, for the Conſervation of the King's Peace, and reſcued the Malefactors attached by the Maior and Sheriffs. And the ſaid *Thomas*, with his Sword drawn, laid his Hand upon *Andrew Aubrey* then Maior of the ſaid City, ruſhingupon him with all his Force to overthrow him. And the ſaid *John* grievouſly wounded one of the Servants of the ſaid City, then obeying the ſaid Maior and Sheriffs, in contempt of the King, and danger of the Commotion of the ſaid City. The ſaid *Thomas* and *John* being preſently taken for this, and led to the Hall of the Pleas of the ſaid City, called *Guildhall*, were there indicted and charged before the ſaid Maior and Sheriffs; and for theſe things by their own Acknowledgments convicted, for that Cauſe. And by the Conſideration of the Maior, Sheriffs, Aldermen and Commonalty aforeſaid, in the Hall aforeſaid, were adjudged to Death, and in a certain Street called *Le Chepe*, were beheaded

We conſidering (as the Record goes on) if ſo great Raſhneſs of the foreſaid *Thomas* and *John* had been paſſed over unpuniſhed, it had yielded Boldneſs to others of doing the like things; and ſo thinking the ſaid Puniſhment very ſeaſonable, for the Conſervation of our Peace, and to be well done; and willing by the Conſideration aforeſaid, that the ſaid Maior, Sheriffs, Aldermen and Commonalty be ſecure: and to provide that they may not be troubled by reaſon hereof in future times. What hath been done by the Maior, Sheriffs, *&c.* as much as belongs to Us, We approve and confirm. And ſo forbad that hereafter they ſhould be ſued neither by himſelf, his Heirs or Juſtices on occaſion of their Death. *Teſte Rege apud Turrim London* 4. *Jun.*

Wotton ſometime Maior impannelled on a Jury.

It was reckoned the Privilege of one that had been Maior and Alderman of *London*, not to ſerve the King, without his Will, in any other Part of the Kingdom. Such a matter happened once in *Henry* VI. his Reign. *Nicolas Wotton*, ſometime Maior and Alderman of *London*, living in *Kent*, ſtood upon this Privilege, and refuſed to ſerve, when he was impannelled with others before the Judges of Aſſize in the ſaid County, to enquire upon Articles touching the King's Peace: and refuſed to ſwear *prætextu Libertatis Civitatis London;* i. e. on pretence of the Liberty of the City. But yet this was lookt upon in *Wotton* as a Contempt. For which he afterwards had a Pardon in 17 *Henry.* VI.

A Maior moves the Market.

Henry de Waleis, Maior, removed the Sellers that came to *London* with their Wares and Proviſions from one Place, where it ſeems they uſed to ſtand, to another. For which the Sworn Men of one of the Wards preſented him to the King's Juſtices; and knew not *Quo Warranto* he did ſo.]

Concerning

Concerning the ALDERMEN.

ldermen, what it ſignifies. Lib. lb.

ALDERMAN ſignifies in the *Saxon* Language *Senior*, or an Elder Perſon: for *Alde* is *Old*. So that *Alderman* anſwers to *Senator* among the *Romans*. Yet in Aldermen the Old Age of the Mind is more to be regarded, than of the Body, and the Gravity of Manners rather than Antiquity of Years. Whence in the old Laws of King *Knute* and other *Saxon* Kings, he was called *Alderman* who is now called *Judge* or *Juſtitiary*, as appears in the Book of *Cuſtoms*. But in many other Laws of St. *Edward*, they who are now called *Juſtices*, were termed *Lagemanni, Lawmen.*

They were *Barons.*

Theſe Aldermen were alſo called as well in Name as Honour, *Barones.* For it is found about the Year 1350, that in the Burial of Aldermen, that honourable ancient Cuſtom was obſerved, *viz.* that in the Church where an Alderman was to be buried, one armed with his Arms, beating in his hand a Standard, on an Horſe with trappings, carried aloft his Shield, Helmet and his other Arms with the Standard, as the Manner yet is, of burying the Lords *Barons.* But by reaſon of ſudden and frequent Changes of the Aldermen, and often Plagues, by little and little the Cuſtom vaniſhed in *London.* But by this it appears, how great Honour was in former Times given to Aldermen.

How to be qualified.

For none was accepted for Aldermen unleſs he were without Deformity in Body, wiſe and diſcreet in Mind, wealthy, honourable, faithful, free, and of no baſe or ſervile Condition; that no Diſgrace, which might happen to him upon the Account of his Birth, might thence redound on the reſt of the Aldermen, or the whole City. And hence it came to paſs that none was made Apprentice, or at leaſt admitted into the Liberty of the City, unleſs he was known to be of a Gentleman-like Conditon; * or if after he had been made free, it came to be known, that he was of ſervile Condition, for that very thing he loſt the Freedom of the City. As it happened to *Thomas le Bedel, Robert le Bedel, Alan Undirwode*, and *Edmund May* Butchers; who in the Maioralty of *John le Blount*, loſt their Freedoms; becauſe they acknowledged they held Land *de Villenagio* of the Biſhop of *London*; and they remained without the Liberty of the City.

* *Liberæ Conditionis.*

Lib. C. *fo.* 88.

Whence in the Maioraly of *Nicholas Exton* Fiſhmonger, *Ann.* 1386 or 1387, in the ninth or tenth of *Rich.* II. it was ordered, that in the taking of Apprentices and alſo in the taking of Freedoms, that ancient Cuſtom for the future ſhould be kept.

Lib. H. *fo.*

Wards took their Names from the Aldermen.

A modern Alderman is called from the Ward over which he is; as Alderman of *Chepe*, Alderman of the *Bridge*, Alderman of *Queenhith.* But anciently on the contrary, the Ward was called from the Name of its Alderman. As the Ward of *Candlewyckſtreet* was called the Ward of *Thomas de Baſing:* the Ward of *Caſtle Baynard* was called *Simon Hadeſtok*'s Ward. In like manner the Tower Ward was called the Ward of *William de Nadeſtoke.* And the Ward of *Chepe* was called *Henry de Frowycke*'s Ward. So the Pariſh of St. *Briget* was ſaid to be in the Ward of *Anketil de Auvern*; which is now called the Ward of *Farndon*, from *Nicholas de Farndon* afterwards Alderman of that Ward. And this appears in the Book B.

l.3. permul-

Their Privileges.

Lib. Cuſtom. 220.

The Aldermen alſo anciently had ſuch a Prerogative, that they were not put into Inquiſitions. In the Time of *John le Breton, Cuſtos*, among other Ordinances made by him and certain Aldermen choſen in this behalf by the Commonalty, (and the King confirmed the ſame for the Time) this was one, that ſuch Aldermen were Judges of the City. Yet it is found that as well the Aldermen as the Sheriffs of *London*, were put into the Inquiſition by the King, to wit, for Burglary, and breaking into his Treaſury at *Weſtminſter*. But ſo rare and ſo great a Caſe cannot be drawn into Conſequences.

Lib. C *fo.* 76.

The Suit of the Maior, Sheriffs, *&c.*

The Maior, Sheriffs and all the Aldermen uſed to cloath themſelves in one Suit (or Habit) twice in the Year; *viz.* when the Maior rode to take his Oath at *Weſtminſter.* And this Veſture was made of honourable Furrs. And ſo they were uſed to be cloathed again in one Habit againſt *Whitſuntide*, with a Lining of Silk *. Whence, on *Monday* after the Feaſt of *Epiphany*, 31 *Ed.* III. it was ordered by the Maior and Aldermen, that whenſoever it happened, that the Maior and Aldermen were cloathed in one Habit, none of them ſhould give away or alienate his Robe within that Year, upon the Penalty of 100 *Shillings*, for the uſe of the Commonalty.

* *Cum Subductura de Serico.*

*Lib.C.fo.*124.

The Aldermen were wont to pay nothing for enrolling Charters or Deeds, however pertaining to them.

Aſſaults made upon Aldermen, how they were puniſhed.

How they were to be puniſhed that made any Aſſault upon the Aldermen exerciſing their Offices in keeping the Peace, appears by *Wll. Hulot*, Shield-bearer, abiding with the Biſhop of *Bath*, and Officer of the King's Receipt: whoſe Hand was adjudg'd in *Guildhall* to be cut off, becauſe he had made an Aſſault upon *John Rote*, Alderman, in the Time of *Nic. Exton*, Maior, in the 10th of the Reign of King *Richard.*

Lib. H.*f.* 110.

But more fully, Aſſaults, Reproaches, Lyes and Scandals of the Aldermen, are ſpoken and diſcourſed of elſewhere, in the *Liber Albus.*

Lib. 4 *fo.*

Aldermen not removable.

Formerly Aldermen were not to be removed from their Office, during their Life, unleſs for ſome great Offence, or enormous Crime: For which they deſerved alſo to loſe the Freedom of the City. Yet afterwards *Edward*, Son of King *Edward*, in the 12th of his Reign, by his Charter, granted, that the Aldermen might be removed yearly. But long ſince the King and his Council conſidering the great Loſſes, Diſprofits and Dangers which have happened by a yearly changing of the Aldermen in the City for ſome time, and which might eaſily happen; it was declared and decreed, as now it is, that the Aldermen ſhould remain immovable, unleſs ſome reaſonable Cauſe of removing them happened; as is contained in the Charter of King *Richard* II. made to the City [*Ann.* 17] and confirmed by Act of Parliament.

Lib. Cuſtom. f. 192.

An Alderman choſen Conſtable in the Country. *Priv. Lond.* p. 110. *Crok.* Caſ. 585.

J. S.

An Alderman of *London*'s Privilege is to be exempted from ſerving Offices elſewhere. This Caſe is printed in ſome of the Law Books. Alderman *Abdy* had an Houſe in *Leytonſtone* in *Eſſex*; where Conſtables were elected out of the Inhabitants of every Houſe by Preſentment every Year in the Leet. And the ſaid Alderman, by the name of *John Abdy*, Eſq; was nominated by the Leet holden ſuch a Day, to be Conſtable there the Year following. And becauſe he refuſed, the Steward impoſed a Fine upon him. It was moved to have a Writ directed to the Lord of the Manour [who was Sir *William Hicks*, Bar.] and his Steward [who was Mr. *Conyers*] to diſcharge him. And it was granted. For that he ought to be diſcharged by his Privilege; and for the Reaſon of his Attendance in the Courts of *London*: And he needed not execute by his Deputy.

Two Aldermen Treaſurers of a Subſidy.

Two Aldermen of *London* were appointed Treaſurers of a Tax given by Parliament to King *Richard* II. as in the Records; *viz.* A Parliament had required to know, how and in what manner the Sums were defray'd, [granted by a former Subſidy.] Sir *Richard le Scrope*, the King's Steward, anſwered the Parliament, that the King's Pleaſure was, that *William Walworth* and *John*

Philpot, Citizens of *London* [Aldermen] and Treaſurers therefore appointed and ſworn, ſhould ſhew the ſame.]

Conteſt between the Aldermen and Commonalty.

Let me add here under this Head of *Aldermen*, a late great Conteſt happening between the Commonalty and the Court of Aldermen; *viz.* Who ſhould examine and decide any Controverſy ariſing about the Election of an Alderman.

Act of Common Council for Election of Aldermen, controverted.

Thurſday, *Septemb.* 20. 1711. Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Knt. Lord Maior. A Common Council was called to paſs the Orphans Bill. Then (the Bill depending in Common Council this whole Year, relating to the Election of Aldermen) the Queſtion was put, whether it ſhould paſs or no. The Lord Maior oppoſed it, and would not put the Queſtion. After three Hours debate, a Clauſe of the Bill was left out [which was the reaſon of all the debate for the whole Year paſt;] *viz.* That all controverted Elections relating to Aldermen, ſhould be decided by the Common Council, and not by the Court of Aldermen themſelves. Then the Bill was paſs'd: Which enacted, That in all future Elections for Aldermen, the Ward ſhall return only one Alderman, and one Commoner. That upon the Demiſe of the Alderman of *Bridge Ward without*, the Aldermen above the Chair may change their Wards for that. If they refuſe, the Common Council to chooſe one. That none but Freemen, paying Scot and Lot, ſhall have a right to poll for Aldermen. And if any Action enſues upon that account, it is to be defended at the City's Charge. The Orphans Bill was alſo paſs'd.

And here I ſubjoyn this Act for the Election of Aldermen; with three others; *viz.* 1. For the *Nomination* of Aldermen; and *Election* of Common Council-men, made *Ann.* 1692. 2. For the *further regulating* the Nominations and Elections of Aldermen, and Common Council-men: and for regulating the Elections in Common Halls, *&c.* made *Ann.* 1712. 3. For reviving the ancient manner of electing Aldermen, made *Ann.* 1714.

* * *

Commune Concilium tentum in Camera *Guihaldæ* Civitatis *London* die *Jovis*, viceſſimo die *Septembris*, Anno Regni Dominæ noſtræ *ANNÆ*, Dei Gratia *Magna Britanniæ*, *Franciæ* & *Hiberniæ*, Reginæ, Fidei Defenſoris, *&c.* decimo Annoque Domini, 1711. coram *Gilberto Heathcote*, Milite, Majore Civitatis predictæ, *Franciſco Child*, *Thoma Abney*, *Roberto Beachcroft*, *Carolo Peers*, Militibus, *VVillielmo Lewen*, *Johanne VVard*, *Johanne Caſs*, *VVilliemo Steuart*, Armigeris Aldermannis, & *Franciſco Eyles*, Armigero Aldermanno ac uno Vicecomitum, ejuſdem Civitatis, necnon majore parte Communiariorum dictæ Civitatis in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem aſſemblatis.

An ACT *to regulate the Election of* ALDERMEN.

WHereas on the twentieth of September, in the third Year of the Reign of King Henry the Fourth, It was agreed and ordained by the Maior and Aldermen, That in the Elections of Aldermen, thenceforwards to be made, there ſhould be named and choſen, four of the moſt honeſt and ſufficient Citizens of the City, one of which, moſt fit to ſupport the Honour and Charge of the City, according to the Diſcretion and ſound Conſciences of the Maior and Aldermen for the time being, ſhould be admitted and ſworn to execute the ſame Office; which ſaid Ordinance, in the Common Council holden the twenty-third day of November then following, was approved.

Be it Enacted by the Right Honourable the Lord Maior, the Aldermen and Commons in this Common Council aſſembled, and by Authority of the ſame, That the ſaid Ordinance, and every Article and Thing therein contained, ſhall be, and is hereby repealed and made void to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever.

And for the better Regulation of the ſaid Elections for the future, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from henceforth, in all Elections of Aldermen of this City, there ſhall be named, elected and preſented to the Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen, for the time being, or by the Houſholders of that Ward which ſhall be deſtitute of an Alderman, being Freemen of the ſaid City, and paying Scot and bearing Lot, two Perſons and no more, viz. one Alderman, and one able and ſufficient Citizen and Freeman of this City, not being an Alderman; which ſaid Alderman ſo to be nominated and preſented, ſhall and may remove to, accept and take ſuch Ward, by the Inhabitants whereof qualified as aforeſaid he ſhall be ſo nominated, elected and preſented, if preſent when the Report of the ſaid Nomination and Election ſhall be made, to the ſaid Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen, and ſhall declare his Intention ſo to do. In which caſe, there ſhall be a Wardmote holden, and the like Nomination and Preſentment made to the ſaid Court, by the Inhabitants of that Ward whereof he was an Alderman, within four days next enſuing: But in caſe ſuch Alderman ſo nominated and preſented, ſhall be abſent at the time of making the ſaid Report, or being preſent, ſhall declare his Refuſal to remove; then in every ſuch caſe, the other Perſon nominated and returned with the ſaid Alderman, ſhall, by the ſaid Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen, be accepted, admitted and ſworn, well and truly to execute the ſaid Office of Alderman: And in caſe of his Refuſal to take the ſame Office upon him (unleſs he can diſcharge himſelf therefrom according to the Laws of this City) he ſhall be ſubject and liable to all Pains and Penalties which can be inflicted on him by the Laws and Cuſtoms of the ſaid City, or otherwiſe, for ſuch his Refuſal.

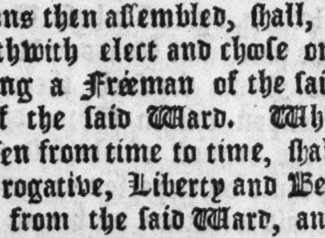
And for avoiding delays in making the ſaid Elections, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Lord Maior for the time being, ſhall, at the firſt Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen, holden next after the ſpace of ſeven days following every ſuch Nomination and Election, by the Inhabitants of any Ward that ſhall be vacant of an Alderman, to be accounted from the Determination and Finiſhing thereof, and not before, make report to the ſaid Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen, of the Names of the Perſons ſo nominated and preſented for Alderman of that Ward; and the ſaid Court ſhall accept thereof, and proceed thereupon, in manner before ſet forth.

And whereas by an Act of Common Council, holden the ſixteenth day of June, in the fourth and fifth years of the Reign of King Philip and Queen Mary, It is, amongſt other things, Enacted, That the Alderman of the Ward of Bridge-Without, ſhould always from thenceforth, at the Time of Vacation and Lack of an Alderman thereof, be elect and choſen by the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the ſaid City, for the Time being, at a full Court of Aldermen, by them to be holden in the Inner-Chamber of the Guild-hall of the ſame City, in manner and form following, and in none otherwiſe; that is to ſay: That they the ſaid Lord Maior and Aldermen for the Time being, ſhall then and there, at their ſaid full Court, among themſelves, nominate and appoint four good, diſcreet, ſufficient and meet Citizens, being Freemen of this City or Liberties thereof, either reſiant within the Borough of Southwark, or within the ſame City or Liberties of the ſame, to be put in the Election of the Alderman of the ſaid Ward, ſo being void of an Alderman; and of the ſame four Citizens, ſo by them nominated and appointed, ſhall, in the ancient and accuſtomed manner, forthwith elect and chooſe one, by Scrutiny, to be Alderman of the ſaid Ward.

Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid laſt recited Clauſe, and every Article and Thing therein contained, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed and made void; and that upon every Vacancy of an Alderman of the ſaid Ward, the Senior Alderman for the time being, who hath born the Charge and Office of Maioralty of the ſaid City, and is diſcharged from it, ſhall and may, at his free Will and Pleaſure, remove to, accept and take the ſaid Ward; and in caſe of his Refuſal to remove to that Ward, then the next Senior Alderman, and ſo ſucceſſively every other Alderman, according to his Seniority, who hath in like manner born the ſaid Office of Maioralty, ſhall and may (if he thinks fit) remove to, accept, and take the ſaid Ward. And in every ſuch Caſe, there ſhall be a Wardmote holden, and the like Nomination and Preſentment made to the ſaid Court, by the Inhabitants of that Ward whereof ſuch Alderman ſo removing, and taking upon him to be an Alderman of the ſaid Ward of Bridge-Without, was an Alderman, within four days after every ſuch Change and Removal, as is before provided for the other Wards of the ſaid City: But if none of the Aldermen who have born the ſaid Office of Maioralty, will remove to and accept the ſaid Ward, Then, in every ſuch Caſe, the Lord Maior of the ſaid City for the time being, ſhall within fourteen days then next enſuing, cauſe a Common Council to be ſummoned and holden: At which Common Council the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Commons then aſſembled, ſhall, by plurality of Voices, forthwith elect and chooſe one fit and able Perſon, being a Freeman of the ſaid City, to be Alderman of the ſaid Ward. Which Alderman, ſo to be choſen from time to time, ſhall have and enjoy like Prerogative, Liberty and Benefit to change and remove from the ſaid Ward, and to accept and take at his Free Will and Pleaſure, any ſuch other Ward within the ſaid City, as it ſhall fortune he ſhall be hereafter duly elected and choſen unto by the Inhabitants of the ſame other Ward, in like manner and form, as the other Aldermen of the ſame City, lawfully may, and commonly uſe to do; any thing in the ſaid former Act, or any other Cuſtom or Uſage of the ſaid City, to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

GIBSON.

Another ACT there was, directing in whom the Right of theſe Elections were; namely, the Freemen, and they how qualified; *Viz.*



Commune Concilium tentum in Camera *Guibaldæ* Civitatis *London*, die *Mercurii* Viceſimo Sexto die *Octobris*, 1692. Annoq; Regni Dominorum noſtrorum *Willi'* & *Mariæ*, *Angliæ*, *Scotiæ*, *Franciæ* & *Hiberniæ*, Regis & Reginæ, Quarto, Coram *Thoma Stampe*, Milite Majore Civitatis *London*, *Willielmo Turner* Mil', *Roberto Clayton* Mil', *Patient' Ward* Mil', Aldermannis, *Salathiel' Lovell* Mil', Serviente ad Legem ac Recordator' Civitat' pred', *Samuel Daſhwood* Mil', *Johanne Houblon* Mil', *Humfrido Edwin* Mil', *Edwardo Clarke* Mil', *Franciſco Child* Mil', *Johanne Wildman* Armig', *Richardo Lovett* Mil', *Jacobo Houblon* Armigero, Aldermannis, & *Thoma Lane* Mil', & *Thoma Cooke* Mil', Aldermannis, ac Vicecomitibus Civitatis prædictæ, necnon majore parte Communiariorum dictæ Civitatis in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem aſſemblatis.

An ACT *for the Nomination of* ALDERMEN, *and Election of* COMMON-COUNCIL-MEN, *in the reſpective Wards of the City of* London.

WHereas the City of London is, and time out of mind hath been, a Body Politick and Corporate, whereunto divers Franchiſes, Liberties and Priviledges, during all the time aforeſaid, have belonged and appertained; and alſo by ſeveral Acts of Parliament, Grants and Charters of divers Kings and Queens of this Realm, have been ratified and confirmed.

And whereas the Nomination of Aldermen, and Election of Common-Council-Men, for the ſeveral and reſpective Wards of the ſaid City, of Right belonged and appertained, and doth belong and appertain to the Freemen, being Houſholders of the ſaid City, paying Scot, and bearing Lot, and to no others.

Now, for the maintaining the ſaid Right, It is thought right and neceſſary by the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Commons in Common-Council aſſembled, that it ſhould be declared, and it is hereby declared, by the Authority of the ſame, That it is, and anciently hath been, the Right and Priviledge of the Freemen of the ſaid City, only, being Houſholders, paying Scot, and bearing Lot, and of none other whatſoever, in their ſeveral and reſpective Wards, from time to time, as often as there was, or ſhould be occaſion, to nominate Aldermen, and elect Common-Council-Men, for the ſame reſpective Wards.

And to the Intent and Purpoſe, that due care may be taken for the future, and all Perſons for time to come may take notice thereof, and proceed in ſuch Elections accordingly: Be it Enacted and Ordained, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained, by the Authority aforeſaid, That at all and every Wardmote hereafter to be held, all and every the Beadle and Beadles of the reſpective Wards of this City, ſhall and do prepare, return and deliver to the Aldermen, at their ſeveral and reſpective Courts of Wardmote, or to ſuch Perſon as ſhall be deputed or authorized to hold the ſame, one Liſt, to the beſt of his or their Knowledge, of all and every the Freemen, Houſholders as aforeſaid, dwelling and reſiding within the reſpective Wards to which they are Beadles, and of no others, apart and by themſelves.

And alſo, one other Liſt, to the beſt of his or their Knowledge, of all and every the other Houſholders within the ſaid reſpective Wards only, apart and by themſelves, to the intent that ſuch Freemen, Houſholders within the reſpective Wards only, as often as there is or ſhall be occaſion, may nominate Aldermen, and elect their Common-Council-Men.

And they, together with the other Houſholders of the ſaid Wards, may chooſe their Conſtables, Scavengers, Inqueſt and Beadles.

And for the preventing all Errors and Miſtakes touching the Premiſes for the future, and that this Act be duly put in Execution for the time to come, Be it alſo Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted, That to all and every Precept, and Precepts hereafter to iſſue, and to be ſent out for Summoning any Wardmote or Wardmotes, this preſent Act be annexed and affixed.

And that before any Nomination or Election as aforeſaid be made, at any of the aforeſaid Court or Courts of Wardmote, the ſame ſhall be publickly and diſtinctly read and declared to the Perſons, who then ſhall be and appear at ſuch Court or Courts, and be duly put in execution and obſerved.

GIBSON.

Commun' Concilium tentum in Camera *Guihald'* Civitatis *London*, die *Sabati* ſexto die *Decembris*, Anno Regni Dominæ noſtræ *ANNÆ*, Dei Gratia *Magnæ Britanniæ*, *Franciæ* & *Hiberniæ*, Reginæ, Fidei Defenſoris, *&c.* undecimo, Annoq; Dom' 1712. Coram *Richardo Hoare*, Mil' Majore Civit' pred', *Franciſco Child*, Mil', *Willielmo Withers* Mil', *Samuele Garrard* Bar' Aldermannis ejuſdem Civitatis, & *Willielmo Lewen* Armigero Aldermanno ac uno Vicecomitum ejuſdem Civitatis, necnon majore parte Communiariorum dictæ Civitatis in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem aſſemblatis.

An ACT *for further Regulating the Nominations and Elections of Aldermen and Common-Council-Men; and alſo for Regulating the Elections in Common Halls, and for obliging the Aldermen to Nominate and Appoint Common-Council-Men to be their Deputies.*

FOR preventing ſeveral Abuſes that have lately happened in the Nominations and Elections of Aldermen and Common-Council-Men of the City of London, by long and unneceſſary Adjournments of Polls and Scrutinies upon ſuch Nominations and Elections, and making undue Declarations of Perſons to be Nominated and Elected, who have no Right to the ſame, to the great Vexation and Diſquiet of the Freemen inhabiting in the ſeveral Wards of the ſaid City; and alſo for the further and better Regulating the ſeveral Nominations and Elections herein after mentioned for the future;

Be it Enacted, Ordained and Eſtabliſhed by the Right Honourable the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Commons in this Common-Council aſſembled, and by Authority of the ſame, That if in any Nomination or Election hereafter to be made of an Alderman or Common-Council-Man, or either of them, of any of the Wards of the ſaid City, a Poll be lawfully demanded, the ſame ſhall be begun the ſame Day ſuch Poll is demanded, or the next Day then following at furtheſt, unleſs it be Sunday, and then on the next Day after, and ſo duly and orderly proceeded in from day to day as aforeſaid, Sundays, publick Faſt-days, or Holy-days excepted, until ſuch Poll be finiſhed; and if a Scrutiny upon ſuch Poll ſhall afterwards be lawfully demanded, the Electors of the reſpective Candidates in Nomination then preſent, ſhall immediately out of themſelves, or others, duly qualified to Vote in ſuch Nomination or Election, nominate to the Lord Maior, Alderman or other Perſon holding the ſaid Court of Wardmote, any Number of Perſons not exceeding Six, for and on behalf of the Candidate and Candidates on each ſide (which Perſons ſo nominated, ſhall be deemed and taken to be the Scrutineers for ſuch Nomination or Election, whether of Aldermen or Common-Council-Men) to whom the ſaid Lord Maior, Alderman or other perſon holding the ſaid Court of Wardmote, ſhall within four days next enſuing the finiſhing the ſaid Poll, upon Requeſt of the Candidate or Candidates, or any other perſon or perſons appointed to make ſuch Scrutiny on his or their behalfs, and at the charges of ſuch Candidate or Candidates, or other perſon or perſons appointed to make ſuch Scrutiny, requiring the ſame, deliver, or cauſe to be delivered to him or them, one or more true Copy or Copies (atteſted by him under his Hand) of the Poll taken in the ſaid Nomination or Election; and the perſons ſo nominated by the ſaid Electors, for each of the ſaid Candidate or Candidates, ſhall within Ten days next after the Receipt of the ſaid Copy or Copies, deliver or cauſe to be delivered to the Lord Maior, Alderman, or other perſon holding the ſaid Court of Wardmote, the Names in writing of the ſeveral perſons who have polled in the ſaid Nomination or Election, againſt whoſe Votes they ſhall object, with the particular Heads or Reaſons againſt each reſpective Name for ſuch their Objections; who ſhall thereupon within Three days then next following, at the requeſt of the ſaid Candidate or Candidates, or ſome other perſon or perſons appointed to make the ſaid Scrutiny, on his, or their behalfs, and at the charges of ſuch Candidate or Candidates, or other perſon or perſons appointed to make ſuch Scrutiny requiring the ſame, deliver or cauſe to be delivered to him or them, one or more true Copy or Copies (atteſted by him as aforeſaid) of the Paper containing ſuch Names and Objections as aforeſaid; and the Lord Maior, Alderman, or other perſon holding the ſaid Court of Wardmote, ſhall within Ten days then next following (excluſive of ſuch days as are before excepted) upon full hearing the ſaid Parties, touching the ſame in the ſaid Court of Wardmote (which ſhall be adjourned from Time to Time, and kept on foot for that purpoſe) openly and publickly declare which of the ſaid Candidate or Candidates are duly Nominated and Elected, and at the ſame time deliver to the reſpective Candidates, or other perſons appointed to make ſuch Scrutiny, a true Liſt in Writing, ſigned by ſuch Lord Maior, Alderman, or other perſon holding ſuch Court of Wardmote, of the Names of all ſuch perſons as he ſhall allow or diſallow to have good Votes, and who were objected againſt as aforeſaid on either ſide upon ſuch Scrutiny, that ſo the Candidates conteſting, may know which of the Electors objected againſt are allowed, and which of them are diſallowed, in every ſuch Nomination or Election.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That in all Elections of Maior, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and other Officers of the ſaid City, uſually choſen at Common-Halls, where a Scrutiny upon a Poll is lawfully demanded and granted, for determining the Elections of ſuch Officers or any of them, the Sheriffs of the ſaid City for the Time being (to whom the Right of granting and taking the Poll and Scrutiny, or either of them, doth properly belong) ſhall, upon full hearing the Objections againſt any perſon voting in the ſaid Elections, to diſqualifie his Vote, and the Anſwer made thereto, or before they make Return of ſuch Officer as ſhall be choſen, openly and publickly declare, in the place where the Scrutiny ſhall be made, whether the perſon or perſons ſo objected againſt, have or hath a Right, and be well intituled, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of the ſaid City, to Vote in the ſaid Election or not, and be allowed or diſallowed by him accordingly; that ſo the Candidates conteſting may know which of the Electors objected againſt are allowed, and which of them are not allowed in the ſaid Elections.

And whereas ſeveral of the Aldermen of the ſaid City that now are, have appointed perſons to be their Deputies, who are not of the Common-Council, whereby great Inconveniencies do many times happen:

Be it therefore further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every ſuch Deputy and Deputies, ſhall, at the Feaſt of St. Thomas the Apoſtle next enſuing, be Removed and abſolutely Diſcharged from their ſeveral Places of Deputies; and that from and after the ſaid Feaſt, no Alderman of the ſaid City, ſhall at any Time or Times nominate or appoint any perſon to be his Deputy, but ſuch as ſhall be of the Common-Council of the ſaid City, for that Ward whereof he is Alderman; and that every Nomination, Election or Appointment of any other perſon ſhall be void to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever, any Law, Cuſtom or Uſage of the ſaid City to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it alſo Enacted, That no Common-Council-Man, ſo to be nominated and appointed as aforeſaid, ſhall continue in the ſaid Place or Office of Deputy, any louger than for the Time that he ſhall be and remain of the Common-Council of the ſaid City, for the Ward wherein he was Deputy: And that upon his Removal from, or not being choſen of the Common-Council for that Ward, for any ſucceeding Year, every ſuch Nomination and Appointment to be Deputy, ſhall be void: and in ſuch caſe every Alderman ſhall nominate and appoint ſome other Perſou, being of the Common-Council of the ſaid City, for the Ward whereof he is Alderman, to be his Deputy, in his Room and Stead.

And be it further Enacted, That to all and every Precept and Precepts hereafter to iſſue, and be ſent out for the Summoning any Court of Wardmote, for the Nomination and Election of an Alderman and Common-Council-Men, or any of them, this preſent Act be annexed.

And that before any Nomination or Election be made, as aforeſaid, at any Court of Wardmote, ſo much of this preſent Act, as relates to the Nomination and Election of Aldermen, and Common-Council-Men, ſhall be publickly and diſtinctly read and declared to the Perſons who ſhall then be and appear at ſuch Court, and be duly put in Execution and obſerved.

GIBSON.

Commune Concilium tentum in Camera *Guihaldæ* Civitatis *London*, die *Jovis* decimo quinto die *Aprilis*, Anno Regni Dominæ noſtræ *ANNÆ*, Dei Gratia *Magnæ Britanniæ*, *Franciæ* & *Hiberniæ*, Reginæ, Fidei Defenſoris, *&c.* Decimo tertio Annoq; Domini 1714. Coram *Samuele Stanier*, Milite Majore Civitatis predictæ, *Thoma Abney* Mil', *Willielmo Withers* Mil', *Samuele Garrard* Baronet', *Gilberto Heathcote* Mil', *Ricardo Hoare* Mil', Aldermannis ejuſdem Civitatis, *Petro King*, Mil', Recordatore Civitatis pred', *Willielmo Humfreys* Mil', *Carolo Peers* Mil', *Johanne Ward* Armigero, *Georgio Thorold* Mil' & Bar' *Johanne Fryer* Armig', *Johanne Caſs* Mil', *Willielmo Stewart* Mil', *Gerardo Conyers* Armig', *Petro Delmé* Armigero, *Georgio Merttins* Mil', *Joſepho Lawrence* Armig', Aldermannis ejuſdem Civitatis, & *Franciſco Forbes* Mil' Aldermanno, ac uno Vicecomitum dictæ Civitatis, necnon majore parte Communiariorum dictæ Civitatis in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem aſſemblatis.

An ACT *for Reviving the ancient Manner of Electing* ALDERMEN.

Whereas by the ancient Uſage and Cuſtom of the City of London, when any Ward of the ſaid City became vacant and deſtitute of an Alderman, the Inhabitants of that Ward, having a Right to Vote in ſuch Elections, were wont to chuſe one Perſon only, being a Citizen and Freeman of the ſaid City, to be Alderman of the ſame Ward.

And whereas ſeveral Acts and Ordinances of Common-Council have been heretofore made to alter the ſaid ancient Way and Method of Election, as particularly on the Firſt of Auguſt, in the twenty firſt Year of the Reign of King Richard the Second, It was Ordained, That for the future in the Elections of Aldermen, Two at leaſt, honeſt and diſcreet Men, by the Men of the Ward which ſhould be deſtitute of an Alderman, ſhould be choſen and preſented to the Maior and Aldermen, ſo that either of them whom they ſhould chuſe might be admitted and ſworn; and on the twentieth of September, in the Third Year of the Reign of King Henry the Fourth, it was agreed and ordained by the Maior and Aldermen, That in the Elections of Aldermen thenceforwards to be made, there ſhould be named and choſen Four of the moſt honeſt and ſufficient Citizens of the City, One of which moſt fit to ſupport the Honour and Charge of the City, according to the Diſcretion and ſound Conſciences of the Maior and Aldermen for the Time being, ſhould be admitted and ſworn to execute the ſame Office: Which ſaid Ordinance in the Common-Council, holden the twenty third day of November then following, was approved.

And whereas by an Act of Common-Council made the twentieth day of September, in the Tenth Year of her Majeſty's Reign, in the Maioralty of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Kt. Intituled, An Act to Regulate the Elections of Aldermen, the ſaid laſt recited Ordinance is repealed and made void to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever: And it is thereby (amongſt other things) Enacted, That from thenceforth, in all Elections of Aldermen of this City, there ſhould be named, elected, and preſented to the Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen for the Time being, by the Houſholders of that Ward which ſhould be deſtitute of an Alderman, being Freemen of the ſaid City, and paying Scot, and bearing Lot, two Perſons and no more, viz. one Alderman and one able and ſufficient Citizen and Freeman of this City, not being an Alderman; which ſaid Alderman ſo to be nominated and preſented, ſhall and may remove to, accept and take ſuch Ward, by the Inhabitants whereof, qualified as aforeſaid, he ſhall be ſo nominated, elected and preſented, if preſent when the Report of the ſaid Nomination and Election ſhall be made, to the ſaid Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen, and ſhall declare his Intention ſo to do. In which Caſe, there ſhall be a Wardmote holden, and the like Nomination and Preſentment made to the ſaid Court, by the Inhabitants of that Ward whereof he was an Alderman, within four Days then next enſuing: But in caſe ſuch Alderman ſo nominated and preſented, ſhall be abſent at the Time of making the ſaid Report, or being preſent ſhall declare his Refuſal to remove; then, in every ſuch Caſe, the other Perſon nominated and returned with the ſaid Alderman, ſhall by the ſaid Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen be accepted, admitted and ſworn, well and truly to execute the ſaid Office of Alderman; as by the ſaid ſeveral Acts or Ordinances, relation being thereunto ſeverally had, may more fully appear.

Which ſeveral Ways of Electing and Preſenting more than one Perſon to the ſaid Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen, upon a Vacancy of an Alderman, have been found to be very inconvenient, and to create unneceſſary Difficulties in ſettling ſuch Elections in Caſes where Conteſts do ariſe.

Be it therefore Enacted by the Right Honourable the Lord Maior, the Aldermen and Commons in this Common-Council aſſembled, and by Authority of the ſame, that the ſaid ſeveral recited Acts or Ordinances of Common-Council, and every of them, and all other Acts and Ordinances of Common-Council, ſo far only as they or any of them oblige and require the Inhabitants of the ſeveral Wards of this City, in Elections of Aldermen, to nominate, elect and preſent more than one Perſon to the ſaid Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen, ſhall be and are hereby repealed, and made abſolutely null and void.

And for reviving the ſaid ancient Cuſtom, and reſtoring to the ſaid Inhabitants their ancient Rights and Privileges of chuſing One Perſon only to be their Alderman; Be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That from henceforth, in all Elections of Aldermen of the ſaid City, at a Wardmote to be holden for that purpoſe, within the Time by the Laws of the ſaid City limited for holding the ſame, there ſhall be elected, according to the ſaid ancient Cuſtom, by the Houſholders of that Ward which ſhall be void of an Alderman, being Freemen of the ſaid City, and paying Scot, and bearing Lot, only One able and ſufficient Citizen and Freeman of the ſaid City, not being an Alderman: Which Perſon ſo Elected ſhall be returned by the Lord Maior, or other Perſon duly authorized to hold ſuch Wardmote, to the ſaid Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen, within the Time for that purpoſe by the Laws of the ſaid City limited and appointed, and ſhall be by them admitted and ſworn, well and truly to execute the ſaid Office of Alderman; and in caſe of his Refuſal to take the ſame Office upon him (unleſs he can diſcharge himſelf therefrom, according to the Laws of the ſaid City) he ſhall be ſubject and liable to all Pains and Penalties which may be inflicted on him by the Laws and Cuſtoms of the ſaid City, or otherwiſe, for ſuch his Refuſal.

Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Acts of Common-Council heretofore made, relating to the Time of Electing, or the Method or Manner of taking Polls and Scrutinies upon, or making Returns of ſuch Elections, and every Article and Thing in them, and every of them contained, which are not by this or ſome former Act repealed or altered, ſhall ſtand and be in force, and be duly obſerved by all Perſons therein concerned; Any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Provided alſo, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to alter the Manner of Conſtituting or Electing an Alderman of the Ward of Bridge-Without, whenever the ſame ſhall become vacant; but that the Method of Conſtituting and Electing an Aldermau of the ſaid Ward, ſhall be continued and obſerved, as in and by the ſaid Act made the Twentieth of September, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eleven, is directed and appointed.

GIBSON.

And here it may not be improper to ſubjoyn a Doubt about a Clauſe in the ACT of Common-Council, concerning the Election of two Aldermen in the Wardmote. As follows:

The Caſe of the Inhabitants of the Ward of Biſhopſgate, *in Reference to the Return of an Alderman by the Lord Maior,* &c. *with the Opinion of Sergeant* Prat, *and Mr.* Lechmere *thereon. Drawn up by Mr.* Richard Bromely, *a Common-Council-Man of the ſaid Ward.*

Court of *Wardmote* an ancient Franciſe.

THE Courts of Wardmotes are Court Leets, and are an ancient Franchiſe of the City of *London*: Which have been held Time out Mind, and ar econfirmed by divers Acts of Parliament. The Government of theſe Courts is in the Court of Aldermen: who are a Court of *Record*, and Conſervators of the Rights and Franchiſes of the ſaid City; and are ſworn to uphold and maintain the ſame.

The ſaid Courts of Wardmote are held by the Lord Maiors as Stewards thereof, or by their Deputies. And all Returns of Officers choſe, and other Matters which concern the Government of the ſaid City, tranſacted in the ſaid Courts of Wardmotes, are always made to the Court of Aldermen: who have Cognizance thereof.

By ancient Cuſtom the Aldermen of each reſpective Ward were choſen by the Inhabitants of the ſame; paying Scot, and bearing Lot, which by ſome late Acts of Common Council, is reſtrained to Freemen only; *viz.*

By an Act made the 20th of *September*, 1711. It is (*inter alia*) Enacted, that from thenceforth in all Elections of Aldermen of this City, there ſhall be named, elected, and preſented to the Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen, for the Time being, by the Houſholders of that Ward which ſhall be deſtitute of an Alderman, being Freemen of the ſaid City, and paying Scot, and bearing Lot, an Alderman, and one able and ſufficient Citizen and Freeman of this City, &c.

Vid. the Act.

An Election is lately made of an Alderman for the Ward of *Biſhopſgate*, purſuant to the ſaid Act of Common Council.

The Lord Maior makes a Return to the Court of Aldermen of * *A. B.* as duely elected, and called for him to be ſworn into the Office.

Laurence.

A Petition was preſented to the Court of Aldermen by many Inhabitants of the ſaid Ward, complaining of an undue Return.

Which ſaid Petition his Lordſhip refuſed to be read in the ſaid Court, before the Perſon he had returned, ſhould be ſworn

Quer. I. Whether the Court of Aldermen ought not firſt to read and and conſider the Petition, before the Perſon he returned, be ſworn?

The Judgment of Mr. LECHMERE *follows.*

I am of Opinion, that the Court of Aldermen are in Juſtice bound to read the Petition; and likewiſe to conclude, and come to a Reſolution upon it, before the Perſon returned by the Lord Maior, be ſworn and admitted into Office; if the Court of Aldermen have Power to do Right to the Petitioners; as I think they have. It muſt be a great Injuſtice to them, as well as Reproach to their own Proceedings, to defer the Conſideration of a Petition, till it ſhall be too late to give relief upon it.

Quer. II. Hath the Court of Aldermen a Right to judge and determine concerning the Merits of the Election, notwithſtanding any thing contained in the ſaid Act of Common Council?

I think the Court of Aldermen have an unqueſtionable Right to judge of the Election. It has upon former Occaſions appeared, that they have immemorially exerciſed ſuch Power, of reconſidering the Election upon the Petition of the Electors: And that they have, as the Caſe was done right to the Ward, even againſt the Report of the Lord Maior, by admitting the Perſon, who appeared to them to be duly choſen into ſuch Office, tho' not returned. And this Power of the Court of Aldermen, I conceive, neither is, nor can be abridged, or taken away by the Act of Common Council.

Quere III. If ſo, is the Court at Liberty to judge upon the ſame *ab integro?* Or, are they confined to the Objections delivered to my Lord Maior, by the Scrutiners in ſuch Elections?

The Court of Aldermen are at Liberty, nay, I think, they muſt in Juſtice adjudge upon the Merits of the Election *ab integro*, if inſiſted on by either ſide, and cannot be confined to the Objections of the Scrutiners. The Order of the Common Council in that reſpect is but directory, as to the Proceeding of the Lord Maior, and does not extend to the Court of Aldermen: who are in nature of a Superiour Court, and muſt re-examine the State of the whole Election, if required; as neceſſary to do Juſtice to the Parties.

N. LECHMERE, *May 11th* 1713.

Serjeant Pratt*'s Opinion upon the forecited Act, and another Act of Common Council made the 6th Day of* Decemb. 1712. viz.

Scrutineers.

IT is there enacted, (*inter alia*) that the Scrutiners in any Scrutiny upon an Election of Alderman, ſhall within ten Days after a Receipt of a Copy of the Pole-Book, deliver to the Lord Maior, a Copy of their Objections with their Reaſons.

Quer. I. Whether, Shopkeepers, paying Scot, and bearing Lot, lodging in ſuch Ward, and being Freemen of the ſaid City, have not a Right to vote in ſuch Elections?

Anſwer. A Shopkeeper is in Law, and within the Intent of this By-Law, as I conceive, *Domus Manſionis:* And therefore a Shopkeeper within the Ward, being otherwiſe qualified, hath a Right to Vote in ſuch Elections, as I conceive.

Quer. II. Hath the Court of Aldermen a Right to judge and determine concerning the Merits of the Election; notwithſtanding any thing contained in the ſaid two Acts of Common Council?

Anſw. The Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen are not concluded by the Report of the Lord Maior; but being obliged to admit, and ſwear the Perſon that is elected, and preſented to them by the Houſholders, muſt of neceſſity, as incident thereto, have a Power to enquire into the Merits of the Election: eſpecially, if complaint be made by the Electors, that the Report is wrong.

Quer. II. If ſo, is the Court at Liberty to Judge upon the ſame *ab integro?* Or, are they confined to the Objections delivered to my Lord Maior?

Anſw. The laſt By-Law was intended only to prevent Delays by the Lord Maior. And therefore hath preſcribed a Method for his Proceeding; but doth not, as I conceive, extend to the Court of Aldermen. But they may enquire into the Right of Election without regard had to any ſuch Proceedings: to the End that they might admit and ſwear the right Perſon who is not bound by any reſpect of the *Scrutiners.*

JOHN PRATT.

Another Caſe about Election of Aldermen.

There was alſo a notable Caſe lately of Alderman *Conyers* (now Sir *Gerard Conyers* Kt.) and Alderman *Delme* (now Sir *Peter Delme* Kt.) and the Common Council, oppoſing their Election, which was as follows.

Communicated to me by Mr. *Rich. Bromely*

THE Courts of *Wardmotes* are Courts Leet, and are an ancient Franchiſe of the City of *London*, which hath been held Time out of Mind, and are confirmed by divers Acts of Parliament. The Government of theſe Courts is in the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen: who are a Court of Record and Conſervators of the Rights and Franchiſes of the ſaid City, and are ſworn to maintain and uphold the ſame. The ſaid Courts of *Wardmote* are held by the Lord Maiors, Stewards thereof, or by their Deputies: And all Returns of Officers choſen, and other Matters, which concern the Government of the ſaid City, tranſacted in the ſaid Courts of *Wardmotes*, are always made to the Court of Aldermen on St *Thomas* Day; who have Cognizance thereof, by ancient Uſage confirmed by the Act of Parliament for reſtoring the City Charter.

See the Precept to the Aldermen from the Lord Maior.

The Aldermen of each reſpective Ward were choſen by the Inhabitants of the ſame, paying Scot, and bearing Lot, which by ſome late Acts of the Common Council is reſtrained to Freemen only. In two late Elections of Aldermen in the Ward of *Broadſtreet* and *Langborn*, the ſaid Lord Maior for the Time being, held the *Wardmotes*, and took the Polls, and *Scrutinies*, and made Returns of the Perſons, whom he apprehended to be duely elected, to the Court of Aldermen. And no complaint being made to the ſaid Court of an undue Election, Mr. *Conyers* was admitted, and ſworn an Alderman for the Ward of *Broadſtreet*: And Mr. *Delme* for the Ward of *Langborn* by the ſaid Court, according to the ancient Cuſtom and Uſage.

Some ſhort Time after, the other Candidates in the ſaid Elections, finding themſelves diſappointed; and depending upon their Intereſt in the Court of Common Council, and being reſolved to make it a Party-Cauſe, applyed themſelves to the ſaid Court, and obtained an Order to commence Suits in the Queen's Bench Court at *Weſtminſter*, againſt the ſaid Mr. *Conyers* and Mr. *Delme*: And the ſaid Court of Common Council appointed a Committee of their own Members to proſecute the ſame: and ordered Monies out of the Chamber of *London*, to carry on ſuch Proſecution. And the ſaid Committee have cauſed ſeveral vexatious Suits to be commenced in the Queen's Courts at *Weſtminſter* againſt the ſame Mr. *Conyers* and Mr. *Delme*: And have applyed great Sums of Money, which they received by Vertue of the ſame Order, for carrying on the ſame, to the Damage and Oppreſſion of Mr. *Conyers* and Mr. *Delme*.

The ſaid Mr. *Conyers* and Mr. *Delme*, being returned, admitted and ſworn according to the ancient Cuſtom and Uſage of the ſaid City, and no Complaint or Objections being brought to the Court of Aldermen of any undue Election in the ſaid Wards, 'tis preſumed the Acts of the ſaid Court in Admiſſion of the ſaid Aldermen is concluſive; and the Matters in queſtion in the Suits brought, being touching the Right to the Title of the ſaid Office of an Alderman, which being for Life is a Freehold within the Purview of the Laws of this Kingdom; Whether any Perſon, or Perſons, who are not immediately concerned in Intereſt in the ſaid Freehold, who ſhall concern themſelves in the Proſecutions of ſuch Suits, by the Application of Money, or otherwiſe, for carrying on the ſame, are not within the Statutes of *Maintenance*; and may not be proſecuted by Indictments, or by Information in the Crown-Office for the ſame; Notwithſtanding any Orders of the Common Council for that Purpoſe.

Quere.

Common Council, What?

The Court of Common Council, as now conſtituted, is but of a late ſtanding. By ancient Cuſtom and Uſage the Members were ſummoned by the Lord Maiors and Court of Aldermen out of the ſeveral Companies and Myſteries; to adviſe with, and make Ordinances, as Occaſion offered: And at other Times, out of the ſeveral *Wards*, for the ſame Purpoſes: but without any certain Number. Their Qualifications and Number, as is preſumed, depended upon the Diſcretion of the Lord Maiors and Courts of Aldermen. And their Buſineſs was chiefly to adviſe about the Revenues and Common Welfare of the City. Their very Stile and Oath import ſo much. The Oath they take is to this Effect following: *viz.* 'To give good and true Counſel in all things touching the Common Welfare of this City, after their Wit and Cunning: And that for favour of any Perſon, they will maintain no Singular Profit againſt the Common Profit of this City.

Tho' the preſent Settlement of the Common Council differs, as to the Choice and Number, from what it did formerly; it doth not appear that they have acquired any new Authority.

Quere.

Whether their late By-Laws for altering the ancient Cuſtom and Uſage in the *Wardmotes*, confirmed by Parliament, in the Election of Aldermen, and taking away the Right of Unfreemen, being Inhabitants in the ſaid Wards, paying Scot, and bearing Lot, at the Time of Elections, be not void in it ſelf, and no ways binding to her Majeſty's Subjects in ſuch Wards; whoſe ancient Rights are invaded thereby.

The Tryal of this Caſe (by the Reſolution of the Common Council) coſt the City ſome Thouſands of Pounds: and the two Aldermen Elect as much. And the Matter at laſt ſunk.

These Suits and Expences complained of in Parliament.

But this Expence was complained of in the Houſe of Lords, ſitting *Anno Dom.* 1719. *Apr....* when the ſaid Houſe received the Report of the Committee appointed to examine into the many Sums of Money which had been iſſued out of the City Caſh, for carrying on Cauſes and Suits at Law, relating to the Elections of Aldermen and Common Council Men: which begun in the Year 1711. By which it appears that 2827 *l.* 10 *s.* had been expended in ſuch kind of Suits and Proſecutions. Which the Lords having debated, reſolved, 'That the Common Councils of *London* having iſſued great Sums of Money out of the Chamber of *London*, in maintaining ſeveral Suits of Law between Citizen and Citizen, relating to controverted Elections, have abuſed their Truſt, been guilty of great Partiality, and of a groſs Miſmanagement of the City Treaſure, and a Violation of the Freedom of Elections!]

But now to go on with the ancient Cuſtoms, as I have taken them out of the Records of *London*.

Concerning the Aldermens Courts, called WARDMOTES.

Wardmote, What? *Lib. Alb. J. S.*

A WARDMOTE is the Aſſembly of the whole People of one Ward ſummoned, the Alderman the Head being preſent, or his Deputy, for correcting the Defects, removing the Annoyances, and promoting the Commodities of the ſame Ward.

Wardmote is as much as *Plibiſcitum* among the *Romans*, and *Folkeſmote* among the *Saxons*.

What was done at *Wardmotes.*

The Alderman was wont once, twice or more times in the Year, by Vertue of a Warrant from the Maior directed to him, to hold his *Wardmote*. In which he was wont to inquire of the State and Quiet of the ſaid Ward, and to preſent the Defects to be corrected by the Alderman.

The Chooſing of an Alderman.

What was done, a Ward being Vacant.

IN chooſing of an Alderman, [according to ancient Cuſtom] the Maior was wont to go to the Ward which was vacant, and in the Place where the *Wardmote* of that Ward was held, there calling before him, if he would, by the Bedel, all the Freemen inhabiting that Ward: And there an Alderman ought to be choſe by the Maior and the ſounder Part of them preſently if they would, or could, or elſe by a prefixed Day: So that they exceeded not 15 Days, to make that Election. Becauſe then the Maior ought, and was wont with the Advice of the Aldermen his Fellows, to appoint an honeſt, wealthy and circumſpect Man for Alderman of that Ward.

How an Alderman was choſen, and preſented. What penalty upon refuſal.

And the Men of the Ward, when they had choſen, were to preſent the elected Perſon to the Maior and Aldermen, to be admitted. Which Elect after he was admitted, if he refuſed to take upon him this Office or to undergo it, he ſhould loſe his Freedom by the Cuſtom of the City, to which he ſhould not return without making a notable Fine and Payment.

And if the Elect were admitted, he was to ſwear the Oath accuſtomed. But if the Maior and Aldermen for ſome notable Cauſe thought not fit, that the Elect be admitted, the Ward muſt proceed again to a better Election. But if they would not, or out of their illwilling and proud Diſpoſitions, choſe another whom, for the benefit and honour of the City, the Court would not condeſcend to admit, the Maior and Aldermen, after 15 Days expectation, as in the former Caſe, were wont to chuſe and admit another.

The Manner of holding a Common Council.

How many out of each Ward ſummoned.

THE Day before, the Maior and Aldermen ſhall cauſe to be ſummoned by the Servants of the Chamber, to come to *Guild-hall*, out of each Ward, ſixteen, twelve, eight or four (according to the greatneſs or ſmallneſs of it) of the Wiſeſt and Wealthieſt ſort: and that none but they that are ſummoned come, nor preſume to be of this Council, and that under pain of Impriſonment anciently, more lately, under a certain penalty and correction made in an Ordinance in the Time of *Nicolas Wotton*, Maior. All the Commoners ſummoned ſhall be called over ſingly by a Servant of the Chamber ſtanding higher then the reſt: and thoſe that make default a Clerk of the Chamber ſhall note in a Roll, which he ſhall hold in his hand, of the Names of the ſummoned. They that appear ſhall go together.

Lib. I. fol. 176.

In caſe of Doubt.

If a Matter of Controverſy and Doubt happen, about which they cannot agree, they ſhall be examined ſeparately by a Servant of the Common Clerk, and of the Common Sergeant at Arms, by Oath, *&c.* *Note*, for the Coming of the Men of one or two Wards, if they have been ſummoned, the Buſineſſes of the City ſhall not be delayed: but they may proceed without expecting the coming of the Abſent. And every one ſummoned and not coming ſhall be amerced 2 *s.* for every time.

Some ſummoned, and not coming.

Oath of a Common Council Man.

The Oath of every one elected to a Common Council is, That he ſhall ſwear to be faithful to our Lord the King, and his Heirs, *&c.* That he ſhall come when he ſhall be ſummoned for a Common Council of the City, unleſs he be reaſonably to be excuſed; that he ſhall give good and faithful Counſel according to his underſtanding and knowledge; and for no Man's favour ſhall maintain a private Profit againſt the publick and common Profit of the City, *&c.* So help thee God, *&c.*

Lib. H. fo. 178. Choſen out of the Myſteries.

In the Time of the Maioralty of *John Ward* this Ordinance of chooſing Commoners for a Common Council of the City was entred: That whereas before theſe Commoners were choſen by the Wards, hereafter they ſhould be choſen by each Myſtery, and not by Wards. *viz.* Out of ſome Myſterys ſix Men, out of others four, and out of others two. And to do this, Bills were ſent by the Maior, not to the Aldermen, but to the Governours of each Myſtery. But during that Ordinance, Tumults increaſed among the People: the Great were deſpiſed by the Leſs. Whence great Controverſies and Diviſions aroſe between the Citizens; as appeared in the Election of *Nicolas Brembre*, *John Northampton* and other Maiors.

Lib. H. fo. 45, 45.

Afterwards ordered to be choſen out of the Wards.

Afterwards the diſcreeter and worthier Perſons of the City being called together, it was treated about the Amendment of the ſaid Ordinance. And it was finally decreed, that according to the ancient laudable Cuſtoms, a ſolid and approved Common Council ſhould be henceforth choſen by the Wards and not by the Myſteries only. And that Cuſtom in the great Aſſemblies of the Common Council, is held and kept to this Day.

Of the SHERIFFS.

The *Sheriffs*, *Judges*; Wherein.

THE *Sheriffs* of the City were formerly called *Bailiffs*. They were Judges of themſelves only in their Courts of Perſonal Pleas. And in the *Huſtings* they were not Judges alone, but alſo Executors of the Judgments and Precepts of the Maior, *&c.*

The Maior's Eyes.

They are alſo the Maior's Eyes, ſeeing and ſupporting part of the Care, which the Perſon of the Maior alone is not ſufficient to bear. For they and all their Officers ought, and have been accuſtomed to be obedient to the Maior for the Time, as Members ſerving the Head, in ſuperſending and bringing before him Complaints, had and affirmed with them, to examine, *&c.* and in performing all other his Commands.

Debates with the Sheriffs, how determined.

When a Queſtion or Debate ſhall ariſe between the Sheriffs, and ſome other belonging to the Sheriffs themſelves, or their Officers, it ought, and was accuſtomed to be determined by the Maior and Aldermen: Becauſe the Liberty of the City hitherto hath not allowed the Sheriffs to be Judges themſelves in their own Cauſes.

Order for Sheriffs Clerks and Servants. *Lib. Horn.* fo. 271.

There happened once, in *Edward* the Second's Time, great Diſcords to ariſe between Sir *John le Blund*, Maior, and *Reginald de Thunderſle*, Sheriff, and his Clerks and Officers. This gave Occaſion to the making of an Ordinance upon the Diſobedience of the Sheriffs and their Clerks. Which was this. "Since that many Evils happen to the Communaltie and Sheriffs, by the Diſobedience, Ignominy and Rebellion of the Sheriffs their Clerks and Servants, it is agreed and appointed by the Maior and Aldermen, that all Sheriffs Clerks and Servants be obedient and yielding to their Superiors in all lawful Things, and that may be done *de jure.* And if they ſhall not, but be, and may lawfully be, convicted upon this; let them be removed from their Office, without having it again afterwards.

And the Difference between the ſaid Maior and Sheriff received this Accommodation by the Judgment of the Aldermen:

Cognitio & Concordia R. de Thunderſle.

Accommodation of the Diſcord between the Maior and Sheriff. *Lib. Horn, ubi ſupra.*

"Before the ſaid Aldermen and others, the Diſcords and Diſagreements, ariſen between Sir *John le Blund*, Maior of *London*, and *Reginald de Thunderſle*, Sheriff of *London*, by common Friends mediating, were quieted: and that in the manner under-written: To wit, that the ſaid Sir *John* remitted and pardoned the foreſaid *Reginald* all manner Rancours and Hatreds between them from the beginning of the World to this Day. And the ſaid *Reginald*, for the fore ſaid Remiſſion and Pardon, pledged to the ſame *John* ten Hogſheads of Wine: So that the ſaid *Reginald* do not offend againſt the ſaid Sir *John* for the future. But if he again offend againſt him; and upon this may

“ lawfully be convicted, he obliged himſelf, his “ Heirs and Executors, to pay the ſaid Ten “ Hogſheads.

Of the Election of SHERIFFS.

The Maior firſt electeth. *Lib. Alb.*

FOR the Cuſtom of electing Sheriffs, the Maior, Recorder, Aldermen, and Commons being aſſembled on St. *Matthew's* Day, in the Manner as is appointed in the Election of Maior; Firſt, the Maior ſhall chooſe according to his own Free Will, one diſcreet Man, Free of the City, to be one of the Sheriffs for the enſuing Year. For whom he will anſwer the Moiety of the Farm of the City to the King, if he, ſo choſen by the Maior, be not ſufficient. But if the Maior chooſe by the Counſel and Aſſent of the Aldermen, they muſt anſwer with him. And thoſe Perſons that are choſen by the Common Council, for themſelves and for the others ſummoned by the Maior for this Cauſe (as before is declared) ſhall chooſe for the Commons another Sheriff. For whom the whole Commonalty muſt anſwer, for the other Moiety of the Farm due to the King, if he be not ſufficient.

In caſe of a Controverſy upon an Election.

If a Controverſy ariſe among the Commons upon the Election, it may be done and diſcuſſed in the manner as is contained in the Article of the Common Council.

In caſe of Refuſal, or Abſence, the Penalty.

If any of thoſe choſen refuſe, or abſent himſelf, that he be not preſent at *Guildhall* the Eve of St. *Michael* at Ten of the Clock, to take his Charge, then ſhall be levied of his Goods, Lands, and Tenements, 100 *l.* One Half to the uſe of the Chamber, the other Half to him that ſhall then preſently be Elected and Charged with the Office on his Default. And if being choſen again the ſecond time he refuſed the Charge, all his Goods, Lands and Tenements were to be arreſted for all the Coſts relating to that Office.

Right of Election of Sheriffs, declared.

About the Right of Election of Sheriffs, Matters ran high in the City, at the latter End of King *Charles* the Second's Reign: the Maior adhering to the ancient Cuſtom of nominating one Sheriff, and the Commons endeavouring to break that Cuſtom, as by the Charter having that Power in themſelves to chooſe both Sheriffs. Which begat great Feuds and Diſturbances among the Citizens: And many Pamphlets were printed *pro* and *con* upon that Argument. In the Maioralty of Sir *John Moore*, the Court of Aldermen directed ſome judicious Perſons to conſult the Records of the City, what the Cuſtom and Practice had been in former Times. Which, after it was drawn up, the Court required it to be printed by this Order, *viz.*

Thurſday, June 25th 1682. and 34 *Car.* II.

This Court taking notice of divers Papers that have been printed, touching the Uſage in chooſing the Sheriffs of this City and the County of Middleſex, doth Order, That this Collection which hath been made out of the City Records by Direction of this Court, be forthwith printed, to give Information to the Citizens of this City, touching this Matter.

WAGSTAFF.

It was called *A brief Collection out of the Records of the City touching Election of Sheriffs of* London *and* Middleſex.

Cuſtom for the Ld Maior to nominate a Sheriff, from 21 *Ed.* III.

The Collector firſt ſheweth, that the Charters are to the Citizens to chooſe their Sheriffs: But that by Uſage and peculiar By-Laws thoſe Elections were reſtrained to the Liveries. And that ſo it had been the Uſage from the 21ſt Year of *Edward* III. for the Maior to nominate or chooſe a Perſon, either in the Common Hall, or, if drunk to before, to preſent him to the Common Hall. And he there hath been always confirmed and allowed to be one of the Sheriffs; until the Year 1641. Except in four or five Years between the 21ſt of *Edward* III. and the Year 1641. Wherein the Sheriffs were on the Day of Election both nominated by the Commonalty, the Perſons choſen by the Maior having before refuſed the Office, and paid the Forfeiture. And from 1641, during all the Time of the Rebellion, and ſo to the Year 1663, the Perſon nominated by the Lord Maior was refuſed to be confirmed by the Common Hall; but hath been confirmed ever ſince (except in the Year 1674) to the Year 1680.

The Collector further ſhewed, that this Privilege of the Lord Maior, was in the City Records ſeveral times, ſaid to be according to ancient Cuſtoms, Rules and Ordinances of the City.

That indeed 4 *Hen.* V. in an Act of Common Council then made, it is ſaid, that the Sheriff ought to be freely and indifferently choſen by the more ſufficient Citizens, ſummoned to thoſe Elections. Other Acts of Common Council make particular mention of, or imply the foreſaid Privilege. As an Act of *Edward* the Third's Time, That Citizens abſenting themſelves on the Day of Election, to avoid the Office of Sheriff, ſhould forfeit 100 *l.* And the Maior every Year to ſay in his Conſcience and by his Oath, if he had choſen any other than he hath choſen, if he had been preſent, and to name the Perſon. And the Commonalty in the ſame manner.

An Act made 7 *Rich.* II. That St. *Matthew's* Day ſhall be the Day of Election of a Sheriff; and when the Commons ſhall have agreed upon a Perſon, they ſhall preſent him to the Maior and Aldermen.

An Act made 19 *Hen.* VIII. That if any Citizen happened to be Named or Elected, as well by the Maior *According to his ancient Prerogative*, as by the Commonalty on the 2d of *September*, and take not the Office, he ſhall Forfeit, *&c.*

An Act made 30 *Hen.* VIII. That the Election of Sheriffs for the Commonalty, ſhall be had and uſed on the Day of St. *Peter ad Vincula*; Provided, the Maior ſhall not at any time before *Lammas*, Name and Elect one of the Sheriffs, at his Pleaſure.

An Act made 13 *Eliz.* That if any Citizen happen to be choſen Sheriff, either by the Maior, or elſe by the Commons, at Times and Places appointed, *&c.* and appear not to take upon him the Office, he ſhall Forfeit, *&c.*

An Act the 24th of the ſame Queen: Whereby the 1ſt of *Auguſt* is appointed for Confirmation, Allowance and Election of the Perſons to be named Sheriffs by the Lord Maior, according to ancient Uſage: And for the Election of another by the Lord Maior and Commons. If the Perſon to be named by the Maior ſhall before the 1ſt of *Auguſt* refuſe to take upon him the Office, or deceaſe; or that new Nomination ſhall need to be made, it ſhall be lawful for the Lord Maior, before the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, to make a new Nomination, or Nomination, as hath been accuſtomed.

An Act 36 *Eliz.* and the ſame alſo is repeated 7 *Car.* I. differing only in the Penalties; which are made greater by this of 7 *Car.* I. This repealeth all former Acts touching Election and Confirmation of Sheriffs: And conſtituteth the Day, as well for Confirmation and Allowance of ſuch Perſons, as ſhall be Choſen and Elected by the Lord Maior to be Sheriffs, as for the Choice of ſuch other Perſon as by the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Commons ſhall be choſen to be Sheriff, to be the 24th of *June*. And thereby it is Enacted, That if any Perſon ſo Choſen and Elected, do not before the next Court of Aldermen enter into Bond to take upon him the Office, he ſhall forfeit 400 *l.* And that if any Forfeiture ſhall be made by any Perſon to be firſt choſen or elected by the Lord Maior, 100 *l.* of ſuch Forfeiture ſhall be to him that ſhall firſt in the ſame Year accept that Office. And if after ſuch Acceptance, any other Forfeiture ſhall happen to be made by any Perſons that ſhall be choſen by the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Commons, 100 *l.* ſhall be to him, that ſhall firſt after accept the Office, being elected by the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Commons.

And that no Alderman by Poſteriority of Election ſhall be inferior to a Commoner: And that the Lord Maior do not chooſe any Commoner, while there is an Alderman eligible,

The uſual Proclamation that beginneth the Common Hall on *Midſummer-Day*, declareth, That they are ſummoned for Confirmation of the Perſon choſen by the Lord Maior; and for Election of another, to be Sheriffs for the Year enſuing.

From the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, Perſons drunk to by the Lord Maior, have frequently before Confirmation by the Common Hall, ſign'd Bonds to hold the Office, or paid the Forfeiture upon Refuſal to hold, or ſwore themſelves not of Ability to hold.

By all which it may appear (as the Paper concluded) that what Sir *John Moor* the preſent Lord Maior had done, in chooſing Mr. *North*, and preſenting him to the Common Hall to be confirmed, was no Innovation; but was warranted by Uſage and Acts of Common Council; notwithſtanding the falſe Inſinuation lately ſet forth in Print to the contrary.

Act for regulating Election of *Sheriffs*.

The next Year 1683, Sir *VVilliam Pritchard*, Maior, there was made an Act of Common Council for the Regulation of the Election of Sheriffs, upon a Report made by Sir *James Edwards*, Sir *John Moor*, Sir *Henry Tulſe*, Aldermen, and ſeveral other Commoners appointed thereunto. Which Report was to this Tenor:

That they found the Uſage for the Lord Maior to nominate and elect one of the Sheriffs of this City and *Middleſex*, called in queſtion in the troubleſome and diſorderly Times, as it was unhappily that Year, [*viz.* 1683.] or the two laſt: And that they had examined the Uſage in that Particular, and found it very ancient, and not queſtioned that they could find, until the breaking out of thoſe Troubles [between King *Charles* and the Parliament.] And that they had ſeen very many Acts of Common Council that took notice of it, and allowed it: and particularly the Act made 7 *Car.* I. touching the Election of Sheriffs. To which laſt-mentioned Act they were of Opinion, that certain Additions or Explications ſhould be made in ſome Particulars, which ſeemed not ſufficiently provided for thereby: And that they had prepared a Bill for that purpoſe, which they preſented to the Honourable Court. All which they humbly ſubmitted to the Wiſdom and good Pleaſure of this Honourable Court, the 5th of *June*, 1683, with their Names ſubſcribed: Who were, Sir *VVilliam Turner*, Sir *John Moor*, Sir *Henry Tulſe*, Sir *Thomas Langham*, *Fra. Griffith*, *Nathaniel Hawes*, *Hen. Loads*, *Pet. Ailworth*, *Nic. Charleton*, *Tho. Vernon*.

The Bill being then read, it was put to the Queſtion, whether the ſame ſhould be read again, or recommitted: and be determined to be read again? it was ſo done accordingly. And queſtion being put, whether it ſhould be read a third time? it was carried againſt the further reading thereof. Then upon a further Queſtion, whether the ſaid Bill ſhould paſs, or no, and Poll taken thereupon, 113 Commoners being for the paſſing it; and 78 againſt it? the ſame was paſt and made the Act of this Court.

Penalty for refuſing to act, when choſen *Sheriff*.

The Penalty in this Act was, for a Freeman choſen, and refuſing to act, to forfeit 400 *l.* For an Alderman choſen Sheriff, and refuſing, to pay 600 *l.* Whereas before, the Forfeiture was but 600 Mark.

The Maior's Sheriff confirmed.

And whereas there was of late great and fierce Diſputes and Conteſts touching the Uſage of the Maior to elect a Perſon for Sheriff; which hath given great Diſturbance to many good Citizens and Offence to his Majeſty: And Feuds and Animoſities have thereby ariſen, and are ſtill too much continued among many Citizens; and other manifold Inconveniences and Miſchiefs have been occaſioned thereby to the City, and greater may enſue, if due remedy be not provided: To take away and remove all Occaſions of the like Diſturbances for the future; It is declared and enacted, that hereafter the Perſon who ſhall be nominated and elected by the Maior according to ancient Uſage, be one of the Sheriffs, and ſuch Election ſhall be declared to the Commons of the ſaid City aſſembled in the Common Hall the 24th of *June*, being the Day appointed for the Confirmation and Allowance of ſuch Perſon, and alſo for the Choice and Election of ſuch other Perſon as by the Maior, Aldermen and Common Council ſhall be choſen, to be Sheriff of the ſaid City and County of *Middleſex*.

The Court reſents theſe Quarrels of the Citizens.

Theſe Bandyings among the Citizens, wherein the Diſſenters from the Eſtabliſhed Church, generally went, for depriving the Maior of the foreſaid ancient Cuſtom, gave great Offence to the Court: and both his Highneſs the Duke of *York*, and the King himſelf, ſoon ſhewed their Reſentments. For in this Year 1683, a Suit commenced, wherein *James* Duke of *York* was Plaintiff, and *Thomas Pilkington*, Eſq; (who was afterwards Sir *Thomas Pilkington* and Maior) was Defendant, upon an Action of *Scandalum Magnatum*, for that he had charged the Firing the City upon that Duke. And not long after, in the ſame Year 1683, there was an Information brought againſt Sir *Patience VVard*, Knt. and Alderman, who was a Witneſs on behalf of *Pilkington*, for Perjury, in the Court of King's Bench, in that he had ſaid, that there were many words laid in the Declaration in the foreſaid Action of *Scandalum Magnatum*, not ſpoken by Mr. *Pilkington*. To which Sir *Patience Ward* and his Witneſſes pleaded, that what he depoſed was as he believed, or to the beſt of his Knowledge, or according to the beſt of his Memory, or that he did not hear ſuch and ſuch words ſpoken. But the Jury brought him in guilty of the Information.

Pilkington and *Ward*, Aldermen, ſued by the Duke of *York*.

K. *Charles* ſeizes the Charter.

King *Charles* the ſame Year ſhewed his Diſpleaſure againſt the City in a higher manner; namely, in ſeizing the Charter of the City, by an Information againſt the Maior and Commonalty, for uſurping of divers Franchiſes and Liberties within the ſaid City, and for aſſuming to themſelves an unlawful Power to levy ſeveral great Sums of Money as well upon the ſaid Citizens of *London* as Strangers; and in particular, upon thoſe which came to the Market of the ſaid City; by colour of the Laws and Ordinances of their Common Council by them in fact ordained and eſtabliſhed, without any other Right or Authority. And for that the ſaid Maior and Commonalty and Citizens in their Common Council aſſembled, did vote and ordain, That a certain Petition, under the name of the Maior, *&c.* ſhould be exhibited to the King maliciouſly and ſeditiouſly: and to the intent that the ſame Petition might be publiſhed and diſperſed abroad, *&c.* they did ordain it to be imprinted, and did print and cauſe the ſame to be printed and publiſhed. The Import of this Petition was, that the Parliament might ſit, and examine the dangerous Plot againſt the King's Life; taking notice therein of the King's proroguing them juſt when they were upon the Buſineſs.

A Riot in an Election of the Sheriff.

To which may be added, to ſhew in what a Ferment things now were in the City, upon the Infringement of this Cuſtom of the Maior in nominating a Sheriff, *Thomas Pilkington*, Eſq; *Slingesby Bethel*, *Samuel Swinnock*, *John Deagle*, *Richard Freeman*, *John Jakel*, *John Key*, and *John Wickham*, Sir *Thomas Player*, *Henry Corniſh*, *Samuel Shute*, and *Francis Jenkes:* All theſe were in the Years 1682 and 1683, proſecuted and convicted for a Riot, about the Election of Sheriffs for the City of *London*. And by Judgment of the Court of *King's Bench* in *Trinity Term*, 1683, were fined 4100 *l.* and by Impriſonment and otherwiſe were forced to pay the ſame: Which ſoon was paid into the *Exchequer*.

Several Acts about Election of Sheriffs, repealed.

Sir *Richard Levet* being Maior, an Act of Common Council was made, and printed: Wherein it was ordered, concerning an Act of Common Council made in the Maioralty of Sir *Robert Ducy*, Knight, which repealed two Clauſes in two Acts of Common Council, made in the ſeveral Maioralties of the ſaid Sir *Robert Ducy* and Sir *William Pritchard*, Knights.

The Act made in *Ducy*'s Maioralty, mentioned an Act made *May* the 5th, 34 *Reg. Elizab.* Sir *William Webbe*, Maior, touching the Choice, Election and Confirmation of the Sheriffs of this City and County of *Middleſex*, and divers other Acts of Common Council made concerning the ſame. Now by *Ducy*'s Act, all thoſe Acts were made void and of none Effect: For that the ſame Laws had not taken ſo good Effect as might have been wiſhed, by reaſon that the Penalties and Forfeitures therein contained, had been over mild; and thereby his Majeſty's Service was in danger of Prejudice; and the Citizens, by reaſon of their often Refuſal of the Office of Sheriff, had been much troubled and diſquieted.

The Day of Election the 24th of *June*.

Now it is ordered, that the Day for Confirmation and Allowance of ſuch as ſhall be choſen by the Lord Maior to be Sheriff of the City and County of *Middleſex*; as alſo for the Choice and Election of ſuch other Perſons, as by the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Commons, ſhould be choſen to be Sheriffs of the City and County of *Middleſex*, ſhould be yearly holden on the 24th of *June*. Or if there ſhould be juſt Cauſe to make a new Election, then the ſame to be from time to time on ſuch Day as ſhould be ordered by the Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen.

Sheriff to be elected to be worth 10000 Pounds.

That no Freeman of the City ſo to be choſen, be diſcharged or exempted from the Execution of the Office of Sheriffalty, except he will voluntarily take his Corporal Oath, before the Lord Maior and Aldermen in open Court, that he is not of the Value of 10000 *l.* in Lands, Goods, and ſeperate Debts; and do bring with him ſix other Citizens of good Credit and Reputation, who ſhall voluntarily teſtify upon their Oath, that in their Conſciences they believe that the ſaid Perſon hath depoſed and ſworn truly.

And if any Perſon being a Freeman ſhall be choſen Sheriff, and Publication by open Proclamation made in *Guildhall*, in the *Huſtings* Court, in the Preſence of the Lord Maior and Aldermen, and, in his Abſence, in the Preſence of eight Aldermen at leaſt; and being called to come forth and take the Office of Sheriff, ſhall not perſonally appear in the Inner Chamber of the *Guildhall* at the next Court there to be holden (unleſs he have reaſonable Excuſe to be allowed) and there become bounden to the Chamberlain of the City and his Succeſſors by his Deed obligatory in the Sum of 1000 *l.* with Condition that he ſhall perſonally appear in the Publick Aſſembly in the *Guildhall* on the Vigil of St. *Michael* the Arch-Angel next following, at the Time in that behalf accuſtomed, and then take upon him the Office and Charge of Sheriff, then the ſaid Obligation ſhall be void.

To give a Bond of 1000 Pounds to ſerve.

In caſe of Refuſal to forfeit 400 *l.* If an Alderman, 600 Marks.

Or if ſuch Perſon refuſe to take upon him the ſaid Office, then ſuch Perſon as maketh ſuch Default of Appearance, or which ſhall declare his Refuſal, ſhall forfeit 400 *l.* to the Maior and Commonalty. And if the Perſon ſo to be choſen, and deny to become bounden, or declare his Refuſal, be an Alderman at the time of his Choice, then he ſhall forfeit 600 Marks. And the ſame Perſon ſo offending, or refuſing after ſuch Forfeiture, ſhall remain eligible yearly afterwards.

And if any Default or Forfeiture ſhall be made by any Perſon that ſhall firſt in any Year be choſen by the Lord Maior; then 100 *l.* Parcel of ſuch Forfeiture, ſhall be beſtowed upon ſuch Perſon as ſhall firſt in the ſame Year accept and take upon him the ſaid Sheriffalty, or upon ſuch other Perſon as ſhall be choſen by the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Commons of the ſaid City. The Reſidue of the Forfeitures ſhall be uſed, and employed to the Uſe of the Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens.

In what Caſe 100 *l.* more forfeited.

And if any ſhall not pay ſuch Forfeitures to the Chamberlain within three Months, then he ſhall over and above the ſaid Penalties and Forfeitures, forfeit and loſe the Sum of 100 *l.* more.

Care for preſerving the Ancienty of an Alderman.

And that no Alderman, in reſpect of Poſteriority of Choice to the ſaid Office, be inferiour in Ancienty or Pre-eminence to any Commoner, It is enacted, that the Lord Maior ſhall not elect any Commoner to be Sheriff, ſo long as there ſhall be then an Alderman of the City eligible to the ſame Office.

The Lord Maior and Aldermen to have no Power to diſpenſe with, or remit any of the Forfeitures without the Aſſent of the Commoners, in publick Common Council.

Another Act concerning Sheriffs to be elected.

June the 15th, *Anno Dom.* 1694. Sir *William Aſhurſt* Maior. That Clauſe of the former Act, "That the Lord Maior ſhall not chooſe or elect "any Commoner ſo long as there ſhall be an "Alderman of the City eligible." And another Clauſe in another Act made the 6th of *June*, 35 *Car.* II. in the Maioralty of Sir *William Pritchard*, wherein it was enacted, "That the Perſon "who ſhall be nominated and elected according "to ancient Uſage by the Lord Maior to be one "of the Sheriffs, and ſuch Election to be decla-"red to the Commons aſſembled in Common Hall "upon the 24th of *June*, ſhall there by the "Commons be confirmed and allowed to be one "of the Sheriffs; and that upon propoſing the "ſaid Perſon, in caſe any Hand ſhall be holden "up in token of Confirmation, the ſaid Perſon "ſhall be taken to be confirmed and allowed. "And then another Perſon ſhall be choſen by "Majority of Hands to be the other Sheriff." Which Clauſe being not only repugnant to Reaſon, but contrary to the Rules and Methods of Election, the ſaid ſeveral Clauſes before recited, and either of them, were repealed and annulled.

An Act for printing the ſame.

Which two former Acts were reckoned ſo material and neceſſary to be known by the Citizens, that in the Year 1700 there was an Act of Common Council made, that they ſhould be publiſhed in Print for the Direction and Uſe of all Common Council Men in the ſeveral Wards. Which was as follows.

Com' Concil' tent' in Camera Guihald' *Civitat'* London' *die Veneris Septimo die* Junij, *Anno Dom'* 1700, *Annoq; Regni Regis* Willielmi *Tertij* Angl' *&c. Duodecimo, Coram* Richardo Levett *Mil'*, *Major' Civitat' præd'*, Johanne Moore *Mil'*, Thoma Stamp *Mil'*, Thoma Lane *Mil'*, Johanne Houblon *Mil'*, Edvardo Clark *Mil'*, Humphrido Edwin *Mil'*, *ac ejuſdem Civitat' Aldermannis*; Salathiel Lovel *Mil'*, *Servien' ad Legem, ac Recordat' dict' Civitat'*, Johanne Parſons *Mil'*, Wil' Gore *Mil'*, Jacobo Houblon *Mil'*, *&* Thoma Rawlinſon *Mil'*, *ac ejuſd' Civitat' Aldermannis, &* Carolo Duncombe *Mil'*, *Aldermanno ac un' Vic' dictæ Civitat' necnon majori parte Communiar' in eodem Communi Concil' tunc & ibidem aſſemblat'.*

IT is Ordered, That the Act of Common Council made in the Maioralty of Sir *Robert Ducy*, Knight and Baronet, relating to the Choice, Election and Confirmation of Sheriffs for this City and County of *Middleſex*: As alſo another Act in the time of the Maioralty of Sir *William Aſhurſt*, Knight, which Repeals two Clauſes in two Acts of Common Council made in the ſeveral Maioralties of the ſaid Sir *Robert Ducy* and Sir *William Pritchard*, Knights, touching ſuch Choice, Election and Confirmation, be Printed together, and that each Deputy and Common Councilman of the ſeveral Wards of this City have one of the ſaid Books when Printed.

GOODFELLOW.

The ſeveral Acts follow.

Commune Concilium tent' in Camera *Guihald'* Civitat' *London'*, viceſimo die *Julij*, Annoque Regni Dom' noſtri CAROLI nunc Regis *Angliæ, &c.* Septimo, Coram *Roberto Ducy*, Mil' & Baronet' Majore Civitat' *London*, *Thoma Middleton*, Mil' & Aldermanno Civitat' *London*, *Nicholao Rainton*, *Radulpho Freeman*, *Thoma Moulſton*, *Rowlando Haylin*, *Roberto Parkhurſt*, *Johan' Poole*, *Chr. Cletherow*, *Ricard' Fenn*, *Mauritio Abbot*, Mil' & Alderman', *Henrico Garway*, *Rowlando Backhouſe* Aldermannis; *VVillielmo Acton* Mil', & Baronetto, ac Aldermanno, *Humphrido Smith* & *Edmundo VVright*, ejuſdem Civitatis Aldermannis; *Anthony Abdy* & *Roberto Cambel*, ejuſdem Civitat' Vicecom', ac major' parte Communiar' de Communi Concilio ejuſdem Civitat' aſſemblat', ubi tunc & ibidem Enactitat' fuit, prout ſequitur.

Preamble to ſome old Acts repealed.

WHereas an Act of Council made the Fifth day of May, in the Thirty fourth Year of the Reign of our late Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth, of England, &c. in the Time of the Maioralty of Sir William Webb, Kt. deceaſed; one Act was made and ordained, for touching and concerning the Choice, Election and Confirmation of the Sheriffs of this City, and the County of Middleſex. And whereas alſo divers other Acts of Common Council have been made touching the ſame, Be it therefore Enacted by the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Common Council of this City, That the ſaid Act made the ſaid Fifth day of May, in the Four and thirtieth Year aforeſaid, and all other the ſaid Acts made touching or concerning the Choice, Election and Confirmation of the Sheriffs of this City and County of Middleſex, ſhall be void and of none effect, for that the ſame Laws have not taken ſo good effect as might be wiſhed, by reaſon that the Penalties and Forfeitures therein contained, have been over-mild, and thereby his Majeſty's Service have been in danger of prejudice, and the good Citizens of this City, by reaſon of often refuſal of the ſaid Office of Shrievalty have been much troubled and diſquieted: For better Reformation whereof, Be it now therefore Enacted, Ordained and Eſtabliſhed by the Lord Maior and Aldermen and Commons in this Common-Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from henceforth for ever the Day as well for Confirmation and Allowance of ſuch Perſons as hereafter ſhould be choſen and elected by the Lord Maior of this City for the Time being, to be Sheriffs of the ſaid City and County of Middleſex; as alſo for the choice and election of ſuch other Perſons as by the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Commons ſhall be choſen to be Sheriffs of the ſaid City and County of Middleſex, ſhall be yearly holden on the Four and twentieth day of June: And if it ſhall happen by the Death or Refuſal of any of the ſaid Perſon or Perſons ſo to be choſen or elected, as aforeſaid, or by the Death of any Shrieve of this City, departing in the Time of his Shrievalty, or upon any other occaſion whatſoever, there ſhall be juſt cauſe to make a new Election; then the ſame ſhall from time to time be at ſuch Day and Time, as by the Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen for the time being, ſhall be ordered and appointed: And that no Freeman of the ſaid City, ſo to be choſen or elected, as is aforeſaid, ſhall be diſcharged or exempted from the Execution of the ſaid Office of Shrievalty by ſuppoſition or excuſe of Defect, or inſufficiency of Wealth, except he will voluntarily take his corporal Oath before the Lord Maior and greater part of the Aldermen, in open Court of the Lord Maior and Aldermen for the time being, That he then is not of the Value of Ten Thouſand Pounds in Lands, Goods and ſeparate Debts, and do likewiſe bring with him Six other Citizens, Freemen of the ſaid City, of good credit and reputation, ſuch as the Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen for the time being, ſhall allow, who ſhall likewiſe voluntarily teſtify upon their corporal Oaths, That in their Conſciences they believe, that the ſaid Perſon ſo to be choſen or elected Sheriff, hath depoſed and ſworn truly concerning his Value, as is aforeſaid. And it is likewiſe ordained and enacted by the ſame Authority, That if any Perſon, being a Freeman of this City, ſhall be choſen or elected Sheriff of the ſame City and County of Middleſex, and publication thereof by open Proclamation being made in the Guildhall in the place where the Court of Huſtings is uſually holden in the preſence of the Lord Maior and Six Aldermen for the time being (at the leaſt) or in the abſence of the ſaid Lord Maior, then in the preſence of Eight Aldermen of the ſaid City for the time being (at the leaſt;) and being called to come forth and give his conſent to take the ſaid Office of Shrievalty upon him, ſhall not perſonally appear before the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen for the time being, in the Inner Chamber of the Guildhall aforeſaid, at the next Court there to be holden (unleſs he have ſuch reaſonable Excuſe as the Lord Maior and greater part of the Aldermen for the time being, ſhall in open Court allow) and then and there become bounden to the Chamberlain of the ſaid City, for the time being, and his Succeſſors, by his Deed Obligatory, in the Sum of One thonſand Pounds, with Condition, That if he ſhall perſonally appear in the publick Aſſembly in the Guildhall of the ſame City on the Vigil of St. Michael the Arch-Angel then next following at the Time in that behalf accuſtomed, and then and there take upon him the Office and Charge of Shrievalty of the ſaid City and County, That then the ſaid Obligation ſhall be void; Or if ſuch Perſon ſo to be choſen or elected, ſhall before the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen openly declare his Refuſal to take upon him the ſaid Office, Then every ſuch Perſon which ſhall make ſuch Default in Appearance, or which ſhall not become bounden, or which ſhall declare his Refuſal, as aforeſaid, ſhall

Day of Election to be *Midſummer-day* yearly.

In caſe of Death or Refuſal, the Day for a new Election to be appointed by the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen.

None to be excuſed for want of Wealth, unleſs upon Oath he is not worth 10000 *l.*

Any Perſon choſe and called out on the Huſtings and refuſing to hold or ſign Bonds, or not appearing, to forfeit 400 *l.*

Forfeit the Sum of Four hundred Pounds of lawful Money of England, to the Maior and Commonalty of the ſame City, to be employed to the Uſes hereafter declared and expreſſed, unleſs he ſhall be duly diſcharged of the ſaid Office of Shrievalty, for Want or Defect of Ability in Wealth, upon Oath taken, as is aforeſaid. Provided nevertheleſs, and be it Enacted, Ordained and Eſtabliſhed by the Authority aforeſaid (any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithſtanding) That if the Perſon ſo to be choſen or elected, and making default in appearing, or denying to become bounden, or that ſhall declare his Refuſal, as aforeſaid, ſhall be an Alderman of this City at the time of his Choice or Election, then every ſuch Alderman ſo to be choſen or elected, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Six hundred Marks, of lawful Money of England, to the Maior and Commonalty of the ſame City, to be employed to the Uſes hereafter in this Act declared and expreſſed. All which Forfeitures or Penalties ſhall be recovered by Action, or Bill of Debt Original, to be commenced and proſecuted in any of the Courts of Record of the King's Majeſty, or his Heirs or Succeſſors, within the ſaid City: And that the ſame Perſon or Perſons ſo offending, or refuſing, after ſuch Forfeiture, ſhall nevertheleſs remain Eligible yearly afterward to be Sheriff of the ſaid City and County, as if he or they had never been before choſen or elected to the ſaid Office. Provided alſo, and it is likewiſe Enacted and Declared, touching the Uſes and Employment of the ſaid Forfeitures, That if any ſuch Default or Forfeiture ſhall be made, as aforeſaid, by any Perſon that ſhall firſt in any Year be choſen or elected by the Lord Maior for the time being, to be Shrive of the City of London, and County of Middleſex, That then One hundred Pounds, parcel of ſuch Forfeitures, ſhall be given and beſtowed upon ſuch perſon as ſhall firſt in the ſame Year accept to take upon him the ſaid Office of Shrievalty: And if it ſhall happen after ſuch Acceptation of the ſaid Office, any other Forfeiture by Default or Refuſal ſhall be made in the ſame Year by any perſon that ſhall be choſen or elected by the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Commons, for the time being, to be Sheriff of the ſaid City and County of Middleſex, That then one Hundred Pounds parcel of ſuch Forfeiture ſhall be given and beſtowed upon ſuch other perſon as ſhall firſt after ſuch Forfeiture in the ſame Year accept and take upon him the ſaid Office of Shrievalty, being thereunto elected and choſen by the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Commons of the ſame City: And that all the Reſidue of the ſame Foſeitures, and all other Forfeitures and Penalties for Refuſal, or making Default to appear, denying to become bound, or declaring refuſal to take the ſaid Office of Shrievalty, as is aforeſaid, ſhall be wholly and entirely uſed and employed to the only Uſe and Behalf of the Maior, and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City; any Act, Law, or Ordinance to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Freeman of this City, which ſhall incur any Penalty or Forfeiture before declared, by Force of this Act, ſhall not within three Months next after ſuch Forfeiture incurred, well and truly pay unto the Chamberlain of the ſaid City, for the time being, all ſuch Penalties and Forfeitures to ſuch Uſes as in this Act is appointed and declared, That then every ſuch perſon failing of ſuch payment, ſhall, over and above the ſaid Penalties and Forfeitures before declared, forfeit and loſe the Sum of one Hundred Pounds more to the Uſe of the ſaid Maior and Commonalty, to be recovered in Form aboveſaid. And to the intent that no Alderman of this City ſhall, in reſpect of Poſteriority of Choice or Election to the ſaid Office of Shrievalty, be inferiour in Anciency or Preheminence to any Commoner, and for other good Conſiderations: It is therefore Enacted, * That the Lord Maior of the ſaid City for the time being, ſhall not at any time hereafter chooſe or elect any Commoner of this City to be Sheriff of this City of London, and of the County of Middleſex, ſo long as there ſhall then be an Alderman of this City Eligible to the ſaid Office; Any former Law, Cuſtom, Uſage, or other Matter whatſoever to the contrary notwithſtanding. And to the intent that the Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen of this City for the time being, ſhall not be burdened or charged with any Unkindneſs, nor peſtered with importunate Suits, if they ſhall refuſe to relieve ſuch Perſons as ſhall make default, or deny to become bound, or refuſe to accept of the ſaid Office of Shrievalty, as is aforeſaid. And for other good Conſiderations, it is likewiſe declared and enacted, That the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City for the time being, have not, nor ſhall have power nor authority in any caſe, without the aſſent of the Commoners in publick Common Council of this City firſt had and obtained, to diſpence with, remit or abate any of the ſaid Forfeitures, or any part thereof, which at any time hereafter ſhall happen or grow due by Force of this Act; nor to give Reſpite of Payment thereof, or of any part thereof, above the Term of one Year at the moſt, nor to give any Reſtraint or Delay of Suit to be commenced and proſecuted for Recovery thereof.

If an Alderman refuſe &c. forfeits 600 Marks.

The Perſon refuſing after the Forfeiture ſhall be Eligible again.

100 *l.* out of the firſt Forfeiture to be paid to the firſt Perſon holding the Office a year.

100 *l.* to be paid out of the next Forfeiture to the other perſon who ſhall hold.

The Remainder of the Forfeitures to the Uſe of the City.

If the Perſon forfeiting neglects to pay it in 3 Months, then he forfeits 100 *l.* more.

*Lord Maior not to Elect a Commoner if there is an Alderman who has not ſerved the Office.

Court of Aldermen have no power without Common Council, to diſpenſe with the Forfeiture for above one year.

GOODFELLOW.

Commune Concilium tent' in Camera *Guihald'* Civitat' *LONDON*, die *Veneris* decimo quinto die *Junij* 1694. Annoq; Regni Dom' *VVillielmi* & Dom' *Mariæ* nunc Regis & Reginæ, *Angl'*, &c. Sexto, Coram *VVill' Aſhurſt* Mil' Major' dictæ Civitatis, *Roberto Clayton* Mil', *Patienc' VVard* Mil', *VVill' Pritchard* Mil', *Roberto Jeffreys* Mil', *Thoma Lane* Mil', *Edvardo Clark* Mil', *Franciſco Child* Mil', *Richardo Levett* Mil', *Thoma Cook* Mil' Alderman', & *Thoma Abney* Mil', & *VVill' Hedges* Mil' Vic' & Alderman' dict' Civitat', nec non major' parte Communiar' dictæ Civitat' in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem aſſemblat'.

Whereas by a Clauſe in an Act of Common Council made the Twentieth Day of July, in the Seventh Year of the Reign of King CHARLES the Firſt, in the Maioralty of Sir Robert Ducy, It was amongſt other things Enacted in the Words following, That the Lord Maior of this City, for the time being, ſhall not at any time hereafter chooſe or elect any Commoner of this City to be Sheriff of the City of London, and of the County of Middleſex, ſo long as there ſhall then be an Alderman of the City eligible to the ſaid Office.

Recital of *Ducy*'s Act.

Which ſaid Clauſe, in reſpect of Accidents or Circumſtances, may not at all times be convenient to be practiſed.

And whereas by another Clauſe in an Act of Common Council, made the Sixth day of June, in the Thirty fifth Year of King CHARLES the Second, in the Maioralty of Sir William Pritchard, Knight; It was amongſt other things Enacted in the Words following, That the Perſon who ſhall be nominated and elected according to ancient Uſage by the Lord Maior of this City, for the time being, to be one of the Sheriffs of the City of London, and County of Middleſex, and ſuch Election ſhall be declared to the Commons of the ſaid City aſſembled in Common-Hall upon the Twenty Fourth day of June, ſhall there by the ſaid Commons be confirmed and allowed to be one of the Sheriffs of the ſaid City and County accordingly: And that upon propoſing the ſaid Perſon to be confirmed to the ſaid Common Hall, in caſe any Hands ſhall be holden up in token of Confirmation, the ſaid Perſon ſhall be taken to be confirmed and allowed, and then another Perſon ſhall be choſen by Majority of Hands to be the other of the ſaid Sheriffs, and to joyn with him that ſhall be ſo confirmed.

Which ſaid Clauſe being not only repugnant to Reaſon, but contrary to the Rules and Methods of Elections:

Repealed. Be it therefore Enacted by the Maior, Aldermen and Commons in Common Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That the ſaid ſeveral Clauſes before-recited, and either of them, ſhall be, and are hereby repealed, annulled and made void.

And whereas by ſeveral Acts of Common Council, the Election of Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Bridgmaſters and Auditors of the Chamberlain and Bridgehouſe-Accounts, and Aleconners, are appointed on Midſummer-day yearly, except the Sheriff or Sheriffs, Chamberlain, or other of the ſaid Officers, for the time being, ſhall die, or for juſt cauſe be removed: And whereas in ſome Years (as in this preſent Year) Midſummer-day happeneth to fall on the Lords day, commonly called Sunday, which ought to be kept holy, and is a neceſſary and required part of the Service of God, and enjoyned by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm:

When *Midſummer-day* happens on *Sunday*, the Elections to be the next Day. Be it therefore Enacted and Declared, That from henceforth, whenſoever Midſummer-day ſhall happen to be on the Lords day, commonly called Sunday, That the Election of the Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Bridgmaſters, Auditors of the Chamberlain and Bridgehouſe Accounts, and Aleconners, ſhall be on the Day next following, any Act or Acts, or any other Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

GOODFELLOW.

AND whereas by ſeveral Acts of Common Council, the Election of Sheriff, Chamberlain, Bridgmaſters, and Auditors of the Chamberlain's and Bridghouſe Accounts, and Aleconners, are appointed on *Midſummer Day* yearly; except the Sheriff, *&c.* for juſt Cauſes be removed: And whereas in ſome Years *Midſummer Day* happens to fall on a *Sunday*: It is enacted, (as by the Act above) that then the Election ſhall be on the Day next following.

There is another Act of Common Council late made, which reſtores the Power to the Maior to nominate a Sheriff. Being *An Act of Common Council for Electing Sheriffs, held in* Guildhall *the* 22*d of* Octob. 1703. Ann. Reg. Annæ 2do, *to empower the Lord Maior for the Time being, to nominate one or more Perſons to be Sheriff of the City of* London *and County of* Middleſex *for the Year enſuing.*

* * *

Commune Concil' tent' in Camera *Guihald'* Civitat' *London*, die *Veneris*, viceſimo ſecundo die *Octobris*, anno Regni Dominæ noſtræ *ANNÆ*, nunc Reginæ *Angl'*, *&c.* Secundo, annoque Domini 1703. coram *Samuel Daſhwood* Mil', Major' dictæ Civitat', *Johanne Parſons* Mil, Major' Elect' Civitat' præd', *VVillielmo Pritchard* Mil', *Thoma Stamp* Mil', *Thoma Lane* Mil', *VVillielmo VVithers* Mil', *Galfrid' Jefferies* Mil', *Samuel Garrard* Bar', *Roberto Beachcroft* Mil', ac ejuſdem Civitat' Alderman', & *Gilberto Heathcote* Mil', Alderman', ac un' Vic' ejuſdem Civitatis; necnon majore parte Commun' in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem aſſemblat'.

An ACT *to impower the Lord Maior for the time being to Nominate One or more Perſon or Perſons to be Sheriff of the City of* London, *and County of* Middleſex, *for the Year enſuing.*

WHereas ſeveral Diſputes have ariſen about the Method of Electing Sheriffs of the City of London and County of Middleſex; For avoiding whereof in time to come,

Be it hereby Declared and Enacted by the Right Honourable the Lord Maior, the Right Worſhipful the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons of the ſaid City in Common Council aſſembled, That the Right of Electing Sheriffs for the City of London and County of Middleſex, is, and ſhall be, in the Livery-men of the ſeveral Companies of this City in Common Hall aſſembled.

Be it alſo further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Lord Maior of this City for the time being, from and after the Fourteenth day of April unto the Fourteenth day of June in every Year, to nominate, in the preſence of Six Aldermen of the ſaid City, a fit and able Perſon, being a Freeman of this City, for Sheriff of the ſaid City and County of Middlſex for the Year enſuing, to commence at the Vigil of Saint Michael the Archangel next after ſuch Nomination: And if ſuch Perſon, ſo Nominated, ſhall, within ſix days after Notice thereof given him, or left in Writing at the laſt place of his abode, pay to the Chamberlain of this City for the time being, for the Uſe of the Maior and Commonalty and Citizens of this City, the Sum of Four hundred Pounds of lawful Money of England, each and every Perſon or Perſons ſo Nominated by the Lord Maior, and paying as aforeſaid the ſaid Sum of Four hundred Pounds, ſhall be, and is hereby exempted and diſcharged from ſerving the ſaid Office of Sheriff of London and County of Middleſex for Three Years from thence next enſuing, and ſhall not be liable to be again Nominated by any ſucceeding Lord Maior.

And be it further Enacted, That after the expiration of the ſaid ſix days, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Lord Maior of this City for the time being to Nominate and Appoint one other fit and able Perſon, being a Freeman of this City, to be one of the Sheriffs of the ſaid City and County of Middleſex for the Year enſuing, to commence as aforeſaid, who, upon like Payment of the ſaid Sum of Four hundred Pounds to the uſe aforeſaid, ſhall in like manner be, and is hereby exempted and diſcharged for the ſaid term of Three Years from ſerving the ſaid Office, and from being again in like manner Nominated by any ſucceeding Lord Maior, and ſo toties quoties as the Lord Maior of this City ſhall think fit to Nominate between the ſaid Fourteenth Day of April and Fourteenth Day of June in every Year.

And be it hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo Nominated as aforeſaid by the Lord Maior for Sheriff of this City and County of Middleſex, ſhall, after Notice thereof given or left as aforeſaid, refuſe or neglect to pay unto the Chamberlain of London for the time being, the ſaid Sum of Four hundred Pounds, to the uſe of the ſaid Maior and Commonalty and Citizens, within the time above-limited, then ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall, at the next Common-Hall ſummoned for the Election of Sheriffs of the ſaid City of London and County of Middleſex, be the Firſt Commoner or Commoners put in Nomination, and in the ſame Order as Nominated by the Lord Maior: And in caſe ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be then and there, or at any time afterwards, duly Elected Sheriff of the ſaid City and County, and ſhall refuſe or neglect to take upon him the ſaid Office, or to become bound ſo to do, or otherwiſe diſcharge himſelf according to the Laws and Ordinances of this City, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall forfeit and pay Six hundred, and twenty Pounds of lawful Money of England, to the Uſe of the Maior and Commonalty and Citizens of the ſaid City, to be recovered in the Name of the Chamberlain of the ſaid City, by Action or Bill of Debt Original, to be commenced and proſecuted in any of the Courts of Record of the Queen's Majeſty, her Heirs and Succeſſors, within the ſaid City.

PROVIDED, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to take away or diminiſh the Payment of the Sum of Twenty Marks, to be employed towards the Maintenance of the Miniſters of Newgate, Ludgate and the Two Compters, purſuant to an Act of Common-Council made the Sixteenth Day of December, in the Year of our Lord, One thouſand ſix hundred fifty and ſix.

ASHURST.

To which I add another Act (tho' made ſome Years before) qualifying Commoners as well as Aldermen, to bear the Office of Sheriff; and made capable of being choſen thereunto: Sir *Robert Clayton* Maior. And for the adjourning the Election to the next Day, following *Midſummer-Day* falling on a *Sunday*.

* * *

Com' Concil' tent' in Cam'a Gui'hald Civit' London' *die* Veneris *decimo quinto die* Junij 1694. *Anno; Regni Dom'* Will' *& Dom'* Mariæ *nunc Regis & Reginæ Angl', &c. ſexto, coram* Will' Aſhurſt, *Mil' Major' dictæ Civit'*; Roberto Clayton, *Mil'*; Patienc' Ward, *Mil'*; Will' Pritchard, *Mil'*; Roberto Jeffryes, *Mil'*; Thoma Lane, *Mil'*; Edr'o Clark, *Mil'*; Franc'o Child, *Mil'*; Ric'o Levitt, *Mil'*; Thoma Cook, *Mil' Alderman' &* Thoma Abney, *Mil', &* Will' Hedges *Mil', Vic' & Alderman' dictæ Civit' nec non major' Parte Coi' ar' dictæ Civitat', in eod' Coi' Concil' tunc & ibm' Aſſemblat'.*

This day the following Act paſt into an Act of this Court.

WHereas by a Clauſe in an Act of Common Council made the twentieth day of July, in the ſeventh Year of the Reign of King Charles the Firſt, in the Maioralty of Sir Robert Ducy, It was amongſt other things Enacted in the words following, That the Lord Maior of this City, for the time being, ſhall not at any time hereafter chooſe or elect any Commoner of this City to be Sheriff of the City of London, and of the County of Middleſex, ſo long as there ſhall then be an Alderman of the City Eligible to the ſaid Office.

Which ſaid Clauſe, in reſpect of Accidents or Circumſtances, may not at all times be convenient to be practiſed.

And whereas by another Clauſe in an Act of Common Council, made the ſixth day of June, in the thirty fifth Year of King Charles the Second, in the Maioralty of Sir William Pritchard, Knight; It was amongſt other things Enacted in the words following, That the Perſon who ſhall be Nominated and Elected according to ancient uſage by the Lord Maior of this City, for the time being, to be one of the Sheriffs of the City of London, and County of Middleſex, and ſuch Election ſhall be declared to the Commons of the ſaid City aſſembled in Common Hall upon the twenty fourth Day of June, ſhall there by the ſaid Commons be confirmed and allowed to be one of the Sheriffs of the ſaid City and County accordingly: And that upon propoſing the ſaid Perſon to de confirmed to the ſaid Common Hall, in caſe any Hands ſhall be holden up in token of Confirmation, the ſaid Perſon ſhall be taken to be confirmed, and allowed, and then another Perſon ſhall be choſen by majority of Hands to be the other of the ſaid Sheriffs, and to join with him that ſhall be ſo confirmed.

Which ſaid Clauſe being not only repugnant to Reaſon, but contrary to the Rules and Methods of Elections;

Be it therefore Enacted by the Maior, Aldermen and Commons in Common Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, that the ſaid ſeveral Clauſes before-recited, and either of them, and every Article and Thing contained in them, or either of them, ſhall be, and are hereby repealed, annulled and made void.

And whereas by ſeveral Acts of Common Council, the Election of Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Bridgmaſters, and Auditors of the Chamberlain and Bridghouſe Accounts, and Aleconners, are appointed on Middſummer-day yearly, except the Sheriff or Sheriffs, Chamberlain, or other of the ſaid Officers, for the time being, ſhall die, or for juſt Cauſe be removed: And whereas in ſome Years (as in this preſent Year) Midſummer-day hapneth to fall on the Lords day, commonly called Sunday, which ought to be kept holy, and is a neceſſary and required part of the Service of God, and enjoyned by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm;

Be it therefore Enacted and Declared, That from henceforth, whenſoever Midſummer-day ſhall happen to be on the Lords Day, commonly called Sunday, that the Election of the Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Bridgmaſters, Auditors of the Chamberlain and Bridghouſe Accounts, and Aleconners, ſhall be on the Day next following, any Act or Acts, or any other Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

GOODFELLOW.

Act for ſettling Common Tryals and for Poles and Scrutinies.

The Election of Maiors, Sheriffs, and other conſiderable Officers of the City, is done at a *Common Hall*, as it is called. But divers Conteſts and Animoſities have happened between the Court of Aldermen and Commoners in and about theſe Common Halls, and the Elections made therein. To regulate therefore and ſettle theſe matters of Common Hall for Time to come, and that Quietneſs and Peace might be maintained at them, an Act of Common Council was made, Sir *Thomas Lane* Maior, intitled, *For ſettling the Method of calling, adjourning, and diſſolving the Common Halls, upon the ſeveral Elections of Maiors, Sheriffs, Chamberlains, and other Officers, uſually their choſen.* Occaſioned, as the ſaid Act ſet forth, by Diſputes of the Right and Power of calling and adjourning Common Halls, ſuch Elections of Maiors, *&c.* Whereby ſeveral Diſorders had ariſen among the Citizens. Therefore it was declared by the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Common Council, that the Right of aſſembling Common Halls for ſuch Elections, and the Power to diſſolve the ſame after ſuch Elections made, and not otherwiſe, is and of Right ought to be in the Lord Maior. And it was Enacted, that if after any Common Hall is aſſembled for any Election, a Pole or Scrutiny, or either of them be lawfully demanded, or any other Difficulty ſhall ariſe, which may require the Adjournment of the Hall; then the Right of granting, and taking the Pole, or Scrutiny, and adjourning of the ſaid Hall from time to time, till ſuch Pole or

Scrutiny be concluded, ſhall be in the Sheriffs of the City for the Time being. And that if any Diſputes or Difference ſhall ariſe at ſuch Elections between the Sheriffs touching any Matter relating to Adjournments, Poles or Scrutinies; all ſuch Differences ſhall be determined by the Lord Maior: And ſuch Orders and Directions as he ſhall make, ſhall be obſerved by the ſaid Sheriffs accordingly. And in default of immediate compliance with ſuch Orders, the Lord Maior to proceed to the granting and taking the Pole and Scrutiny, and adjourning the ſaid Hall from time to time, till ſuch Pole be concluded, and the Election finiſhed.

Poles or Scrutinies to be finiſhed within three Days.

It was further enacted, that where any Pole or Scrutiny for determining Elections ſhall be granted, the Sheriffs ſhall finiſh ſuch Poles within three Days next and immediately enſuing the firſt meeting and aſſembling of the Common Hall. And they are required then to make return of ſuch Officers and Perſons as ſhall be choſen, within ſeven Days next after finiſhing of ſuch Pole. And in caſe of Difference between the ſaid Sheriffs, then the Lord Maior is hereby required to finiſh ſuch Pole within three Days.

None elected Sheriff to be diſcharged, but by the Maior, Aldermen, *&c.*

Enacted further, That no Perſon that ſhall be duly choſen and elected Sheriff by the Liverymen of this City in Common Hall aſſembled, ſhall be diſcharged from ſerving the ſaid Office after the 30th Day of *Auguſt* in any Year, without the conſent and approbation of the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Commons in Common Council firſt had and obtained.

Nomination of a Chamberlain and Bridgmaſters, to be in the Livery.

Enacted further, That whereas by an Act of Common Council, *June* 6th, that an Act made the 21th of *June* 1643, repealing two former Acts, whereby the Court of Aldermen were to nominate two to the Common-Hall for Election of a Chamberlain, and four for their Election of Bridgemaſters; and the Commoners to chooſe out of them and no other; ſhould be abrogated and repealed: The Court taking the ſeveral Acts into conſideration, enacted, That the Clauſe of Repeal in the ſaid Act made the 6th of *June*, be henceforth abrogated, and the ſaid Act of 21. of *June* is hereby revived, and declared to be in force, ſo far as concerneth the Repeal of the former Acts. And that for the future, the Nomination of any for Chamberlain or Bridgmaſters, and the Choice of them ſhall be made in the Livery of the ſeveral Companies, lawfully intitled to have ſuch Liveries, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of this City, in Common Hall aſſembled, and not otherwiſe.

The Act it ſelf (made 1695) follows.

* * *

Com' Concil' tent' in Camera *Guihald'* Civitat' *London*, die *Veneris* Viceſimo primo die *Junij*, Anno Regni Domini *Willielmi* Tertii, nunc Regis *Angliæ*, *&c.* Septimo: Coram *Thoma Lane* Mil', Major' dictæ Civitat'; *Thoma Stampe*, Mil' & Alderman'; *Salathiel Lovell*, Mil', Servien' ad Legem ac Recordat' Civitat' prædict' *Edwardo Clarke*, Mil'; *Richardo Levit*, Mil'; & *Thoma Abney*, Mil', Alderman'; Necnon major' parte Communiar' dictæ Civitat' in eodem Com' Concil' tunc & ibidem Aſſemblat'.

An ACT *of* Common Council *for Settling the Methods of Calling, Adjourning and Diſſolving the Common Halls, upon the ſeveral Elections of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and other Officers uſually there Choſen.*

Whereas by reaſon of ſome Diſputes concerning the Right and Power of Calling and Adjourning of Common Halls, for Election of Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and other Officers and Perſons at ſuch Halls uſually Choſen, ſeveral Diſorders have ariſen amongſt the Citizens of this City, to the great Diſquiet thereof.

Now for the preventing the like Miſchiefs for the future, and that a certain and undoubted Method may be obſerved therein for the time to come, Be it declared by the Right Honourable the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Commons in Common Council Aſſembled, and by the Authority thereof, That the Right of Aſſembling Common Halls, for the Election of the Lord Maior, Sheriffs, and other Publick Officers of this City, and the Power to diſſolve the ſame, after ſuch Elections made and finiſhed, and not otherwiſe, is, and of Right ought to be in the Lord Mayor of this City for the time being.

And it is Enacted and Ordained for the future, That if after any Common Hall is aſſembled, for any of the Elections as aforeſaid, a Poll and Scrutiny, or either of them, ſhall be lawfully demanded, or any other Difficulty ſhall ariſe, which may require the Adjournment of the ſaid Hall, That then the Right of granting and taking the Poll and Scrutiny, or either of them, and Adjourning the ſaid Hall from time to time, till ſuch Poll and Scrutiny are concluded, and the ſeveral Elections finiſhed, ſhall be in the Sheriffs of the ſaid City for the time being, and no other; Any Law, Uſage or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

But if it ſhall at any time happen, That any Diſpute or Difference ſhall ariſe at ſuch Elections between the Sheriffs for the time being, touching any Matter relating to Adjournments, Polls or Scrutinies, that may impead or hinder the compleating and finiſhing thereof within the Times hereafter for that purpoſe limited and appointed; That then and in ſuch Caſe, all ſuch Differences between them, the ſaid Sheriffs, ſhall be determined by the Right Honourable the Lord Maior for the time being; and ſuch Orders and Directions as his Lordſhip ſhall therein make, ſhall be obſerved by the ſaid Sheriffs accordingly; And in default of an immediate Compliance with ſuch Orders and Directions, That then it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Lord Maior for the time being, to proceed in granting and taking the Poll and Scrutiny, or either of them; and in Adjourning the ſaid Hall from time to time, till ſuch Poll or Scrutiny are concluded, and the ſeveral Elections finiſhed; in like manner as the ſaid Sheriffs ſhould or might have done, in caſe no ſuch Difference had hapned.

And it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained, That where any Poll or Scrutiny, or either of them, for determining the Elections of the Officers and Perſons aforeſaid ſhall be granted, that the Sheriffs for the time being ſhall finiſh ſuch Poll within Three days next and immediately enſuing the Firſt meeting and aſſembling of the Common Hall; And that the ſaid Sheriffs ſhall and are hereby required to finiſh the Scrutiny, and to make Return of ſuch Officers and Perſons as ſhall be ſo Choſen, within Seven Days next and immediately enſuing the finiſhing of ſuch Poll: And in caſe of Difference between the ſaid Sheriffs, as aforeſaid, That then the Lord Maior for the time being, ſhall and is hereby required to finiſh ſuch Poll within Three Days next and immediately enſuing ſuch Difference, and to finiſh the Scrutiny, and to make Retorn of ſuch Officers and Perſons as ſhall be ſo Choſen, within Seven Days next and immediately enſuing the finiſhing of ſuch Poll, in like manner as the Sheriffs ſhould have done, in caſe no ſuch Difference, as aforeſaid, had hapned.

And it is hereby further Enacted and Ordainded, That no perſon or perſons that ſhall be hereafter

duly elected and choſen Sheriff or Sheriffs for the City of London and County of Middleſex, by the Livery-Men of this City, in Common Hall aſſembled, ſhall be diſcharged from ſerving the ſaid Office, after the thirtieth Day of Auguſt in any Year, without the Conſent and Approbation of the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Commons in Common Council aſſembled, firſt had and obtained: Any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary hereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And whereas by a Clauſe in an Act of Common Council made the ſixth day of June, 1683, it was, amongſt other things, Enacted, That an Act made the twenty firſt day of June, 1643, Repealing two former Acts of Common Council, whereby the Court of Aldermen were to nominate two Perſons to the Common Hall for their Election of a Chamberlain, and four for their Election of the Bridge-Maſters, and the Commoners to chooſe out of them, and no others, ſhould be Abrogated and Repealed: Now this Court, taking the ſaid ſeveral Acts into their Conſideration, do hereby Enact and Ordain, and be it Enacted and Ordained by the Authority of the ſame, That the ſaid Clauſe of Repeal in the ſaid Act, made the ſixth day of June, 1683, and every thing therein contained, relating to or concerning ſuch Repeals, be from henceforth Abrogated and Repealed; and the ſaid Clauſe is hereby Abrogated and Repealed accordingly: And the ſaid Act made the twenty firſt day of June, 1643, (ſo far as concerns the Repeal of the ſaid former Acts of Common Council) is hereby revived, and declared to be in Force and Virtue. And the ſaid Acts of Common Council, directing and enacting ſuch Nomination, as aforeſaid, are hereby declared to be and ſtand Repealed and Annulled, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

And it is hereby further Declared, Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That for the future the Nomination of all and every Perſon and Perſons for Chamberlain and Bridge-Maſters, and alſo the Election and Choice of them, ſhall be made by the Livery of the ſeveral Companies of this City (lawfully entituled to have ſuch Livery, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of this City) in Common Hall aſſembled, and not otherwiſe: Any Law or Uſage to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

GOODFELLOW.

Three hundred Pounds, and no more, to be paid by the Sheriffs.

THERE was a Charter granted to the City by King *Edward* I. in the firſt of his Reign: Wherein was contained, that the Sheriffwick of *London* and County of *Middleſex*, be holden for ever for 300 *l.* thence yearly to be paid, according as the King's Progenitors had granted to the City. And it was commanded to the Treaſurer and Barons of the *Exchequer*, that the ſaid Sheriffs be not burthened beyond the ſaid Sum. For, it ſeems, before they had been oppreſſed and burthened with greater Payments than the ſaid 300 *l.*

Sheriffs allowed out of the *Exchequer*, about the Execution of Traitors.

The Sheriffs uſed to have Allowance from the *Exchequer* for the Charge of the Execution of Traitors. And it appears in the Records of the *Tower*, that King *Edward* III. in the fourth of his Reign, commanded the Treaſurer and Barons of his *Exchequer*, that they ſhould allow the Debt due to the Sheriff of *London* for the Expences *circa Tractionem & Suſpenſionem* Rogeri de Mortuomari, *&c.* i. e. about the Drawing and Hanging of *Roger Mortimer* and *Simon de Bereford*.

Complained of for ſelling Places.

The Sheriffs uſed to make their Benefit of Places under them, and ſo made their beſt of their Offices that way. Whereby their Clerks and Servants were very burthenſome unto ſuch as had Buſineſs to be done with them. The Treaſurer, and other the King's Juſtices, had this complained of before them by the Jury of the Inquiſition. Who ſaid, “That *John Adrian*, late Sheriff of *London*, and *Lucas de Batencourt*, at that preſent Sheriff [*viz.* 1267.] and all other Sheriffs and Bailiffs, and their Clerks and Servants, as well in the Time of King *Henry* III. as of the King now, [*Edward* I.] take Gifts *pro Officiis ſuis exercendis & non exercendis*; i. e. for exerciſing or not exerciſing their Offices. And that without Money and Gifts they would not perform, nor do their Duties.

An Ordinance for Clerks and Serjeants of the City.

This was a Grievance of the City complained of at other times; as appears by a notable Ordinance made by the Maior and Aldermen in the Beginning of King *Edward* the Second's Reign, for Clerks and Serjeants of the City, belonging to the Sheriffs; who were come to that paſs, that the Maior and Aldermen could not get their Precepts and Executions performed. The Ordinance, as I find it in the Book *Horne*, was to this Tenor.

Lib. Horn. fo. 21. b.

“Whereas *London*, the City of the Lord King, in modern Times no doubt hath excelled other Cities in the Kingdom of *England*; and ſo much the more, for the daily Dangers happening in it, it ought more warily and ſecurely to be governed by the Counſel and Help of very ſkilful Men, for the Royal State, and the Profit and Preſervation of the People reſorting hither. Hence it is, that when the Sheriffs of the ſaid City, and their Miniſters, according to the Precepts of the Maior and Aldermen, delay to make Executions of Buſineſſes, which happen in the ſame City from divers Cauſes, as well for levying Debts of the King, as Debts of the City, as making Executions, according as Caſes perhaps emerge: And when the Sheriffs of the ſaid City, and their Miniſters in each Execution, and the Precepts enjoined them by the Maiorand Aldermen, are found ſo rebellious and remiſs, that ſcarce any of the Precepts and Executions ſo enjoined, can be fulfilled either in Part or in Whole, or they be brought to their Duty:

“*Thomas Romeyn* Maior of *London*, *John de Wengrave*, *&c.* Aldermen, in the third Year of the Reign of King *Edward*, Son of King *Edward*, ſeeing the huge Dangers, and manifeſt Scandals which might eaſily hang over the City and Citizens of the ſame from hence, the *ancient Memorials* concerning the Ordinances of the City being ſearched, to correct ſuch Defects of the Sheriffs and their Miniſters, and to adminiſter ſpeedier Juſtice to every one, as is fit: We have now found regiſtred the Puniſhment upon ſuch Sheriffs and their Miniſters ſo offending, provided and ordered. Which Puniſhment, not willing at preſent to encreaſe, change, or diminiſh, but rather taking Care to ratify and confirm; We have appointed by the common Conſent of the Commonalty of the whole City then preſent, namely on *Thurſday* next before *Whitſunday*, *June* the 4th, the Year aboveſaid, that whenſoever any ſpecial Precept on the Part of the Maior and Aldermen, for levying the Debts of the King or the City, or doing any other Buſineſs, ſpecially touching the City, ſhall be done or appointed by the Sheriffs; that the ſame Sheriffs, by themſelves or their Miniſters, have a certain Day to anſwer upon the Precepts to them made, delivered, and appointed. At which Day if the Sheriffs come not, or come and ſhall not anſwer reaſonably to their Precepts; or ſhall not excuſe themſelves by a reaſonable Cauſe; that thenceforth they incur the Pain of Degradation, and be degraded from their Office; and their Servants, who ſhall be found obſtinate in ſuch Executions and Precepts, be wholly removed from doing or executing their Service for the future

Degradation of a Sheriff.

“ in the ſaid City, ſo that they be by no means reſtored to ſuch Office again.

We have hitherto lookt upon the City Magiſtrates, Maior, Aldermen and Sheriffs ſingly and diſtinctly: Now let us obſerve ſomething of the Exerciſe of their Power and Authority in the City conjunctly.

MAIOR with the ALDERMEN, or SHERIFFS.

Charge to the Maior and Aldermen, when the King went abroad. *J. S.*

WHEN the King went abroad, he commonly left ſome ſpecial Orders and Commands by his Letters to the Maior, Sheriffs and Aldermen, to take Care of preſerving the King's Peace in his Abſence in the City; and to impriſon and puniſh ſuch as ſhould make Diſturbances and Inſurrections, or be guilty of other Miſdemeanors. Such a Letter did King *Edward* III. ſend to the Maior, *&c.* in the 15th Year of his Reign. And according to this Charge they put to Death two Mutineers in *Cheapſide*, as was told before.

Inquiſition by the Maior and Aldermen for ſuch as made Diſturbances.

Towards the Beginning of the ſaid King *Edward*'s Reign were Inſurrections in ſome Places in the Realm, particularly in *Bedfordſhire* and *London*. For the Felonies and Tranſgreſſions of the Law done in *London*, the King ſent Letters to the Maior and Sheriffs, commanding them to make Inquiſition about them, and to take thoſe that were found guilty, and commit them to Priſon, until they ſhould have further Command concerning them. Whereupon ſeveral were taken and put into Priſon: whoſe Crimes touched the State of the King and his Crown. Afterwards the King appointed certain of his Juſtices, *Oliver de Ingham, John Matravers, John de Stoner, Rob. de Malberthorp,* and *John de Grantham,* to hear and determine according to the Inquiſitions, and the Indictments according to thoſe Inquiſitions made.

Maior and Aldermen lend the King Money.

The Maior and certain Aldermen lend King *Edward* III. Money to the Sum of 4601 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* And the King *Ann.* 45 of his Reign granted them the Security and Obligation of his Cuſtoms and Subſidies for the Repayment.

Maior and Aldermen may amend and correct

The Maior and Aldermen had a Power granted them to amend, correct, *&c.* the Cuſtoms of their City, when there ſhould be occaſion. But this Power was afterwards revoked.

The King reproves the Maior and Sheriffs about Proviſions.

Meaſures and Weights.

The Maior and Sheriffs were reproved by King *Edward* III. for leaving the City in Want of Proviſions and Victuals, and for the great Dearneſs of them; that being one of the great Cares of the Magiſtrates of *London* to prevent. There is a Record containing a ſharp Reprehenſion from that King to thoſe Magiſtrates, for ſuffering Bread, Wine, Beer, and all ſorts of Victual to be ſold in the City at over dear Rates; and for not ſuperviſing and reforming the Defects of Weights and Meaſures; which every Maior took a Corporal Oath to do. Yet none of them hitherto had performed his Oath as he ought; to the great Scandal of the Maior, and Scandal alſo of the Inhabitants of the City, as alſo of thoſe that reſorted to it. And commanding them under pain of forfeiting all they could forfeit to him; that calling all the Aldermen and other Commons of the City together, they ſhould ſet ſuch a Price upon the Victuals aforeſaid, having reſpect to what was firſt paid for them; and to correct the Meaſures and Weights, that Sellers ſhould receive not exceſſive but reaſonable Gain: And that the Inhabitants and others reſorting to the City might feel the Benefit thereof, and of their Reformation of Weights and Meaſures. Giving this Charge to the Maior; *viz.* “That your Oath, as Maior, may remain inviolable, do you chaſtiſe and puniſh all from time to time who do againſt Right, and reform all other Things which you ſhall know to be repugnant to the good Government of the ſaid City and Suburbs. That by your Diligence exhibited in this Behalf, that City may be reduced to its due State, and exceſſive Regrators wholly taken away. And that you publickly proclaim all and ſingular the Premiſſes in the foreſaid City and Suburbs in the accuſtomed Places. But if they ſhould not appoint a ſpeedy Remedy for all theſe Exceſſes, that then the grieved ſhould complain thereof to him and his Council; and he, in their Defect, would cauſe Remedy to be applied to theſe Exceſſes without Delay.

Maior and Sheriffs charged with Execution of Traitors.

When Executions, eſpecially of Perſons of greater Note, were to be done, the Maior, as well as the Sheriffs, were required to aſſiſt at them. *Roger Mortimer* was adjudged as a Traitor to be hanged *Ann.* 4 *Ed.* III. Whereupon the Earl Marſhal by Commandment, with the Aid of the Maior and Sheriffs of *London*, and Conſtable of the *Tower*, executed him.

Maior and Aldermen lay Taxes upon the City.

The Maior and Aldermen did formerly lay Taxes upon the City by their own Authority. Which in an Inquiſition taken before the King's Treaſurer, and other his Judges, about the 14th of *Edward* II. the Jury of the Ward of *Aldermanbury* made this Preſentment. *Dicunt, &c.* “They ſay, that the Commonalty of *London* is and ought to be common, and that the Citizens are not bound to be taxed without the ſpecial Command of the King, or without their common Conſent. That the Maiors of the City, and the *Cuſtodes* in their Times, after the common Redemption made and paid for the City of *London*, (of which Payment the Commons could never be certified) [That might be *Ann.* 1296, 24 *Edw.* I. when the Liberties of the City were reſtored] have come, and by their own Authority, without the King's Command, and Commons Conſent, did tax the ſaid City according to their own Wills, once and more, and diſtrained for thoſe Taxes; ſparing the Rich and oppreſſing the Poor Middle Sort; nor permitting, that the Arrearages due from the Rich be levied; *ad Exhæredationem Regis, &c.* to the Diſinheriting the King, and the Deſtruction of the City. Nor can the Commons know what becomes of the Monies levied of ſuch Taxes. And that this hath laſted from the Time of *John Adrian*, Maior, *uſque nunc.*” [And he was Maior *Ann.* 1270 and 1271, the latter End of *Henry* III.]

They turn out a Common Council Man.

The Maior and Aldermen alſo took upon them to turn out Common Councilmen, when they ſaw Occaſion. By what Right I do not know nor determine. Hence the ſworn Men in the foreſaid Inquiſition made a Preſentment of this; *viz.* That the Maior and Superiors of the City depoſed *Walter Henry* of his Power and the Council of the City, by an Action; becauſe he would not ſuffer the Rich to levy Tallages upon the Meaner Sort, until the Rich had paid their Arrears of the Tallages.]

CHAP. VI.

The Ancient Government of the City. A Catalogue of the PORTGRAVES, CUSTOSES, BAILIFFS, MAIORS, *and* SHERIFFS, *with the Coats of Arms of each Maior to the preſent time. Relation of divers Accidents of Remark falling out in the City from time to time under thoſe reſpective Magiſtrates: And other memorable Matters noted.*

Patent. Aſſerius Meneven. Florentius Wigor. Marianus Scotus.

THIS City of LONDON being under the Government of the *Britons*, *Romans* and *Saxons*, the moſt ancient and famous City of the whole Realm, was at length deſtroyed by the *Danes*, and left deſolate, as may appear by our Hiſtories. But *Ælfred* King of the *Weſt Saxons*, having brought this whole Realm (from many Parts) into one Monarchy, honourably repaired this City, and made it again habitable, and then committed the Cuſtody thereof to his Son in Law *Adhered*, Earl of *Mercia*. After whoſe Deceaſe the City, with all other Poſſeſſions pertaining to the ſaid Earl, returned to King *Edward*, ſurnamed the *Elder*, &c. And ſo remained in the King's Hands, being governed under him by *Portgraves* (or *Portreves*) which Name is compounded of the two *Saxon* Words *Porte* and *Gereſe*, or *Reve*. *Porte* betokeneth a *Town*, and *Gereſe* ſignifieth a *Guardian*, *Ruler*, or *Keeper* of the Town.

Portgraves.

Rob. Fabian.

London Doomſday-Book.

" Theſe Governours of old time (ſaith *Robert* " *Fabian*) with the Laws and Cuſtoms then uſed " within this City, were regiſtred in a Book called " the *Doomſday Book*, in the *Saxon* Tongue: But " of later Days, when the Laws and Cuſtoms " were changed, and for that alſo the ſaid Book " was of a ſmall Hand and ſore defaced, [and " hard to be read or underſtood] it was leſs ſet " by, ſo that it was imbezeled and loſt." Thus far *Fabian*.

Notwithſtanding, I have found by ſearch of divers old Records abroad, namely, in a Book ſometime appertaining to the Monaſtery of Saint *Albans*, of the *Portgraves*, and other Governours of this City, as followeth.

Lib. S. Albani.

Firſt, That in the Reign of King *Edward* the Laſt, before the Conqueſt, *Wolfegare* was Portgrave; as may appear by the Charter of the ſame King in theſe Words:

Wolfgare, Portgrave. Citizens of *London* Burgeſſes.

Edward, *King, greeteth* Alfward *Biſhop, and* Wolfgar *my Portgrave, and all the Burgeſſes of* London. And afterward, that in another Charter King *Edward* greeteth *William*, Biſhop, and *Swetman* my Portgrave. And after that, in another Charter to the Abbey of *Chertſey*, *To* William, *Biſhop, and* Leofſtane *and* Alffy, *Portgraves.*

Leofſtane Portgrave.

In the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, *William*, Biſhop of *London*, procured of the ſaid Conqueror his Charter of Liberties, to the ſame *William*, Biſhop, and *Godfrey*, Portgrave, and to all the Burgeſſes of the City of *Londou*, in as large Form as they enjoyed the ſame in the Time of King *Edward*, before the Conqueſt.

Godfrey Portgrave.

Portgrave and Provoſt.

And then in the Reign of the ſaid Conqueror, and of *William Rufus*, *Godfrey de Magnavile* * was Portgrave (or Sheriff,) as may appear by their Charters, and *Richard de Par* † was Provoſt.

In the Reign of King *Henry* I. *Hugh Buche* †† was Portgrave, and *Leofſtanus*, Goldſmith, Provoſt; Buried at *Bermondſey*.

After them, *Aubery de Vere* was Portgrave, and *Robert Bar Querel* Provoſt. This *Aubery de Vere* was ſlain in the Reign of King *Stephen*. It is to be noted alſo, that King *Henry* I. granted to the Citizens of *London* the Sheriffwick thereof, and of *Middleſex*, as in another Place before is ſhewed.

Aubrey de Vere Portgrave. *I. Leyland.*

Sheriffwic of *London.*

In the Reign of King *Stephen*, *Gilbert Becket* was Portgrave, and *Andrew Buchevet* * Provoſt.

After him *Godfrey Magnavile*, the Son of *William*, the Son of *Godfrey Magnavile*, by the Gift of *Maud* the Empreſs, was Portgrave, or Sheriff of *London* and *Middleſex*, for the yearly Farm of 300 *l.* as appeareth by the Charter.

Portgrave or Sheriff.

In the Time of King *Henry* II. *Peter Fitz-Walter* was Portgrave. After him *John Fitz-Nigel* was Portgrave. After him *Ernulphus Buchel* became Portgrave. And after him *William Fitz-Iſabel.*

Portgraves, ſince called *Sheriffs*, and Judges of the King's Court, and have therefore Under Sheriffs, Men learned in the Law, to ſit in their Courts.

Theſe *Portgraves* are alſo in divers Records called *Vicecomites*, Viſcounts, or Sheriffs; as being under *Comes*, i. e. an *Earl*; for that they then, as ſince, uſed that Office as the Sheriffs of *London* do to this Day. Some Authors do call them *Doomſmen*, *Eldermen*, or Judges of the King's Court.

William Fitz-Stephen, noting the Eſtate of this City and Government thereof in his Time, under the Reign of King *Stephen*, and of *Henry* II. hath theſe Words:

Doomſmen, or Judges of the King's Court.

" This City (ſaith he) even as *Rome*, is divided " into Wards: It hath yearly *Sheriffs* inſtead of " *Conſuls*: It hath the Dignity of *Senators* and " *Aldermen*: It hath Under-Officers; and, ac" cording to the Quality of Laws, it hath ſeve" ral Courts, and General Aſſemblies upon ap" pointed Days.

Thus much for the Antiquity of *Sheriffs*, and alſo of *Aldermen* in ſeveral Wards of this City, may ſuffice: And now for the Name of *Bailiffs*, and after that, of *Maiors*, as followeth.

Bailiffs of *London.*

In the firſt Year of King *Richard* I. the Citizens of *London* obtained to be governed by two Bailiffs. Which Bailiffs are in divers ancient Deeds called alſo *Sheriffs*, according to the Speech of the Law, which called the Shire *Balliva*; for that they (like as the Portgraves) uſed the ſame Office of Sheriffwick, for the which the City paid to Fee Farm 300 *l.* yearly as before, ſince the Reign of *Henry* I. which alſo is yet paid by the City into the *Exchequer* until this Day.

Maior.

They alſo obtained to have a *Maior*, to be their principal Governour and Lieutenant of the City, as of the King's Chamber.

The Names of the firſt BAILIFFS, [*or Officers*] *entring into their Office at the Feaſt of St.* Michael *the Archangel, in the Year of Chriſt* 1189.

A. D. 1189. 1 *Rich.* I.	First Bailiffs, or Sheriffs,	*Hen. Cornehill.* *Rich. Reynere.*

Their firſt Maior was *Henry* * *Fitz-Alwin* [Draper] *Fitz-Leofſtane*, Goldſmith; appointed by the ſaid King, and continued Maior from the firſt of *Richard* I. until the fifteenth of King *John*, which was 24 Years, and more.

One great Thing done in the Time of this firſt Maior was about ſettling Laws and Orders for Buildings

---

* Writ alſo *de Magum*, Summar.

† *Richard de Par*, or *Reco de Pare*, as writ in *Stow's Summary.*

†† Or *Boche.*

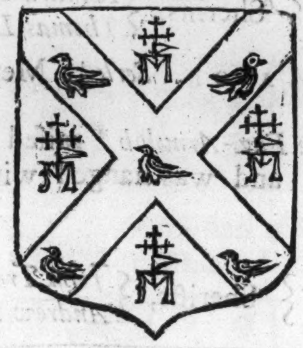
* *Bucheuint*, Summary of Chron.

* Firſt Maior of *London.* So that this *Henry* ſeems to have been Grandſon to *Leofſtane*, ſometime Provoſt of *London.*

Orders for Buildings in this Maior's Time. *Lib. Horn. fo* 227. *J. S.*

Buildings in the City. And there ſtill remains in the Books of the Chamber the Order how to proceed in the Aſſize concerning Buildings between Neighbours. " *Ann.* 1189, *Henry Fitz-Elwyn* being then Maior, it was provided and ordained " by the diſcreeter Men of the City, to appeaſe " Contentions which might ariſe among Neighbours in the City, upon Incloſure between " Land and Land; That twelve Men, Aldermen " of the City, ſhould be choſen in full *Huſtenge*, " and there ſworn that they would faithfully perform it, and come at the Maior's Summons, " unleſs hindred by ſome reaſonable Cauſe, and " to be preſent with the Maior for executing the " foreſaid Buſineſs. And this was decided and " confirmed in a full *Huſtenge*." By theſe ſworn Men, Orders were taken about Party Walls, and about building them ſixteen Foot at leaſt in Height, and three Foot in Breadth, and to build them of Stone, for Security againſt Fire; and concerning Gutters to receive and convey the Water from their Houſes: All to be at common Coſt. Alſo concerning digging Pits for Water; concerning making Windows upon the Neighbours; concerning putting Corbells, *i. e.* Girders or Beams, into the Neighbour's Wall, *&c.*]

A. D. 1190. } Sheriffs, { *John Herlion.*
2 *Richard'* I. } { *Roger Duke.*



MAIOR, *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

A. D. 1191. } Sheriffs, { *William Haverell.*
3 *Richard'* I. } { *John Bucknote.*

MAIOR, *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

A. D. 1192. } Sheriffs, { *Nicolas Duke.*
4 *Richard'* I. } { *Peter Newlay.*

MAIOR, *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

A. D. 1193. } Sheriffs, { *Roger Duke.*
5 *Richard'* I. } { *Richard Fitz-Alwin.*

MAIOR, *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

A. D. 1194. } Sheriffs, { *William Fitz-Iſabel.*
6 *Richard'* I. } { *William Fitz-Arnold.*

MAIOR, *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

A. D. 1195. } Sheriffs, { *Robert Beſaunt.*
7 *Richard'* I. } { *Joke de Joſue.*

MAIOR, *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

A. D. 1196. } Sheriffs, { *Gerard de Antiloche.*
8 *Richard'* I. } { *Robert Durant.*

MAIOR, *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

A. D. 1197. } Sheriffs, { *Roger Blunt.*
9 *Richard'* I. } { *Nicholas Ducket.*

MAIOR, *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

A. D. 1198. } Sheriffs, { *Conſtantine Fitz-Arnold.*
10 *Rich'* I. } { *Robert le Beaw.**

MAIOR, *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

* *Richard de Beaco*, 1ſt Ed.

King JOHN began his Reign the 6th of *April*, 1199.

A. D. 1199. } Sheriffs, { *Arnold Fitz-Arnold.*
1 *Joan'* } { *Richard Fitz-Bartilmew.*

MAIOR, *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

King *John*'s Grant concerning the Sheriffs.

King *John* granted the Sheriffwick of *London* and *Middleſex* to the Citizens thereof, as King *Henry* I. before had done, for the Sum of 300 *l.* yearly. Alſo he gave them Authority to chooſe and deprive their Sheriffs at their Pleaſure.

A. D. 1200. } Sheriffs, { *Roger Dorſet.*
2 *Joan'* } { *James Bartilmew.*

MAIOR, *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

A. D. 1201. } Sheriffs, { *Walter Fitz-Alis.*
3 *Joan'* } { *Simon de Aldermanbury.*

MAIOR, *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

A. D. 1202. } Sheriffs, { *Norman Blondel.*
3 *Joan'* } { *John de Ely.*

MAIOR, *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

A. D. 1203. } Sheriffs, { *Walter Brown.*
5 *Joan'* } { *William Chamberlain.*

MAIOR, *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

Walter Brune, and *Roſia* his Wife, founded the Hoſpital of St. *Mary* without *Biſhopſgate*, commonly called St. *Mary Spittle.*

A. D. 1204. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Haverel.*
6 *Joan'* } { *Hamond Brond.*

MAIOR, *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

A. D. 1205. } Sheriffs, { *John Walgrave.*
7 *Joan'* } { *Richard de Wincheſter.*

MAIOR, *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

A. D. 1206. } Sheriffs, { *John Holyland.*
8 *Joan'* } { *Edmund Fitz-Gerard.*

MAIOR, *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

A. D. 1207. } Sheriffs, { *Roger Wincheſter.*
9 *Joan'* } { *Edmund Hardle.**

MAIOR, *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

* *Hardel*, Sum. of Chron.

A. D. 1208. } Sheriffs, { *Peter Duke.* †
10 *Joan'* } { *Thomas Neale.* ††

MAIOR, *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

† *Buke*, Sum. of Chron. *Dycke*, Old Cuſt.
†† *Fitznele*, Old Cuſt.

The King, by his Letters Patents, granted to the Citizens of *London* Liberty and Authority, yearly to chooſe themſelves a Maior.

A. D. 1209. } Sheriffs, { *Peter le Joſue.*
11 *Joan'* } { *William Blund.*

MAIOR, *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

A. D. 1210. } Sheriffs, { *Adam Whetley.*
12 *Joan'* } { *Stephen le Graſſe.**

MAIOR, *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

* *Grace*, Firſt Edit.

A. D. 1211. } Sheriffs, { *John Fitz-Peter.*
13 *Joan'* } { *John Garland.*

Maior, *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

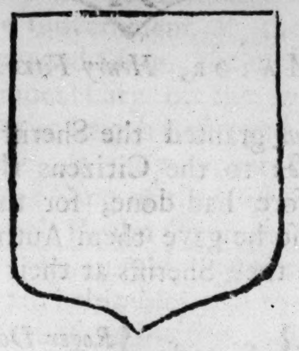
A. D. 1212. } Sheriffs, { *Randolph Eyland.*
14 *Joan'* } { *Constantine Josue.*

Maior, *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

This *Henry Fitz-Alwin* deceaſed, and was buried in the * Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Bothaw*, near to *London Stone*, where he dwelt.

* In the Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, near *Algate*. *Stow*'s 1ſt and 2d Edit. This was miſcorrected by *A. M.* the Editor of the two laſt Edit.] by what Authority I know not. *J. S.*

A. D. 1213. } Sheriffs, { *Martin Fitz-Alis.*
15 *Joan'* } { *Peter Bate.*



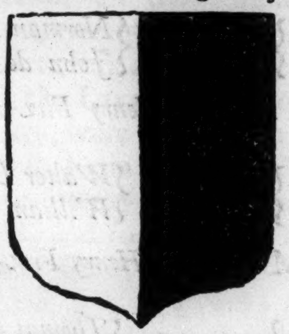
Maior, *Roger Fitz-Alwin.*

Sir *Roger Fitz-Alan* continued three Years Maior. *Lib. Al.*

This Year the Ditch about *London* was begun to be made, of 204 † Foot broad, by the *Londoners*.

† 200, 1ſt Ed. And ſo it ſhould be by the Regiſt. of *Bermondſ.*

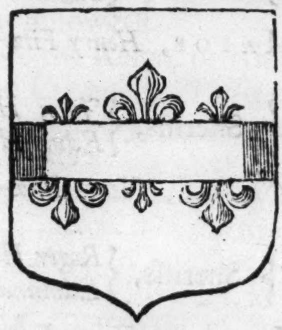
A. D. 1214. } Sheriffs, { *Solomon Baſing.*
16 *Joan'* } { *Hugh Baſing.*



Maior, *Serle**, Mercer.
Roger Fitz-Alwin, ſaith *Grafton.*

* He was Maior but 8 Weeks, *Old Cuſt.* So that he ſucceeded probably in the room of *Roger Fitz-Alwin* deceaſed.

A. D. 1215. } Sheriffs, { *John Travers.*
17 *Joan'* } { *Andrew Newland.*

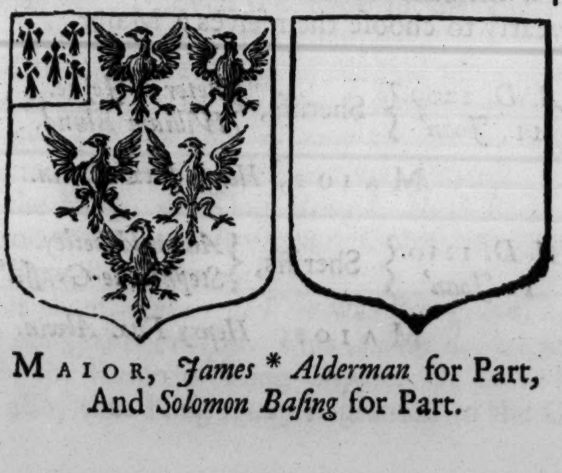


Maior, *William Hardel.*

King *Henry* III. began his Reign the 19th of *October*, 1216.

A. D. 1216. } Sheriffs, { *Benet Seinturer.**
1 *Hen'* III. } { *William Bluntivers.* †

* *De Centre.* † *Bluntivers*, Old Cuſt.



Maior, *James* * *Alderman* for Part,
And *Solomon Baſing* for Part.

* *Jacob*, Old Cuſt.

A. D. 1217. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Bokerel.*
2 *Hen'* III. } { *Ralph Holyland.**

Maior, *Serle*, Mercer.
[*Robert Serle*, ſaith *Grafton.*]

* *Eiland*, 1ſt Ed. *Elilond*, Summary of Chronicles. *Heli Lond*, Old Cuſt.

A. D. 1218. } Sheriffs, { *John Viel*, [*Wayle*, or *Veil.*
3 *Hen'* III. } { *John le Spicer.*

Maior, *Serle*, Mercer.

The Foreſt of *Middleſex*, and the Warren of *Stanes* were this Year diſaforeſted.

A. D. 1219. } Sheriffs, { *Richard Wimbledon.* †
4 *Hen'* III. } { *John Viel*, [*Wayle*, or *Viel.*]

Maior, *Serle*, Mercer.

† *Wimbuldeyr*, Old Cuſt.

A. D. 1220. } Sheriffs, { * *Richard Renger.*
5 *Hen'* III. } { *John Viel.*†

Maior, *Serle* Mercer.

* *Roger*, Old Cuſt.
† *Joſue*, Sum. of Chron. *Jocence le Joſue*, Old Cuſt.

A. D. 1221. } Sheriffs, { *Richard Renger.**
6 *Hen'* III. } { *Thomas Lambart.*†

Maior, *Serle*, Mercer.

* *Reyner*, Old Cuſt.
† *Syberris*, ib.

A. D. 1222. } Sheriffs, { *Richard Rengar.**
7 *Hen'* III. } { *Thomas Lambart.*

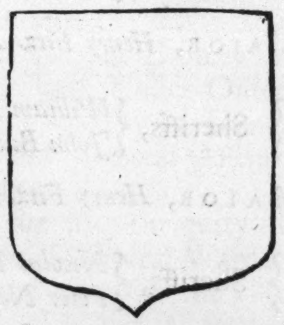
Maior, *Serle*†, Mercer.

* *William Joyner*, Sum. of Chron. *Graynor*, Old Cuſt.
† *Richard Rengar*, Sum. of Chron.

Conſtantine Fitz-Arnulph * raiſed great Troubles in this City, and was hanged with his Nephew and others.

* *Alulf*, 1ſt and 2d Edit.

A. D. 1223. } Sheriffs, { *John Travars.*
8 *Hen'* III. } { *Andrew Bokerel.*



Maior, *Richard Renger.*

A. D. 1224. } Sheriffs, { *John Travars.*
9 *Hen'* III. } { *Andrew Bokerel.*

Maior, *Richard Rengar.*

The King granted to the Commonalty of *London* to have a Common Seal.

A. D. 1225. } Sheriffs, { * *Roger Duke.*
10 *Hen'* III. } { † *Martin Fitz-William.*

Maior, *Richard Rengar.*

* *John Travers.*
† *Roger le Duke*, Old Cuſt.

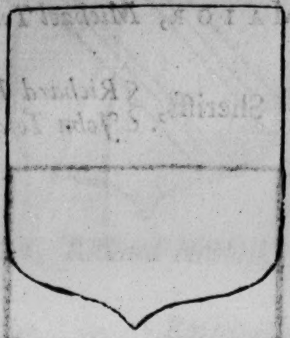
A. D. 1226. } Sheriffs, { *Roger Duke.*
11 *Hen'* III. } { *Martin Fitz-William.*

Maior, *Richard Rengar.*

This Year the King confirmed to the Citizens of *London* free Warren, or Liberty to hunt a certain Circuit about the City, in the Warren of *Stanes*, &c. And alſo, that the Citizens of *London* ſhould paſs Toll-free throughout all *England*, and that the Keddles or Weres in the River of *Thames* and *Medway*, ſhould be plucked up and deſtroyed for ever, *&c.* Patent 11 *Hen.* III.

A. D. 1227. Sheriffs, *Stephen Bokerel.*
12 *Hen'* III. Henry Cocham.*

* Cobham, Sum. of Chr.



MAIOR, *Roger Duke.*

The Liberties and Franchiſes of *London* were ratified, and the King granted, that either Sheriff ſhould have two Clerks, and two Serjeants: Alſo, that the Citizens ſhould have a Common Seal.

A. D. 1228. Sheriffs, *Stephen Bokerel.*
13 *Hen'* III. Henry Cocham.*

MAIOR, *Roger Duke.* †

* Cobham, Sum. of Chr.

† Ducke, First Edit.

A. D. 1229. Sheriffs, *William Wincheſter.*
14 *Hen'* III. *Robert Fitz-John.*

MAIOR, Roger Duke.*

* Ducke, Firſt Edit.

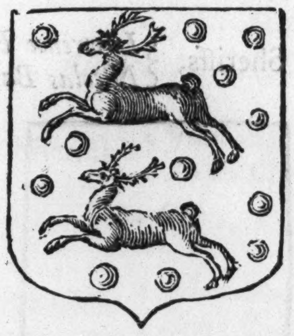
A. D. 1230. Sheriffs, *Richard Walter.*
15 *Hen'* III. *John de Weborne.*

MAIOR, Roger Duke.*

* Ducke, Firſt Edit.

A. D. 1231. Sheriffs. *Michael of St. Helen.*
16 *Hen'* III. *Walter de Enfield.* †

† De Buffel, Firſt Edit. Of Bubell, Sum. of Chr.



MAIOR, *Andrew Bokerel*, Pepperer

A. D 1232. Sheriffs, *Henry de Edmonton.*
17 *Hen'* III. *Gerard Bat.*

MAIOR, *Andrew Bokerel*, Pepperer.

A. D. 1233. Sheriffs, *Simon Fitz-Mary.*
18 *Hen'* III. *Roger Blunt.*

MAIOR, *Andrew Bokerel*, Pepperer.

A. D. 1234 Sheriffs, *Raphe Aſhwye.*
19 *Hen'* III. *John Norman.*

MAIOR, *Andrew Bokerel*, Pepperer.

A. D. 1235. Sheriffs, *Gerard Bat.*
20 *Hen'* III. *Richard* [or *Robert*] *Hardle.*

MAIOR, *Andrew Bokerel*, Pepperer.

A. D 1236. Sheriffs, Henry Cobham.*
21 *Hen'* III. *Jordan of Coventry.*

* Cocham, Firſt Edit.

MAIOR, *Andrew Bokerel*, Pepperer.

A. D. 1237. Sheriffs, *John Toloſon.* †
22 *Hen'* III. *Gervais* the Cordwainer.

† Tolaſen, Firſt Edit.

MAIOR, *Andrew Bokerel*, Pepperer.

A. D. 1238. Sheriffs, John Codras.*
23 *Hen'* III. *John Wilhall.* †

* Gondres, Sum. of Chr.
† Of Wilhale, ibid.

MAIOR, *Richard Renger.*

A. D. 1239. Sheriffs. Reymond * Bongey.
24 *Hen'* III. *Raphe Aſhwye.*

* Roger, Firſt Edit.

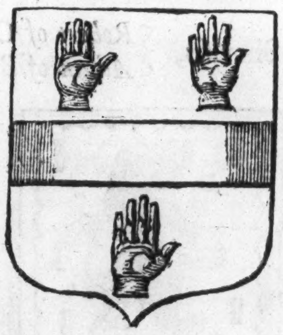
MAIOR, *William Joyner.*

This *William Joyner* builded the Quire of the *Grey Friers* Church in *London*, and became a Lay Brother of that Houſe.

A. D. 1240. Sheriffs, *John Giſors.*
25 *Hen'* III. *Michael Tony.*

One of which Name was hanged, drawn, and quartered in 1276, for Treaſon.

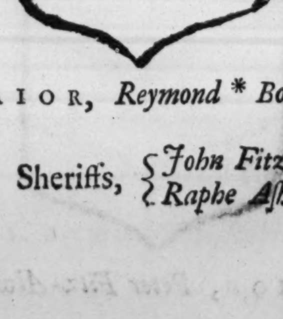
Stow's Sum. *J. S.*



MAIOR, *Gerard Bat.*

This Year Aldermen of *London* were choſen and changed yearly: But that Order laſted not long. *Gerard Bat* was again elected Maior for that Year to come; but the King would not admit him, being charged with taking Money of the Victuallers in the precedent Year.

A. D. 1241. Sheriffs, *Thomas Dureſme.*
26 *Hen'* III. *John Voyle* [*Viel.*]



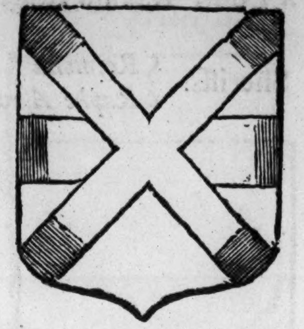
MAIOR, Reymond * Bongey.

* Roger, Firſt Edit. But the *Summary* names him *Reymond*.

A. D. 1242. Sheriffs, *John Fitz-John.*
27 *Hen'* III. *Raphe Aſhwy.*

MAIOR, *Reymond Bon*

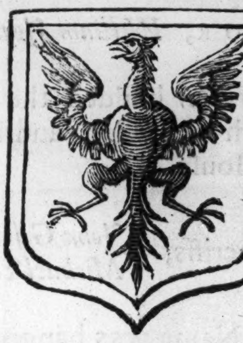
A. D. 1243. } Sheriffs, { *Hugh Blunt.*
28 *Hen'* III. } { *Adam Baſing.*



MAIOR, *Raphe Aſhwy.*

A. D. 1244. } Sheriffs, { *Raphe Foſter.**
29 *Hen'* III. } { *Nicolas Bat.*

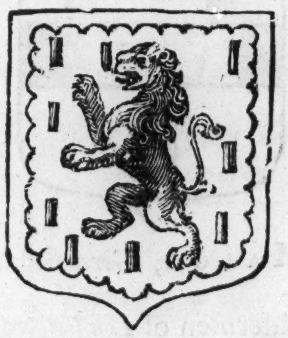
* *Rauſe Spicer*, Sum. of Chr.



MAIOR, *Michael Tony.*

A. D. 1245. } Sheriffs, { *Robert of Cornhill.*
30 *Hen'* III. } { *Adam of Bewley.**

* *Of Bointley*, Firſt Edit. *Of Bentley*, Summary.



MAIOR, *John Giſors*, Pepperer.

A. D. 1246. } Sheriffs, { *Simon Fitz-Mary.*
31 *Hen'* III. } { *Lawrence Frowicke.*

MAIOR, *John Giſors*

Simon Fitz-Mary founded the Hoſpital of *Mary*, called *Bethelem*, without *Biſhopſgate*.

Queen-Hith was now let to Farm to the Citizens of *London*.

A. D. 1247. } Sheriffs, { *John Voyle.**
32 *Hen'* III. } { *Nicolas Bat.*

* *Viel*, Sum.

MAIOR, *Peter Fitz-Alwin.**

* *Allen*, Sum. of Chron.

A. D. 1248. } Sheriffs, { *Nicolas Fitz-Joſue.**
33 *Hen'* III. } { *Geffrey Wincheſter.*

* *Joſey*, Firſt Ed. and Sum.

MAIOR, *Michael Tony.*

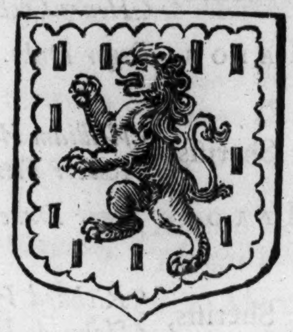
A. D. 1249. } Sheriffs, { *Richard Hardell.*
34 *Hen'* III. } { *John Tolaſon.*

MAIOR, *Roger Fitz-Roger.**

* *Fitz-Rengar*, 1ſt Ed.

A. D. 1250. } Sheriffs, { *Humfrey Bat.*†
35 *Hen'* III. } { *William Fitz-Richard.*

† *Bas*, 1ſt Ed. *Baas*, Summ. of Chron.



MAIOR, *John Giſors**, Pepperer.

* *John Norman*, 1ſt Ed, and Summ.

The King now granted, that the Maior ſhould be preſented to the Barons of the *Exchequer*, and they ſhould admit him.

A. D. 1251. } Sheriffs, { *Lawrence Frowicke.*
36 *Hen'* III. } { *Nicolas Bat.*

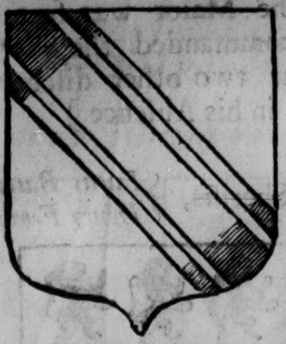
MAIOR, *Adam Baſing.*

A. D. 1252. } Sheriffs, { *William Durham.*
37 *Hen'* III. } { *Thomas Wimborne.*

MAIOR, *John Tolaſon*, Draper.

The Liberties of this City were ſeized, and the Maior charged, that he looked not to the Aſſize of Bread.

A. D. 1253. } Sheriffs, { *John Northampton.*
38 *Hen'* III. } { *Richard Picard.*



MAIOR, *Richard Harbell*, Draper.

A. D. 1254. } Sheriffs, { *Raphe Aſhwy.*
39 *Hen'* III. } { *Robert of Limon.*

MAIOR, *Richard Hardell*, Draper.

A. D. 1255. } Sheriffs, { *Stephen Doo.*
39 *Hen'* III. } { *Henry Walmond.*

MAIOR, *Richard Hardell*, Draper.

The Maior, divers Aldermen, and the Sheriffs of *London* were deprived, and others placed in their rooms.

A. D. 1256. } Sheriffs, { *Michael Bockerell.*
41 *Hen'* III. } { *John the Minor.*

MAIOR, *Richard Hardell*, Draper.

A. D. 1257. } Sheriffs, { *Richard Otwel.**
42 *Hen'* III. } { *William Aſhwy.*

* *Owell*, Firſt Ed. and *Sum.*

MAIOR, *Richard Hardell*, Draper.

The King cauſed the Walls of this City to be repaired, and made with Bulwarks.

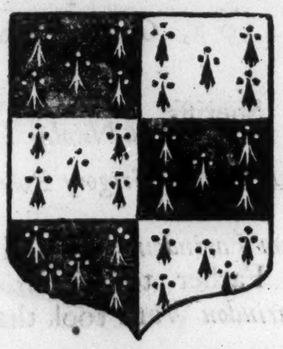
A. D. 1258. } Sheriffs, { *Robert Cornhill.*
43 *Hen'* III. } { *John Adrian.*

MAIOR, *Richard Hardell*, Draper.

A. D. 1259. } Sheriffs, { *John Adrian.*
44 *Hen'* III. } { *Robert Cornhill.*

MAIOR, *John Giſors*, Pepperer.

A. D. 1260. } Sheriffs, { *Adam Browning.*
45 *Hen'* III. } { *Henry Coventrie.*

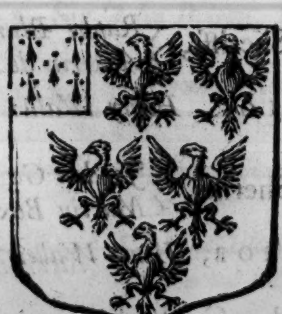


MAIOR, *William Fitz-Richard.*

A. D. 1261. } Sheriffs, { *John Northampton.*
46 *Hen'* III. } { *Richard Picard.*

MAIOR, *William Fitz-Richard.*

A. D. 1262. } Sheriffs, { *John Tailor.*
47 *Hen'* III. } { *Richard Walbrooke.*



MAIOR, *Thomas Fitz-Richard.**

* *Fitz-Thomas.* And ſo for the three enſuing Years. *Sum. of Chron.*

A. D. 1263. } Sheriffs, { *Robert de Mountpiter.**
48 *Hen'* III. } { *Osbert de Suffolk.*

* *Mountpiler*, Firſt Edit. and *Summ.*

MAIOR, *Thomas Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Richard.*

The Citizens of *London* fortified the City with Iron Chains, drawn thwart their Streets.

A. D. 1264. } Sheriffs, { *Gregory Rokeſley.*
49 *Hen'* III. } { *Thomas de Detford.**

* *Doford*, Firſt Edit. *Lafford*, Summ.

MAIOR, *Thomas Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Richard.*

A. D. 1265. } Sheriffs, { *Edward Blund.*
50 *Hen'* III. } { *Peter Angar.**

* *Aunger*, Summ.

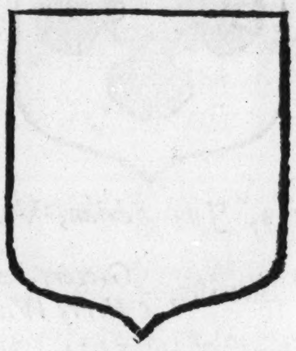
MAIOR, *Thomas Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Richard.*

The Chains and Poſts in *London* were plucked up, the Maior and principal Citizens committed to Ward, and *Otho* †, Conſtable of the *Tower*, was made Cuſtos of the City, *&c.*

† *Othon*, Firſt Edit.

A. D. 1266. } Sheriffs, { *John Hind.**
51 *Hen'* III. } { *John Walraven.*

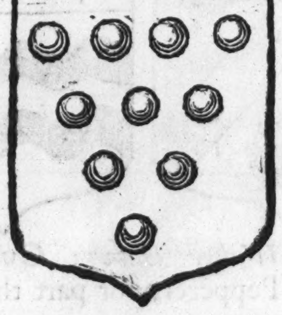
* *Lynde*, Sum.



MAIOR, *William Fitz-Richards.*

The Earl of *Glouceſter* entred the City with an Army, and therein builded Bulwarks, caſt Trenches, *&c.*

A. D. 1267. } Sheriffs, { *John Adrian.*
52 *Hen'* III. } { *Lucas de Batencourt.*

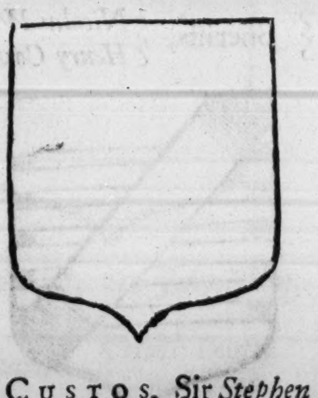


CUSTOS, *Alen de le Souche.**

This *Alen de le Souche*, being a Baron of this Realm, and alſo Chief Juſtice, was in the Year 1270 ſlain in *Weſtminſter Hall*, by *John Warren*, Earl of *Surrey.*

Thomas Fitz-Theobald and *Agnes* his Wife, this Year founded the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* of *Acon* in *Weſtcheap.*

A. D. 1268. } Sheriffs, { *Walter Harvy.*
63 *Hen'* III. } { *William Dureſme.*



T. Wimborn; CUSTOS, Sir *Stephen Edward.*†

* In old Books he is called *Alan*, or *Alcyne Souche*, or *Suche*. And therefore it may juſtly be doubted whether he be this *Alan de la Zouche*, Chief Juſtice of *Ireland*, and wounded in *London*, where the Nobles were now aſſembled, not at *Weſtminſter*. The Book of *Old Cuſtoms* make him Cuſtos two Years. Tho' *Stow* names two others for the ſucceeding Year. *J. S.*

† *Edeſworth*, Firſt Edit.

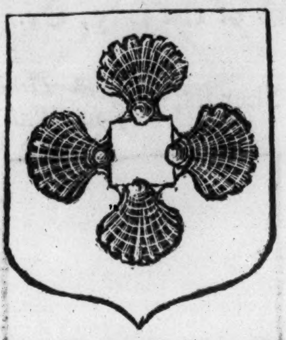
A Variance fell in *London* between the Goldſmiths and the Taylors, wherethrough many Men were ſlain.

A. D. 1269. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Baſing.*
54 *Hen'* III. } { *Robert Cornehill.*

Hugh Fitz-Ottonis *, Cuſtos of *London*, and Conſtable of the *Tower*.

* *Fitz-Thomas*, 1ſt Ed. and *Sum.*

A. D. 1270. } Sheriffs, { *Walter Potter.*
55 *Hen'* III. } { *Philip Tailor.*



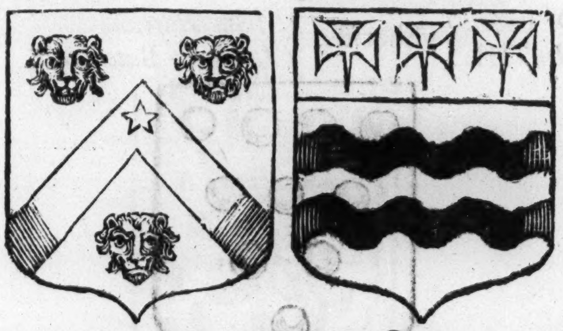
MAIOR, *John Adrian*, Vintener.

A. D. 1271. } Sheriffs, { *Gregory Rokeſly.*
56 *Hen'* III. } { *Henry Waleys.*

MAIOR, *John Adrian*, Vintener.

The Steeple of *Bow* Church in *Cheapſide* fell downe, and ſlew many People.

A. D. 1272. } Sheriffs, { *Richard Paris.*
57 *Hen'* III. } { *John de Wodeley.*



MAIOR, Sir *Walter Harvy*; CUSTOS, *Henry Frowike*, Pepperer, for part that Year.

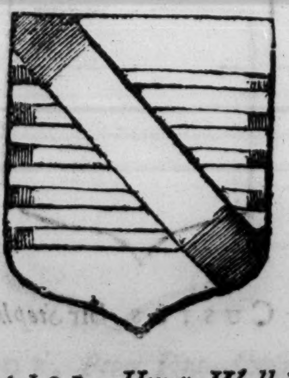
King EDWARD I. began his Reign the ſixteenth of *November*, 1272.

A. D. 1273. } Sheriffs, { *John Horne.*
1 *Edw'* I. } { *Walter Potter.*

MAIOR, Sir *Walter Harvy*, Knight.

J. S. This Man was made Maior at a Folkmote, kept at *Paul's Croſs*; afterwards deprived of his Office of Alderman for his ill Deeds.

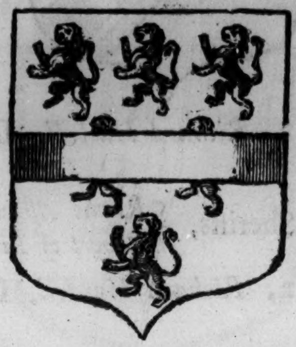
A. D. 1274. } Sheriffs, { *Nicolas Wincheſter.*
2 *Edw'* I. } { *Henry Coventry.*



MAIOR, *Henry Walleis.*
*

This Year the Maior was ſent beyond Sea; and the King commanded the Sheriffs and Citizens to appoint two other diſcreet Freemen to take the Office in his Abſence.] *J. S.*

A. D. 1275. } Sheriffs, { *Lucas Batencourte.*
3 *Edw'* I. } { *Henry Frowicke.*



MAIOR, *Gregory Rokeſly*; Chief Saymaſter of all the King's Mints throughout all *England*, and Keeper of the King's *Exchange* at *London*.

This Year was an extraordinary Inquiſition made of Defaults and Complaints in the City; and Jury-Men appointed in every Ward to preſent them. Which Preſentments are ſtill extant in the *Quo Warranto* Bag at the *Tally Court* in the *Exchequer*.] *J. S.*

A. D. 1276. } Sheriffs, { *John Horne.*
4 *Edw'* I. } { *Raphe Blunt.*

MAIOR, *Gregory Rokeſley.*

A. D. 1277. } Sheriffs, { *Robert de Arar.**
5 *Edw'* I. } { *Ralph L. Fewre.* †

MAIOR, *Gregory Rokeſley.*

* *Aras*, Sum.
† *Fencur*, ibid.

A. D. 1278. } Sheriffs, { *John Adrian.*
6 *Edw'* I. } { *Walter Langley.*

MAIOR, *Gregory Rokeſley.*

A. D. 1279. } Sheriffs, { *Robert Baſing.*
7 *Edw'* I. } { *William le Meyre.**

MAIOR, *Gregory Rokeſley.*

* *Will. Maraliver*, 1ſt Ed. *Maſerer*, Sum.

A. D. 1280. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Fox.* *
8 *Edw'* I. } { *Ralph Delamere.* †

MAIOR, *Gregory Rokeſley.*

* *Box*, Summ.
† *Rafe at More*, Summ.

A. D. 1281. } Sheriffs, { *William Farindon.*
9 *Edw'* I. } { *Nicolas Wincheſter.*

MAIOR, *Gregory Rokeſley.*

This *William Farindon*, Goldſmith, one of the Sheriffs, was Father to *Nicolas Farindon*: Of theſe two, *Farindon* Ward took that Name.

A. D. 1282. } Sheriffs, { *W. le Meyre.**
10 *Edw'* I. } { *Richard Chigwel.* †

MAIOR, *Henry Walleis.* ††

* *Maraliver*, 1ſt Ed. *Mazerer*, Summ.
† *Chikewel*, Summ.
†† *Henry Mazerer*, Summ.

This *Henry Walleis* builded the Tun upon *Cornhill* to be a Priſon, and the *Stocks* to be a Market-Houſe.

A. D. 1283. } Sheriffs, { *Raphe Blunt.* *
11 *Edw'* I. } { *Ankerin de Betavil.* †

MAIOR, *Henry Walleis.**

* *Blund*, Firſt Edit.
† *Anketrin de Bekanil*, 1ſt Ed. *Haukin Betwel*, Summ.
* *Henry Mazerer*, Summ.

A. D. 1284. } Sheriffs, { *Jordan Goodcheap.*
12 *Edw'* I. } { *Martin Box.*

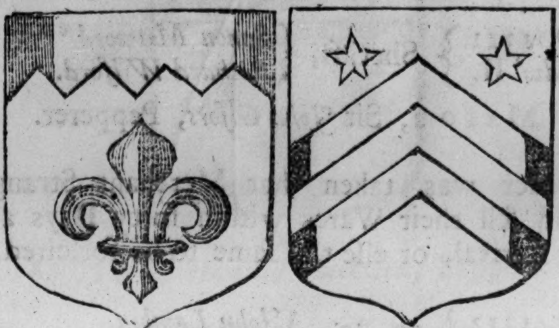
MAIOR, *Henry Walleis.**

† *Henry Mazerer*, Summ.

Lawrence Ducket, Goldſmith, murthered in *Bow* Church, and the Murtherers hanged.

A. D. 1285.
13 *Edw'* I. Sheriffs, *Stephen Cornehill.* *Robert Rokeſley.*

MAIOR, *Gregory Rokeſley*;



CUSTOS, *Raphe Sandwitch*, and *John Briton*.

J. S. *Gregory de Rokeſley*, for refuſing to appear at the *Tower*, as Maior, before the King's Juſtices, aſſerting his Privilege, had his Office ſeized, together with the Liberties of the City, by *John de Kirkeby*, the King's Treaſurer: And *Sandwitch* made Cuſtos, after the City had been ſometime without a Maior.]

It was ordained, that Millers ſhould have but one Halfpenny for a Quarter of Wheat grinding. And the great Water Conduit in *Cheap* was now begun to be made.

A. D. 1286.
14 *Edw'* I. Sheriffs, *Walter Blunt.* *John Wade.*

CUSTOS, *Raphe Sandwitch*.

Wheat was now ſold at *London* for Sixteen Pence, and for Twelve Pence the Quarter.

A. D. 1287.
15 *Edw'* I. Sheriffs, *Thomas Croſſe.* *Walter Hawteyne.**

† CUSTOS, *Raphe Sandwitch*.

* *Hawtoune*, Firſt Ed.
† *John Briton*; Cuſtos this Year, *Lib. Alb.*

A. D. 1288.
16 *Edw'* I. Sheriffs, *William Hereford.** *Thomas Stanes.*

* *Herford*, Sum.

CUSTOS, *Raphe Sandwitch*.

A. D. 1289.
17 *Edw'* I. Sheriffs, *William Betaine.* *John of Cantorbury.*

CUSTOS, *Raphe Sandwitch*, *Raphe Barnavars*, and Sir *John Briton*.

This Year a Subſidy was granted for the Reparations of *London* Bridge.

A. D. 1290.
18 *Edw'* I. Sheriffs, *Fulke of St. Edmond.* *Salomon le Sotel.**

* *Langford*, Summ.

CUSTOS, Sir *John Briton*, Knight.

A. D. 1291.
19 *Edw'* I. Sheriffs, *Thomas Romain.* *William de Leyre.**

* *De Lier*, Firſt Edit. *De Lyre*, Sum.

CUSTOS, Sir *John Briton*, Knt. *Raphe Sandwitch*.

A. D. 1292.
20 *Edw'* I. Sheriffs, *Raphe Blunt.* *Hamond Boxe.*

CUSTOS, *Raphe Sandwitch*.

A. D. 1293.
21 *Edw'* I. Sheriffs, *Henry Bole.** *Elias* † *Ruſſel.*

* *Belle*, Sum.
† *Elis*, Ibid.

CUSTOS, *Raphe Sandwitch*.

Three Men had their Right Hands cut off at the Standard in *Cheap*, for reſcuing a Priſoner arreſted by a Serjeant of *London*.

A. D. 1294.
22 *Edw'* I. Sheriffs, *Robert Rokeſley*, junior. *Martin Amersberry.**

* *Aubrey*, Sum.

CUSTOS, *Raphe Sandwitch*.

A. D. 1295.
23 *Edw'* I. Sheriffs, *Henry Boxe.* *Richard Gloceſter.*

CUSTOS, Sir *Raphe Sandwitch.**

* Sir *John Briton*, Sum.

A. D. 1296.
24 *Edw'* I. Sheriffs, *John Dunſtable.* *Adam de Halingbery.**

* *Ad. Harlingbery*, Sum.

CUSTOS, Sir *John Briton*.

This Year all the Liberties of the City were reſtored, the Maioralty excepted.

A. D. 1297.
25 *Edw'* I. Sheriffs, *Thomas of Suffolk.* *Adam of Fulham.*

CUSTOS, Sir *John Briton*.

A. D. 1298.
26 *Edw'* I. Sheriffs, *Richard Reſham.* *Thomas Sely.*

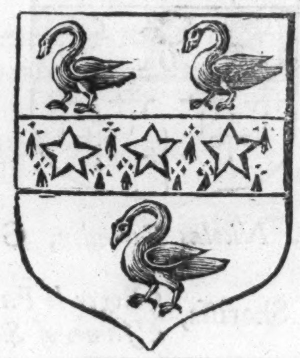
MAIOR, *Henry Walleis*.

In his Maioralty he took a Journey to *Lincolne*, and appointed two to officiate in his ſtead till he came back.

Certain Citizens of *London* brake up the Tun upon *Cornhill*, and took out Priſoners, for the which they were grievouſly puniſhed.

A. D. 1299.
27 *Edw'* I. Sheriffs, *John Armenter.** *Henry Fingene.* †

* *Armencer*, Sum.
† *Fingrith*, Sum.



MAIOR, *Elias* † *Ruſſel*.

* *Elis*, Sum.

A. D. 1300.
28 *Edw'* I. Sheriffs, *Lucas de Havering.* *Richard Champnes.**

MAIOR, *Elias* † *Ruſſell*.

* *Chapes*, Firſt Edit. *Champeis*, Sum.
† *Elis*, Sum.

A. D. 1301.
29 *Edw'* I. Sheriffs, *Gobert Callor.** *Peter de Beſenho.* †

* *Caller*, Sum.
† *Boſenho*, Firſt Edit. and Sum.

CUSTOS*, Sir *John Blunt*.

* He is ſtiled Maior, *Lib. C. fo.* 88.

A. D. 1302.
30 *Edw'* I. Sheriffs, *Hugh Pourte.* *Simon Paris.*

CUSTOS*, Sir *John Blunt*.

* Maior, Firſt Edit.

* *Joh. Bacford*, Firſt Ed.

A. D. 1303. } Sheriffs, { *W. Combmartin.*
31 *Edw'* I. } { *John de Burford.**

CUSTOS, Sir *John Blunt.*

A. D. 1304. } Sheriffs, { *Roger Paris.*
32 *Edw'* I. } { *John de Lincolne.*

CUSTOS, Sir *John Blunt.*

Geffery de Hertilepole, Alderman, was elected to be Recorder of *London*, and took his Oath, and was appointed to wear his Apparel as an Alderman.

* *Caſine*, Firſt Edit.

A. D. 1305. } Sheriffs, { *William Cawſon.**
33 *Edw'* I. } { *Reginald de Thunderley.*

CUSTOS, Sir *John Blunt.*

* *Geff. Cundute*, 1ſt Ed.

A. D. 1306. } Sheriffs, { *Geffrey at the Conduit.**
34 *Edw'* I. } { *Simon Billet.*

CUSTOS, Sir *John Blunt.*

J. S. There were four *Cuſtoſes* choſen by the City upon the King's Command, in the Abſence of *Blunt*, who this Year went with the King's Son to the Wars.]

Seacoal was forbidden to be burned in *London*, *Southwarke*, &c.

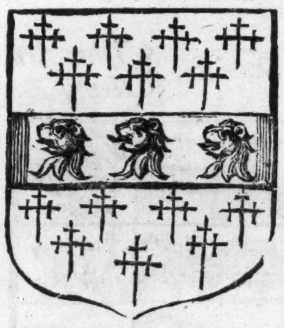
EDWARD II. began his Reign the ſeventh of *July*, *A. C.* 1307.

A. D. 1307. } Sheriffs, { *Nicolas Pigot,*
1 *Edw'* II. } { *Nigellus Drury.*

CUSTOS, Sir *John Blunt.*

* *Botenar*, 1ſt Edit.

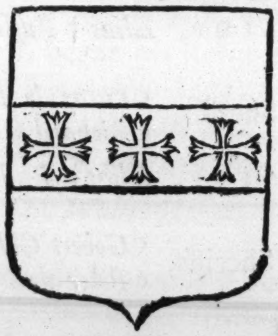
A. D. 1308. } Sheriffs, { *William Baſing.*
2 *Edw'* II. } { *James Botteler.**



MAIOR, *Nicolas Farindon*, Goldſmith.

* *Le Paumer*, Firſt Edit.

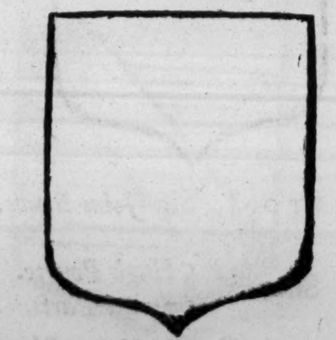
A. D. 1309. } Sheriffs, { *Roger le Palmer.**
3 *Edw'* II. } { *James of St. Edmund.*



MAIOR, *Thomas Romeyne.*

* *Sim de Corpe*, Firſt Edit. *Sim. Crop*, Sum.

A. D. 1310. } Sheriffs, { *Simon Cooper.**
4 *Edw'* II. } { *Peter Blakney.*



MAIOR, *Richard Reſham.*

The King commanded the Maior and Commonalty to make the Wall of *London*, from *Ludgate* to *Fleet Bridge*, and from thence to the *Thames.*

* *Merwood*, 1ſt Ed. and Sum.

A. D. 1311. } Sheriffs, { *Simon Metwood.**
5 *Edw'* II. } { *Richard Wilford.*

MAIOR, Sir *John Giſors*, Pepperer.

Order was taken that Merchant Strangers ſhould ſell their Wares within forty Days after their Arrival, or elſe the ſame to be forfeited.

A. D. 1312. } Sheriffs, { *John Lambin.*
6 *Edw'* II. } { *Adam Lutken.*

MAIOR, Sir *John Giſors*, Pepperer.

* *Burdeint*, Sum.

A. D. 1313. } Sheriffs, { *Robert Gurden.**
7 *Edw'* II. } { *Hugh Garton.*

MAIOR, *Nicolas Farindon*, Goldſmith.

Prices ſet on Victuals: A fat ſtalled Ox, 24 *s.* a fat Mutton, 20 *d.* A fat Gooſe, 2½ *d.* A fat Capon, 2 *d.* A fat Hen, 1 *d.* Two Chickens, 1 *d.* Three Pigeons, 1 *d.* Twenty four Eggs, 1 *d.* &c.

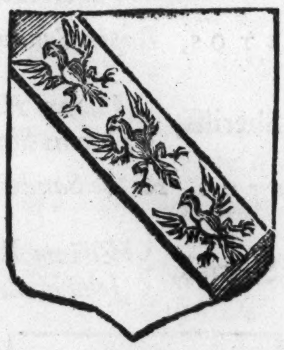
A. D. 1314. } Sheriffs, { *Stephen Abingdon.*
{ *Hamond Chickwel*, or
8 *Edw'* II. } { *Chigwell.*

MAIOR, Sir *John Giſors*, Pepperer

Famine and Mortality of People, ſo that the Quick might unneath bury the Dead. Horſe Fleſh and Dogs Fleſh was good Meat,

* *Bodelay*, Firſt Ed.

A. D. 1315. } Sheriffs, { *Hamond Goodchepe.*
9 *Edw'* II. } { *William Bodleigh.**

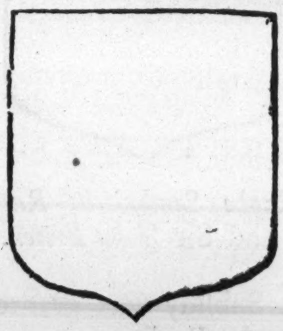


MAIOR, *Stephen de Abingdon.**

* *Steph. Abendon*, 1ſt Ed.

† *Cauſton*, 1ſt Edit.

A. D. 1316. } Sheriffs, { *William Caſton* †
10 *Edw'* II. } { *Raphe Balancer.*



MAIOR, *John Wingrave.**

* *Wengrave*, Sum.

An early Harveſt: A Buſhel of Wheat that had been ſold for 10 *s.* was now ſold for 10 *d.* &c.

* *Farner*, Sum.

A. D. 1317. } Sheriffs, { *John Prior.*
11 *Edw'* II. } { *W. Furneis.**

MAIOR, *John Wingrave.*

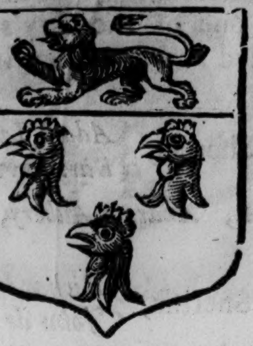
Such a Murrain of Kine, that Dogs and Ravens that fed on them were poiſoned.

* *Pontell*, 1ſt Edit.

A. D. 1318. } Sheriffs, { *John Pointell.**
12 *Edw'* II. } { *John Dalling.*

MAIOR, *John Wingrave.*

A. D. 1319.} Sheriffs, {*Simon de Abingdon.*
13 *Edw'* II.} {*John Preſton.*



MAIOR, *Hamond Chickwell*, Pepperer.

John Giſors, late Maior of *London*, and many other Citizens fled the City, for things laid to their charge.

A. D. 1320.} Sheriffs, {*Renauld at Conduit.*
14 *Edw'* II.} {*William Produn.**

* *Prodham*, Sum.

MAIOR, *Nicolas Farindon*, Goldſmith.

A. D. 1321.} Sheriffs, {*Richard Conſtantine.*
14 *Edw'* II.} {*Richard of Hackney.*

MAIOR, *Hamond Chickwell*, Pepperer.

A. D. 1322.} Sheriffs, {*John Grantham.*
16 *Edw'* II.} {*Richard de Ely.*

MAIOR, *Hamond Chickwell*, Pepperer.

Fiſh and Fleſh Market eſtabliſhed at the *Stocks*, in the midſt of the City.

A. D. 1323.} Sheriffs, {*Adam of Salisbury.*
17 *Edw'* II.} {*John of Oxford.*

MAIOR, *Nicolas Farindon* *, Goldſmith.

* Appointed Maior by the King, as long as it pleaſed him; the Maioralty being then, for certain Cauſes, in the King's hand, ſaith the Record. *J. S.*

Of this *Nicolas Farindon*, and of *William Farindon* his Father, read more in *Farindon* Ward.

A. D. 1324.} Sheriffs, {*Benet of Fulham.*
18 *Edw'* II.} {*John Cawſon.*†

† *Cawſton*, Sum.

MAIOR, *Hamond Chickwell*, Pepperer.

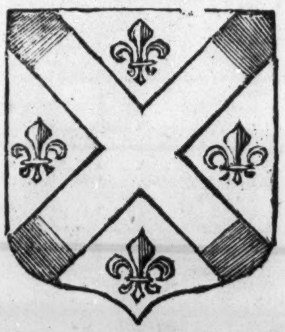
A. D. 1325.} Sheriffs, {*Gilbert Mordon.*
19 *Edw'* II.} {*John* [*Cauſton*, or] *Cotton.*

MAIOR, *Hamond Chickwell*, Pepperer.*

* *Richard Betaine*, Goldſmith, *Sum.*

The City of *London* took the Biſhop of *Exceſter*, and cut off his Head at the Standard in *Cheap.*

A. D. 1326.} Sheriffs, {*Richard Rothing.*
20 *Edw'* II.} {*Roger Chanteclere.*



MAIOR, *Richard Betaine*, Goldſmith.
The *Vintners* claim him of their Company.

J. S.

This *Richard Rothing* is ſaid to new build the Pariſh Church of St. *James* at *Garlick Hith.*

EDWARD III. *began his Reign the 25th of* January, Anno Chriſti 1326.

This King *Edward* granted, that the Maior ſhould be Juſtice for the Goal-delivery at *Newgate*: That the Citizens of *London* ſhould not be conſtrained to go out of the City of *London* to any War. More, he granted, that the Liberties and Franchiſes of the City ſhould not, after this time (for any Cauſe) be taken into the King's hands, &c. [More, he granted by his Letters Patents, dated the ſixth of *March*, that no Eſcheator ſhould be in the City, but the Maior for his time only.

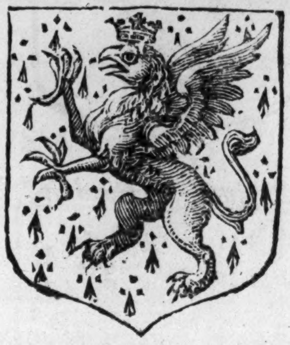
A. D. 1327.} Sheriffs, {*Henry Darcy.*
1 *Edw'* III.} {*John Hawton*, or *Haughton.**

* *Hauten*, 1ſt Ed. and Sum.

MAIOR, *Hamond Chickwell*, Pepperer.

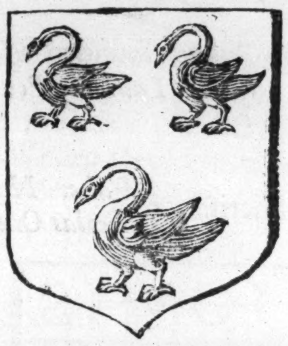
This Year the Walls of *London* were repaired.

A. D. 1328.} Sheriffs, {*Simon Francis.*
2 *Edw'* III.} {*Henry Combmartin.*



MAIOR, *John Grantham*, Grocer.

A. D. 1329.} Sheriffs, {*Richard Lazar.*
3 *Edw'* III.} {*William Giſors.*

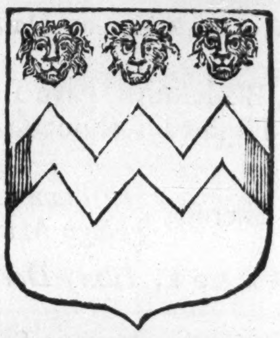


MAIOR, *Richard Swandland.**

* *John Swanlond*, Sum.

This Year the King kept a great Juſting in *Cheap*, betwixt *Sopars Lane* and the great Croſs.

A. D. 1330.} Sheriffs, {*Robert of Elie.*
4 *Edw'* III} {*Thomas Whorwode.*

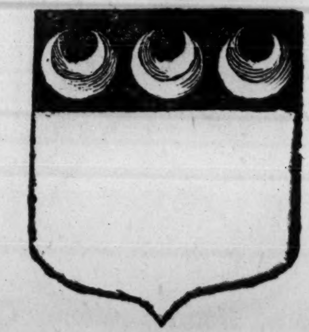


MAIOR, Sir *John Pountney*, or *Pultney*, Draper.

A. D. 1331.} Sheriffs, {*John Mocking.*
5 *Edw'* III.} {*Andrew Aubery.*

MAIOR, Sir *John Pultney*, Draper.

A. D. 1332.} Sheriffs, {*Nicolas Pike.*
6 *Edw'* III.} {*John Husbond.*



MAIOR, *John Preſton*, Draper.

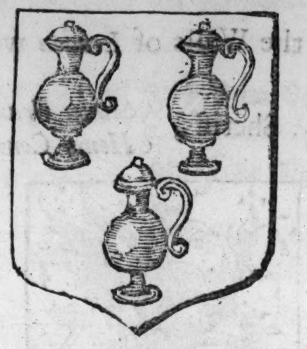
This Year was founded *Elſing*'s Spittle, by *William Elſing*, Mercer: and became firſt Prior of that Hoſpital.

A. D. 1333. } Sheriffs, { *John Hamond.*
7 *Edw'* III. } { *William Hanſard.*

MAIOR, Sir *John Pultney*, Draper.

A. D. 1334. } Sheriffs, { *John Hingſton*, or *Kingſton.*[*]
8 *Edw'* III. } { *Walter Turke.*

[*] *Kington*, Sum.



MAIOR, *Reginald at Conduit*,[*] Vintener.

[*] He ſerved two Years, and impair'd his Eſtate thereby. King *Ed.* III. gave him a yearly Rent of Houſes in *London.* J. S.

[*] *Reignold at Conduit*, Sum.

A. D. 1335. } Sheriffs, { *Walter Mordon.*
9 *Edw'* III. } { *Richard Upton.*

MAIOR, *Nicolas Wotton.*[*]

A. D. 1336. } Sheriffs, { *John Clarke.*
10 *Edw'* III. } { *William Curtes.* †

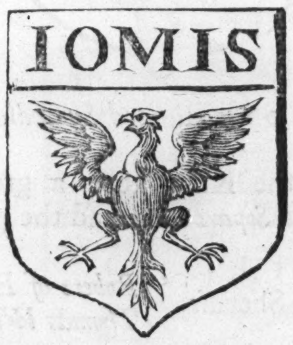
† *William Brickelſworth*, *John Northal*, Sum.

MAIOR, Sir *John Pultney*, Draper.

This Sir *John Pultney* founded a College in the Pariſh Church of St. *Laurence Pountney* by *Candlewicke* ſtreet.

A. D. 1337. } Sheriffs, { *Walter Nele.*
11 *Edw'* III. } { *Nicolas Crane.*

*



[*] May one read theſe Letters thus; *Jeſus Opt. Max. Jeſus Salvator?* J. S.

MAIOR, *Henry Darcy.*

Walter Nele, Bladeſmith, gave Lands to the repairing of the Highways about *London.*

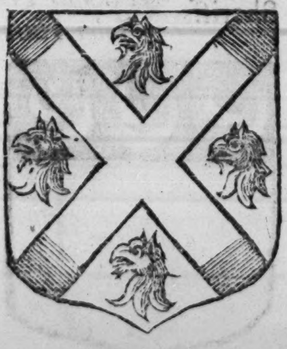
A. D. 1338. } Sheriffs, { *William de Pomfret.*
12 *Edw'* III. } { *Hugh Marbeler.*[*]

[*] *Marberol*, Sum.

MAIOR, *Henry Darcy.*

The King granted, that the Serjeants of the Maior and Sheriffs of *London*, ſhould bear Maces of Silver and Gilt, with the King's Arms engraven on them.

A. D. 1339. } Sheriffs, { *William Thorney.*
13 *Edw'* III. } { *Roger Froſham.*



MAIOR, *Andrew Aubery*, Grocer.

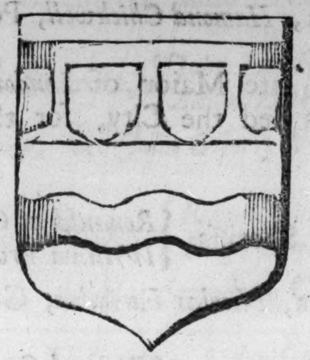
This Maior was publickly aſſaulted, in an Inſurrection. For which *Hanſard*, who did ſo, and *Brewer*, that wounded one of the City's Servants, were immediately tried and beheaded in *Cheap.*] *J. S.*

A. D. 1340. } Sheriffs, { *Adam Lucas.*
13 *Edw'* III. } { *Bartilmew Moris.*[*]

[*] *Maris*, Firſt Ed. and Sum.

MAIOR, *Andrew Aubery*, Grocer.

A. D. 1341. } Sheriffs, { *Richard de Barking.*
15 *Edw'* III. } { *John de Rokeſley.*

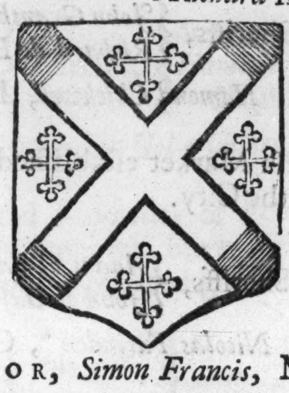


MAIOR, *John of Oxenford*, Vintner.

A. D. 1342. } Sheriffs, { *John Louſkin.*[*]
16 *Edw'* III. } { *Richard Killingbery.*†

[*] *Loueken.*

† *Riſtingbury*, Firſt Ed. *Kiſtingbury*, Sum.



MAIOR, *Simon Francis*, Mercer.

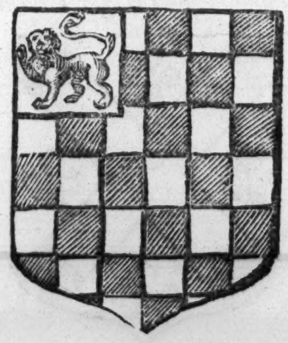
The Price of *Gaſcoigne* Wines at *London*, not to be ſold above 4 *d.* and *Rheniſh* Wine 6 *d.* the Galon.

This *Simon Francis* was a very wealthy Citizen. For by an Inquiſition 32 *Edw.* III. he was found to have theſe Manours and Eſtates in *London* and *Middleſex*, (whatever he had elſewhere) *viz.* *Northall* Manour, *Northal*, *Blanchapelton* Manour, *Hertford* Court, *Doune* Manour, *Acton*, *Fulham* Manour, *Harwe* [*Harrow*] *Harwe* Manour, *Fynchiſtye*, *Stanmere* Manour, *Riſſeley.*]

A rich Alderman.

J. S.

A. D. 1343. } Sheriffs, { *John Steward.*
17 *Edw'* III. } { *John Ayleſham.*

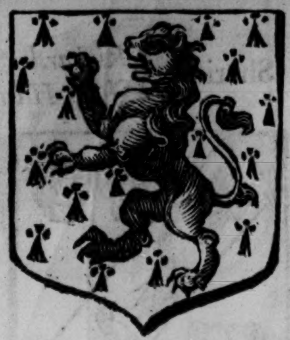


MAIOR, *John Hammond.*

A. D. 1344. } Sheriffs, { *Geffrey Wichingham.*
18 *Edw'* III. } { *Thomas Leg.*

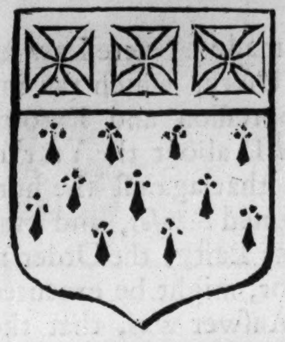
MAIOR, *John Hamond.*

A. D. 1345. } Sheriffs, { *Edmund Hemenhall.*
19 *Edw'* III. } { *John of Glocester.*



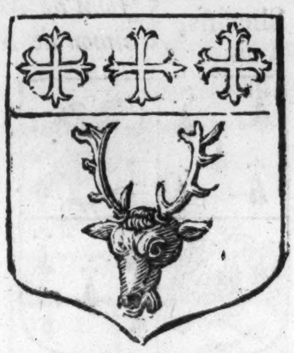
MAIOR, *Richard Leget.* † — †*Lazer*, Sum.

A. D. 1346. } Sheriffs, { *John Croyden.*
20 *Edw'* III. } { *William Clopton.*



MAIOR, *Geffrey Wichingham.*

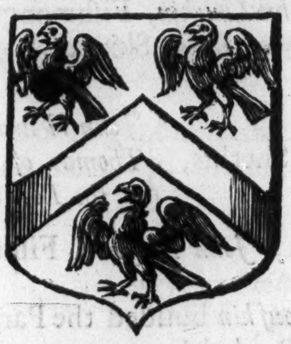
A. D. 1347. } Sheriffs, { *Adam Brapſon.*
21 *Edw'* III. } { *Richard Fas*, or *Bas.*



MAIOR, *Thomas Leggy*, Skinner.

King *Edward* now won *Callis* from the *French.*

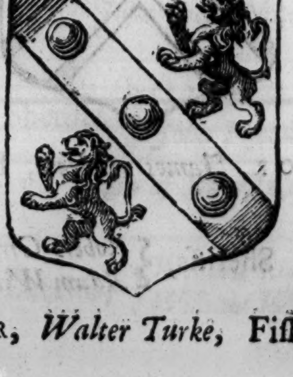
A. D. 1348. } Sheriffs, { *Henry Picard.*
22 *Edw'* III. } { *Simon Dolſeby.*



MAIOR, *John Loufkin*, Fiſhmonger.

A great Peſt. Sir *Walter Manny*, Knight, now founded the *Charterhouſe* by *Smithfield* to be a Place of Burial for the Dead.

A. D. 1349. } Sheriffs, { *Adam of Bury.*
23 *Edw'* III. } { *Raphe of Lynne.* † — † *Lyne*, First Edit.



MAIOR, *Walter Turke*, Fiſhmonger.

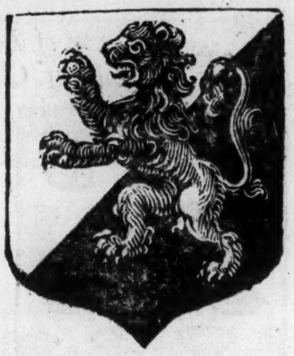
A. D. 1350. } Sheriffs, { *John Notte.*
24 *Edw'* III. } { *William of Worceſter.*

MAIOR, *Richard Killingbury.*

A. D. 1351. } Sheriffs, { *John Wroth.*
25 *Edw'* III. } { *Gilbert of Stenineſthorp.* † — † *Steineſthorp*, Sum.

MAIOR, *Andrew Aubery.*

A. D. 1352. } Sheriffs, { *John Peche.*
26 *Edw'* III. } { *John Stotley.*



MAIOR, *Adam Francis*, Mercer.

This Maior procured an Act of Parliament, that no known Whore ſhould wear any Hood, or Attire on her Head, except reyed or ſtriped Cloth of divers Colours, *&c.*

A. D. 1353. } Sheriffs, { *William Wilde.* † — † *Wolde*, Sum.
27 *Edw'* III. } { *John Little.*

MAIOR, *Adam Francis*, Mercer.

This *Adam Francis* was one of the Founders of the College in *Guildhall* Chapel, *&c. Henry Frowicke* was the other.

A. D. 1354. } Sheriffs, { *William Notingham.* † — † *Totingham*, First Ed. and *Sum.*
28 *Edw'* III. } { *Richard Smelt.*

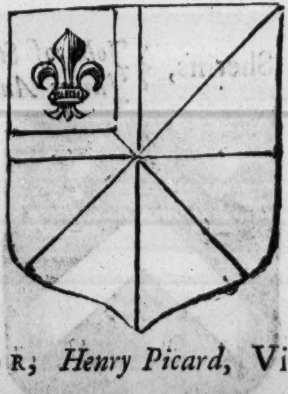
MAIOR, *Thomas Leggy* [or *Legget*] Skinner.

Aldermen of *London* were uſed to be changed yearly; but now it was ordained, that they ſhould not be removed without ſome ſpecial Cauſe.

A. D. 1355. } Sheriffs, { *Walter* * *Forſter.* — * *Thomas*; Sum.
29 *Edw'* III. } { *Thomas Brandon.*

MAIOR, *Simon Francis*, Mercer.

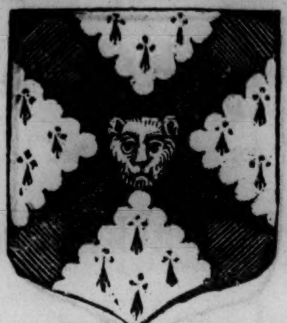
A. D. 1356. } Sheriffs, { *Richard Notingham.*
30 *Edw'* III. } { *Thomas Doſſel.* † — † *Doſſel*, First Edit.



MAIOR, *Henry Picard*, Vintener.

This *Henry Picard* feaſted the Kings of *England*, of *France*, *Cypres* and *Scots*, with other great Eſtates, all in one Day.

A. D. 1357. } Sheriffs, { *Stephen Candiſh.*
31 *Edw'* III. } { *Bartholomew Froſtling.*



MAIOR, Sir *John Stody*, Vintener.*

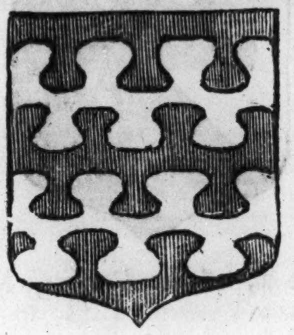
* *Broune*, Maior of *London Ann.* 1357. added by an unknown hand.

This *John Stody* gave Tenements to the Vinteners in *London*, for Relief of the Poor of that Company.

A. D. 1358. } Sheriffs, { *John Barnes.*
32 *Edw'* III. } { *John Buris.*

MAIOR, *John Loufkin*, Stockfiſhmonger.

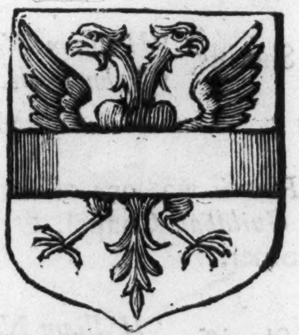
A. D. 1359. } Sheriffs, { *Simon of Benington.*
33 *Edw'* III. } { *John of Chicheſter.*



MAIOR, *Simon Dolſeby**, Grocer.

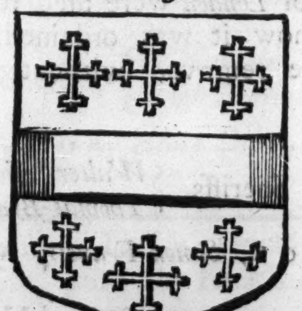
* *Dolſey*, Sum.

A. D. 1360. } Sheriffs, { *John Dennis.*
34 *Edw'* III. } { *Walter Berny.*



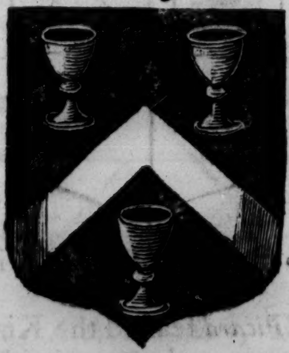
MAIOR, *John Wroth*, or *Worth*, Fiſhmonger.

A. D. 1361. } Sheriffs, { *William Holbeck.*
35 *Edw'* III. } { *James Tame.*



MAIOR, *John Peche*, Fiſhmonger.

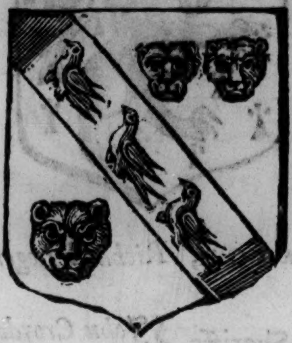
A. D. 1362. } Sheriffs, { *John of St. Albans.*
36 *Edw'* III. } { *James Andrew.*



MAIOR, *Stephen Candiſh*, Draper.
*

A. D. 1363. } Sheriffs, { *Richard of Croyden.*
37 *Edw'* III. } { *John Hiltoft.**

* *Litoft*, Firſt Edit.



MAIOR, *John Not*, Grocer.*

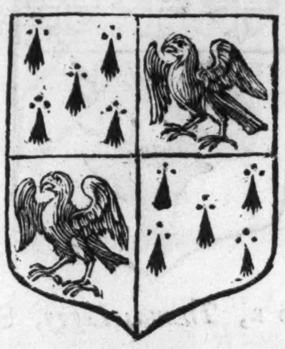
* Pepperer, Firſt Edit. and *Sum.*

Nott's Law againſt Uſury.

This Maior made a ſevere Law againſt ſuch as were guilty of Uſury, which ran in thoſe Times into great Oppreſſion and Extortion. In the 14th of *Richard* I. about the Year 1390, the Citizens prayed, that againſt the horrible Vice of Uſury, then termed *Schefes*, and practiſed as well by the Clergy as Laity, the Order made by *John Nott*, late Maior, might be executed through the Realm. The Anſwer was, that the King willed thoſe Ordinances to be viewed; and if the ſame be found to be neceſſary, that they be then confirmed.]

J. S.

A. D. 1364. } Sheriffs, { *John de Mitford.*
43 *Edw'* III. } { *Simon de Mordon.*



MAIOR, *Adam of Bury*, Skinner.

A. D. 1365. } Sheriffs, { *John Bukulſworth.*
39 *Edw'* III. } { † *Thomas Ireland.*

† *John*, Sum.

MAIOR, *John Louekin*, Fiſhmonger, and *Adam of Bury*, Skinner.

A. D. 1366. } Sheriffs, { *John Ward.*
40 *Edw'* III. } { *Thomas of Lee**, or at *the Lee.*

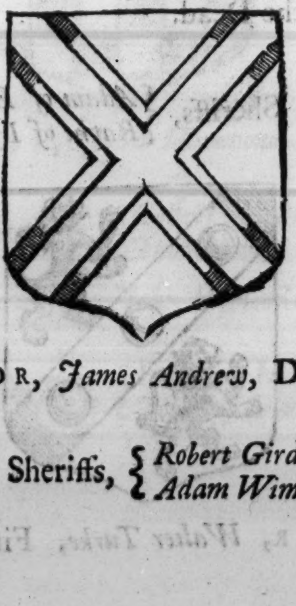
* *Atteley*, Sum.

MAIOR, *John Loufkin*, Fiſhmonger.

This *John Loufkin* builded the Pariſh Church of St. *Michael* in *Crooked Lane.*

A. D. 1367. } Sheriffs, { *John Turngold.**
41 *Edw'* III. } { *William Dykeman.*

* *Torgold*, Sum.

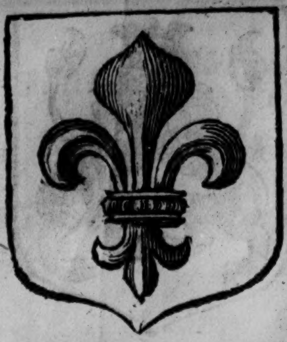


MAIOR, *James Andrew*, Draper.

A. D. 1368. } Sheriffs, { *Robert Girdeler.**
42 *Edw'* III. } { *Adam Wimondham.*

* *Cordeler*, Firſt Edit. *Girdler*, Sum.

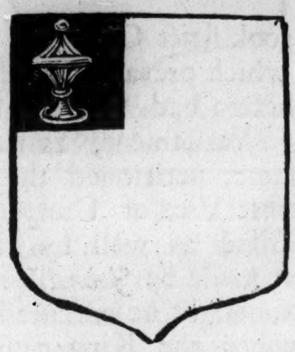
MAIOR,



MAIOR, *Simon Morden*, Stockfiſhmonger.

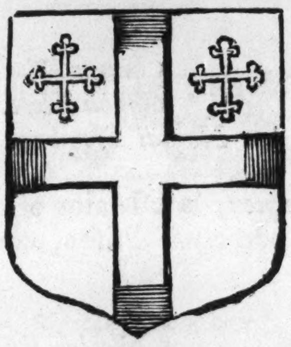
This Year Wheat was ſold for 2*s.* 6*d.* the Buſhel.

A. D. 1369. } Sheriffs, { *John Piel.*
43 *Edw'* III. } { *Hugh Holdich.*



MAIOR, *John Chicheſter*, Goldſmith.

A. D. 1370. } Sheriffs, { *William Walworth.*
44 *Edw'* III. } { *Robert Gayton.*



MAIOR, *John Barnes*, Mercer.

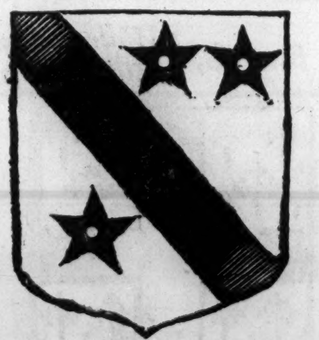
† Hatfild, Sum.

A. D. 1371. } Sheriffs, { *Adam Staple.*
45 *Edw'* III. } { *Robert Hatfield.* †

MAIOR, *John Barnes*, Mercer.

This *John Barnes* gave a Cheſt with three Locks, and one thouſand Marks, to be lent to poor young Men.

A. D. 1372. } Sheriffs, { *John Philpot.*
46 *Edw'* III. } { *Nicolas Brembar.*



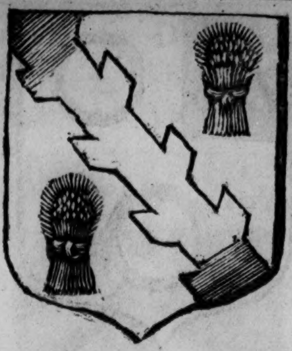
MAIOR, *John Piel*, Mercer.

*Fiſhyd, Sum.

A. D. 1373. } Sheriffs. { *John Aubery.*
47 *Edw'* III. } { *John Fiſhed.**

MAIOR, *Adam of Bury*, Skinner.

A. D. 1374. } Sheriffs, { *Richard Lions.*
48 *Edw'* III. } { *William Woodhouſe.*

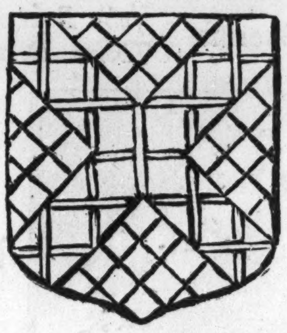


MAIOR, *William Walworth*, Fiſhmonger.

Walworth's Order to preſerve Traffick. *Coke's Inſtitut.* p 13. *J. S.*

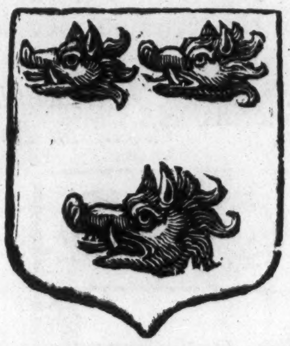
Of this Maior let this Remark be added to his other famous Acts, in his valiant Behaviour towards *Wat Tyler*; That many Citizens of *London* in his Time gave over Trade and Traffick, and betook themſelves to live upon Uſury. He being Lord Maior, by the Advice of the Aldermen, took ſuch good and ſtrict Order for the Execution of Laws, and Suppreſſion of Uſury within the City, as was a Pattern to the Commons in Parliament: Who put up this Petition (as appears in the Rolls of Parliament) "That the Order that "was made in *London* againſt the horrible Vice "of Uſury, might be obſerved throughout the "whole Realm." Whereunto the King anſwered, That the old Law ſhould continue.]

A. D. 1375. } Sheriffs, { *John Hadley.*
49 *Edw'* III. } { *William Newport.*



MAIOR, *John Ward*, Grocer.

A. D. 1376. } Sheriffs, { *John Northampton.*
50 *Edw'* III. } { *Robert Laund.*

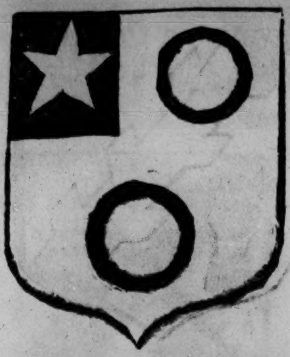


MAIOR, *Adam Staple*, Mercer.

The *Londoners* meant to have ſlain *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*. *Adam Staple*, Maior, put down, and *Nicholas Brembar* elected. Alſo the Aldermen were depoſed and other ſet in their Places.

RICHARD II. began his Reign the 21ſt of *June*, in the Year 1377.

A. D. 1377. } Sheriffs, { *Nicolas Twiford.*
1 *Rich'* II. } { *Andrew Pikeman.*



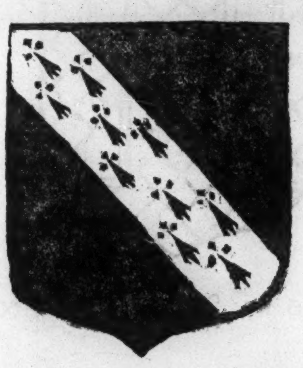
Maior, Sir *Nicolas Brembar*, Grocer.

John Philpot, a Citizen of *London*, ſent Ships to the Sea, and ſcoured it of Pirates, taking many of them Priſoners.

Hiſt. Monach. *S.* Albani. *J. S.*

He was a bold and worthy Member of Parliament, at or about this Time. And when a Bill was brought in, in the Name of the King, by means of the offended Duke of *Lancaſter*, that the City of *London* ſhould be no more governed by a Maior, but by a *Cuſtos*, as in Times before: And that the Marſhal of *England* (who was then Lord *Percie*) ſhould have all the Power of making Arreſts within the City; with other Petitions tending to the like Derogation of the Liberties of the City: He ſtood up and ſaid, Such a matter was never heard before; and that the Maior of *London* would never ſuffer any ſuch Arreſt to be brought into the City; with more ſuch Words of the like Stoutneſs.]

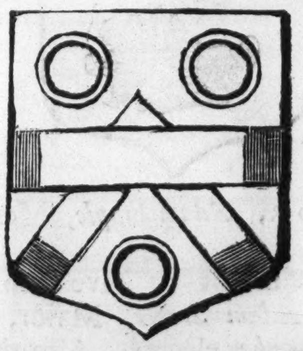
A. D. 1378. } Sheriffs, { *John Boſeham.*
2 *Rich'* II. } { *Thomas Cornwallis.*



Maior, Sir *John Philpot*, Grocer.

This Sir *John Philpot* gave to the City, Lands, for the finding of thirteen poor people for ever.

A. D. 1379. } Sheriffs. { *John Heliſdon.*
3 *Rich'* II. } { *William Barrat.*



Maior, *John Hadley*, Grocer.

A. D. 1380. } Sheriffs, { *Walter Doget.**
4 *Rich'* II. } { *William Knighthode.*†

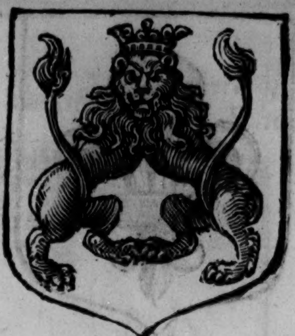
Maior, *William Walworth*, Fiſhmonger.

* *Ducket*, Sum. † *Knightcoat*, Firſt Edit.

This *William Walworth* arreſted *Wat Tyler* the Rebel, and was Knighted. He increaſed the Pariſh Church of St. *Michael* in *Crooked Lane*, and founded there a College. Other Aldermen were alſo then Knighted with him, for their Service in the Field.

A. D. 1381. } Sheriffs, { *John Rote.*
5 *Rich'* II. } { *John Hynde.**

* *Hend*, Firſt Edit.



Maior, *John Northampton*, Draper.

A. D. 1382. } Sheriffs, { *Adam Bamme.**
6 *Rich'* II. } { *John Sely.*

**Bawme*, Firſt Edit.

Maior, *John Northampton*, Draper, or rather Skinner, as I find in ſome Record.

This Maior took ſtrict Order for the Suppreſſion of Uſury, which prevailed much about theſe Times; and therein had ſo good Succeſs, that the Commons in Parliament, as they had done in *Walworth*'s Time, petitioned the King, That againſt the horrible Vice of Uſury (then termed *Shefes*) and practiſed as well by the Clergy as Laity, the Order made by *John Northampton*, late Maior of *London*, might be executed through the Realm. Whereunto the King anſwered, The King willeth thoſe Ordinances to be viewed; and if they be found to be neceſſary, that the ſame be then affirmed.

Northampton, Maior, takes Order againſt Uſury. *L. Coke's Inſtitut.* p. 3. *J. S.*

Roll of Parliament 14 R. II.

This Maior's laſt Will bore date, *Anno* 1382. died 1397.

A. D. 1383. } Sheriffs, { *Simon Winchcombe.*
7 *Rich'* II. } { *John More.*

Maior, Sir *Nicolas Brembar*, Grocer.

John Northampton, late Maior of *London*, was committed to perpetual Priſon, and his Goods confiſcated.

A. D. 1384. } Sheriffs, { *Nicolas Exton.*
8 *Rich'* II. } { *John French.*

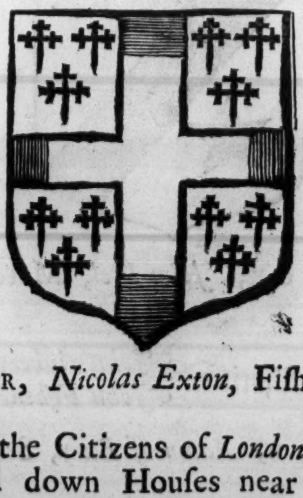
Maior, Sir *Nicolas Brembar*, Grocer, Knighted with *William Walworth*.

A. D. 1385. } Sheriffs, { *John Organ.*
9 *Rich'* II. } { *John Churchman.*

Maior, Sir *Nicolas Brembar*, Grocer.

The foreſaid *John Churchman* now builded the *Cuſtomhouſe* near to the *Tower* of *London*, and did many other Works for the Commodity of this City.

A. D. 1386. } Sheriffs, { *William Stondon.*
10 *Rich'* II. } { *William More.*



Maior, *Nicolas Exton*, Fiſhmonger.

This Year the Citizens of *London*, fearing the *French*, pulled down Houſes near about their City, repaired their Walls, and cleanſed their Ditches, *&c.*

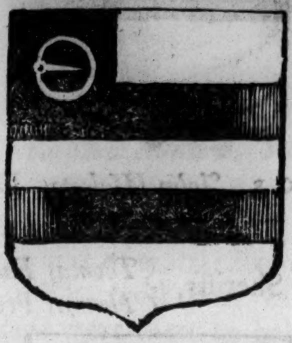
A. D. 1387. } Sheriffs, { *William Venor* [or *Vinor.*]
11 *Rich'* II. } { *Hugh Falſtalfe.**

* *Forſtalfe,* Firſt Edit.

MAIOR, *Nicolas Exton,* Fiſhmonger.

Sir *Nicolas Brembar,* late Maior of *London,* was this Year beheaded.

A. D. 1388. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Auſten.*
12 *Rich'* II. } { *Adam Carlehul.*



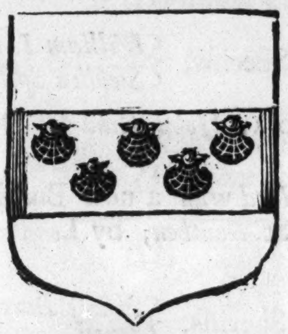
MAIOR, *Nicolas Twiford,* Goldſmith, Knighted with *William Walworth.*

J. S.

This Year, *Febr.* 1. a Proclamation was made in the City of *London* for all the Guilds to bring into the *Chancery* before the King, an Account of their Foundations and Inſtitutions, and Goods and Chattels.

A. D. 1389. } Sheriffs, { *John Walcot.*
13 *Rich'* II. } { *John Love.**

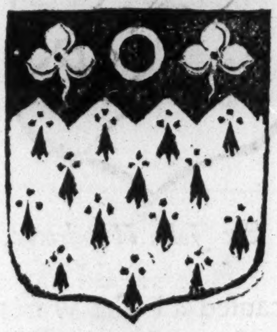
* *Lovenay*; Firſt Edit. *Lovey*, Summ.



MAIOR, Sir *William Vinor**, Grocer.

* *Venor,* Firſt Edit. *Vennour,* Summ.

A. D. 1390. } Sheriffs, { *John Francis.*
14 *Rich'* II. } { *Thomas Vivent.*

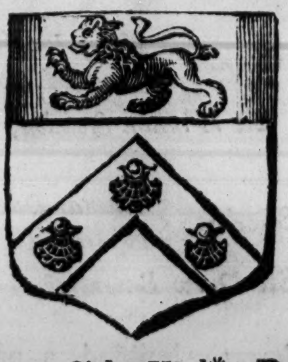


MAIOR, *Adam Bamme**, Goldſmith.

* *Bawne*, Sum.

This *Adam Bamme* provided from beyond the Seas, Corn in great abundance, ſo that the City was well able to ſerve the Country.

A. D. 1391. } Sheriffs, { *John Shadworth,* [or *Chadworth.*
15 *Rich'* II. } { *Henry Vamer.*



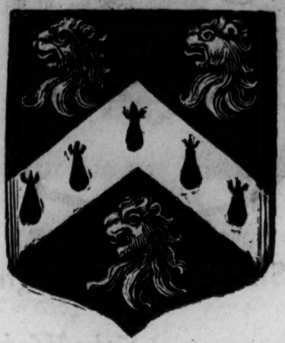
MAIOR, *John Hind**, Draper.

* *Hend,* Firſt Edit.

This Maior was, for Diſpleaſure taken, ſent to *Windſor* Caſtle; and the King made [a Cuſtos, or] Wardens of the City, *&c.*

A. D. 1392. } Sheriffs, { *Gilbert Maghfield.**
16 *Rich'* II. } { *Thomas Newington.*

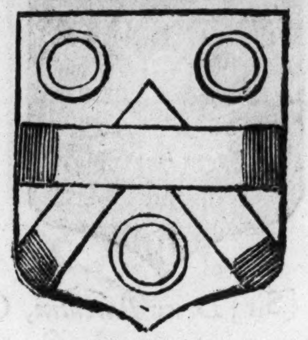
* *Manfield,* Summ.



MAIOR, *William Stondon,* Grocer.

The 16 *R.* II. the King put in *Baldwin de Radington* Cuſtos, to ſerve as long as he thought fit. *Lib. Alb.* J. S.]

A. D. 1393. } Sheriffs, { *Drew Barentin.*
17 *Rich'* II. } { *Richard Whittington.*

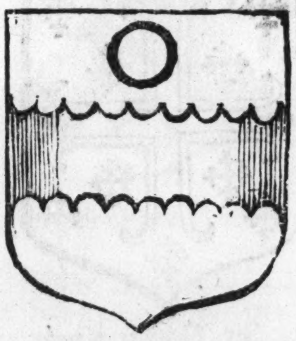


MAIOR, [Sir] *John Hardley,* Grocer.*

* *Hadley,* Firſt Edit.

Faringdon Ward was now by Parliament appointed to be divided into two Wards, to wit, *infra & extra.*

A. D. 1394. } Sheriffs, { *William Bramſton.*
18 *Rich'* II. } { *Thomas Knoles.*

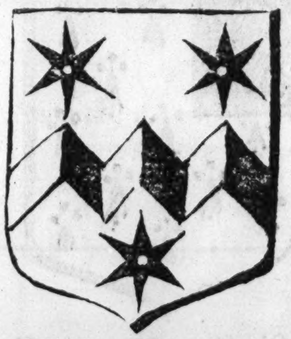


MAIOR, [Sir] *John Froyſhe**, Mercer.

* *Froſhe,* Firſt Edit.

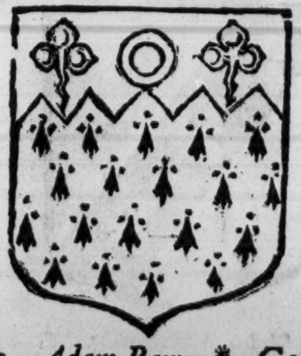
A. D. 1395. } Sheriffs, { *Roger Ellis.*
19 *Rich'* II. } { *William Sevenoke.*†

† *Sheringham,* Summ.



MAIOR, [Sir] *William More,* Vintner.

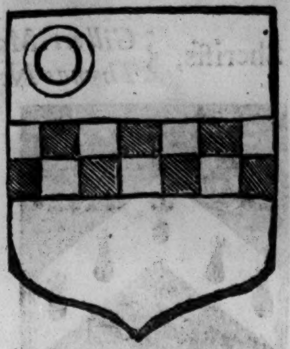
A. D. 1396. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Wilford.*
20 *Rich'* II. } { *William Parker.*



MAIOR, *Adam Bamme**, Goldſmith.

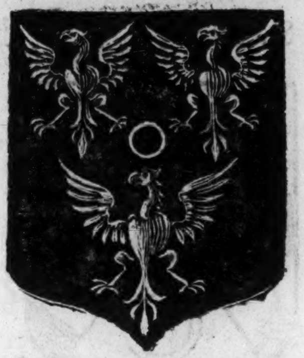
* Which *Adam Bamme* died this Year, and the King appointed *Rich. Whittington* to ſerve the Remainder of his Time.

A. D. 1397. } Sheriffs, { *John Woodcocke.*
21 *Rich'* II. } { *William Askam.*



MAIOR, Sir *Richard Whittington*, Mercer.

A. D. 1398. } Sheriffs, { *John Wade.*
22 *Rich'* II. } { *John Warner.*

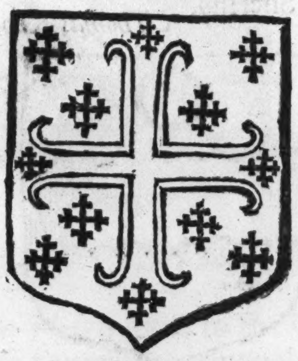


MAIOR, [Sir] *Drew Barentin*, Goldſmith.

King HENRY IV. began his Reign the 29th of *September*, in the Year 1399.

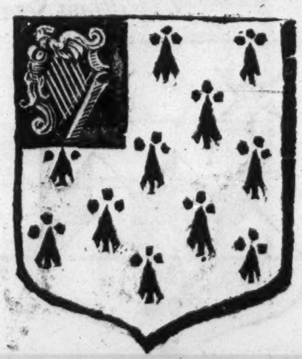
A. D. 1399. } Sheriffs, { *William Walderne.*
1 *Hen'* IV. } { *William Hend.**

* *Hyde*, Sum.



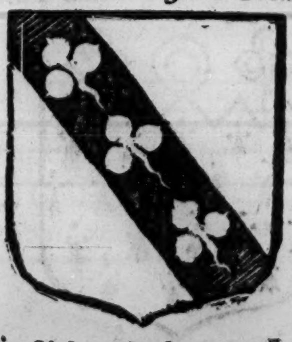
MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Knoles*, Grocer.

A. D. 1400. } Sheriffs, { *John Wakel.*
2 *Hen'* IV. } { *William Ebot.*



MAIOR, Sir *John Francis*, Goldſmith.

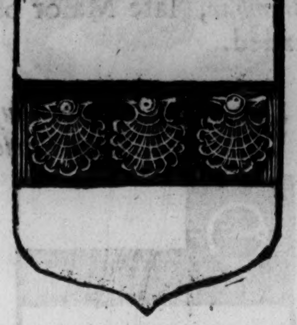
A. D. 1401. } Sheriffs, { *William Venor.*
3 *Hen'* IV. } { *John Fremingham.*



MAIOR, Sir *John Shadworth*, [or *Chadworth*,] Mercer.

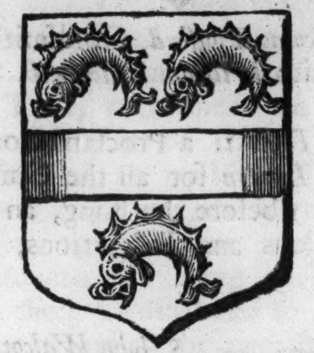
The Conduit upon *Cornhill* was this Year made of an old Priſon Houſe, called the *Tunne.*

A. D. 1402. } Sheriffs, { *Richard Marlow.*
4 *Hen'* IV. } { *Robert Chicheley.*



MAIOR, *John Walcote*, Draper.

A. D. 1403. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Falconer.*
5 *Hen'* IV. } { *Thomas Poole.*



MAIOR, Sir *William Aſcham*, Fiſhmonger.

A. D. 1404. } Sheriffs, { *William Louth.*
6 *Hen'* IV. } { *Stephen Spilman.*

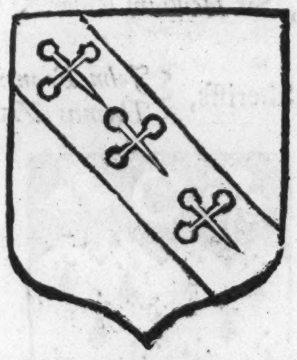
MAIOR, *John Hind**, Draper.

* *Hend*, Firſt Edit.

This *John Hend* was a new Builder of the Pariſh Church of St. *Swithen*, by *London Stone.*

A. D. 1405. } Sheriffs, { *Henry Barton.*
7 *Hen'* IV. } { *William Cromer.**

* *Grome*, Firſt Edit. *Cronmer*, Sum.



MAIOR, Sir *John Woodcocke*, Mercer.

The Maior cauſed all the Weres in the River of *Thames*, from *Stanes* to the River of *Medway*, to be deſtroyed, and the Trinks to be burned, *&c.*

A. D. 1406. } Sheriffs, { *Nicolas Wotton.*
8 *Hen'* IV. } { *Geffrey Brooke.*

MAIOR, Sir *Richard Whittington*, Mercer.

This Year a great Peſtilence in *London* took away more than 30000 People.

A. D. 1407. } Sheriffs, { *Henry Pontfract.*
9 *Hen'* IV. } { *Henry Halton.*

MAIOR, Sir *William Stondon*, Grocer.

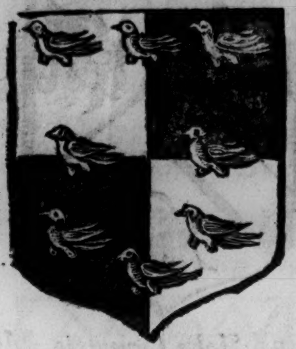
A. D. 1408. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Ducke.*
10 *Hen'* IV. } { *William Norton.*

MAIOR, Sir *Drew Barentine*, Goldſmith.

This *Drew Barentine* builded a part of Goldſmiths Hall, and gave them Lands.

The

A. D. 1409. } Sheriffs, { *John Law.*
11 *Hen'* IV. } { *William Chichley.*



Maior, *Richard Marlow*, Ironmonger.

A great Play at *Skinners Well*, which laſted eight Days, and was of matter from the Creation of the World. The moſt part of all the great Eſtates of *England* were there to behold it.

A. D. 1410. } Sheriffs, { *John Penne.*
12 *Hen'* IV. } { *Thomas Pike.*

Maior, Sir *Thomas Knowles*, Grocer.

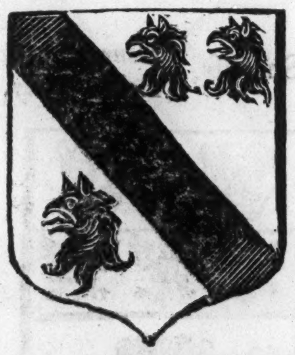
This *Thomas Knowles* began anew to build the *Guildhall* in *London*, &c.

A. D. 1411. } Sheriffs, { *John Rainwell.*
13 *Hen'* IV. } { *William Cotton.*

Maior, Sir *Robert Chichley*, Grocer.

A. D. 1412. } Sheriffs, { *Ralph Lovenham.**
14 *Hen'* IV. } { *William Sevenoke.*

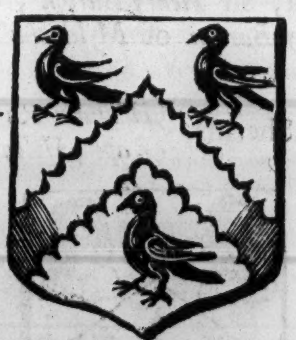
* *Levinhinde*, Firſt Edit. *Levenhinde*, Sum.



Maior, Sir *William Waldren*, Mercer.

Henry V. began his Reign the 20th of *March*, *Anno* 1412.

A. D. 1413. } Sheriffs, { *John Sutton.*
1 *Hen'* V. } { *John Michell.*

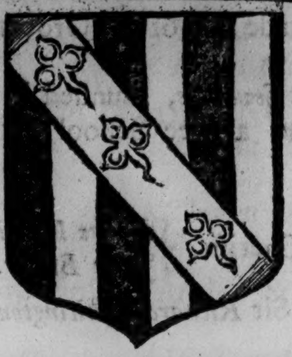


Maior, Sir *William Cromar**, Draper.

* Or *Cronmar*.

Sir *John Oldcaſtle* aſſembled a great Power in *Ficket's Field* by *London*. Which Power was overcome and taken by the King and his Power.

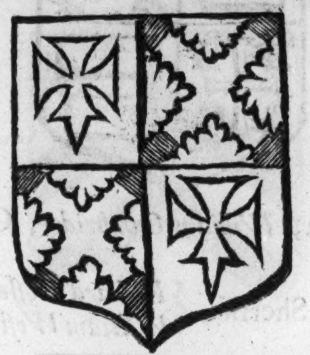
A. D. 1414. } Sheriffs, { *John Michell.*
2 *Hen'* IV. } { *Thomas Alen.*
*



Maior, Sir *Thomas Falconer*, Mercer.

This Maior cauſed the Poſterne called *Moregate* to be builded; and he lent to the King 10000 Marks upon Jewels, *&c.*

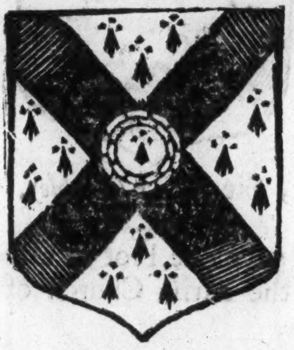
A. D. 1415. } Sheriffs, { *William Cambridge.*
3 *Hen'* V. } { *Allen Everard.*



Maior, Sir *Nicolas Wotton*, Draper.

A. D. 1416. } Sheriffs, { *Robert Whitington.**
4 *Hen'* V. } { *John Coventrie.*

* *Widington*, Sum.



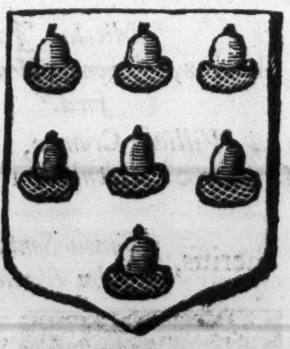
Maior, Sir *Henry Barton*, Skinner.

This *Henry Barton* ordained Lanthorns with Lights, to be hanged out on the Winter Evenings betwixt *Hallontide* and *Candlemas*.

A. D. 1417. } Sheriffs, { *Henry Read.*
5 *Hen'* V. } { *John Gedney.*

Maior, Sir *Richard Marlow*, Ironmonger.

A. D. 1418. } Sheriffs, { *John Erian.*
{ *Raphe Barton.*
6 *Hen'* V. } { *John Parueſſe.*



Maior, *William Sevenoke.*

This *William Sevenoke*, Son to *William Rumſched* of *Sevenoke* in *Kent*, was by his Father bound an Apprentice with *Hugh de Bois*, a Citizen and Ferrer of *London*, for a Term of Years; which being expired in the Year 1394, 18 *Rich'* II. *John Hadley* being Maior of *London*, and *Stephen Spilman* Chamberlain of the *Guildhall*: he alledged, that his Maſter had uſed the Trade or Myſtery of a Grocer, and not of a Ferrer, and therefore required to be made free of the Grocers Company; was granted.

This *William Sevenoke*, founded in the Town of *Sevenoke* in *Kent*, a Free School and Almſhouſes for the Poor.

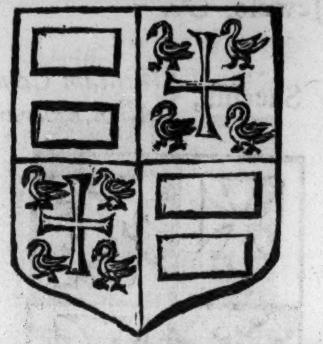
* *Richard Whittingham*, Sum.

A. D. 1419. } Sheriffs, {*Robert Whitington.**
7 *Hen'* V. } {*John Butler.*

MAIOR, Sir *Richard Whitington*, Mercer.

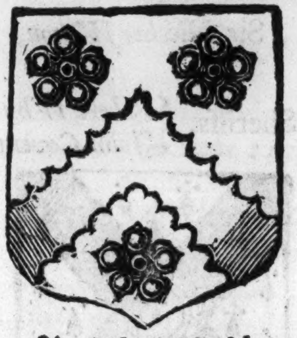
This Maior founded *Whitington* College.

A. D. 1420. } Sheriffs, {*John Butler.*
8 *Hen'* V. } {*John Welles.*



MAIOR, *William Cambridge*, Grocer.

A. D. 1421. } Sheriffs, {*Richard Goſſeline.*
9 *Hen'* V. } {*William Weſton.*



MAIOR, Sir *Robert Chichley*, Grocer.

This Maior gave one Plot of Ground. Thereupon to build the Pariſh Church of Saint *Stephen* upon *Walbrooke*.

HENRY VI. began his Reign the one and thirtieth Day of *Auguſt*, in the Year 1422.

A. D. 1422. } Sheriffs, {*William Eaſtfield.*
1 *Hen'* VI. } {*Robert Tatarſal.*

MAIOR, Sir *William Walderne* Mercer, [Son of *Geffrey Walderne*, of the Pariſh of *Walderne* in *Suſſex.*]

J. S.

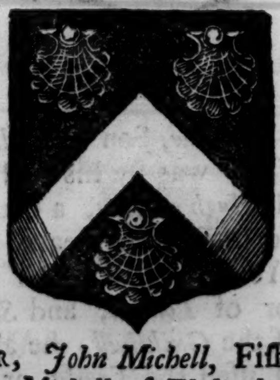
This Year the Weſt Gate of *London* was begun to be new builded by the Executors of *Richard Whitington*.

A. D. 1423. } Sheriffs, {*Nicolas James.*
2 *Hen'* VI. } {*Thomas Watford*, or *Windford.**

* *Wadford*, Sum.

MAIOR, *William Cromar*, Draper, Son of *John Cromar* of *Aldenham* in *Hertfordſhire*.

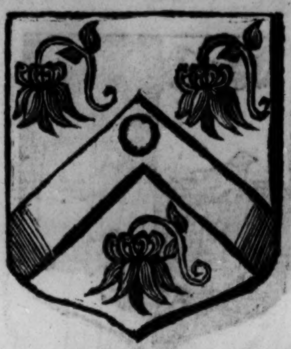
A. D. 1424. } Sheriffs, {*Simon Seman.*
3 *Hen'* VI. } {*John Bywater.*



MIAOR, *John Michell*, Fiſhmonger, Son of *John Michell* of *Ekelingham* in *Suffolk*.

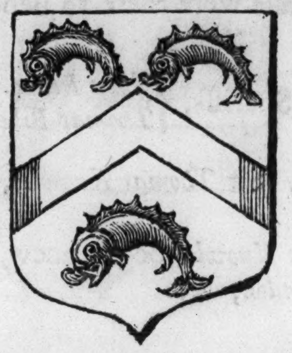
A. D. 1425. } Sheriffs, {*William Milreth.**
4 *Hen'* VI. } {*John Brokle.*

* *Milred*, Sum.



MAIOR, *John Coventrie*, Mercer, Son of *William Coventrie*, of the City of *Coventrie* in *Warwickſhire*.

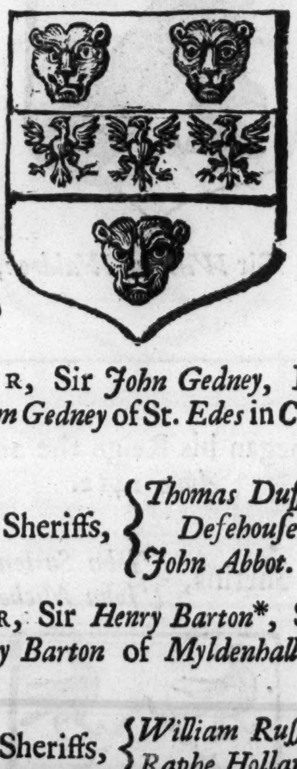
A. D. 1426. } Sheriffs, {*John Arnold.*
5 *Hen'* V. } {*John Higham.*



MAIOR, Sir *John Rainewell*, Fiſhmonger, Son of *Robert Rainewell*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London*.

This Maior gave Lands and Tenements to the City for the Diſcharge of three Wards in *London*, for Fifteens, *&c.*

A. D. 1427. } Sheriffs, {*Henry Frowick.*
6 *Hen'* VI. } {*Robert Otely.*



MAIOR, Sir *John Gedney*, Draper, Son of *William Gedney* of St. *Edes* in *Cambridgeſhire*.

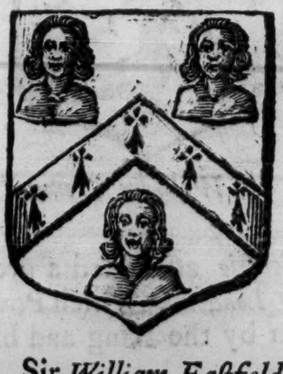
A. D. 1428. } Sheriffs, {*Thomas Duffhouſe**, or *Deſehouſe.*
7 *Hen'* VI. } {*John Abbot.*

* *Duſhouſe*, Sum.

MAIOR, Sir *Henry Barton**, Skinner, Son of *Henry Barton* of *Myldenhall* in *Suffolke*.

* *Berton*, Firſt Edit.

A. D. 1429. } Sheriffs, {*William Ruſſe.*
8 *Hen'* VI. } {*Raphe Holland.*



MAIOR, Sir *William Eaſtfield*, Mercer, Son of *William Eaſtfield* of *Tickel* in *Yorkſhire*.

Raphe Holland, the Sheriff, gave to impotent Poor 120 *l.* to Priſoners 80 *l.* to Hoſpitals 40 *l.* &c.

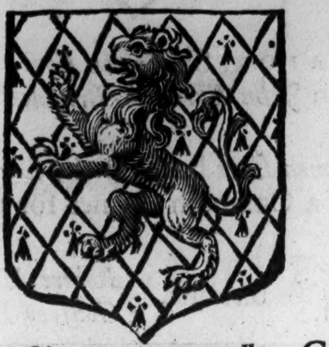
A. D. 1430. } Sheriffs, { *Walter Chertſey.*
9 *Hen'* VI. } { *Robert Large.*

MAIOR, *Nicolas Wotton*, Draper, Son of *Thomas Wotton* of *London*, Gentleman.

Walter Chertſey, Draper, gave to the Poor 100 *l.* beſides 20 *l.* to the Hoſpitals, &c.

A. D. 1431. } Sheriffs, { *John Aderley.**
10 *Hen'* VI. } { *Stephen Browne.*

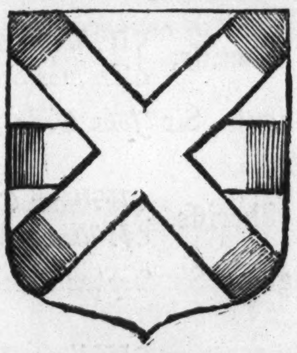
* *Adyrlee*, Sum.



MAIOR, Sir *John de Welles*, Grocer, Son of *John de Welles* of the City of *Norwich.*

This *John de Welles* was a great Benefactor towards the new building of the Chapel by the *Guildhall.* And of his Goods the Standard in *Weſt Cheap* was made. Beſides he builded the South Iſle of the Quire at St. *Antholin*'s Church, as by his Picture (ſtrangely there found) his Motto and Arms, doth yet plainly appear.

A. D. 1432. } Sheriffs, { *John Olney.*
11 *Hen'* VI. } { *John Paddeſley.*

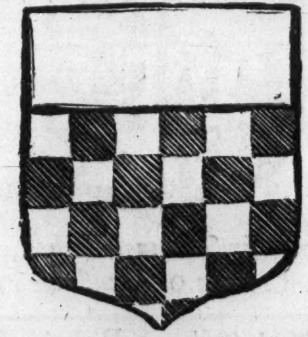


MAIOR, Sir *John Parveis**, Fiſhmonger, Son to the *John Parveis* of *Erſgeſton* in *Barkeſhire.*

* *Parneis*, Firſt Ed. and Sum.

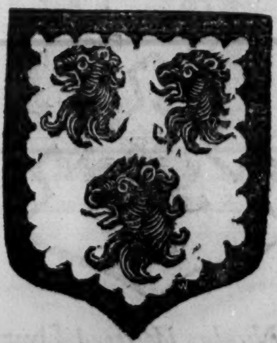
A. D. 1433. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Chalton.*
12 *Hen'* VI. } { *John King.**

* *Ling*, Firſt Edit.



MAIOR, Sir *John Brokle*, Draper, Son to *William Brokle* of *Newport-Pannel* in *Buckinghamſhire.*

A. D. 1434. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Barnewell.*
13 *Hen'* VI. } { *Simon Eyre.*



MAIOR, Sir *Roger Oteley*, Grocer, Son to *William Oteley* of *Ufford* in *Suffolke.*

A great Froſt 14 Weeks ng.

A. D. 1435. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Catworth.*
14 *Hen'* VI. } { *Robert Clopton.*

MAIOR, Sir *Henry Frowick*, Mercer, Son to *Henry Frowicke* of *Middleſex.*

A. D. 1436. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Morſted.*
15 *Hen'* VI. } { *William Gregorie.*

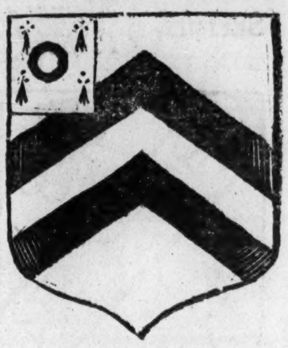
MAIOR again, Sir *John Michell*, Stockfiſhmonger.

A. D. 1437. } Sheriffs, { *William Hales.*
16 *Hen'* VI. } { *William Chapman.*

MAIOR again, Sir *William Eaſtfield*, Mercer.

This Sir *William Eaſtfield* was a great Benefactor to the Water Conduits.

A. D. 1438. } Sheriffs, { *Hugh Dyker.*
17 *Hen'* VI. } { *Nicolas Yoo.*

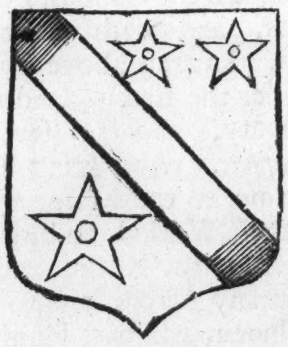


MAIOR, Sir *Stephen Brown*, Grocer. Son to *John Browne* of *Newcaſtle upon Tine.*

Wheat was then ſold for 3*s.* the Buſhel; but this Man ſent into *Pruſia*, and cauſed to be brought from thence certain Ships laden with Rye, which cauſed great Relief in ſo extreme a neceſſity.

A great Dearth. Bread made of Fitches, Peaſe, Beans, and Fearne Roots.

A. D. 1439. } Sheriffs, { *Philip Malpas.*
18 *Hen'* VI. } { *Robert Marſhall.*



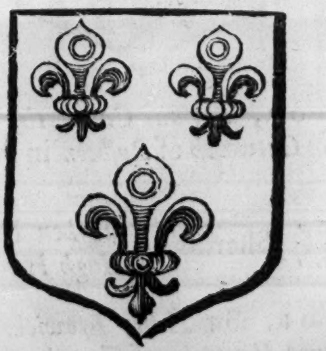
MAIOR, *Robert Large*, Mercer, Son of *Thomas Large*, born in *London.*

Philip Malpas, at his Deceaſe, gave 120 *l.* to poor Priſoners: and every Year, for five Years, four hundred and three Shirts and Smocks, forty Pair of Sheets, and one hundred and fifty Gowns of good Frize, to poor People. To poor Maids Marriages, one hundred Marks. To repairing Highways, one hundred Marks. And to five hundred poor People in *London*, every one 6 *s.* 8 *d.* &c.

Bountiful Charity.

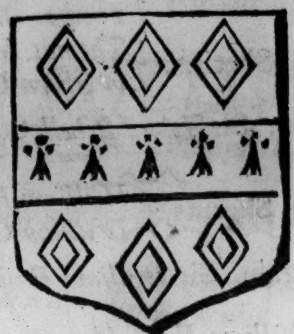
A. D. 1440. } Sheriffs, { *John Sutton.*
19 *Hen'* VI. } { *William Welinhale.**

* *Wetinhal*, Firſt Edit. and *Sum.*



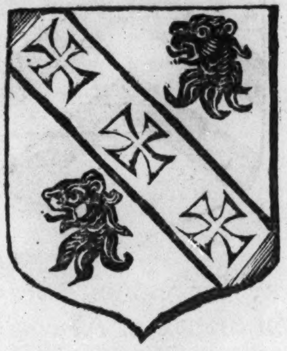
MAIOR, Sir *John Paddeſley*, Goldſmith, Son to *Simon Paddeſley* of *Bury St. Edmond* in *Suffolk.*] Maſter of the Works of Money in the *Tower* of *London.*

A. D. 1441. } Sheriffs, { *William Combis,* [or *Combes.*]
20 *Hen'* VI. } { *Richard Rich.*



MAIOR, *Robert Clopton,* Draper,
Son of *Thomas Clopton* of *Clopton* in *Cambridgeſhire.*

A. D. 1442. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Beaumont.*
21 *Hen'* VI. } { *Richard Nordon.*



MAIOR, *John Aderley*†, Ironmonger,
Son of *John Aderley,* or *Hatherley,* of the City of *Briſtol.*

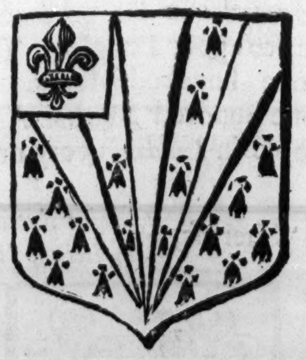
* *Hatherley,* Firſt Edit.

Works done this Year in the City. *J. S.*

In the Maioralty of *John Hatherley,* the Citizens took in hand many chargeable, but uſeful and ornamental matters for the City; namely, to erect and build divers Conduits of freſh Water, with Standards, and with other Devices, and Leaden Pipes, that ran above three Miles both above and under the Earth; and alſo to make a common Granary, and to ſet up a comely Croſs in *Cheapſide.* And King *Henry* the VIth granted a Licenſe to the Maior and Citizens (to ſet forward theſe Works) to buy 200 Fodder of Lead any where in the Realm, and to bring it to *London* without any Arreſt, and to hire with their Money, Workmen, Maſons, Plummers, as many as they would from time to time.]

* *Wilford,* Firſt Edit. and *Sum.*

A. D. 1443. } Sheriffs, { *Nicolas Wyfold.**
22 *Hen'* VI. } { *John Norman.*



MAIOR, *Thomas Catworth,* Grocer,
Son of *John Catworth* of *Ruſhton* in *Northumberland.*

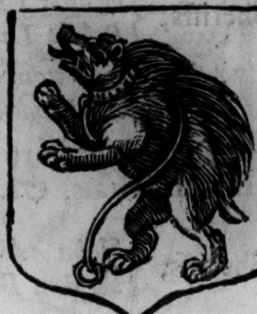
A. D. 1444. } Sheriffs, { *Stephen Foſter.*
23 *Hen'* VI. } { *Hugh Wich.*

MAIOR, Sir *Henry Frowicke,* Mercer,
Son to *Henry Frowicke* of *Totenham* in *Middleſex.*

This Year *Paul*'s Steeple was fired with Lightning, and hardly quenched.

*

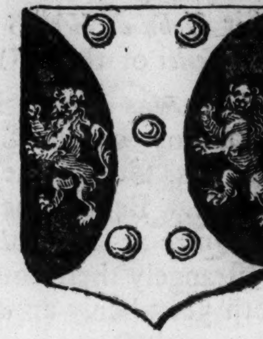
A. D. 1445. } Sheriffs, { *John Darby.*
24 *Hen'* VI. } { *Godfrey Fielding.*



MAIOR, Sir *Symon Eyre,* Draper,
Son to *John Eyre* of *Brandon* in *Suffolk.*

This *Symon Eyre* builded the *Leaden Hall* in *London,* to be a Common Garner for the City.

A. D. 1446. } Sheriffs, { *Robert Horne.*
25 *Hen'* VI. } { *Godfrey Bolaine.*



MAIOR, *John Olney,* Mercer,
Son of *John Olney* of the City of *Coventry.*

A. D. 1447. } Sheriffs, { *William Abraham.*
26 *Hen'* VI. } { *Thomas Scot.*

MAIOR again, Sir *John Gedney**, Draper.

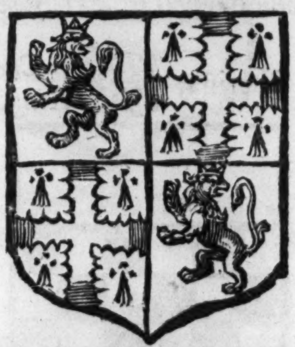
* *Sidney,* Firſt Edit.

A. D. 1448. } Sheriffs, { *William Catlow.*
27 *Hen'* VI. } { *William Marrow.**

* *Marcow,* Firſt Edit.

MAIOR again, Sir *Stephen Browne,* Grocer.

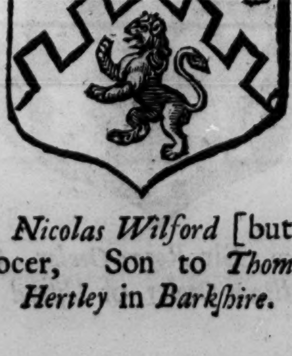
A. D. 1449. } Sheriffs, { *William Hulin.*
28 *Hen'* VI. } { *Thomas Canninges.*



MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Chalton,* Mercer,
Son to *Thomas Chalton* of *Dunſtable* in *Bedfordſhire.*

This Year *Jack Cade,* a Rebel of *Kent,* came to *London,* entred the City, *&c.*

A. D. 1430. } Sheriffs, { *John Middleton.*
29 *Hen'* VI. } { *William Deere.*

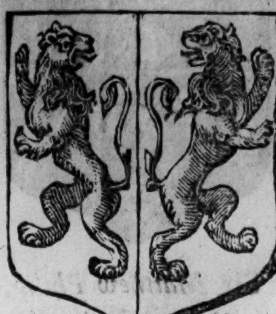


MAIOR, *Nicolas Wilford* [but more truly *Wyfold,*] Grocer, Son to *Thomas VVyfold* of *Hertley* in *Barkſhire.*

Soldiers made a Fray againſt the Maior the ſame day he took his Charge at *Weſtminſter*.

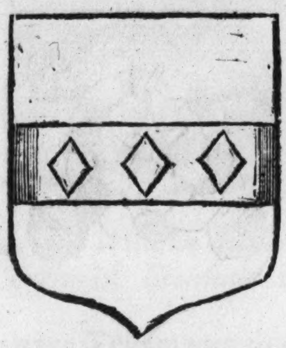
A. D. 1451. } Sheriffs, { *Matthew Philip.*
30 *Hen'* VI. } { *Chriſtopher Wharton.**

* *Warton*, Firſt Edit. and *Summ.*



MAIOR, Sir *William Gregory*, Skinner,
Son of *Roger Gregory* of *Mildenhal* in *Suffolk*.

A. D. 1452. } Sheriffs, { *Richard Lee.*
31 *Hen'* VI. } { *Richard Alley.*

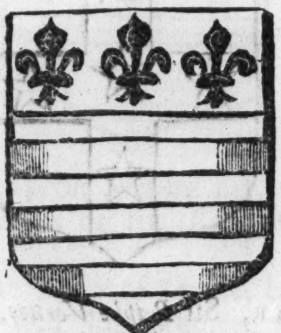


MAIOR, Sir *Godfrey Filding*, Mercer,
Son to *William Filding* of *Litterworth* in *Leiceſterſhire*.

This Lord Maior was made of the Council to King *Henry* VI. and King *Edward* IV. This Year was a great Fray at the Wreſtling.

A. D. 1453. } Sheriffs, { *John Walden*, or *Waldron.**
32 *Hen'* VI. } { *Thomas Cook.*

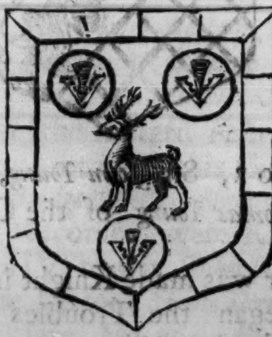
* *Walderne*, Sum.



MAIOR, Sir *John Norman*, Draper,
Son to *John Norman* of *Banbury* in *Oxfordſhire*.

This *John Norman* was the firſt Maior that was rowed by Water to *Weſtminſter* to take his Oath. For before that time they rode on Horſeback. He cauſed a Barge to be made at his own Charge, and every Company had ſeveral Barges, well decked and trimmed, to paſs along with him. For Joy whereof, the Watermen made a Song in his Praiſe, beginning, *Row thy Boat*, Norman, *&c.*

A. D. 1454. } Sheriffs, { *John Field.*
33 *Hen'* VI. } { *William Taylor.*

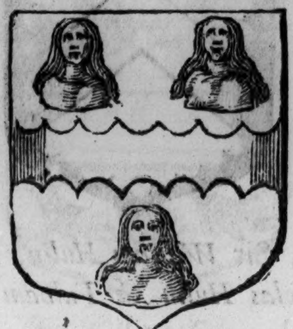


MAIOR, Sir *Stephen Forſter**, Fiſhmonger,
Son of *Robert Forſter* of *London*, Stockfiſhmonger.

* *Forſtar*, Firſt Edit.

This man enlarged *Ludgate* for eaſe of the Priſoners there.

A. D. 1455. } Sheriffs, { *John Yong.*
34 *Hen'* VI. } { *Thomas Oldgrave.*



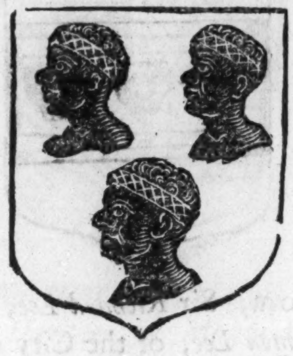
MAIOR, Sir *William Marrow*, Mercer*,
Son to *Stephen Marrow*, of *Stebunheath* in *Middleſex*.

* Grocer, Firſt Edit. and *Sum.*

The Mercers Servants in *London* made a Riot upon the *Lombards* and other Strangers.

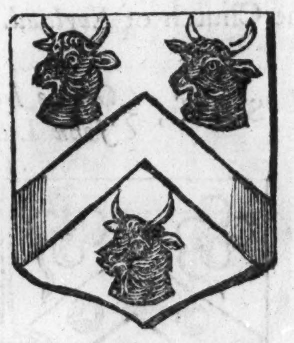
A. D. 1456. } Sheriffs, { *John Styward.**
35 *Hen'* VI. } { *Ralph Verney.*

* *Steward*, Firſt Edit. and *Sum.*



MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Canning*, Grocer,
Son to *John Canning* of the City of *Briſtol*.

A. D. 1457. } Sheriffs, { *William Edwards.*
36 *Hen'* VI. } { *Thomas Reyner.*



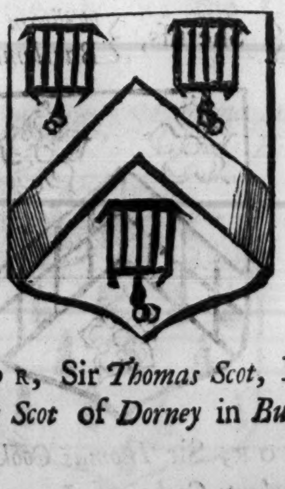
MAIOR, Sir *Godfrey* * *Boleine*,
Son to *Geffrey Boleine* of *Salle* in *Norfolk*.

* Rather *Geffrey*.

This *Godfrey Boleine* gave 1000*l.* to poor Houſholders in *London*.

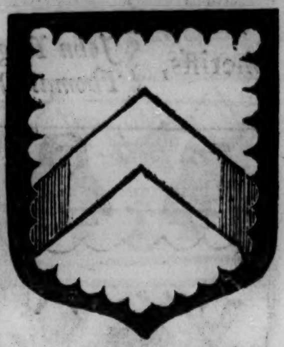
A. D. 1458. } Sheriffs, { *Ralph Joceline.**
37 *Hen'* VI. } { *Richard Medham.*†

* *Raphe Joſſelyn*, Sum.
† *Midtham*, Sum.



MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Scot*, Draper,
Son to *Robert Scot* of *Dorney* in *Buckinghamſhire*.

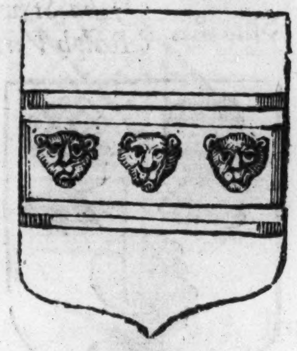
A. D. 1459. 38 *Hen'* VI. Sheriffs, *John Plommer. John Stocker.*



MAIOR, Sir *William Hulin*, Fiſhmonger, Son to *Nicolas Hulin* of *Fulham* in *Middleſex*.

Now were the woful Battles of *Bloreheath*, *Northampton*, *Wakefield*, *St. Albans*, and *Mortimers Croſs*, each after other.

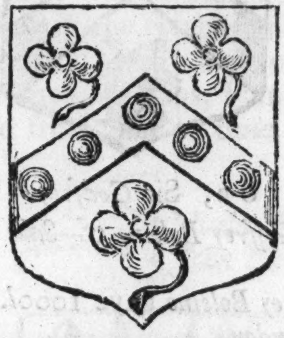
A. D. 1460. 39 *Hen'* VI. Sheriffs, *Richard Fleming. John Lambert.**



MAIOR, Sir *Richard Lee*, Grocer, Son to *Simon Lee*, of the City of *Worceſter*.

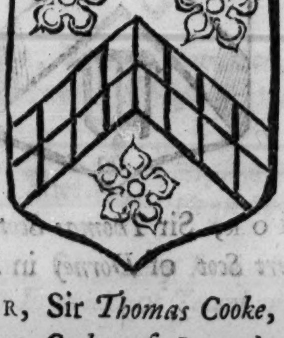
King EDWARD IV. began his Reign the 4th of *March*, in the Year 1460, according to the Account of the Church of *England*.

A. D. 1461. 1 *Edw'* IV. Sheriffs, *George Ireland. John Locke.*



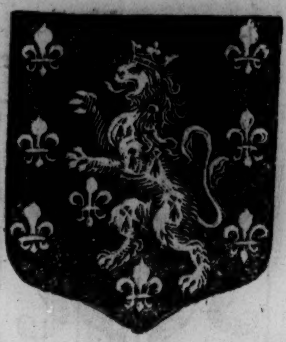
MAIOR, Sir *Hugh Wich*, Mercer, Son of *Richard Wich*, of *Wic-Malban* in *Cheſhire*.

A. D. 1462. 2 *Edw'* IV. Sheriffs, *William Hampton. Bartlemew James.*



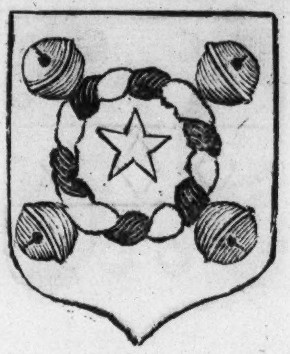
MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Cooke*, Draper, Son of *Robert Cooke* of *Lavenham* in *Suffolk*. Made Knight of the *Bath* in the 5th of *Edward* IV. and Knighted in the Field by the King; And had great Troubles after.

A. D. 1463. 3 *Edw'* IV. Sheriffs, *Robert Baſſet. Thomas Muſchamp.*



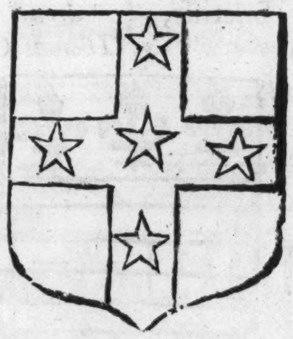
MAIOR, Sir *Matthew Philip*, Goldſmith, Son to *Arnold Philip* of the City of *Norwich*. Made Knight of the *Bath* the 5th of *Edw'* IV. and after in the Field the 10th of *Edward* IV.

A. D. 1464. 4 *Edw'* IV. Sheriffs, *John Tate. John Stone.*



MAIOR, Sir *Raphe Joceline*, Draper, Son to *Geffrey Joceline* of *Sabridgeworth* in *Hertfordſhire*. Knight of the *Bath*, and alſo in the Field.

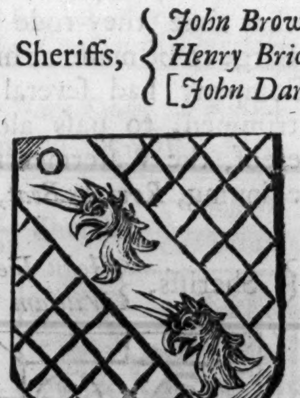
A. D. 1465. 5 *Edw'* IV. Sheriffs, *Henry Weaver.** *William Conſtantine.*



MAIOR, Sir *Raphe Verney*, Mercer, Son to *Raphe Verney*, born in the City of *London*.

Henry Waver, one of the Sheriffs, made Knight of the *Bath*. J. S.]

A. D. 1466. 6 *Edw'* IV. Sheriffs, *John Browne. Henry Brice.* [*John Darby.*]



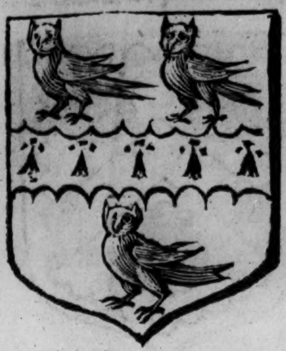
MAIOR, Sir *John Young*, Grocer, Son of *Thomas Young* of the City of *Briſtol*.

This Maior was made Knight in the Field. And this Year began the Troubles of Sir *Thomas Cooke*, and of other Aldermen, as you may read more at large in my *Summary*.

* *Lambard*, Firſt Edit. and *Sum.*

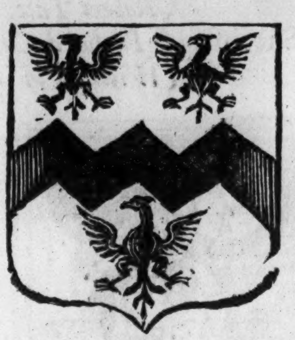
* *Waver*, Firſt Edit.

A. D. 1467. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Stalbrooke.*
7 *Edw'* IV. } { *Humfrey Heyford.*



MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Oldgrave*, Skinner, Son of *William Oldgrave* of *Knottysford* in *Cheſhire.*

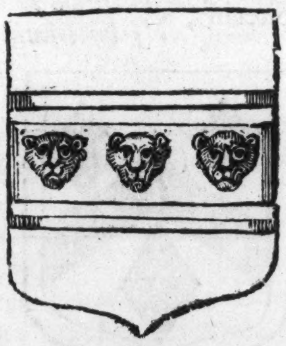
A. D. 1468. } Sheriffs, { *Simon Smith.*
8 *Edw'* IV. } { *William Hariote.*



MAIOR, Sir *William Taylor*, Grocer, Son to *John Taylor* of *Eccleſtone* in *Staffordſhire.*

This Maior gave Tenements to diſcharge *Cordwainerſtreet* Ward of Fifteens.

A. D. 1469. } Sheriffs, { *Richard Gardener.*
9 *Edw'* IV. } { *Robert Drope.*

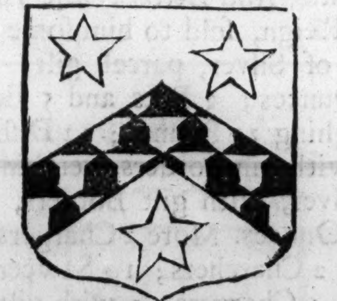


MAIOR, Sir *Richard Lee*, Grocer, Son to *John Lee* of the City of *Worceſter.*

K. *Henry* VI. deliver'd out of the *Tower*.

This year the *Tower* of *London*, being delivered to the Maior and his Brethren the Aldermen, they delivered King *Henry* VI. from thence, who was kept there Priſoner.

A. D. 1470. } Sheriffs, { Sir *John Crosby.*
10 *Edw'* IV. } { *John Ward.*

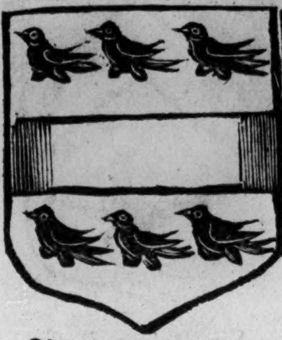


MAIOR, Sir *John Stockton*, Mercer, Son to *Richard Stockton* of *Bratoft* in *Lincolnſhire.*

The Inſurrection of the Baſtard *Falconbridge*, and his Accomplices.

Thomas [*Nevil*] the Baſtard *Falconbridge*, with a riotous Company, ſet upon this City, at *Aldgate*, *Biſhopſgate*, the *Bridge*, &c. And twelve Aldermen, with the Recorder, were Knighted in the Field by *Edward* IV. to wit, *John Stockton*, Maior; *Raphe Verney*, late Maior; *John Yong*, late Maior; *William Taylor*, late Maior; *Richard Lee*, late Maior; *Matthew Philips*, late Maior; *George Ireland*; *William Stoker*; *William Hampton*, ſince Maior; *Thomas Stalbrooke*; *John Crosby*; *Bartlemew James*, ſince Maior; and *Thomas Urſwike*, Recorder.

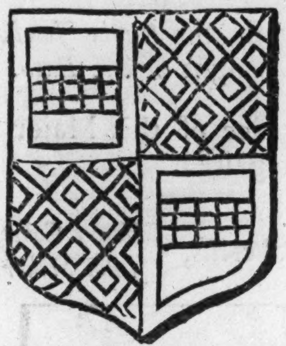
A. D. 1471. } Sheriffs, { *John Alen.*
11 *Edw'* IV. } { *John Shelley.*



MAIOR, Sir *William Edwards*, Grocer, Son to *William Edwards* of *Hoton* in *Eſſex.*

The Water Conduit in *Aldermanbury*, and the Standard in *Fleetſtreet*, were this Year finiſhed.

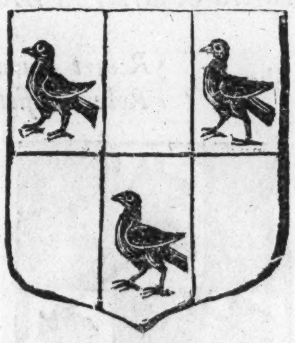
A. D. 1472. } Sheriffs, { *John Browne.*
12 *Edw'* VI. } { *Thomas Bledlow.*



MAIOR, Sir *William Hampton*, Fiſhmonger, Son to *John Hampton* of *Minchenhampton* in *Gloceſterſhire.*

This Maior puniſhed Strumpets, and cauſed Stocks to be ſet up in every Ward, to puniſh Vagabonds.

A. D. 1473. } Sheriffs, { Sir *William Stoker.*
13 *Edw'* IV. } { *Robert Beliſdon.*

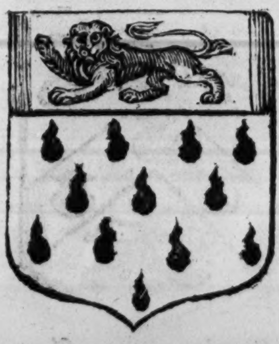


MAIOR, Sir *John Tate*, Mercer, Son of *John Tate*, born in the City of *London.*

Serjeants and their Yeomen appointed to the Sheriffs.

This year the Sheriffs of *London* were appointed (each of them) to have ſixteen Serjeants, and every Serjeant to have his Yeoman. Alſo, ſix Clerks, to wit, a Secondary, a Clerk of the Papers, and four other Clerks, beſides the Under Sheriffs Clerks.

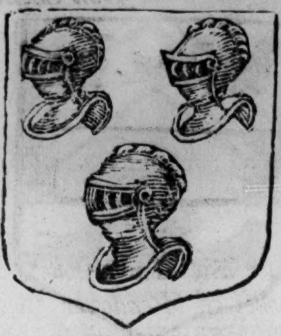
A. D. 1474. } Sheriffs, { *Edmond Shaa*, or *Shawe.*
14 *Edw'* IV. } { *Thomas Hill.*



MAIOR, Sir *Robert Drope*, Draper, Son to *John Drope* of *St. Edes* in *Huntingdonſhire.*

This *Robert Drope* increaſed the Water Conduit upon *Cornhill*, &c.

A. D. 1475. } Sheriffs, { *Hugh Brice.*
15 *Edw'* IV. } { *Robert Colwich.*



MAIOR Sir *Robert Baſſet*, Salter,
Son to *Robert Baſſet* of *Billerykey* in *Eſſex*.

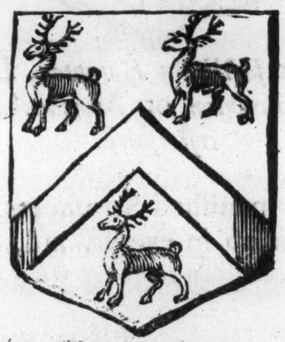
This *Robert Baſſet* corrected the Bakers and other Victuallers of this City.

A. D. 1476. } Sheriffs, { *Richard Rawſon.*
16 *Edw'* IV. } { *William Horne.*

MAIOR again, Sir *Raphe Joceline*, Draper,
Knight of the *Bath*.

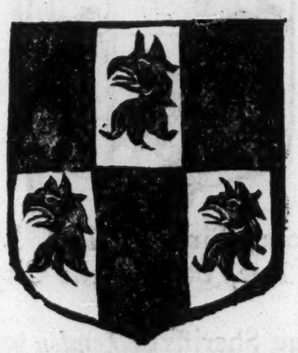
By the diligence of this Maior the Walls of the City were repaired.

A. D. 1477. } Sheriffs, { *Henry Collet.*
17 *Edw'* IV. } { *John Stoker.*



MAIOR, Sir *Humfrey Heyford*, Goldſmith,
Son to *Roger Heyford* of *Stratford-Bow* near *London*.

A. D. 1478. } Sheriffs, { *Robert Harding.*
18 *Edw'* IV. } { *Robert Bifield.*

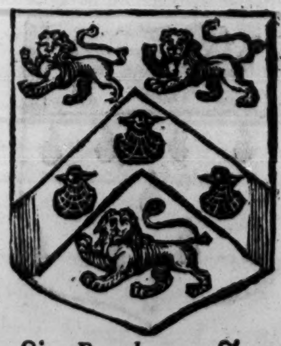


MAIOR, *Richard Gardener*, Mercer,
Son of *John Gardener* of *Exning* in *Suffolk*.

Robert Bifield, Sheriff, was fined by the Maior, and paid 50 *l.* towards the Water Conduits.

Thomas Ilam newly builded the great Conduit in *Cheapſide*.

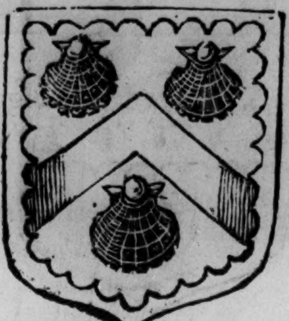
A. D. 1479. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Ilam.*
19 *Edw'* IV. } { *John Ward.*



MAIOR, Sir *Bartlemew James*, Draper,
Son to *Edward James* of *London*, Upholder.
Made Knight in the Field by *Edward* IV.

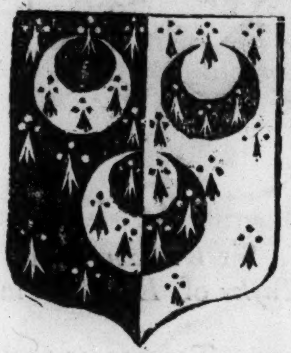
A. D. 1480. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas* * *Daniel.*
20 *Edw'* IV. } { *William Bacon.*

* *William.* Sum.



MAIOR, Sir *John Browue*, [otherwiſe called *John de Werks*] Mercer,
Son to *John Browne* of *Okeham* in *Rutlandſhire*.

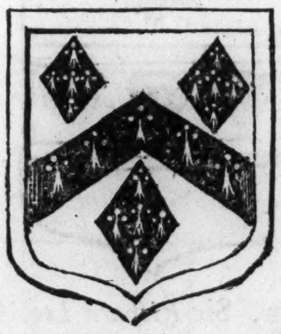
A. D. 1481. } Sheriffs, { *Robert Tate.*
{ [*Richard Chawrey.*]
21 *Edw'* IV. } { *William Wiking.*



MAIOR, Sir *William Heriot*, or *Harriot*, Draper, Son to *John Heriot*, late of *Segrave* in the County of *Leiceſter*.

New bui ing of Cr *plegate.*

A. D. 1482. } Sheriffs, { *William White.*
22 *Edw'* IV. } { *John Mathew.*



MAIOR, Sir *Edmund Shaa*, or *Shaw*, Goldſmith,
Son to *John Shaa*, late of *Donkenfield*, in the
County of *Cheſter*.

This Sir *Edmond Shaa* cauſed the Poſtern called *Cripplegate* to be newly builded.

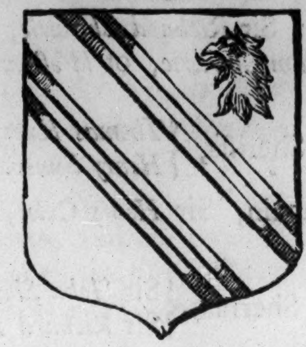
Buys the King's Plate. *Ledger Book* of K. *Rich.* III. *J. S.*

This Sir *Edmund Shaw*, King *Richard* III. called his Merchant. And *December* the 1ſt, in the firſt Year of his Reign, ſold to him ſome of his Plate: *viz.* 4 Pots of Silver, parcel gilt, weighing 28 Pounds 6 Ounces; 3 Pots and 5 Bowls, with a Cover, weighing 35 Pounds; 12 Diſhes, 11 Sawcers, Silver, with gilt Borders, weighing 36 Pounds. 12 Plates Silver, with gilt Borders, weighing 44 Pounds, 11 Ounces. More, 2 Chargers, Silver, with gilt Borders; 2 Charchers; 10 Sawcers; an Ewer, parcel gilt; 4 Chargers, 2 with gilt Borders, 2 white. The Weight of the ſaid Plate was 275 Pounds, 4 Ounces of Troy Weight, after 3 *s.* 4 *d.* the Ounce, came to 550 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Which the King acknowledged to have received by the hand of this truſty Chaplain Mr. *Edmund Chatterton*, *Decemb.* 23. This *Chatterton* was Treaſurer of the King's Chamber, and alſo Clerk of the Hamper.

King EDWARD V. began his Reign the 9th of *April*, in the Year 1483.

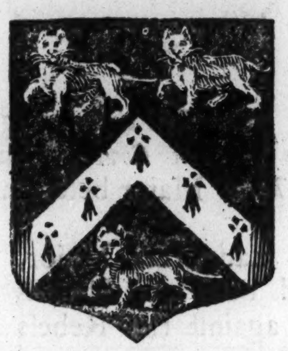
RICHARD III. began his Reign the 22d of *June*, in the Year 1483.

A. D. 1483. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Newland*.* * *Norland*, Firſt Ed. and *Sum.*
1 *Rich'* III. } { *William Martin*.



MAIOR, Sir *Robert Billeſdon*, Haberdaſher, Son to *Alexander Billeſdon*, of *Queeningborough* in the County of *Leiceſter*.

A. D. 1484. } Sheriffs, { *Richard Cheſter*.
{ *Thomas Britaine*.
2 *Rich'* III. } { *Raphe Auſtrie*.



MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Hill*, Grocer; Sir *William Stoker*, Draper; and *John Ward*, Grocer.

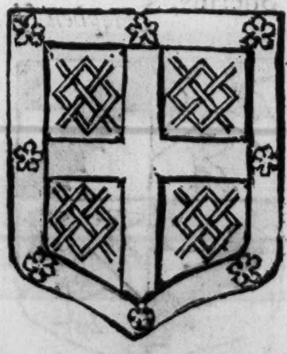
Thomas Hill was Son to *William Hill* of *Hilſton* in the County of *Kent*. *William Stoker* was Son to *Thomas Stoker* of *Eaton* in the County of *Bedford*. And *John Ward* was Son to *Richard Ward* of *Howdon* in the County of *York*.

Three Sheriffs and three Maiors this Year, by reaſon of a Sweating Sickneſs.

Thomas Hill appointed by his Teſtament the Water Conduit in *Graſſe-ſtreet* to be builded.

HENRY VII. began his Reign the 22d of *Auguſt*, in the Year 1485.

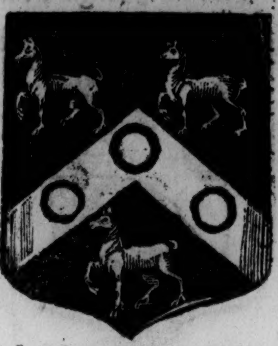
A. D. 1485. } Sheriffs, { *John Tate*.
1 *Hen'* VII. } { *John Swan*, or *Swans*.



MAIOR, Sir *Hugh Brice*, Goldſmith, Son to *Richard Brice* of *Dublin* in *Ireland*.

This *Hugh Brice* was Keeper of the King's Mints at *London*.

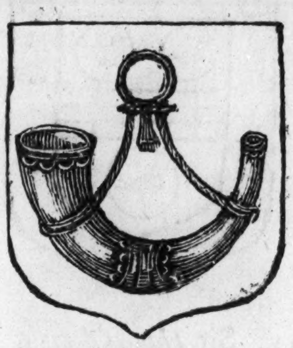
A. D. 1486. } Sheriffs, { *John Percival*.
2 *Hen'* VII. } { *Hugh Clopton*.



MAIOR, Sir *Henry Collet*, Mercer, Son to *Robert Collet* of *Wendover* in the County of *Buckingham*. This was Father to him that builded *Paul's School*.

This Year the Croſs in *Weſtcheap* was new builded in beautiful manner.

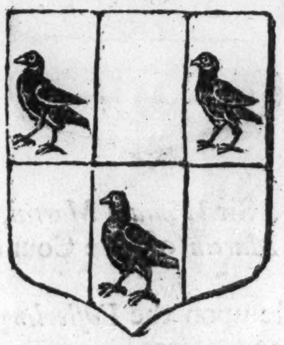
A. D. 1487. } Sheriffs, { *John Fenkel*.
3 *Hen'* VII. } { *William Remington*.



MAIOR, Sir *William Horne*, Salter, Son to *Thomas Horne* of *Snaylewell*, in the County of *Cambridge*.

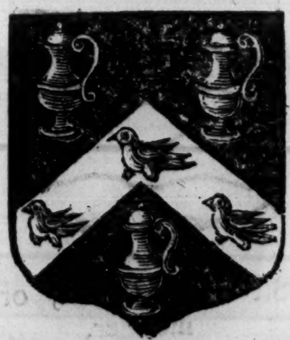
This *William* was made Knight in the Field by King *Henry* VII. He gave to the repairing of Highways betwixt *London* and *Cambridge*, five Marks; and bountifully to the Preachers at *Paul's Croſs*, &c.

A. D. 1488. } Sheriffs, { *William Iſaac*.
4 *Hen'* VII. } { *Raphe Tilney*.* *Tinley*, Sum.



MAIOR, Sir *Robert Tate*, Mercer, Son to *Thomas Tate* of the City of *Coventry*.

A. D. 1489. } Sheriffs, { *William Capell*.
5 *Hen'* VII. } { *John Brooke*.

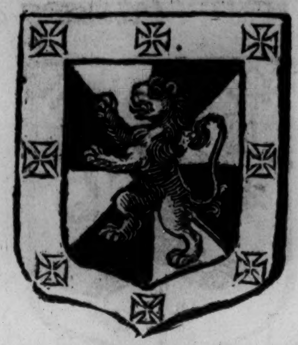


MAIOR, Sir *William White*, Draper, Son to *William White* of *Tickhill* in the County of *York*.

A. D.

* *Coote*, Sum.

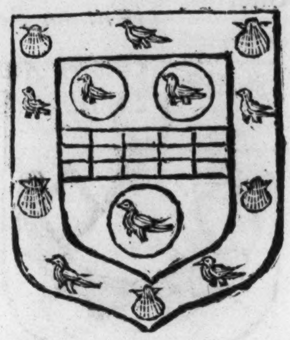
A. D. 1490.
6 *Hen'* VII.
Sheriffs,
Henry Cote.*
Robert Revell.
Hugh Pemberton.



This Man lived and died a Batchelor; and never was Batchelor Maior before.

MAIOR, *John Mathew*, Mercer: Being firſt a Linnen Draper, and tranſlated to the Mercers. He was Son to *Thomas Mathew* of *Sherington* in the County of *Buckingham.*

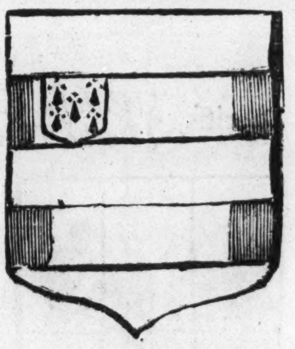
A. D. 1491.
7 *Hen'* VII.
Sheriffs,
Thomas Wood.
William Browne.



MAIOR, Sir *Hugh Clopton*, Mercer, Son to *John Clopton* of *Stratford upon Avon* in the County of *Warwick.*

The ſaid *Hugh* builded the great Stone Bridge at *Stratford upon Avon* in the ſaid County.

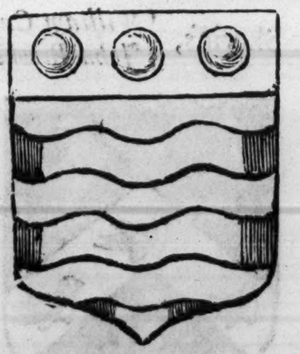
A. D. 1492.
8 *Hen'* VII.
Sheriffs,
William Purchaſe.
William Welbeck.



MAIOR, Sir *William Martin*, Skinner, Son to *Walter Martin* of the County of *Hertford.*

A Riot made upon the *Eaſterlings*, by the Mercers Servants, and others.

A. D. 1493.
9 *Hen'* VII.
Sheriffs,
Robert Fabian.
John Winger.

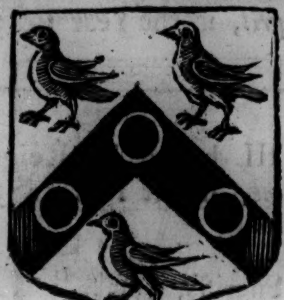


MAIOR, Sir *Raphe Oſtrich*, or *Aſtrie*, Fiſhmonger, Son to *Geffrey Oſtrich*, or *Aſtrie*, of *Hitchin* in the County of *Hertford*. Made Knight by *Henry* VII.

Rob. Fabian.

Robert Fabian, Alderman, made *Fabian*'s Chronicle, a painful Labour, to the great Honour of the City, and the whole Realm.

A. D. 1494.
10 *Hen'* VII.
Sheriffs,
Nicolas Alwin.
John Warner.



MAIOR, Sir *Richard Chawrie*, Salter, Son to *William Chawrie*, of *Weſtram* in *Kent.*

A. D. 1495.
11 *Hen'* VII.
Sheriffs,
Thomas Kneeſworth.
Henry Somer.

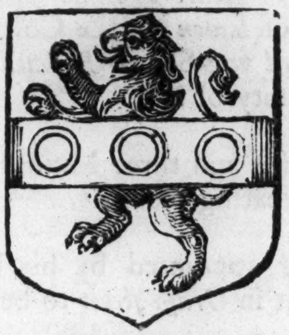
MAIOR again, Sir *Henry Colet*, Mercer.

A. D. 1496.
12 *Hen'* VII.
Sheriffs,
Sir *John Shaa.*
Sir *Richard Haddon.*

MAIOR, *John Tate* the younger, Mercer, Son to *Thomas Tate* of *Coventry*, and Brother to *Robert Tate*, Maior before named.

The King made this Maior, *Robert Shefield* Recorder, and both the Sheriffs Knights, for their Service againſt the Rebels at *Black Heath* Field.

A. D. 1497.
13 *Hen'* VII.
Sheriffs,
Bartilmew Rede.
Thomas Window, or *Windout.*

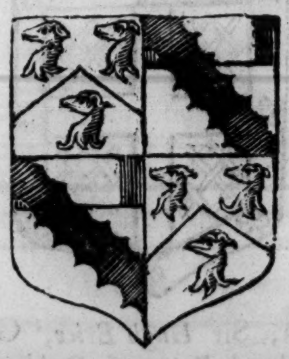


MAIOR, *William Purchaſe*, Mercer, Son to *John Purchaſe* of *Gamelinghey* in the County of *Cambridge.*

The levelling of *Morefields.*

This Year all the Gardens in *Morefields* were deſtroyed, and made plain Ground.

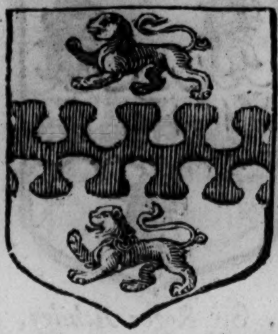
A. D. 1498.
14 *Hen'* VII.
Sheriffs,
Thomas Bradbury.
Stephen Jenings.



MAIOR, Sir *John Percival*, Merchant Taylor, Son to *Roger Percival* of *London*. Made Knight in the Field by *Henry* VII.

A. D. 1499. } Sheriffs, { *James Wilford.*
15 *Hen'* VII. } { *Thomas* * *Brond.*

* *Richard*, Sum.

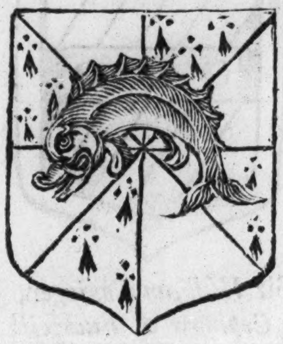


MAIOR, Sir *Nicolas Alwin*, Mercer,
Son to *Richard Alwin* of *Spalding* in *Lincolnſhire.*

A good Maior for the Poor.

He gave 12 *d.* apiece to three thouſand poor People in *London*, and to three thouſand in the Town of *Spalding* the like, *&c.*

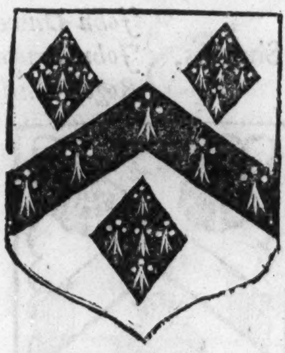
A. D. 1500. } Sheriffs, { *John Hawes.*
16 *Hen'* VII. } { *William Steed.*



MAIOR, Sir *William Rennington**, Fiſhmonger,
Son to *Robert Rennington* of *Boſton* in *Lincolnſhire.*

* *Remington*, Firſt Ed. and *Summ.*

A. D. 1501. } Sheriffs, { *Laurence Aylmer.*
17 *Hen'* VII. } { *Henry Hede.*

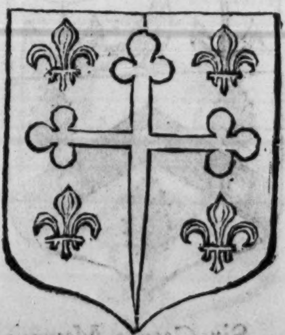


MAIOR, Sir *John Shaa*, Goldſmith,
Son to *J. Shaa* of *Rochford* in *Eſſex*. Made Knight in the Field by *Henry* VII. He cauſed his Brethren the Aldermen to ride from the *Guildhall* to the Water ſide, where he took his Barge to *Weſtminſter*, when he was ſworn by the King's Council. He commonly in the Afternoons kept a Court alone, called before him many Matters, and redreſſed them.

The Lord Maior's firſt riding from the *Guildhall* to take Barge for *Weſtminſter.*

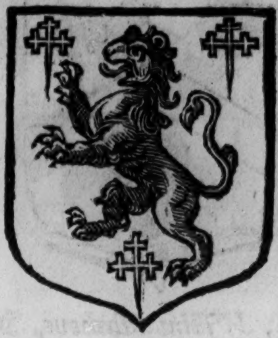
A. D. 1502. } Sheriffs, { *Henry Keble.*
18 *Hen'* VII. } { *Nicolas Nives.**

* *Nines*, Firſt Ed. and *Sum.*



MAIOR, Sir *Bartlemew Rede*, Goldſmith,
Son to *Robert Rede* of *Crowmer* in *Norfolk.*

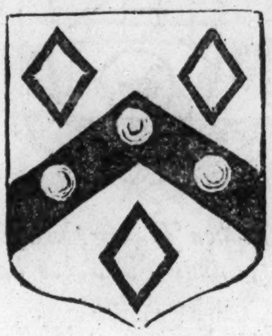
A. D. 1503. } Sheriffs, { *Chriſtopher Hawes.*
{ *Robert Wats.*
19 *Hen'* VII. } { *Thomas Granger.*



MAIOR, Sir *William Capell*, Draper,
Son of *John Capel* of *Stoke Neyland* in the County of *Suffolk*; made Knight by *Henry* VII.

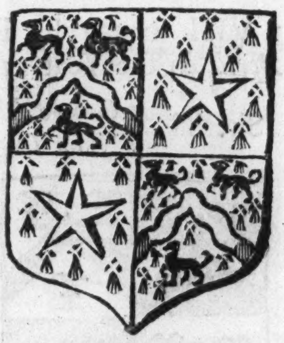
This Maior firſt cauſed a Cage to be ſet up in every Ward, for the Puniſhment of Vagabonds.

A. D. 1504. } Sheriffs, { *Roger Acheley.*
20 *Hen'* VII. } { *William Browne.*



MAIOR, Sir *John Winger*, Grocer,
Son to *William Winger* of *Leiceſter.*

A. D. 1505. } Sheriffs, { *Richard Shoare.*
21 *Hen'* VII. } { *Roger Grove.*

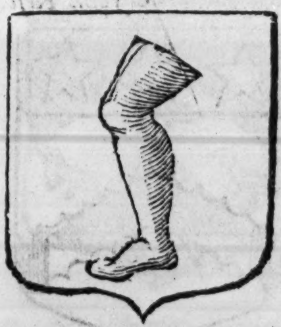


MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Kneſworth*, Fiſhmonger,
Son to *John Kneſworth* of *Kneſworth* in *Cambridgſhire.*

This *Thomas Kneſworth* appointed the Water Conduit at *Biſhopſgate* to be builded.

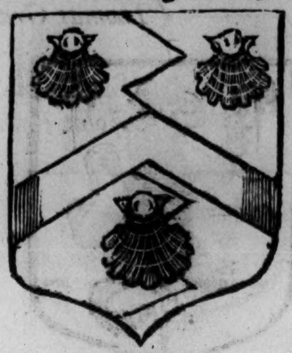
A. D. 1506. } Sheriffs, { *William Copinger.*
{ *Thomas Johnſon.*
22 *Hen'* VII. } { *William Fitz-Williams.**

* This *Fitz-Williams*, Merchant-Taylor, was after of King *Henry* VIII.'s Privy Council. He builded alſo the greater part of the Pariſh Church of St. *Andrew Underſhaft* in *London.*



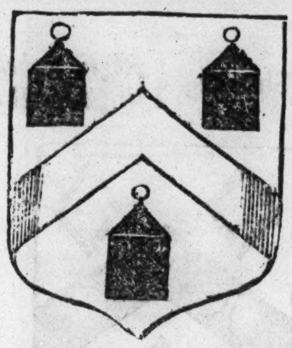
MAIOR, Sir *Richard Haddon*, Mercer.
Son of *William Haddon*, Citizen and Mercer of *London.*

A. D. 1507. } Sheriffs, { *William Butler.*
23 *Hen'* VII. } { *John Kyrkeby.*



MAIOR, *William Browne*, Mercer, Son of *John Browne*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, for part of the Year: and *Lawrence Aylmer*, Draper, Son of *Thomas Aylmer* of *Elleſnam* in *Eſſex*, for the other part.

A. D. 1508. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Exmewe.*
24 *Hen'* VII. } { *Richard Smith.*



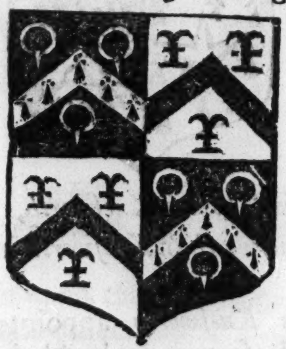
MAIOR, Sir *Stephen Jenings*, Merchant-Taylor, Son to *William Jenings* of *Wolverhampton* in *Staffordſhire*.

He builded a Free School at *Welfrunehampton*, or *Wolverhampton* aforeſaid. Which is ſtill worthily maintained by the Company of Merchant-Taylors of *London*.

This *Stephen Jenings* builded alſo the greateſt part of St. *Andrew*'s Church, called *Underſhaft*.

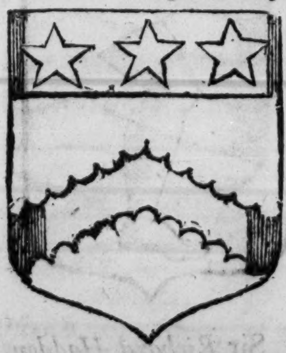
King HENRY VIII. began his Reign the 22d of *April*, in the Year 1509.

A. D. 1509. } Sheriffs, { *George Monox.*
1 *Hen'* VIII. } { *John Doget.*



MAIOR, *Thomas Bradbury*, Mercer, Son to *William Bradbury* of *Branghin* in *Hertfordſhire*, for part of the Year: and Sir *William Capell* for the reſt.

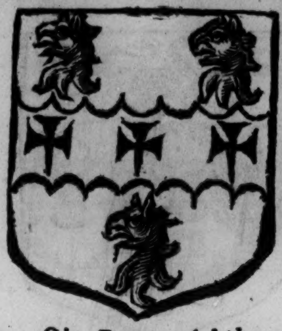
A. D. 1510. } Sheriffs, { *John Milborne.*
2 *Hen'* VIII. } { *John Reſt.*



MAIOR, Sir *Henry Keble*, Grocer, Son to *George Keble*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*.

This *Henry Keble* gave 1000 *l.* toward the new building and finiſhing up of his Pariſh Church of *Aldermary*, with the Steeple.

A. D. 1511. } Sheriffs, { *Nicolas Shelton.*
3 *Hen'* VIII. } { *Thomas Mirfine.*



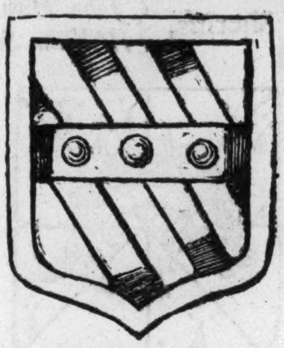
MAIOR, Sir *Roger Achiley*, Draper, Son to *Thomas Achiley* of *Stanwardine* in *Shropſhire*.

This *Roger Achiley* provided Corn for Service of this City in great Plenty, and cauſed the ſame to be ſtowed up in the common Garner, called *Leadenhal*.

A careful Magiſtrate for Corn.

A. D. 1512. } Sheriffs, { *Robert Aldernes.**
4 *Hen'* VIII. } { *Robert Fenrother.*

* *Holdernet*, Summ.

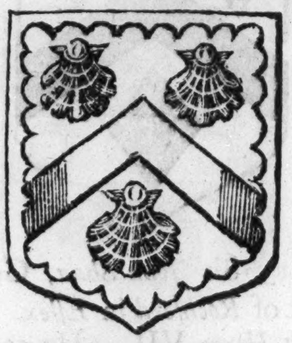


MAIOR, Sir *William Copinger*, Fiſhmonger, Son to *Walter Copinger* of *Buckfeill* in *Suffolk*, for part of the Year: And Sir *Richard Haddon*, Mercer, for the reſt.

Sir *William Copinger* gave half his Goods to his Wife, and the other half to the Poor, that had moſt need.

A. D. 1513. } Sheriffs, { *John Dawes.*
5 *Hen'* VIII. } { *John Bruges.**
{ *Roger Basford.*†

* *Bridges*, Firſt Ed. and *Sum.*
† *Bafford*, Firſt Edit.

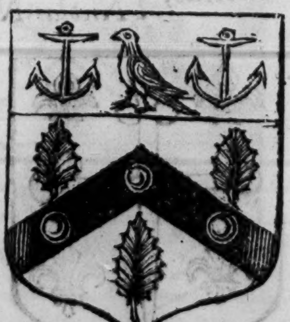


MAIOR, Sir *William Browne*, Mercer, Son to *John Browne*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*. And *John Tate*, Mercer.

This *John Tate* builded the Church of St. *Anthony*'s Hoſpital in *London*.

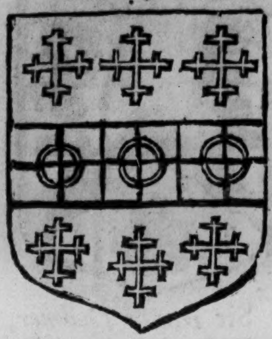
A. D. 1514. } Sheriffs, { *James Yarford.*
6 *Hen'* VIII. } { *John Mundy.**

* *Munday*, Firſt Edit.



MAIOR, Sir *George Monoux*, Draper, Born in *London*, but his Father's Name not remembred.

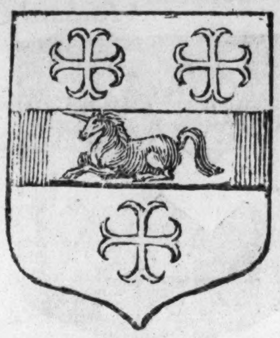
A. D. 1515. } Sheriffs, { *Henry Warley.*
7 *Hen'* VIII. } { *Richard Grey.*
{ *William Bailey.*



MAIOR, Sir *William Butler*, Grocer,
Son to *Richard Butler* of *Bindenham* in *Bedfordſhire.*

A. D. 1515. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Seymour.*
8 *Hen'* VIII. } { *John* * *Thurſton.*

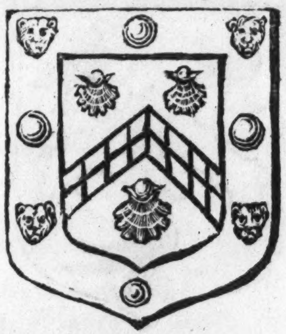
* *Richard*, Sum.



MAIOR, Sir *John Reſt*, Grocer,
Son to *William Reſt* of *Peterborough* in *Northamptonſhire.*

A. D. 1517. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Baldrie.*
9 *Hen'* VIII. } { *Raphe* * *Simons.*

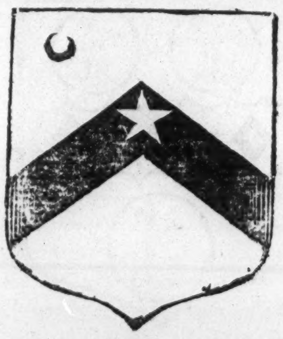
* *Richard*, Sum.



MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Exmewe*, Goldſmith,
Son to *Richard Exmewe* of *Ruthin* in *Flintſhire.*

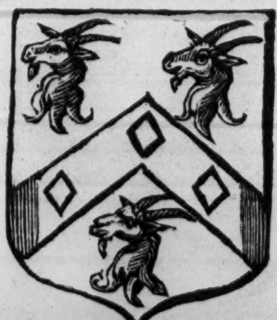
He made the Water Conduit in *London Wall* by *Moregate.*

A. D. 1518. } Sheriffs, { *John Allen.*
10 *Hen'* VIII. } { *James Spencer.*



MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Mirfine*, Skinner,
Son to *George Mirfine* of *Ely* in *Cambridgeſhire.*

A. D. 1519. } Sheriffs, { *John Wilkinſon.*
11 *Hen'* VIII. } { *Nicolas Partrich.*



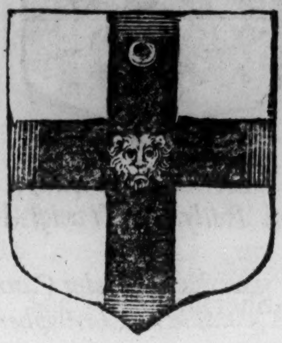
MAIOR, Sir *James Yardford*, Mercer,
Son to *William Yardford* of *Kidwelley* in *Wales.*

From this time the Maiors of *London* (for the moſt part) have been Knighted by Courteſie of the Kings, and not otherwiſe.

Maiors Knighted by Courteſie of the Kings.

A. D. 1520. } Sheriffs, { Sir *John Skevington.*
12 *Hen'* VIII. } { *John Kyme.**

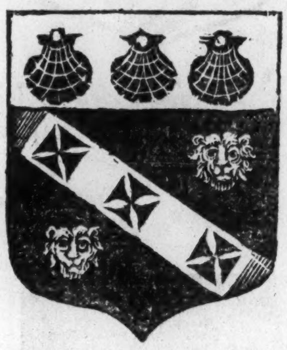
* *Kemble*, Sum.



MAIOR, Sir *John Bruge*, or *Bruges*, Draper,
Son to *Thomas Bruge*, or *Bruges*, of *Dymmocke* in *Gloceſterſhire.*

A. D. 1521. } Sheriffs, { *John Breton.**
13 *Hen'* VIII. } { *Thomas Pargitor.*

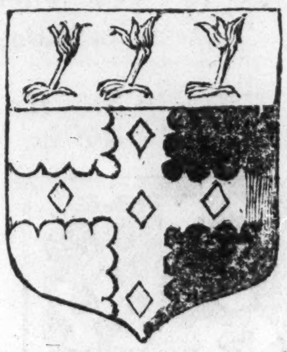
* *Britaine*, Sum.



MAIOR, Sir *John Milborne*, Draper,
Son to *John Milborne* of *Long Melford* in *Suffolk.*

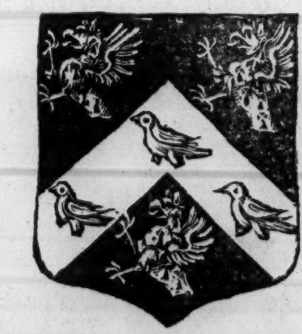
This Sir *John Milborne* founded fourteen Almſhouſes by the Croſſed Friars Church.

A. D. 1522. } Sheriffs, { *John Rudſtone.*
14 *Hen'* VIII. } { *John Champneis.*



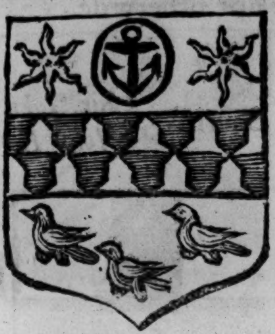
MAIOR, Sir *John Mundy*, Goldſmith,
Son to *William Mundy* of *Wycombe* in *Buckinghamſhire.*

A. D. 1523. } Sheriffs, { *Michael Engliſh.*
15 *Hen'* VIII. } { *Nicolas Jennings.*



MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Baldrie*, Mercer,
Son to *Richard Baldrie* of *Stowmarket* in *Suffolk.*

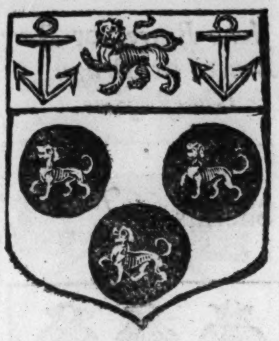
A. D. 1524. } Sheriffs, { *Raphe Dodmer.*
16 *Hen'* VIII. } { *William Roche.*



Maior, Sir *William Baily*, Draper,
Son to *John Baily* of *Thackſted* in *Eſſex.*

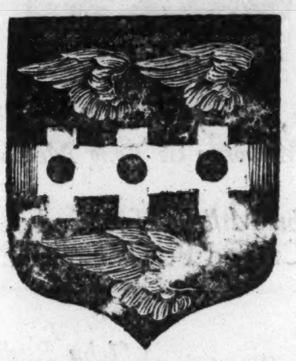
A. D. 1525 } Sheriffs, { *John Caunton.**
17 *Hen'* VIII. } { *Chriſtopher Askew.*

* *Calton*, Summ.



Maior, Sir *John Allen*, Mercer,
Son to *Richard Allen* of *Thackſted* in *Eſſex.*

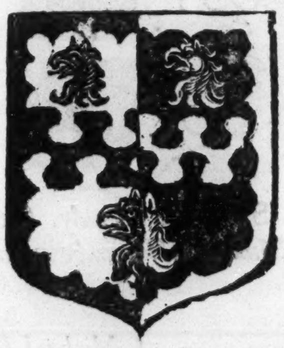
A. D. 1526. } Sheriffs, { *Stephen Peacock.*
18 *Hen'* VIII. } { *Nicolas Lambert.*



Maior, Sir *Thomas Seymer*, Mercer,
Son to *John Seymer* of *London*, Fiſhmonger, who was Son to *Robert Seymer* of *Walden* in *Eſſex.*

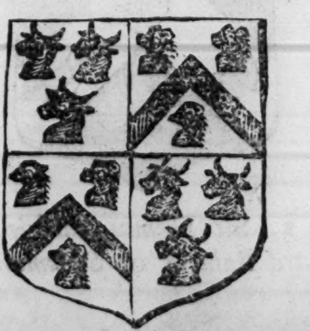
This Year was the great Sweating Sickneſs.

A. D. 1527. } Sheriffs, { *John Hardy.*
19 *Hen'* VIII. } { *William Holles.*



Maior, Sir *James Spencer*, Vintner,
Son to *Robert Spencer* of *Congleton* in *Cheſhire.*

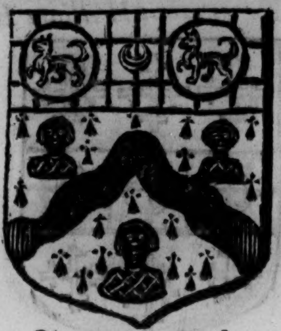
A. D. 1528. } Sheriffs, { *Raphe Warren.*
20 *Hen'* VIII. } { *John Long.*



Maior, Sir *John Rudſtone*, Draper,
Son to *Robert Rudſtone* of *Hatton* in *Yorkſhire.*

Teſtament in *Engliſh* tranſlated by by *William Tindall.*

A. D. 1529. } Sheriffs, { *Michael Dormer.*
21 *Hen'* VIII. } { *Walter Champion.*



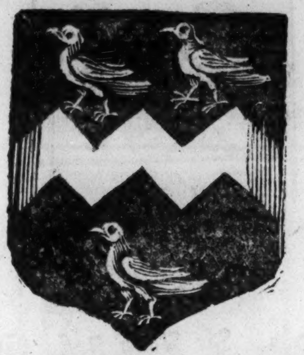
Maior, Sir *Raphe Dodmer*, Mercer,
Son to *Henry Dodmer* of *Pickering-Leigh* in *Yorkſhire.*

This Year it was decreed that no man ſhould be Maior of *London* more than one Year.

This Maior was tranſlated from the Brewers to the Mercers.

A. D. 1530. } Sheriffs, { *William Daunteſey.**
22 *Hen'* VIII. } { *Richard Champion.*†

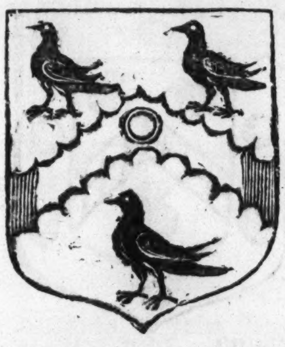
* *Dancy*, Sum.
† *John Choping*, Sum.



Maior, Sir *Thomas Pargitor*, Salter,
Son to *John Pargitor* of *Chippingnorton* in *Oxfordſhire*

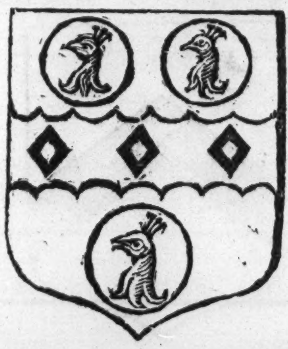
The King firſt called *SupreamHead.*

A. D. 1531. } Sheriffs, { *Richard Greſham.*
23 *Hen'* VIII. } { *Edward Altham.*



Maior, Sir *Nicolas Lambard*, Grocer,
Son to *Edward Lambard* of *Wilton* in *Wiltſhire.*

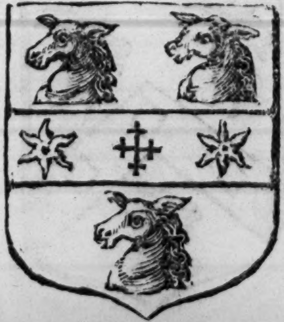
A. D. 1532. } Sheriffs, { *Richard Reynolds.*
{ *Nicolas Pinchon.*
{ *John Martyn.*
24 *Hen'* VIII. } { *John Prieſt.*



Maior, Sir *Stephen Peacock*, Haberdaſher,
Son to *Stephen Peacock* of the City of *Dublin* in *Ireland.*

A. D. 1533. } Sheriffs, { *William Forman.*
25 *Hen'* VIII. } { Sir *Thomas Kitſon.*

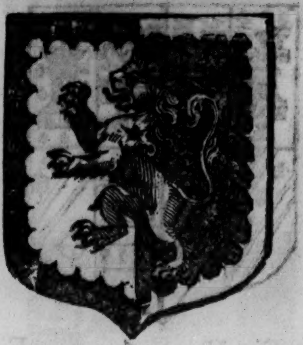
This Year was Queen *Elizabeth* born at *Greenwich*, *Sept.* 7, 1533.



Maior, Sir *Chriſtopher Askew*, Draper,
Son to *John Askew* of *Edmonton* in *Middleſex.*

Oath taken to the Succeſſion of the King's Iſſue by Q. *Anne.*

A. D. 1534. } *26 Hen'* VIII. } Sheriffs, { *Nicolas Leviſon.*
William Denham.



The Pope's Power expelled out of *England*.

MAIOR, Sir *John Champneis*, Skinner,
Son to *Robert Champneis* of *Chew* in *Somerſetſhire*.

A. D. 1535. } 27 *Hen'* VIII. } Sheriffs, { *Humfrey Monmouth.*
John Cotes.

MAIOR, Sir *John Allen*, Mercer,

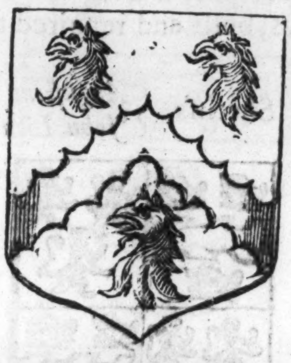
By the King's appointment he was of his Council; a Man of great Wiſdom, and alſo of great Charity.

Serjeants and their Yeomen put away by the Sheriffs.

The forenamed Sheriffs, *Monmouth* and *Cotes*, did put away twelve Serjeants and twelve Yeomen; but by a Court of Common Council they were enforced to take them again.

* *Richard*, Sum.

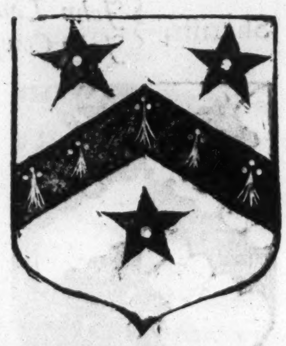
A. D. 1536. } 28 *Hen'* VIII. } Sheriffs, { *Robert* * *Paget.*
William Bowyer.



The River of *Thames* frozen over.

MAIOR, Sir *Raphe Warren*, Mercer,
Son to *Thomas Warren*, Fuller, who was Son to *William Warren* of *Fering* in *Eſſex*.

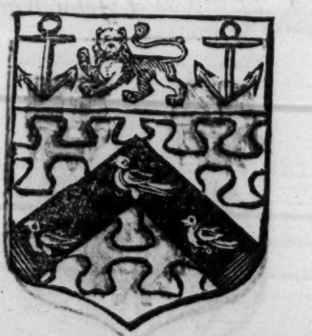
A. D. 1537. } 29 *Hen'* VIII. } Sheriffs, { Sir *John Greſham.*
Thomas Lewen.



The great Bible printed in *Engliſh*.

MAIOR, Sir *Richard Greſham*, Mercer,
Son to *John Greſham* of *Holt* in *Norfolk*.

A. D. 1538. } 30 *Hen'* VIII. } Sheriffs, { *William Wilkinſon.*
Nicolas Gibſon.

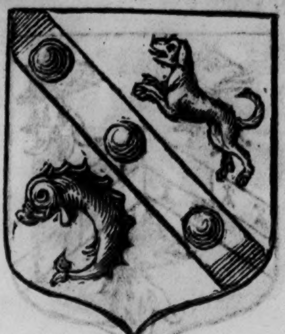


Suppreſſion of Abbies and Religious Houſes.

MAIOR, Sir *William Forman*, Haberdaſher,
Son to *William Forman* of *Gainsborough* in *Lincolnſhire*.

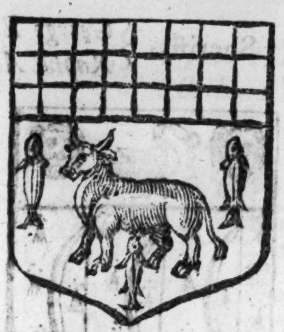
A. D. 1539. } 31 *Hen'* VIII. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Ferrer.**
Thomas Huntlow.

* *Feiry*, Firſt Edit. *Feire*, Sum.



MAIOR, Sir *William Holles*,
Son to *William Holles*, Citizen and Baker of *London*.

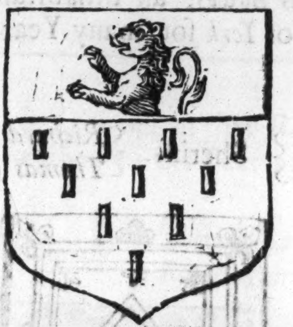
A. D. 1540. } 32 *Hen'* VIII. } Sheriffs, { *William Laxton.*
Martin Bowes.



The *Engliſh* Bible in every Pariſh Church.

MAIOR, Sir *William Roche*, Draper,
Son to *John Roche* of *Wixley* in *Yorkſhire*.

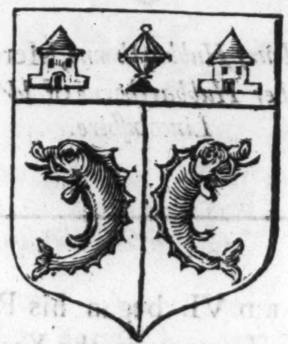
A. D. 1541. } 33 *Hen'* VIII. } Sheriffs, { *Rowland Hill.*
Henry Suckley.



MAIOR, Sir *Michael Dormer*, Mercer,
Son to *Geffrey Dormer* of *Tame* in *Oxfordſhire*.

A. D. 1542. } 34 *Hen'* VIII. } Sheriffs. { *Henry Hobberthorne.**
Henry Amcotes.†

* *Hubbarthorne*, Firſt Edit. *Hoblethorne*, Sum.
† *Hancotes*, Summ.

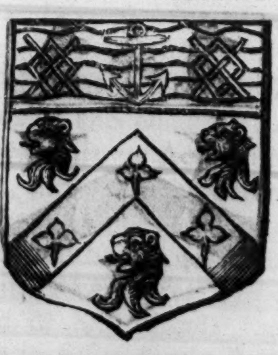


The great Plague at *London*.

MAIOR, *John Cotes*, Salter,
Son to *Thomas Cotes* of *Bearton* in *Buckinghamſhire*.

A. D. 1543. } 35 *Hen'* VIII. } Sheriffs, { *John Tholouſe.**
Richard Dobbes.

* *Toleus*, Firſt Edit. *Toules*, Summ.

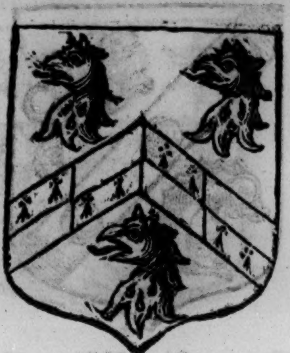


Bullen beſieged and yielded.

MAIOR, Sir *William Bowyer*,
Son to *William Bowyer* of *Harſton* in *Cambridgeſhire*, for one part; and Sir *Raphe Warren*, Mercer, for the reſt.

A. D. 1544. 36 *Hen'* VIII. Sheriffs, *John Wilford.* *Andrew Jude.**

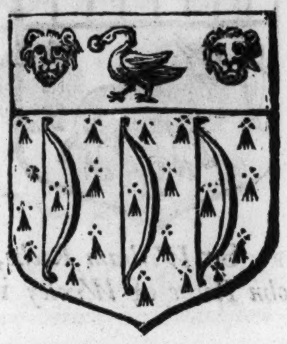
* *Judd*, Sum.



MAIOR, Sir *William Laxton*, Grocer,
Son to *John Laxton* of *Oundle* in *Northamptonſhire*.

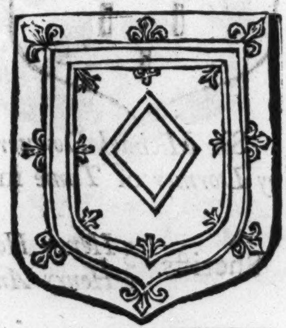
A. D. 1545. 37 *Hen'* VIII. Sheriffs, *George Barnes.* *Raphe Alley.**

* *Alleyn*, Sum.



MAIOR, Sir *Martin Bowes*, Goldſmith,
Son to *Thomas Bowes*, an Inhabitant of the City of *York* for many Years.

A. D. 1546. 38 *Hen'* VIII. Sheriffs, *Richard Jarveis.* *Thomas Curteis*

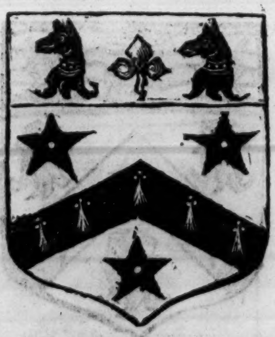


MAIOR, Sir *Henry Hubbarthorne*, Merchant Taylor,
Son to *Chriſtopher Hubbarthorne* of *Waddingworth* in *Lincolnſhire*.

The Death of King *Henry* VIII.

King EDWARD VI. began his Reign the 28th Day of *January*, in the Year 1546.

A. D. 1447. 1 *Edw'* VI. Sheriffs, *Thomas White.* *Robert Chertſey.*

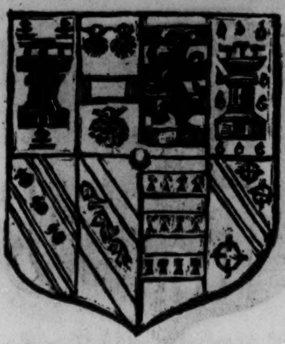


MAIOR, Sir *John Greſham*, Mercer,
Son to *John Greſham* of *Holt* in *Norfolk*, and Brother to Sir *Richard Greſham*, formerly Lord Maior.

Two Sons of one man Maiors of *London*.

A. D. 1548. 2 *Edw'* VI. Sheriffs, *William Lock.* Sir *John Ayliph.**

* *Olyffe*, Sum.

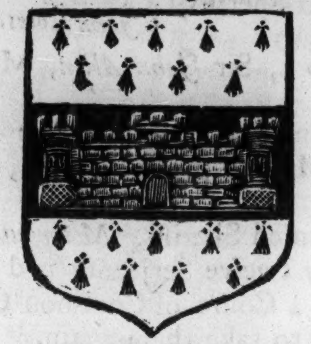


MAIOR, Sir *Henry Amcotes*, Fiſhmonger,
Son to *William Amcotes* of *Aſtrap* in *Lincolnſhire*.

A great Dearth in *London*.

A. D. 1549. 3 *Edw'* VI. Sheriffs, *Richard Turke.* *John Yorke.**

* The *Summary* places *Yorke* firſt.



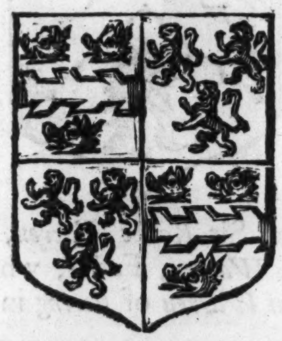
MAIOR, Sir *Rowland Hill*, Mercer,
Son to *Thomas Hill* of *Hodnet* in *Shropſhire*.

Book of Common Prayer in *Engliſh*.

This Sir *Rowland Hill* was a Man of a large Spirit. He founded a Free School; repaired many Highways, built and repaired many Bridges.

Vid. the *Summary*. *J. S.*

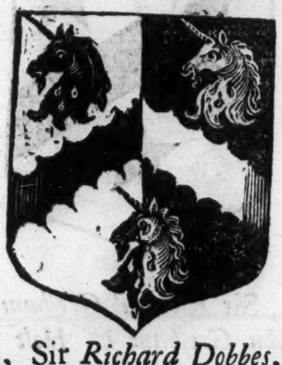
A. D. 1550. 4 *Edw'* VI. Sheriffs, *Auguſtine Hind.* *John Lion.*



MAIOR, Sir *Andrew Jude*, or *Judd*, Skinner,
Son to *John Jud* of *Tonebridge* in *Kent*.

The ſecond great Sweating Sickneſs.

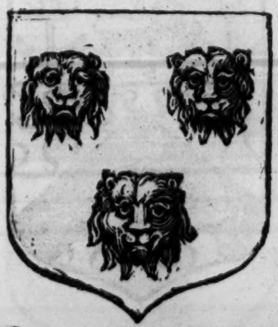
A. D. 1551. 5 *Edw'* VI. Sheriffs, *John Lamberd.* *John Cowper.*



MAIOR, Sir *Richard Dobbes*, Skinner,
Son to *Robert Dobbes* of *Baitby* in *Yorkſhire*.

A. D. 1552. 6 *Edw'* VI. Sheriffs, *William Gerard.** *John Mainard.*

* *Garret*, Sum.

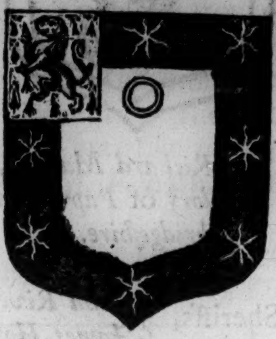


MAIOR, Sir *George Barnes*, Haberdaſher,
Son to *George Barnes*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London*.

The Death of King *Edward* VI.

Queen MARY began her Reign the 6th of *July*, in the Year 1553.

A. D. 1553. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Offley.*
1 *Mar* } { *William Hewet.*



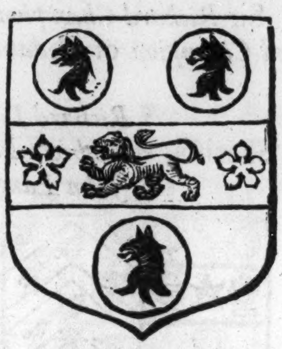
The Bounty of Sir *Thomas White.*

MAIOR, Sir *Thomas White*, Merchant Taylor, Son to *Tho. White* of *Rickmanſworth* in *Hertfordſhire*.

Wiat, his Riſing and Suppreſſing.

This Sir *Thomas White* founded *St. John Baptiſt*'s College in *Oxford*, and gave 2000 *l.* to the City of *Briſtol*, to purchaſe 120 *l.* Land yearly, *&c.*

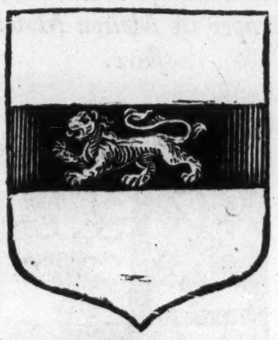
A. D. 1554. } Sheriffs, { *David Woodroffe.*
2 *Mar* } { *William Cheſter.*



Lady *Jane* beheaded.

MAIOR, Sir *John Lyon*, Grocer, Son to *Thomas Lyon* of *Peryſare* in *Middleſex*.

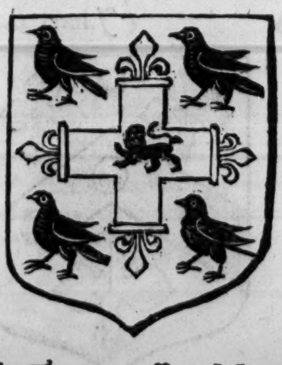
A. D. 1555. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Leigh.*
3 *Mar* } { *John Machil.*



Seven Aldermen in *London* died in leſs than 10 Months.

MAIOR, Sir *William Garret*, or *Gerard*, Haberdaſher, Son to *John Garret*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, who was Son to *William Garret* of *Seddingbourne* in *Kent*.

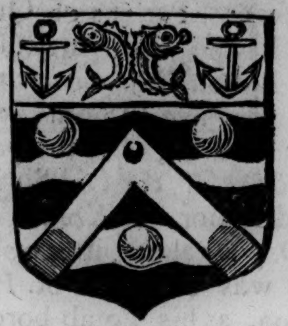
A. D. 1556. } Sheriffs, { *William Harper.*
4 *Mar* } { *John White.*



Firſt ordaining of the Night-Bellman.

MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Offley*, Merchant Taylor, Son to *William Offley* of the City of *Cheſter*.

A. D. 1557. } Sheriffs, { *Richard Mallory.*
5 *Mar* } { *James Altham.*

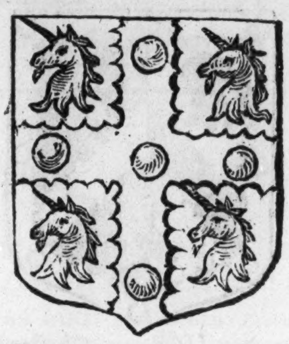


Calais loſt to the *French*.

MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Curteis*, Fiſhmonger, Son to *John Curteis* of *Enfield* in *Middleſex*.

He was Free of the Pewterers, and tranſlated to the Fiſhmongers.

A. D. 1558. } Sheriffs, { *John Halſey.*
6 *Mar* } { *Richard Champion.*

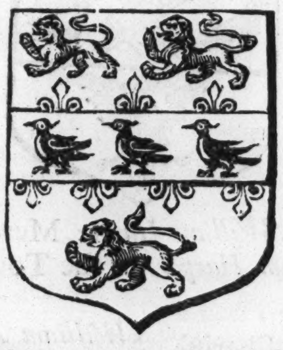


Death of Queen *Mary*.

MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Lee*, or *Leigh*, Mercer, Son to *Roger Lee* of *Willington* in *Shropſhire*.

Queen ELIZABETH began her Reign the 17th of *November*, in the Year 1558.

A. D. 1559. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Lodge.*
1 *Eliz.* } { *Roger Martin.*



Common Prayer in *Engliſh*, and Images pulled down.

MAIOR, Sir *William Hewet*, Clothworker, Son to *Edmund Hewet* of *Wales* in *Yorkſhire*. He died the 6th of *February* 1566. His Wife was the Daughter of *Leveſon* of *Kent*.

An Accident happening to this Maior's Daughter.

This Maior was a Merchant poſſeſt of a great Eſtate, valued at 6000 *l. per Ann.* And was ſaid to have had three Sons and one Daughter; to which Daughter this Miſchance happened; (the Father then living upon *London Bridge*.) The Maid playing with her out of a Window over the River *Thames*, by chance dropt her in, almoſt beyond expectation of being ſaved. A young Gentleman, named *Oſborne*, then Apprentice to Sir *William* the Father (which *Oſborne* was one of the Anceſtors of the Duke of *Leeds* in a direct Line) at this calamitous Accident, immediately leapt in bravely, and ſaved the Child. In Memory of which Deliverance, and in Gratitude, her Father afterwards beſtowed her in Marriage on the ſaid Mr. *Oſborne*, with a very great Dowry. Whereof the late Eſtate of Sir *Thomas Fanſhaw*, in the Pariſh of *Barkin* in *Eſſex*, was a Part; as the late Duke of *Leeds* himſelf told the Reverend Mr. *John Hewyt*, from whom I have this Relation; and together with that Eſtate in *Eſſex*, ſeveral other Lands in the Pariſhes of *Harthil* and *Wales* in *Yorkſhire*; now in the Poſſeſſion of the ſaid moſt

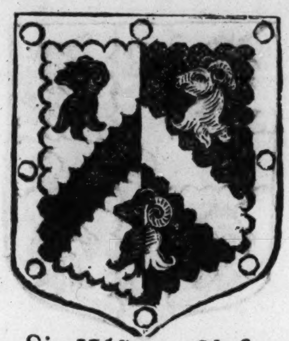
Noble Family. All this from the old Duke's own Mouth to the ſaid Mr. *Hewyt*.

Alſo, that ſeveral Perſons of Quality courted the ſaid young Lady; and particularly the Earl of *Shrewſbury*. But Sir *William* was pleaſed to ſay, Osborn *ſaved her, and* Osborn *ſhould enjoy her*. The late Duke of *Leeds*, and the preſent Family, preſerve the Picture of the ſaid Sir *William* in his Habit of Lord Maior, at *Kiveton Houſe* in *Yorkſhire*, to this Day: valuing it at 200 *l*.

This Maior was buried in St. *Paul's* Church, dying *Anno* 1599, as his Tomb bore Date, being a very magnificent Work: erected for him on the North ſide of the South Iſle, behind the Stalls in the old Quire, near Dr. *Collet's*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, lying on the Weſt, and that of Sir *William Cockain*, Knt. and Bart. Eaſt of the ſame.

A. D. 1560.
2 *Eliz'* } Sheriffs, { *Chriſtopher Draper.*
*Thomas Rowe.**

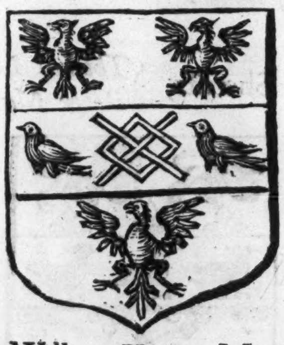
* *Roe*, Sum.



MAIOR, Sir *William Cheſter*, Draper, Son to *John Cheſter*, Citizen and Draper of *London*.

This Year the Merchant Taylors founded their notable Free School for poor Mens Children, *&c*.

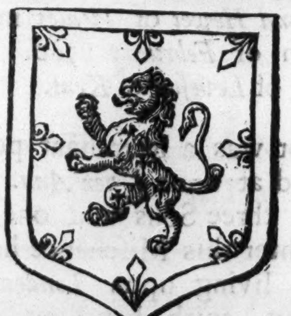
A. D. 1561.
3 *Eliz'* } Sheriffs, { *Alexander Avenon.*
Humfrey Baſkervile.



MAIOR, Sir *William Harper*, Merchant Taylor, Son to *William Harper* of the Town of *Bedford*.

Paul's Steeple burned *June* 4, 1561.

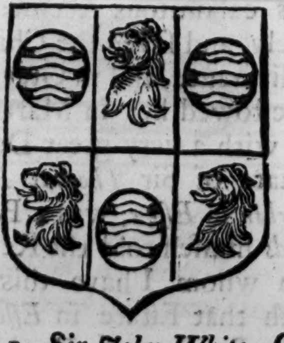
A. D. 1562.
4 *Eliz'* } Sheriffs, { *William Allen.*
Richard Chamberlaine.



MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Lodge*, Grocer, Son to *William Lodge* of *Creſſet* in *Shropſhire*.

Newhaven yielded to the *French*.

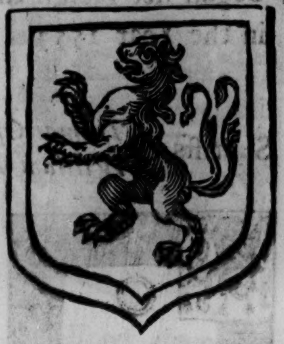
A. D. 1563.
5 *Eliz'* } Sheriffs, { *Edward Bankes.*
Rowland Heyward.



MAIOR, Sir *John White*, Grocer, Son to *Robert White* of *Farneham* in *Surrey*.

The great Plague. No Maior's Feaſt, by reaſon of the Plague.

A. D. 1564.
6 *Eliz'* } Sheriffs, { *Edward Jackman.*
Lionel Ducket.

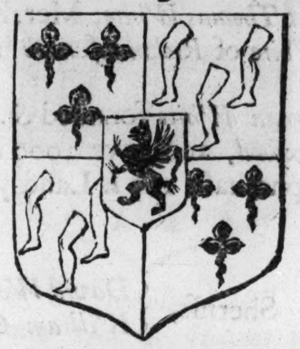


MAIOR, Sir *Richard Mallory*, Mercer, Son to *Anthony Mallory* of *Papworthamus** in *Cambridgeſhire*.

The great Froſt, and *Thames* overfrozen. The Burſe builded by Sir *Thomas Greſham*.

* *Papworth Agnes*, perhaps

A. D. 1565.
7 *Eliz'* } Sheriffs, { *John Rivers.*
James Hawes.

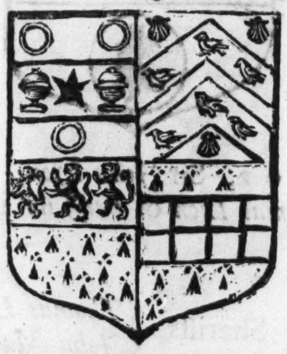


MAIOR, Sir *Richard Champion*, Draper, Son to *Richard Champion* of *Godalming* in *Surrey*.

King *James* born *June* 9, 1566.

A. D. 1566.
8 *Eliz'* } Sheriffs, { *Richard Lambert.**
Ambroſe Nicolas.
John Langley.

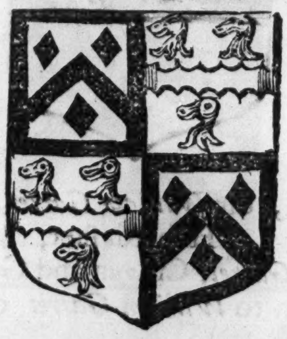
* *Lambard*, Sum.



MAIOR, Sir *Chriſtopher Draper*, Ironmonger, Son to *John Draper* of *Melton Mowbray* in *Leiceſterſhire*.

A. D. 1567.
9 *Eliz'* } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Ramſey.*
*John** *Bond.*

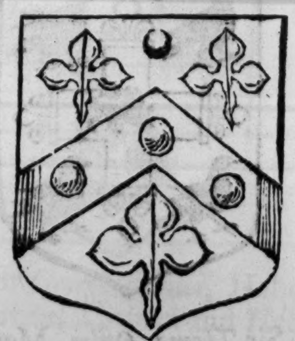
* *William*, Firſt Ed. and *Sum*.



MAIOR, Sir *Roger Martin*, Mercer, Son to *Lawrence Martin* of *Melford* in *Suffolk*.

Downegate Conduit builded.

A. D. 1568.
10 *Eliz'* } Sheriffs, { *John Oleph.*
Robert Harding.
James Bacon.



MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Rowe**, Merchant Taylor, Son

The great Lottery at *Paul's*, and the new Churchyard near *Bethlehem*.

* *Roe*, Sum.

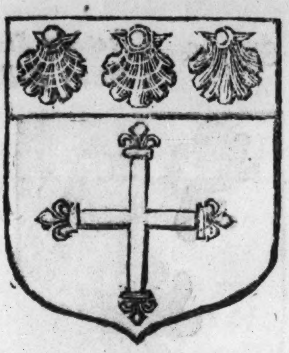
Son of *Robert Rowe*, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of *London*, who was Son to *Reynald Rowe* of *Lee* in *Kent*.

His Benefactions *J. S.*

This Maior built a convenient Room in *Paul's* Churchyard, on the South ſide of the Croſs, to receive a certain number of Auditors at the Sermon time; as appeared by ſome Remembrances of his Name there fixed. He encloſed alſo this Year with a Brick Wall a piece of Ground near *Bethlem*, for a Burying-Place to ſuch Pariſhes in *London* as wanted Churchyards. And more ſuch like Acts of Charity, for the Benefit of the City, this well-diſpoſed Gentleman was like to have done, had he lived longer; as *A. F.* hath obſerved.

Holingſhed's Chron.

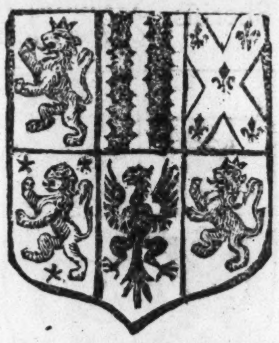
A. D. 1569. 11 *Eliz'* Sheriffs, *Henry Beecher. William Dane.*



Rebellion of the Earls in the North

MAIOR, Sir *Alexander Avenon*, Ironmonger, Son to *Robert Avenon*, or *Avenand*, of *Kings-Norton* in *Worceſterſhire*.

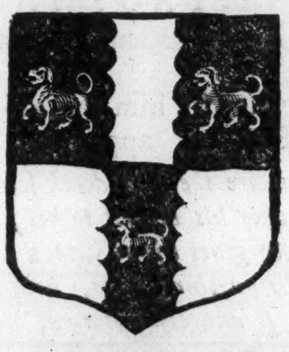
A. D. 1570. 12 *Eliz'* Sheriffs, *Francis Barneham. William Boxe.*



Q. *Elizabeth's* coming to the *Royal Exchange*.

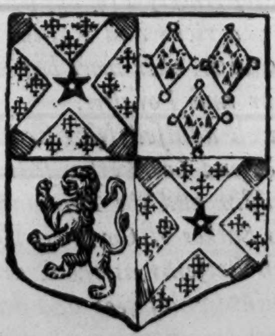
MAIOR, Sir *Rowland Heyward*, Clothworker, Son to *George Heyward* of *Bridgenorth* in *Shropſhire*.

A. D. 1571. 13 *Eliz.* Sheriffs, *Henry Milles. John Branche.*



MAIOR, Sir *William Allen*, Mercer, Son to *William Allen*, Citizen and Paſteller of *London*, who was Son to *Richard Allen* of *Stondon* in *Hertfordſhire*.

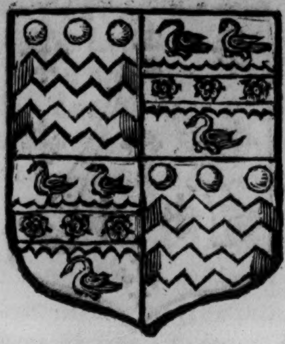
A. D. 1572. 14 *Eliz'* Sheriffs, *Richard Pipe. Nicolas Woodroffe.*



Duke of *Norfolk* beheaded, *June* 2, 1572.

MAIOR, Sir *Lionel Ducket*, Mercer.

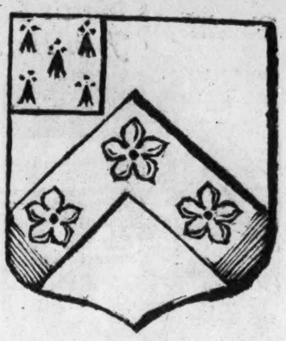
A. D. 1573. 15 *Eliz'* Sheriffs, *James Harvey. Tho. Pulliſon*, or *Pulloccel*.



MAIOR, Sir *John Rivers*, Grocer, Son to *Richard Rivers* of *Penſehurſt* in *Kent*.

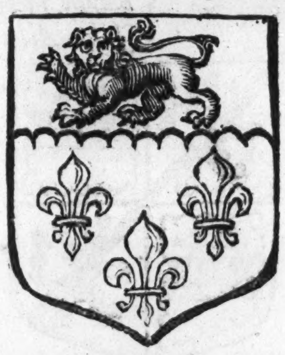
M. *Saunders* murdered: His Wife, *Browne*, Mrs. *Drewry*, and truſty *Roger* executed.

A. D. 1574. 16 *Eliz'* Sheriffs, *Thomas Blancke. Anthony Gamage.*



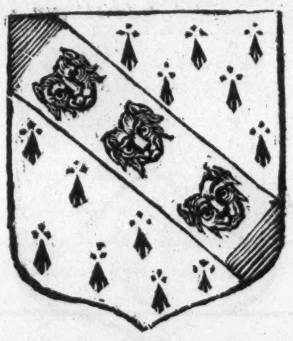
MAIOR, Sir *James Hawes*, Clothworker, Son to *Thomas Hawes*, Citizen and Merchant of *London*, who was Son to *John Hawes* of *Stoke-Newington* in *Middleſex*.

A. D. 1575. 17 *Eliz'* Sheriffs, *Edward Osborne. Wolſtane Dixie.*



MAIOR, Sir *Ambroſe Nicolas*, Salter, Son to *John Nicolas* of *Nedingworth* in *Huntingdonſhire*.

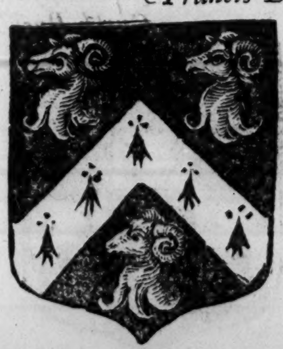
A. D. 1576. 18 *Eliz'* Sheriffs, *William Kempton. George Barne.*



MAIOR, Sir *John Langley*, Goldſmith, Son to *Robert Langley* of *Althrope* in *Lincolneſhire*.

Oldbourne Conduit built by Mr. *Lambe*.

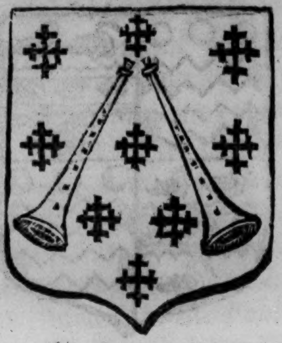
A. D. 1577. 19 *Eliz'* Sheriffs, *Nicolas Backhouſe. Francis Bowyer.*



MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, Grocer, Son to *John Ramſey* of *Elenbridge* in *Kent*.

Strange Sickneſs at *Oxenford*: and Death of the Judges at the Aſſizes there.

A. D. 1578. } Sheriffs, { *George Bond.*
20 *Eliz'* } { *Thomas Starkie.*

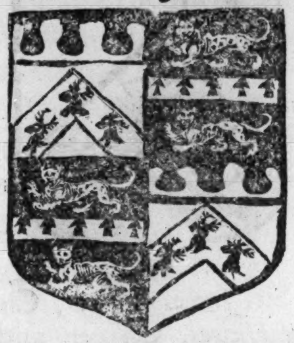


The Blazing Star: The great deep Snow.

MAIOR, Sir *Richard Pipe*, Draper, Son to *Richard Pipe* of *Woolverhampton* in *Staffordſhire*.

He was free of the Leatherſellers, and from them tranſlated to the Drapers.

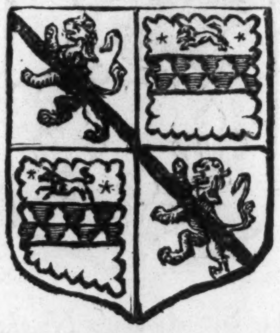
A. D 1579. } Sheriffs, { *Martin Calthrope.*
21 *Eliz'* } { *John Hart.*



The great and general Earthquake on *Wedneſday* in *Eaſter* Week, *Apr.* 6, 1580.

MAIOR, Sir *Nicolas Woodroffe*, Haberdaſher, Son to *David Woodroffe*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London*, who was Son to *John Woodroffe*, or *Woodreve*, of the Pariſh of *Uſcombe*, in *Devonſhire*.

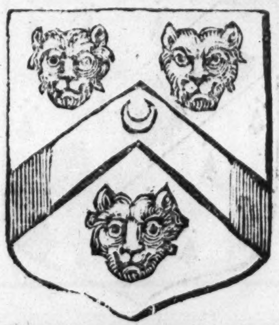
A. D. 1580. } Sheriffs, { *Raphe Woodcock.*
22 *Eliz'* } { *John Allot.*



The Blazing Star ſeen above two Months nightly.

MAIOR, Sir *John Branche*, Draper, Son to *John Branche*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, who was Son to *J. Branche* of *Laynham* in *Suffolk*.

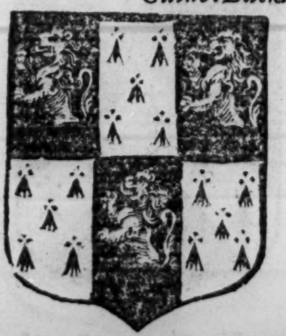
A. D. 1581. } Sheriffs, { *Richard Martin.*
23 *Eliz'* } { *William Webb.*



Mounſier's coming into *England*, and his Return.

MAIOR, Sir *James Harvey*, Ironmonger, Son to *William Harvey* of *Cotwalton* in *Staffordſhire*.

A. D. 1582. } Sheriffs, { *William Rowe.*
24 *Eliz'* } { *John Haydon* [deceaſed.]
{ *Cuthb. Buckle* [ſucceeded.]



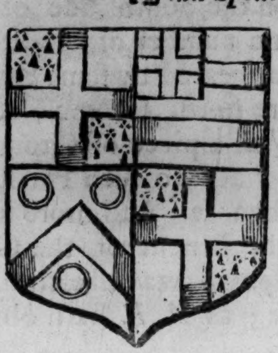
Standard at *Leaden Hall* for *Thames* Water.

MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Blanke*, Haberdaſher, Son to *Thomas Blanke*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London*, who was Son to *Thomas Blanke* of *Guilford* in *Surrey*.

A. D. 1583. } Sheriffs, { *William Maſham.*
25 *Eliz'* } { *John Spencer.*

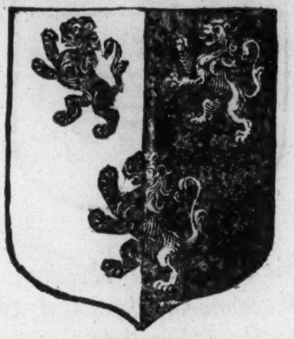
Deſmond's Head ſet on *London Bridge*.

Arden and *Sommervile's* Treaſon.



MAIOR, Sir *Edward Osborne*, Clothworker, Son of *Richard Osborne* of *Aſhford* in *Kent*.

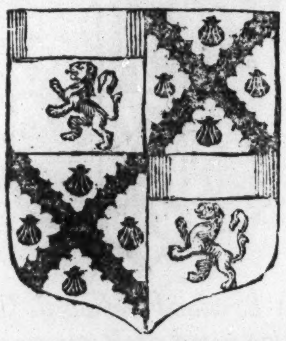
A. D. 1584. } Sheriffs, { *Stephen Slany.*
26 *Eliz'* } { *Henry Billingſley.*



W. Parrie's Treaſon. E. of *Northumberland* murdered himſelf in the *Tower*.

MAIOR, Sir *Tho. Pullоccil*, or *Pullyſon*, Draper, Son to *William Pulloccil* of *Footeſcray* in *Kent*.

A. D. 1585. } Sheriffs, { *Anthony Ratcliff.*
27 *Eliz'* } { *Henry Pranell.*



MAIOR, Sir *Wolſtane Dixie*, Skinner, Son to *Thomas Dixie* of *Catworth* in *Huntingdonſhire*.

The Device of the PAGEANT *born before this Maior*, Octob. 29, 1585.

A SPEECH ſpoken by him that rid on a Luzarne before the Pageant, apparelled like a *Moor*. *J. S.*

A Speech at this Ld. Maior's Show.

FROM where the Sun dooth ſettle in his Wayn,
And yoakes his Horſes to his fiery Cart,
And in his way giues life to Ceres *Corne,*
Euen from the parching Zone, behold I come,
A Straunger, ſtraungely mounted, as you ſee,
Seated upon a luſty Luzern's Back,
And offer, to your Honour (good my Lord)
This Emblem thus in ſhowe ſignificant.
Loe! louely London, *riche and fortunate,*
Fam'd through the World for Peace and Happineſſe,
Is heer aduaunc't and ſet in higheſt Seat,
Beawtified throughly as her State requires.
Firſt, ouer her a Princely Trophey ſtandes,
Of beaten Gold; a riche and Royall Armes,
Whertoo this London *euer more bequeathes*
Seruice of Honour and Loyaltie.
Her Props are well-aduiſed Magiſtrates,
That carefully attend her Perſon ſtill.
The honeſt Franklin and the Husbandman,
Layes downe his Sackes of Corne at London's *Feet,*
And bringes ſuch Preſents as the Countrie yeeldes.
The pleſaunt Thames *a ſweet and daintye Nymphe,*
For London's *good conuayes with gentle Streame,*
And ſafe and eaſie Paſſage, what ſhe can,

And keepes her leaping Fiſhes in her Lappe.
The Soldier and the Sayler franckly bothe,
For London's aid are all in readines,
To venture and to fight by Land and Sea.
And this thriſe Reuerend Honorable Dame,
Science, the Sap of euery Commonwealth,
Surnam'd Mechanicall, or Liberall,
Is vow'd to honour London with her Skill.
And London, by theſe Freendes ſo happy made,
Firſt thanks her God, the Author of her Peace;
And next with humble Geſture, as becomes,
In meeke and lowly manner dooth ſhe yeeld,
Her Self, her Welthe, with hart and willingnes,
Unto the Perſon of her Gracious Queene
Elizabeth, renowned through the World,
Stall'd and anointed by the higheſt Powre,
The God of Kings, that with his holy hand
Hath long defended her and her England.
This now remains, Right Honourable Lord,
That carefully you doo attend and keep
This louely Lady rich and beautiful,
The Juel wherewithal your Soueraigne Queen,
Hath put your Honor louingly in Truſt:
That you may add to London's Dignity,
And London's Dignity may add to yours,
That worthely you may be counted one,
Among the number of a many moe:
Careful Leeftenaunts, careful Magiſtrates,
For London's Welfare and her Worthines.

Dixi.

Spoken by the Children in the Pageant, *viz.*

LONDON.

NEW Troye I hight, whome Lud my Lord ſurnam'd,
London, the Glory of the Weſtern ſide:
Throughout the world is louely London fam'd,
So far as any Sea comes in with Tide.
Whoſe Peace and Calme under her Royal Queene,
Hath long been ſuch as like was neuer ſeene.

Then let me liue to caroll of her Name,
That ſhe may euer liue and neuer dye:
Her ſacred Shrine ſet in the houſe of Fame,
Conſecrate to eternal memorie.
My peerleſs Miſtreſſe, Soueraigne of my Peace,
Long may ſhe joy with Honour's great increaſe.

MAGNANIMITY.

THE Country and the Thames afford their aide,
And careful Magiſtrates their care attend:
All Engliſh harts are glad, and well appaide,
In readines their London to defend.
Defend them, Lord, and theſe fair Nymphs likewiſe,
That ever they may do this Sacrifice.

LOYALTY.

THE greateſt Treaſure that a Prince can haue,
Dooth louely London offer to her Queene,
Such Loyaltie as like was neuer ſeene,
And ſuch as any Engliſh heart can craue.

The COUNTRY.

FOR London's aid the Country giues ſupplie
Of needful things, and ſtore of euery Graine:
London, giue thanks to him that ſits on high,
Had neuer Towne leſſe cauſe for to complaine.
And loue and ſerue the Soueraigne of thy Peace,
Under whoſe Raigne thou haſt this rich encreaſe.

The THAMES.

WITH Siluer glide my pleaſant Streams do run,
Where leaping Fiſhes play betwixt the Shores:
This gracious good hath God ſo kinde begun
For London's uſe, with help of Sails and Ores.
London rejoyce, and giue thy God the praiſe,
For her whoſe Highnes lengths thy happy days.

The SOLDIER.

ARmour of ſafe defence the Soldier hath,
So louely London carefully attends,
To keep her ſacred Soueraigne from Skathe,
That all this Engliſh land ſo well defends.
And ſo far London bids her Soldiers goe,
As well may ſerue to ſheeld this land from woe.

The SAILOR.

THE Sailor that in cold and quaking Tide,
The wrathful Storms of Winter's Rage doth bide,
With Streamers ſtretcht, prepares his merry Bark,
For Countries Welth to ſet his Men awark.
That Queene and Country eazely may ſee,
The Seaman ſerues his Prince in his degree.

SCIENCE.

FOR London's Safety and her Happineſs,
The Soldier and the Sailor may you ſee
All well prepar'd, and put in readineſs,
To doo ſuch Seruice as may fitting be.
I, Art, with them doo joyne, and they with me.
London then joy, and let all Ages knowe
What Duty to thy Soueraigne thou dooſt owe.

The firſt NYMPH.

THUS with the Morning Sun and Evening Star
Theſe holy Lights ſhall burne; the cheerful Flame
With ſweeteſt odour ſhall perfume as far
As India ſtands, in honour of her name.
Whoſe Trophey we adore with ſacred Rights,
With ſweeteſt Incenſe and with endles lights.

The Second NYMPH.

SO long as Sun dooth lend the world his light,
Or any Graſſe dooth growe upon the ground,
With holy flame our Torches ſhall burne bright,
And Fame ſhall brute, with golden Trumpets ſound,
The Honour of her ſacred Regiment,
That claimes this honourable Monument.

The Third NYMPH.

OUR holy Lights ſhall burne continually,
To ſignifie our Duties to her State:
Whoſe Excellent and Princely Majeſtye,
Approoues it ſelfe to be moſte fortunate.

The Fourth NYMPH.

VErtue ſhall witnes of her Woorthines,
And Fame ſhall regiſter her Princely Deeds;
The world ſhall ſtill pray for her Happines,
From whome our Peace and Quietnes proceeds.

Verſes written under the Arms of *England.*

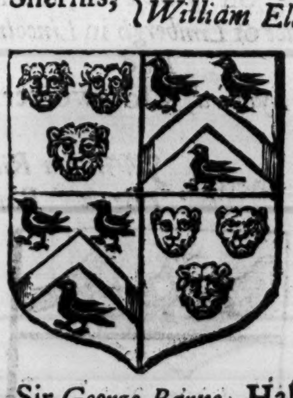
GAllia victa dedit Flores, invicta Leones
Anglia, jus Belli in flore, Leone ſuum:
O ſic, ô ſemper ferat Anglia læta triumphos,
Inclita Gallorum Flore, Leone ſuo.

Done by *George Peele*, M. A. in *Oxford.*

A. D. 1586. *28 Eliz.*} Sheriffs, {*Robert Houſe.* *William Elkin.*

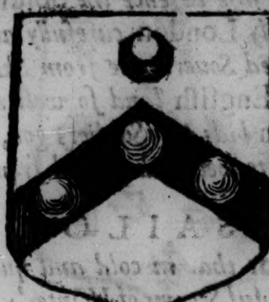
Sir *Philip Sidney*'s honourable Funeral, *Feb.* 16, 1586.

Ludgate new builded by the City's Charge.



MAIOR, Sir *George Barne*, Haberdaſher, Son to *George Barne*, Knight, Citizen, Haberdaſher, and Lord Maior of *London*; who was Son alſo to *George Barne*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London.*

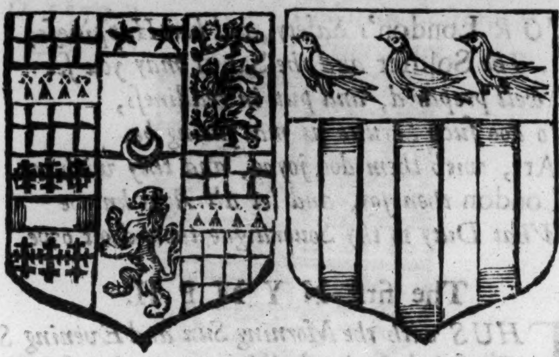
A. D. 1587. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Skinner.*
29 *Eliz'* } { *John Catcher.*



Maior, Sir *George Bond*, Haberdaſher,
Son to *Robert Bond* of *Trull* in *Somerſetſhire.*

The Camp at *Tilbery.*

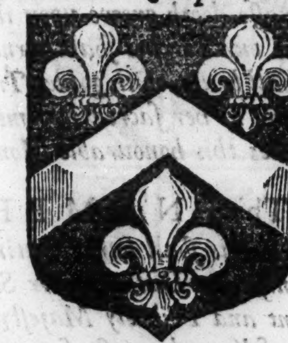
A. D. 1588. } Sheriffs, { *Hugh Offley.*
30 *Eliz'* } { *Richard Saltonſtall.*



Queen *Elizabeth*'s coming to St. *Paul*'s Sermon.

Maior, Sir *Martin Calthrop*, Draper,
Son to *Martin Calthrop*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, for part;
And Sir *Richard Martin*, Goldſmith, for the reſt of that Year.

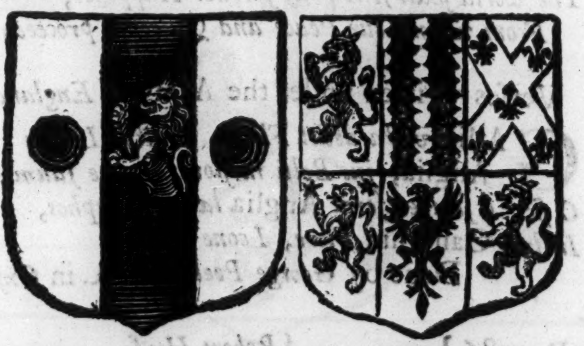
A. D. 1589. } Sheriffs, { *Richard Gurney.*
31 *Eliz'* } { *Stephen Some.*



Death of Sir *Francis Walſingham.*

Maior, Sir *John Hart*, Grocer,
Son to *Raphe Hart* of *Sproſton-Court* in *Yorkſhire.*

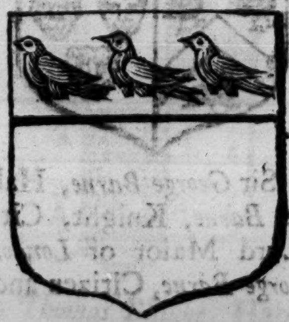
A. D. 1590. } Sheriffs, { *Nicolas Moſley.*
32 *Eliz'* } { *Robert Brooke.*



Maior, Sir *John Allot*, Fiſhmonger,
Son to *Rich. Allot* of *Limbergh* in *Lincolnſhire*, for part;
And
Sir *Rowland Heyward*, Clothworker, for the reſt.

A. D. 1591. } Sheriffs, { *William Rider.*
33 *Eliz'* } { *Benet * Barnham.*

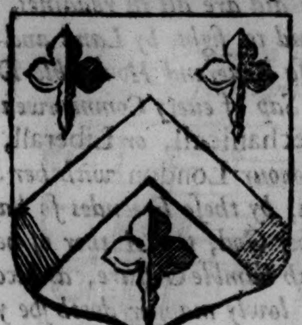
* Or *Benedict.*



The *Thames* almoſt empty of Water for two Days ſpace.

Maior, Sir *William Webbe*, Salter,
Son to *John Webbe* of *Reading* in *Barkſhire.*

A. D. 1592. } Sheriffs, { *John Garret*, or *Garrard.*
34 *Eliz'* } { *Robert Taylor.*

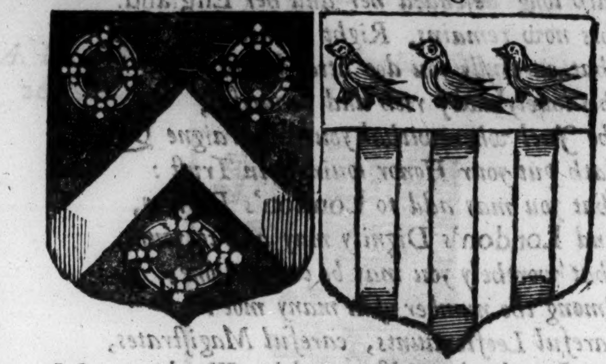


No *Bartholomew* Fair at *London.*

Maior, Sir *William Rowe**, Ironmonger,
Son to *Thomas Rowe* of *Penſehurſt* in *Kent.*

* *Roe*, Firſt Edit.

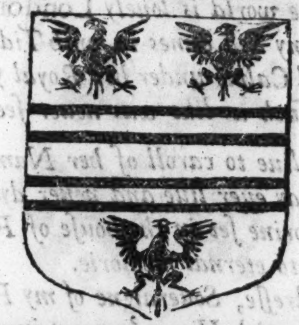
A. D. 1593. } Sheriffs, { *Paul Banning.*
35 *Eliz'* } { *Peter Haughton.*



Maior, Sir *Cuthbert Buckle*, Vintner,
Son to *Chriſtopher Buckle* of *Bourgh* in *Weſtmoreland*, for part of the Year;
And Sir *Richard Martin*, Goldſmith, the other.
Which Sir *Richard Martin* was Son to *Thomas Martin* of *Saffron Walden* in *Eſſex.*

Dr. *Lopez* executed at *Tyborne.*

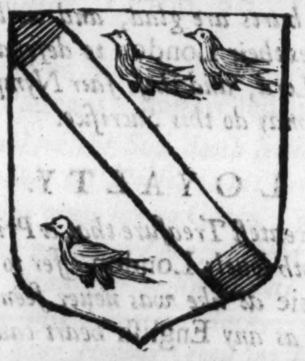
A. D. 1594. } Sheriffs, { *Robert Lee,*
36 *Eliz'* } { *Thomas Bennet.*



Unruly Youths executed on *Tower-Hill.* A Provoſt Marſhal for *London.*

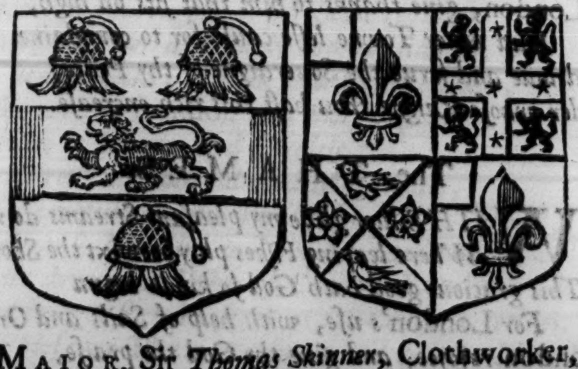
Maior, Sir *John Spencer*, Clothworker,
Son to *Richard Spencer* of *Waldingfield* in *Suffolke.*

A. D. 1595. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Lowe.*
37 *Eliz'* } { *Leonard Hallyday.*



Maior, Sir *Stephen Slany*, Skinner,
Son to *John Slany* of *Mitton* in *Staffordſhire.*

A. D. 1596. } Sheriffs, { *John Wats.*
38 *Eliz'* } { *Richard Godard.*

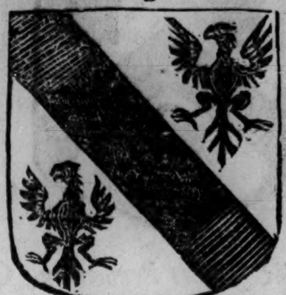


Maior, Sir *Thomas Skinner*, Clothworker,
Son to *John Skinner* of *Walden* in *Eſſex*, for part:
For the other part, Sir *Henry Billingſley*, Haberdaſher.

This Sir *Henry Billingſley* was Son to *Roger Billingſley* of the City of *Canterbury* in *Kent.*

A. D. 1597. } Sheriffs, { *Henry Row.**
39 *Eliz'* } { *John More.*

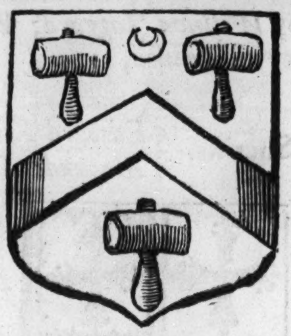
* *Roe,* Firſt Edit.



MAIOR, Sir *Richard Saltonſtall,* Skinner, Son to *Gilbert Saltonſtall* of *Hallifax* in *Yorkſhire.*

Lectures read in *Greſham's* College.

A. D. 1598. } Sheriffs, { *Edward Holmeden.*
40 *Eliz'* } { *Robert Hampſon.*

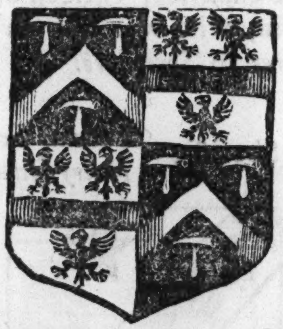


MAIOR, Sir *Stephen Some,* Grocer, Son to *Thomas Some* of *Bradley* in *Suffolk.*

He was free of the Girdlers, and from them tranſlated to the Grocers.

Earl of *Eſſex* his going towards *Ireland.*

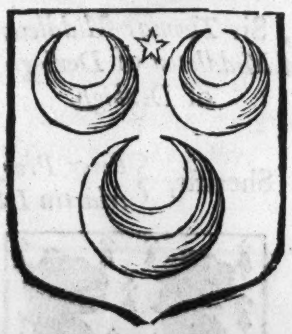
A. D. 1599. } Sheriffs, { *Humphrey Welde.*
41 *Eliz'* } { *Roger Clerke.*



Earl of *Eſſex* returned, and Lord *Mountjoy* ſent into *Ireland.* Earl of *Eſſex,* his Riſing, Troubles, and Death.

MAIOR, Sir *Nicolas Moſley,* Clothworker, Son to *Edward Moſley* of *Hough* in *Lancaſhire.*

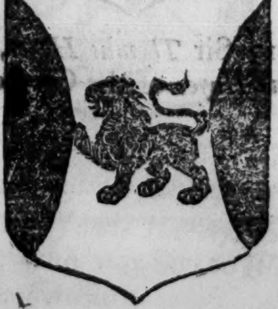
A. D. 1600. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Smith.*
{ *Thomas Cambell.*
42 *Eliz'* } { *William Craven.*



MAIOR, Sir *William Rider**, Haberdaſher, Son to *Thomas* † *Rider* of *Muckleſtone* in *Staffordſhire.*

* Or *Rither.*
† In the Heralds Books he is ſhewn to be the third Son of *Edward Rither* of *Low-Leyton* in *Eſſex.*

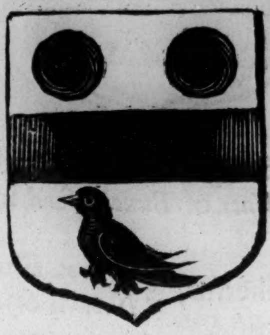
A. D. 1601. } Sheriffs, { *Henry Anderſon.*
43 *Eliz'* } { *William Glover.*



Spaniards and *Iriſh* overcome in *Ireland.*

MAIOR, Sir *John Garret,* or *Garrard,* Haberdaſher, Son to Sir *William Garret,* or *Garrard,* Knight, Lord Maior and Haberdaſher of *London,* Son to *John Garret,* or *Garrard,* Citizen and Grocer of *London,* who was Son to *William Garret,* or *Garrard,* of *Sedingborne* in *Kent.*

A. D. 1602. } Sheriffs, { *James Pemberton.*
44 *Eliz'* } { *John Swinnerton.*



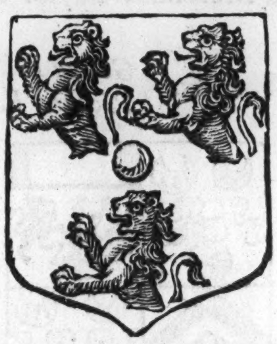
MAIOR, Sir *Robert Lee,* Merchant-Taylor, Son to *Humphrey Lee* of *Bridgenorth* in *Shropſhire.*

This Year died good Q. *Elizabeth, viz.* the laſt Day thereof.

☞ Thus far *John Stow* carried on the Liſt of the Maiors and Sheriffs. Continued by *A. M.*

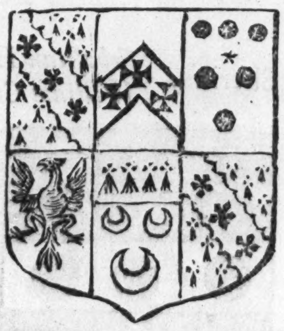
King JAMES began his Reign the 24th of *March,* *Anno* 1602.

A. D. 1603. } Sheriffs, { Sir *William Rumney.*
1 *Jac'* I. } { Sir *Thomas Middleton.*



MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Bennet,* Mercer, Son to *Thomas Bennet* of *Wallingford* in *Barkeſhire.*

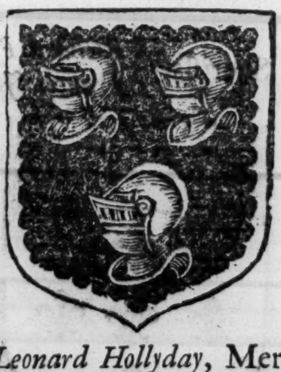
A. D. 1604. } Sheriffs, { Sir *Thomas Hayes,* Knt.
2 *Jac'* I. } { Sir *Roger Jones,* Knt.



MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Low,* Haberdaſher, Son to *Simon Low,* Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of *London,* who was Son to *Raphe Low* of *London.*

Term at *Wincheſter,* and great Plague at *London.*

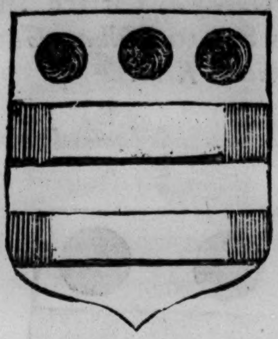
A. D. 1605. } Sheriffs, { Sir *Clement Scudamor,* Kt.
3 *Jac'* I. } { Sir *John Jolles,* Kt.



MAIOR, Sir *Leonard Hollyday,* Merchant-Taylor, Son to *William Hollyday* of *Redborough* in *Gloceſterſhire.*

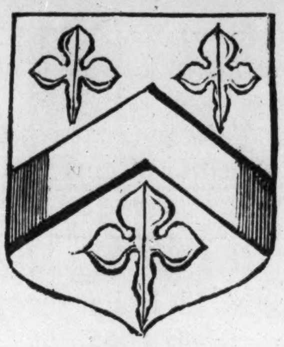
The moſt happy Diſcovery and Prevention of the Gunpowder Treaſon.

A. D. 1606. } Sheriffs, { *William Walthall.*
4 Jac' I. } { *John Lemon.*



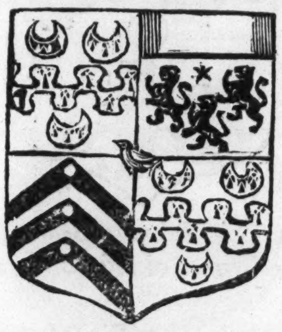
MAIOR, Sir *John Wats*, Clothworker,
Son to *Thomas Wats* of *Buntingford* in *Hertfordſhire.*

A. D. 1607. } Sheriffs, { *Geffrey Elwes.*
5 Jac' I. } { *Nicolas Style.*



MAIOR, Sir *Henry Rowe*, Mercer,
Son to Sir *Thomas Rowe*, Knight, Lord Maior,
Citizen and Merchant Taylor of *London.*

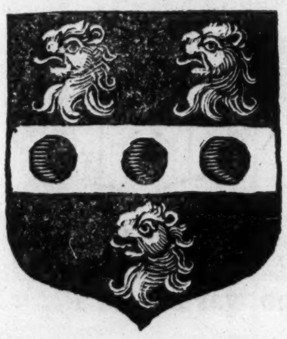
A. D. 1608. } Sheriffs, { *George Bolles.*
6 Jac' I. } { *Richard Farrington.*



This Year *Aldgate* was fully finiſhed.

MAIOR Sir *Humfrey Weld*, Grocer,
Son to *John Weld* of *Eaton* in *Cheſhire.*

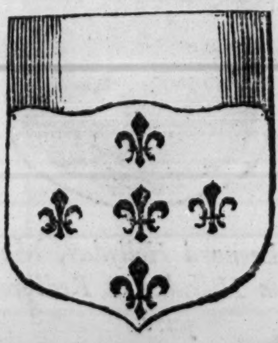
A. D. 1609. } Sheriffs, { *Sebaſtian Harvey.*
7 Jac' I. } { *William Cockaine.*



The Ld. Maiors Shews long left off, were now revived again by Order from the King.

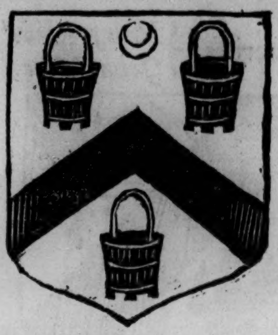
MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Cambell*, Ironmonger,
Son to *Robert Cambell* of *Fulſam* in *Norfolk.*

A. D. 1610. } Sheriffs, { *Richard Pyat,*
8 Jac' I. } { *Francis Jones.*



MAIOR, Sir *William Cravon*, Merchant-Taylor,
Son to *William Cravon* of *Appletreewick* in *Yorkſhire.*

A. D. 1611. } Sheriffs, { *Edward Barkham.*
9 Jac' I. } { *George Smithes.*



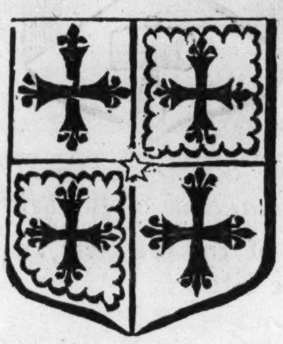
MAIOR, Sir *James Pemberton*, Goldſmith,
Son to *James Pemberton* of *Eccleſtone* in *Lancaſhire.*

This Year died the Royal Prince *Henry.*

Chryſo-Thriambos. The Triumphs of Gold. Being a Deſcription of the Shows at the Inauguration of this Maior, *James Pemberton*, Knt. at the Charge of the Goldſmiths. Deviſed and written by *Anthony Monday*, Citizen and Draper of *London.* Imprinted at *London* by *William Jaggard*, Printer to the Honourable City of *London*, 1611.

J. S.

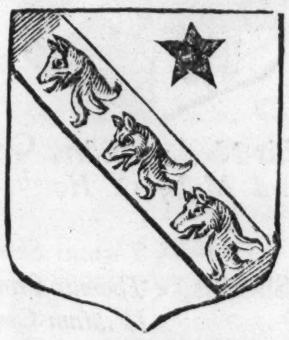
A. D. 1612. } Sheriffs. { *Edward Rotherham.*
10 Jac' I. } { *Alexander Preſcot.*



MAIOR, Sir *John Swinnerton*, Merchant-Taylor, Son to *Thomas Swinnerton*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of *London*, who was Son to *Richard Swinnerton* of *Oſweſtrey* in *Shropſhire.*

Marriage of the *Palſgrave* to the Lady *Elizabeth.*

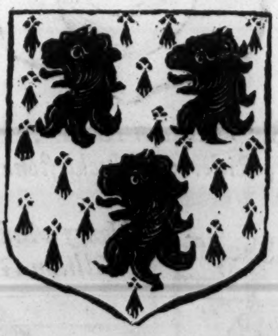
A. D. 1613. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Bennet.*
11 Jac' I. } { *Henry Jaye.*



MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Middleton*, Grocer,
Son to *Richard Middleton* of *Denbigh* in the County
of *Denbigh.*

The New River brought to *London* from *Amwell.*

A. D. 1614. } Sheriffs, { *Peter Proby.*
12 Jac' I. } { *Martin Lumley.*

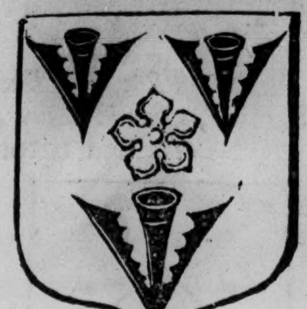


MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Hayes*, Draper,
Son to *Thomas Hayes* of the City of *Weſtminſter.*

A. D.

This year twoBrethren Sheriffs, and the younger firſt choſen.

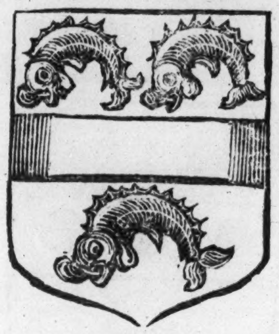
A. D. 1615. } 13 *Jac'* I. } Sheriffs, { *William Goare.* { *John Goare.*



MAIOR, Sir *John Jolles*, Draper, Son to *Thomas Jolles* of *Stratford Bow* in the County of *Middleſex.*

The King's great Journey to *Scotland*, and happy Return.

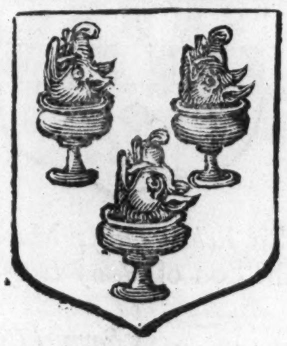
A. D. 1616. } 14 *Jac'* I. } Sheriffs, { *Allen Cotten.* { *Cuthbert Hacket.*



MAIOR, Sir *John Leman*, Fiſhmonger, Son to *John Leman* of *Gillingham* in *Norfolk.*

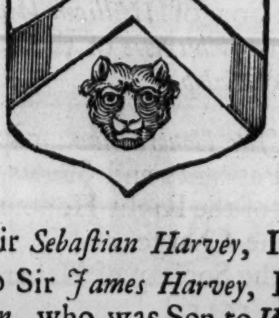
J. S. *Chryſanaleia. The Golden Fiſhing*, or Honour of Fiſhmongers. Applauding the Advancement of Mr. *John Leman*, Lord Maior of *London*. Deviſed and written by *Anthony Monday*, 1616.]
He was a Batchelor.

A. D. 1617. } 15 *Jac'* I. } Sheriffs, { *William Hollyday.* { *Robert Johnſon.*



MAIOR, the Right Honourable *George Bolles*, Grocer, Son of *Thomas Bolles* of *Newbold* in the County of *Leiceſter.*

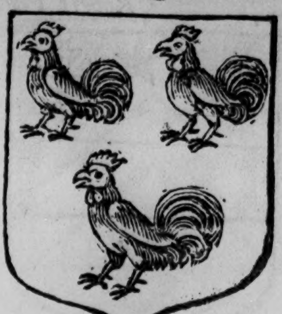
A. D. 1618. } 16 *Jac'* I. } Sheriffs, { *Richard Hearne.* { *Hugh Hamerſley.*



MAIOR, Sir *Sebaſtian Harvey*, Ironmonger, He was Son to Sir *James Harvey*, Knight, Lord Maior of *London*, who was Son to *William Harvey*, of *Cotwalton* in *Staffordſhire.*

Sir *Walter Raleigh* beheaded in the Parliament-yard at *Weſtminſter.*

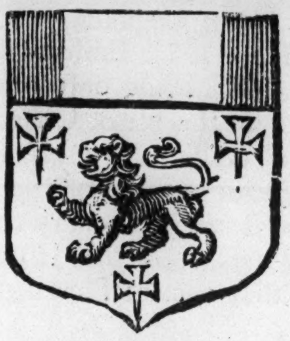
A. D. 1619. } 17 *Jac'* I. } Sheriffs, { *Richard Deane.* { *James Cambell.*



MAIOR, Sir *William Cockain*, Skinner, He was Son to *William Cockain*, Son of *Roger Cockain* of *Baddeſley* in *Warwickſhire.*

Dr. *Abbot*, Ld. Bp. of *London*, tranſlated and enſtalled Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *April* 9.

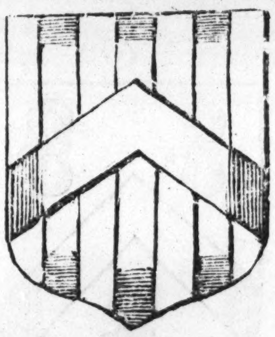
A. D. 1620. } 18 *Jac'* I. } Sheriffs, { *Edward Allen.* { *Robert Ducie.*



MAIOR, Sir *Francis Jones*, Haberdaſher, He was the Son of *John Jones* of *Claverley* in the County of *Salop.*

The New River brought from *Amwell* was finiſhed the 29th of *September.*

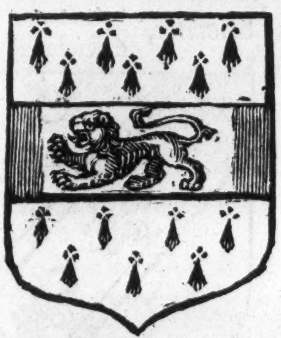
A. D. 1621. } 19 *Jac'* I. } Sheriffs, { *George Whitmore.* { *Nicolas Rainton.*



MAIOR, Sir *Edward Barker*, Draper. He was the Son of *Edward Barker* of *Southacre* in the County of *Norfolke.*

A new Church built in the *Dukes Place*, called St. *James*. Read more in the Ward.

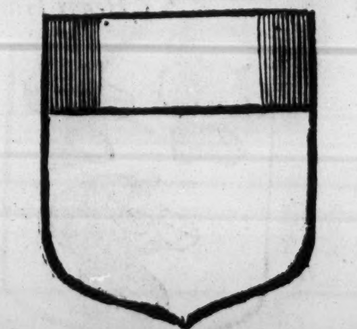
A. D 1622. } 20 *Jac'* I. } Sheriffs, { *John Hodges.* { *Humfrey Hanford*, Kt.



MAIOR, Sir *Peter Proby*, Grocer, Commonly in the Country called *Peter ap Robin*. His Father's name is not recorded; but is said to be born near *Whitchurch* in *Shropſhire.*

Prince *Charles* having been in *Spain*, arrived in *England* the 6th of *October.*

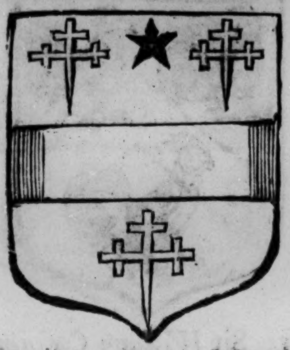
A. D. 1623. } 21 *Jac'* I. } Sheriffs, { *Raphe Freeman.* { *Thomas Moulſon.*



MAIOR, Sir *Martin Lumley*, Draper, He was the Son of *James Lumley* of *London.*

Our gracious Queen *Mary* landed at *Dover* the 12th of *June.*

A. D. 1624. Sheriffs, *Rowland Heylin.*
22 *Jac* I. *Robert Parkhurſt.*



King *James* died at *Theobalds* the 27th day of *March*.

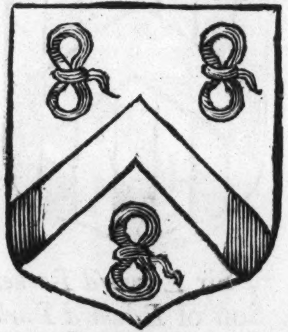
J. S.

MAIOR, Sir *John Goare*, Merchant Taylor. He was the Son of *Gerrard Goare*, who was the Son of *John Goare* of *London*.

The abovenamed Alderman *Heylin* being ſprung from *Wales*, charitably and nobly at his own Coſt and Charges, in the beginning of King *Charles's* Reign, cauſed the *Welſh* Bible to be printed in a more portable Bulk, being only printed in a large Volume before for the uſe of Churches. He alſo cauſed the Book called *The Practice of Piety* to be printed in *Welſh* for the uſe of the *Welſh* People: and a *Welſh* or *Britiſh* Dictionary to be made and publiſhed, for the help of thoſe that were minded to underſtand that ancient Language.]

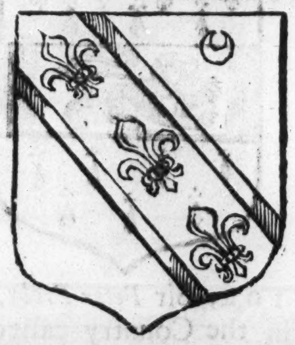
King CHARLES began his Reign the 27th of *March*, in the Year 1625.

A. D. 1625. Sheriffs, *Tho. Weſtray*, or *Weſtrow.*
Ellis Criſpe.
John Poole.
1 *Car'* I. *Chriſtopher Cletherowe.*



MAIOR, Sir *Allen Cotton*, Draper. He was Son to *Raphe Cotton* of *Whitchurch* in the County of *Salop*.

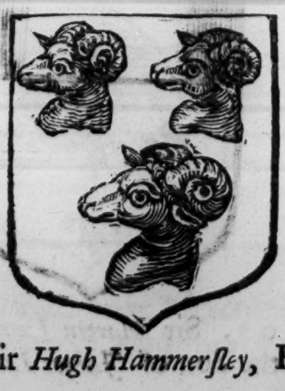
A. D. 1626. Sheriffs, *Edward Bromfield.*
2 *Car'* I. *Richard Fenne.*



The Duke of *Buckingham* made his Voyage to the Iſle of *Ree* near *Rochell*.

MAIOR, Sir *Cuthbert Aket*, alias *Hacket*, Draper. He was Son of *Thomas Aket*, or *Hacket*, who was the Son of *Tho. Aket*, or *Hacket*, of *Dertford* in *Kent*.

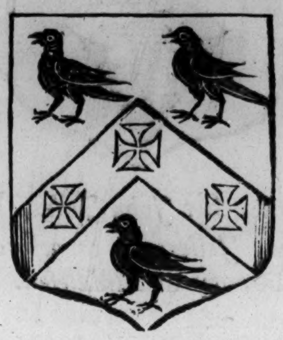
A. D. 1627. Sheriffs, *Maurice Abbot.*
3 *Car'* I. *Henry Garway.*



The Death of *Lambe*, called by divers, Doctor *Lambe*. The Drawbridge alſo newly repaired.

MAIOR, Sir *Hugh Hammerſley*, Haberdaſher. He was the Son of *Hugh Hammerſley*, who was the Son of *Richard Hammerſley*, of the Town and County of *Stafford*.

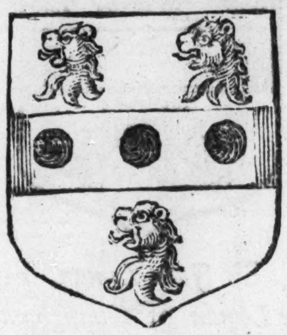
A. D. 1628. Sheriffs, *Rowland Backhouſe.*
4 *Car'* I. Sir *William Acton*, Knt. and Baronet.



John Felton, for killing the Duke of *Buckingham*, executed and hanged in Chains.

MAIOR, Sir *Richard Dean*, Skinner. He was Son of *George Dean* of *Muchdunmowe* in *Eſſex*.

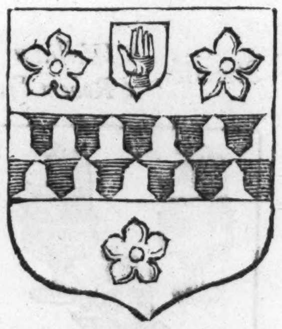
A. D. 1629. Sheriffs, *Humfrey Smith.*
5 *Car'* I. *Edmund Wright.*



The Birth of Royal Prince *Charles*, May the 29th. at St. *James's* near *Charing-Croſs*.

MAIOR, Sir *James Cambell*, Ironmonger. He was the Son of *Thomas Cambell*, who was Son of *Robert Cambel* of *Fulſam* in the County of *Norfolk*.

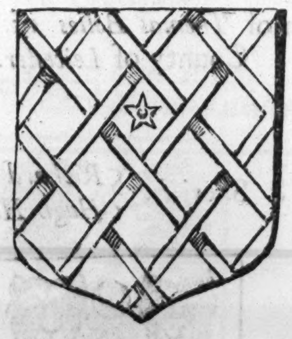
A. D. 1630. Sheriffs, *Abthony A'dy.*
6 *Car'* I. *Robert Cambell.*



Mervin Lord *Audley*, and Earl of *Caſtlehaven* beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, May 14.

MAIOR, Sir *Robert Ducy*, Merchant Taylor. He was the Son of *Henry Ducy* of *London*.

A. D. 1631. Sheriffs, *Samuel Cranmer.*
7 *Car'* I. *Henry Prat.*



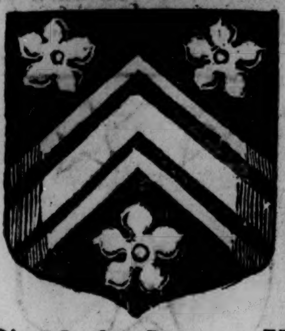
The Houſes joining to the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul* began to be pulled down.

J. S.

MAIOR, Sir *George Whitmore*, Haberdaſher. He was the Son of *William Whitmore*, who was Son to *Richard Whitmore* of the Pariſh of *Charely* in the County of *Salop*.

London's Jus Honorarium; expreſſed in ſundry Triumphs, Pageants and Shews, at the Initiation or Entrance of the Right Honourable *George Whitmore*. At the Charge and Expence of the Right Worſhipful the Society of Haberdaſhers. By *Thomas Heywood*, 1631.]

A. D. 1632. } Sheriffs, { *Hugh Perry.*
8 *Car'* I. } { *Henry Andrews.*

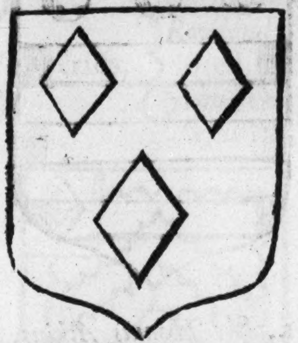


The third part of *London Bridge* burned *J. S.*

MAIOR, Sir *Nicolas Raynton*, Haberdaſher. He was the Son of *Robert Raynton* of *Highinton* in the County of *Lincoln*.

London's Fountain of Arts and Sciences. Shewn at the Entrance of the Right Honourable *Nicolas Raynton* to his Maioralty. At the Charge and Expence of the Right Worſhipful the Company of Haberdaſhers. Written by *Thomas Heywood*, 1632.

A. D. 1633. } Sheriffs, { *Gil. Harriſon*, Goldſmith.
9 *Car'* I. } { *Rich. Gurney*, Clothwork.



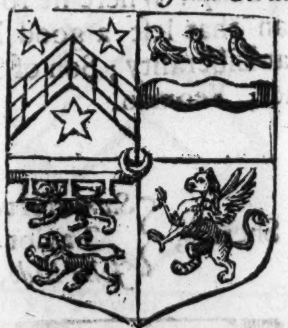
MAIOR, the Right Honourable *Raphe Freeman*, Clothworker,
Son of *William Freeman* of the Town and County of *Northampton* for part of the Year;
And Sir *Thomas Moulſon*, ſecond Son of *Thomas Moulſon* of *Hargrave* in *Cheſhire*, for the remainder.

London's Emporia, or London's Mercatura. Expreſſed in ſundry Triumphs, Pageants and Shews, at the Inauguration of the Right Honourable *Raphe Freeman*. At the Charge of the Right Worſhipful Company of Clothworkers. Written by *Thomas Heywood*, 1633.

☞ Hitherto this Liſt of the Maiors and Sheriffs is continued by *A. M.* Brought down from hence to the End by *J. S.*]

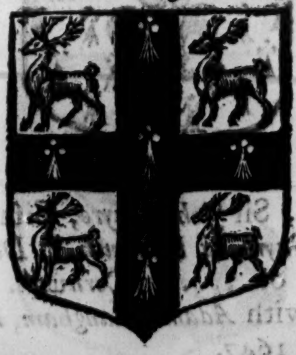
Continuance of the Maiors and Sheriffs.

A. D. 1634. } Sheriffs, { *John Highlord*, Skinner.
10 *Car'* I. } { *John Cordall*, Mercer.



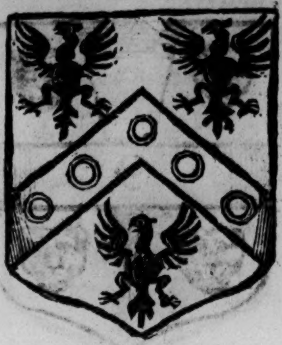
MAIOR again, Sir *Thomas Moulſon*.

A. D. 1635. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Soame*, Grocer.
11 *Car'* I. } { *John Gayer*, Fiſhmonger.



MAIOR, Sir *Robert Parkhurſt*, Clothworker, Fourth Son of *Henry Parkhurſt* of *Guilford* in *Surrey*, Gent.

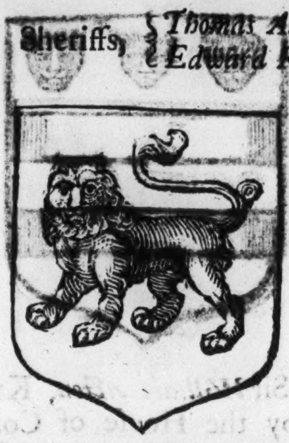
A. D. 1636. } Sheriffs, { *William Abell*, Vintner.
12 *Car'* I. } { *Jacob Garrard*, Salter.



MAIOR, Sir *Chriſtopher Cletheroe*, Ironmonger, Son of *Henry Cletherow* of *London*, Ironmonger.

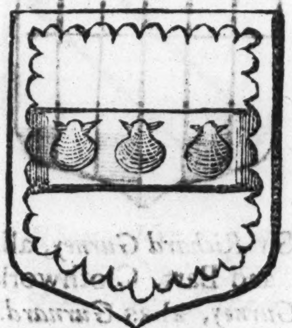
The ſaid Sir *Chriſtopher* married two Wives. The firſt, *Catharine*, Daughter of *Thomas Rowland* of *London*; the ſecond, *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Cambel*, Knt. and Aderman.

A. D. 1637. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Atkyn*, Mercer.
13 *Car'* I. } { *Edward Rudge*.



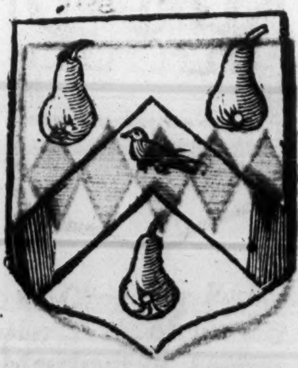
MAIOR, Sir *Edward Bromfield*, Fiſhmonger, Son of *Thomas Bromfield* of *Odemere* in *Suſſex*, and Son of *Thomas Bromfield* of *Ilford* in *Barkin* Pariſh in *Eſſex*. Sir *John Bromfield* Baronet, now or late living, his Grandſon.

A. D. 1638. } Sheriffs, { *Iſaac Pennington*, Fiſhmonger.
14 *Car'* I. } { *John Woolaſton*, Goldſmith.



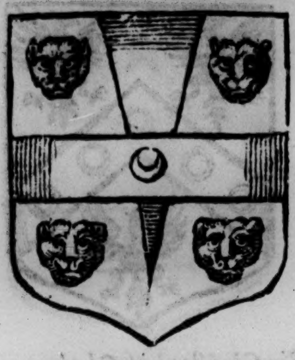
MAIOR, Sir *Richard Fenn*, Haberdaſher, Son of *Hugh Fenn* of *Wotton-Underedge* in *Glouceſterſhire*.

A. D. 1639. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Adams*, Draper.
15 *Car'* I. } { *John Warner*, Grocer.



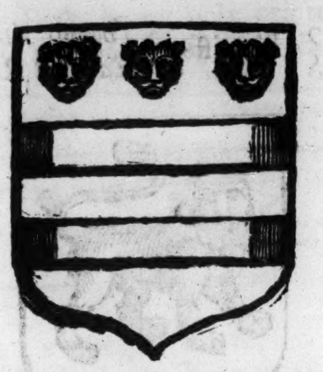
MAIOR, Sir *Maurice Abbott*, Draper, Fifth Son of Sir *Maurice Abbot* of *Guilford* in *Surrey*, His Grandfather ...... *Abbot* of *Farnham*. His Brother *George*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; his Brother *Robert*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*.

A. D. 1640. } Sheriffs, { *John Towſe*, Grocer.
16 *Car'* I. } { *Abraham Reynardſon*, Merchant Taylor.



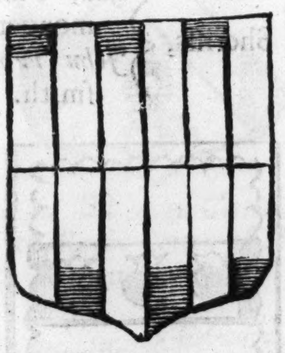
MAIOR, Sir *Henry Garway*, Draper, Son of Sir *William Garway* of *London*, Knight, Son of *John Garway* of *London*, Eſq;

A. D. 1641. } Sheriffs, { *George Garret*, Draper.
17 *Car'* I. } { *George Clarke*, Grocer.



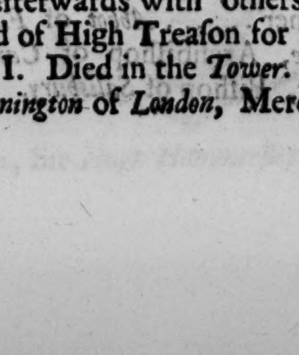
MAIOR, Sir *William Acton*, Knt and Bart. Diſcharged by the Houſe of Commons; and Sir *Edmund Wright*, Grocer, conſtituted in his Place.

A. D. 1642. } Sheriffs, { *John Langham*, Grocer.
18 *Car'* I. } { *Tho. Andrews*, Leatherſeller.



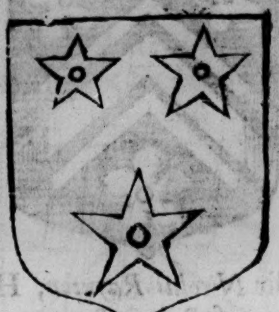
MAIOR, Sir *Richard Gurney*, alias *Gurnard*, Knt. and Bart. Clothworker, Son of *Brian Gurney*, alias *Gurnard*. Diſcharged by Parliament, and ſucceeded by *Iſaac Pennington*.

A. D. 1643. } Sheriffs, { *John Fowke*, Haberdaſher.
19 *Car'* I. } { *James Bunce*, Fiſhmonger.



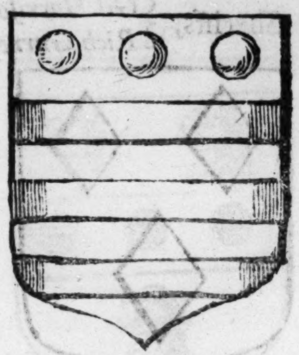
MAIOR, Sir *Iſaac Pennington*, Fiſhmonger. Committed afterwards with others to the *Tower*, and convicted of High Treaſon for the Murder of King *Charles* I. Died in the *Tower*. He was Son of *Robert Pennington* of *London*, Merchant.

A. D. 1644. } Sheriffs, { *William Gibbs*, Goldſmith.
20 *Car'* I. } { *Richard Chambers*, Girdler.



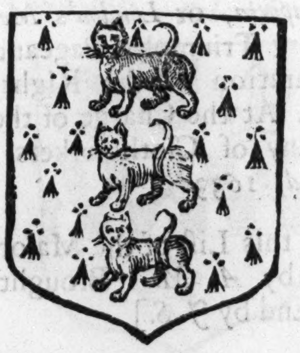
MAIOR, Sir *John Woollaſton*, Goldſmith, Son of *Edward Woollaſton* of *Burton* in *Staffordſhire*, Son of *William Woollaſton* of the ſame place.

A. D. 1645. } Sheriffs, { *John Kendrick*, Grocer
21 *Car'* I. } { *Thomas Foote*, Grocer.



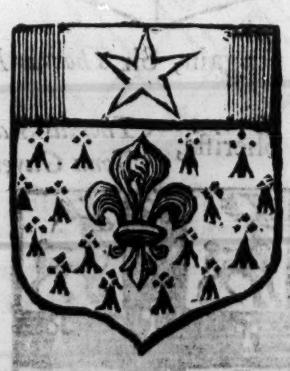
MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Atkins*, Mercer, Son of *John Atkins* of *King's-Lynn* in *Norfolk*.

A. D. 1646. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Cullam*, Grocer.
22 *Car'* I. } { *Simon Edmonds*, Haberdaſher.



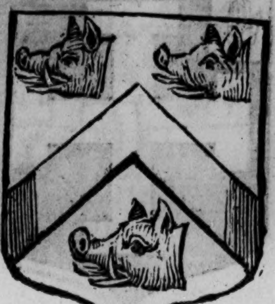
MAIOR, Sir *Tho. Adams*, Knt. and Bart. Draper, Born at *Weme* in *Salop*: Where he founded a Free School. A Man that left a good Name behind him for his great Liberality; Son of *Thomas Adams* of the ſame Place, Yeoman. *J. S.*

A. D. 1647. } Sheriffs, { *Samuel Avery*, Merchant-Taylor.
23 *Car'* I. } { *John Bide*, Brewer.



MAIOR, Sir *John Gayre*, Fiſhmonger, Son of *John Gayre* of *Plimouth* in *Devonſhire*, Son of ..... *Gayer* of ...... in *Cornwall*. Committed to the *Tower* with *Adams*, *Langham*, *Bunce*, Aldermen, *Sept.* 25. 1647.

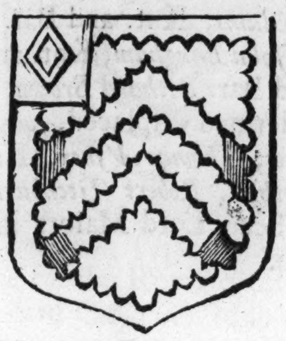
A. D. 1648.
24 *Car'* I. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Vyner*, Goldſmith.
Richard Browne, Woodmonger.



MAIOR, Sir *John Warner*, Grocer,
Son of *John Warner* of *Banbury* in *Oxfordſhire.*

King CHARLES II. began his Reign the 30th of *January*, in the Year 1648.

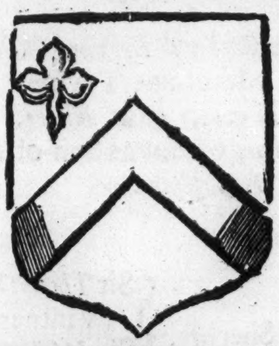
A. D. 1649.
1 *Car'* II. } Sheriffs, { *Chriſtopher Pack*, Draper.
Rowland Wilſon, Vintner, died in his Sheriffalty.
John Dethick, Mercer, *ejus loco.*



MAIOR, Sir *Abraham Reynardſon*, Merchant-Taylor,
Son of *Thomas Reynardſon* of *Plymouth.*

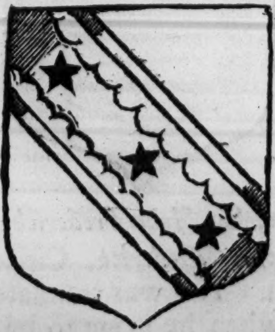
This Lord Maior was committed to the *Tower* by the Parliament *April* 4. And *Thomas Andrews*, Leatherſeller, Son of *Robert Andrews* of *Feltham* in *Middleſex*, put in his room during the Reſidue of his Maioralty.

A. D. 1650.
2 *Car'* II. } Sheriffs, { *Rob. Titchborne*,
Rich. Chiverton, } Skinners.



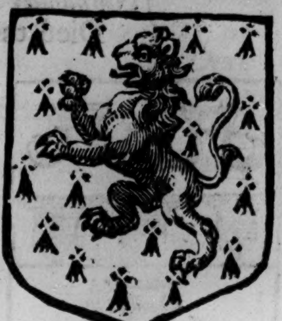
MAIOR, *Thomas Foote*, Grocer,
Son of *John Foote* of *Royſton* in *Cambridgeſhire*, Son of *Robert Foote* of the ſame place.

A. D. 1651.
3 *Car'* II. } Sheriffs, { *John Ireton.*
Andrew Ryccard, Draper.



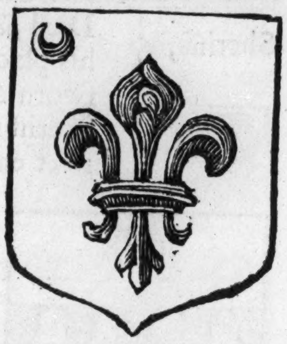
MAIOR, *Thomas Andrews*, Fiſhmonger.
A ſecond time.

A. D. 1652.
4 *Car'* II. } Sheriffs, { *Steph. Eaſtwick*, Girdler.
Will. Underwood, Grocer.



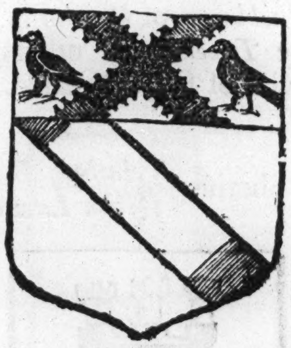
MAIOR, *John Kendrick*, Grocer,
Son of *Hugh Kendrick*, of the City of *Weſt-Cheſter*, Joyner, Son of *Thomas Kendrick.* Which Maior left large Gifts to that and *Newberry*, Clothing-Towns.

A. D. 1653.
2 *Car'* II. } Sheriffs, { *James Philips*, Pewterer.
Walter Bigg, Merchant-Taylor.



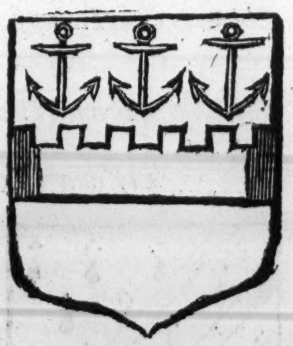
MAIOR, *John Fowkes*, Haberdaſher, Merchant,
Son of *William Fowkes* of *Tewksbury* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Son of *William Fowkes* of *Gunſton* in *Staffordſhire.*

A. D. 1654.
6 *Car'* II. } Sheriffs, { *Edmund Sleigh*, Mercer.
Thomas Alleyn, Grocer.



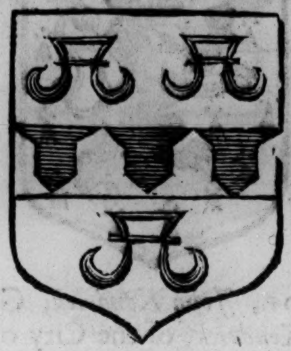
MAIOR, *Thomas Vyner*, Goldſmith,
Son of *Thomas Vyner* of *North Cerney* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Son of *John Vyner* of the ſame place.

A. D. 1655.
7 *Car'* II. } Sheriffs, { *William Thompſon*, Salter.
John Frederick, Barber-Surgeon.



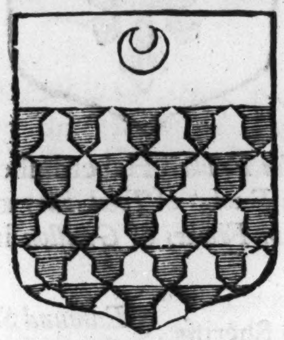
MAIOR, *Chriſtopher Pack*, Draper,
Son of *Chriſtopher Pack* of *Finchley* in *Middleſex*, Merchant of *London.*

A. D. 1656. } Sheriffs, { *Tempeſt Milner*, Merchant-Taylor.
8 *Car'* II. } { *Nathanael Temſe*, Skinner. Died the next Year.



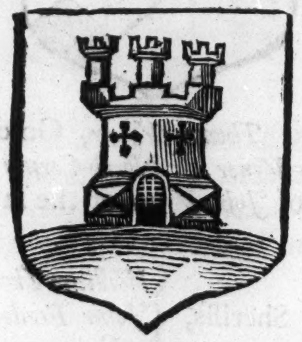
MAIOR, *John Dethick*, Mercer,
Son of *John Dethick* of *Weſt Newton*, Son of *Edward Dethick* of *Middleton* in *Norfolk*.

A. D. 1657. } Sheriffs, { *John Robinſon*, Clothworker.
9 *Car'* II. } { *Thomas Chandler*, Draper. Died *Sept.* 2. And in his place *Richard King* ſworn *Sept* 3. to hold Sheriff till *Michaelmas* next enſuing.



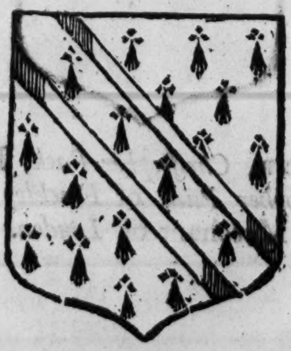
MAIOR, *Robert Titchborne*, Skinner,
Son of *John Titchborne* of *Cowden* in *Kent*. Committed to the *Tower* with others, *Anno* 1660. Tried and convict of High Treaſon.

A. D. 1658. } Sheriffs, { *Anthony Bateman.*
10 *Car'* II. } { *John Lawrence.*



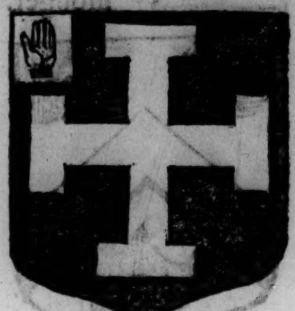
MAIOR, *Richaod Chiverton*, Skinner,
Son of *Henry Chiverton* of *Trehouſie* in *Cornwal.*

A. D. 1659. } Sheriffs, { *Francis Warner*, Leatherſeller.
11 *Car'* II. } { *William Love*, Draper.



MAIOR, Sir *John Ireton*, Clothworker,
Son of *German Ireton* of *Cittenborow* in the County of *Nottingham*, Eſq;

A. D. 1660. } Sheriffs, { *William Bolton*, Merchant Taylor.
12 *Car'* II. } { *Will. Peake*, Clothworker.

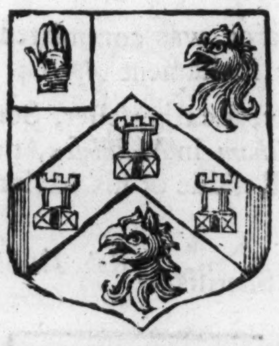


MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Alleyne*, Grocer.
Son of *William Alleyne* of *Hatfield Peveret* in *Eſſex*; third Son of *Thomas Alleyne* of *Hatfield* aforeſaid.

This Year 1660, King *Charles* II. was reſtored to his Kingdoms, and came over out of the *Low-Countries*, with his Brother *James* Duke of *York*, and *Henry* Duke of *Gloceſter*: Which Duke of *Gloceſter* died of the Small-Pox the 13th of *September*, 1660.

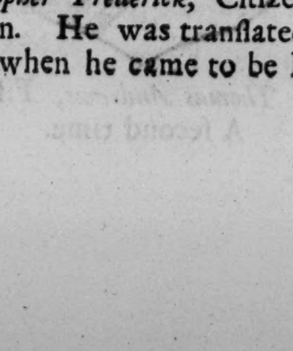
After King *Charles* II. was peaceably ſeated in his Throne this Year, theſe Aldermen following were reſtored to their Places; *viz. Thomas Soame*, Knt. *Thomas Adams*, Knt. and Bar. *Abraham Reynardſon*, Knt. *John Langham*, Knt. and Bar. *James Bunce*, Knt. and Bar. *Richard Brown*, Knt. and Bar. And theſe Aldermen diſplaced, *viz. Iſaac Penington*, *Thomas Foot*, *Thomas Vyner*, Knt. *Chriſtopher Pack*, *John Dethick*, *Robert Titchburn*, *John Ireton*. All theſe had been Lord Maiors in the Time of the Uſurpation.

A. D. 1661. } Sheriffs, { *Francis Menhil*, Goldſmith.
13 *Car'* II. } { *Samuel Starling*, Brewer.



MAIOR, Sir *Richard Brown*, (a Woodmonger) Merchant Taylor,
Son of *John Brown*, alias *Moſes*, of *Okingham*, *Berks*, and *London*, who was Son of *Richard Brown*, alias *Moſes*, of *Oakingham*.

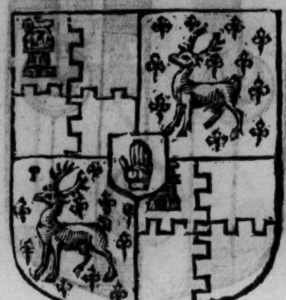
A. D. 1662. } Sheriffs, { Sir *Thomas Bludworth*, Kt Vintner.
14 *Car'* II. } { Sir *William Turner*, Kt. Merchant Taylor.



MAIOR, Sir *John Frederick*, Grocer,
Son of *Chriſtopher Frederick*, Citizen of *London*, Barber Surgeon. He was tranſlated to the Grocers in 1661, when he came to be Lord Maior.

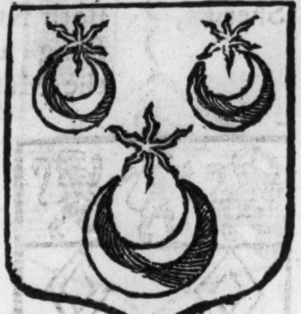
This Maior is ſaid to have been bred up at *Chriſt's Hoſpital.*

A. D. 1663. } Sheriffs, { Sir *Richard Ford*, Mercer.
Sir *Richard Rives*, Draper.
15 *Car'* II.



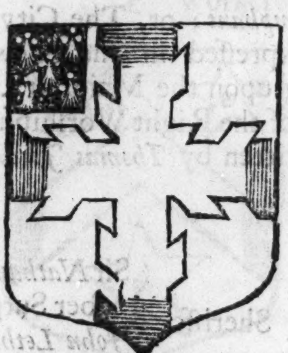
MAIOR, Sir *John Robinſon*, Clothworker, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, Son of *William Robinſon*, D. D. Rector of *Long-Watton* in *Lieceſterſhire*, and Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*, Son of *John Robinſon* of *Reading* in *Berks*.

A. D. 1664. } Sheriffs, { *George Waterman*, Skinner.
16 *Car'* II. } { *Charles Doe*, Goldſmith.



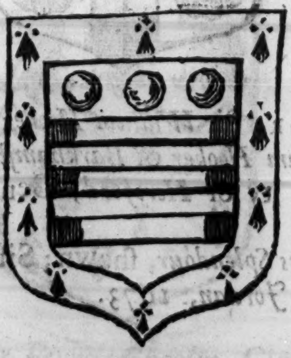
MAIOR, Sir *Anthony Bateman*, Son of *Robert Bateman*, Chamberlain of *London* in 1633, and one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the ſaid City. A Man of great Integrity.

A. D. 1665. } Sheriffs, { *Robert Hanſon*, (a Scrivener) Grocer.
17 *Car'* II. } { *William Hooker*, Grocer.



MAIOR, Sir *John Lawrence*, Grocer, Son of *Adam*, or rather *Abraham Lawrence* of *London*, Merchant, living in St. *Helen*'s Pariſh.

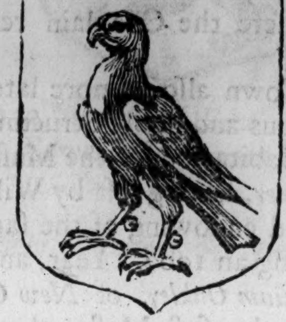
A. D. 1666. } Sheriffs, { Sir *Rob Vyner*, Knt. and Baronet, Goldſmith, (a Commoner)
91 *Car'* II. } { Sir *Joſeph Sheldon*, Tallow Chandler.



MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Bludworth*, Vintner, Son of . . . . . *Bludworth*, a *Derbyſhire* Gentleman, a *Turkey* Merchant. Lived and died in *Cambden-Houſe* in *Maiden-Lane*. Sir *Charles Bludworth* his Son lived at *Letherhead* in *Surrey*.

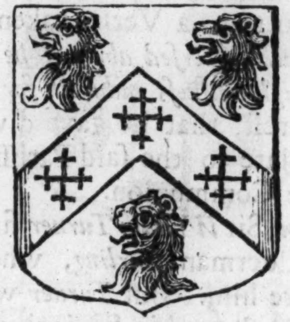
On *Sunday* Morning, *Sept.* 2d, this Year 1666, the City of *London* took Fire, and the greater and better part of it conſumed to Aſhes in four Days ſpace.

A. D. 1667. } Sheriffs, { Sir *Dennis Gawden*, Clothworker.
19 *Car'* II. } { Sir *Thomas Davies*, Stationer.



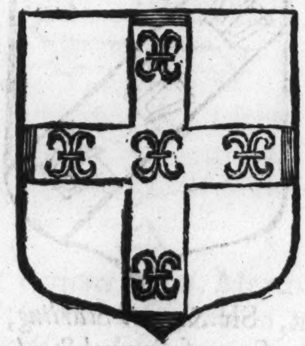
MAIOR, Sir *William Bolton*, Mercht. Taylor, Seems to be the Son of *Randolph Bolton* of *Hankelow* in *Cheſhire*.

A. D. 1668. } Sheriffs, { *John Forth*, Brewer.
20 *Car'* II. } { *Francis Chaplin*, Clothworker.



MAIOR, Sir *William Peake*, Clothworker, Son of . . . . . *Peake* of *Lincolnſhire*, a Gentleman of 500 *l. per annum*: Who uſed to come up to Town once a Year or two, in good Equipage, with his Coach and four Horſes.

A. D. 1669. } Sheriffs, { *John Smith*, Salter.
21 *Car'* II. } { *James Edwards*, Grocer.



MAIOR, Sir *William Turner*, Merchant Taylor, Son of *John Turner* of *Kirk-Leedham* in *Cleveland* in *Yorkſhire*.

A great Benefactor: and Founder of an Hoſpital, and richly endowed by him at *Kirk-Leedham* in his Lifetime. Some brief Account whereof follows. It contains 40 Perſons, *viz.* 10 old Men, and as many Women; all which muſt be of the Age of 63. Ten Boys, and as many Girls, their Age to be between 6 and 11 when admitted, who are all taught free; the Boys to read, write, and caſt Accompts, by a Maſter; the Girls to ſpin, card and ſow, by a Miſtreſs. To each Boy and Girl 2 *s.* 6 *d.* weekly; to the old Men and Women the ſame Allowance. The old Men have Cloaks, and the Women Gowns yearly. The Boys and Girls wear Blew Coats, as in *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital. Each of the poor Folks have a lower Room, and another above it. There belong to the Hoſpital, a Chappel and a Chaplain, who is to read Prayers every day, Morning and Evening, except on Days when Publick Prayers are ſaid in the Church, whither they are then obliged to reſort. The Salary to the Chaplain is 10 *l.* yearly. The Boys, when they go out from the School, which is at 17 or 18 Years of Age, have 3 *l.* to buy them Cloaths; and ſeven Years after, if not married, and have a good Character, are allowed 7 *l.* more and an Angel; and the Girls the ſame. The ſaid poor Folks and Children have their Cloaths given them every *Midſummer-Day*, when they all in Order walk round the Court, and ſing the Pſalm, *Bleſſed is the Man that careful is*, &c. And then they repair to the Church, where the Chaplain reads the Orders to them.

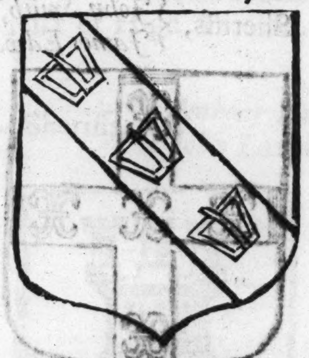
In the ſame Town alſo is more lately erected a very fair, ſpacious and noble Structure, for a Free School and an Habitation for the Maſters; the ſaid Sir *William Turner*, having left by Will 5000 *l.* for the building and endowing of the ſame; the Maſter's Salary being an 100 *l.* a Year, and the Uſher's 50 *l.* Mr. *William Oakley*, of *New College*, *Oxon*, was appointed the firſt Maſter there nine Years ago, late deceaſed, and Mr. *Forder*, Uſher. *Chelmley Turner*, Eſq; Nephew and Heir of Sir *William Turner*, ſole Patron.

The ſaid generous and Chriſtian Benefactor lies interred under a comely Tomb, on the North ſide of the Churchyard of the ſaid Church of *Kirk-Leedham*. The Inſcription ſhews his Quality, and at the bottom a Verſe taken out of the Pſalms, *He hath diſperſed abroad, he hath given to the Poor, his Righteouſneſs endureth for ever*.

Add to the reſt, that he gave divers large Pieces of Silver Plate to the ſaid Pariſh Church, for the Uſe of the Communion.

Memorandum, Sir *William Turner* fined for Alderman before Alderman *Starling*, who held Sheriff the Year before him. But *Turner* was Maior the Year before *Starling*, his Seniority of Alderman being reckoned according to his fining.

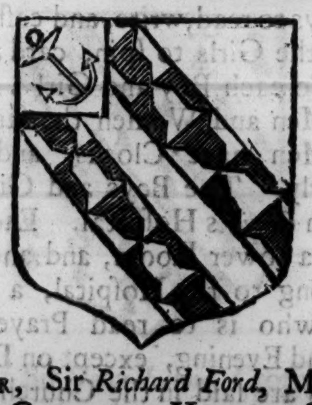
A. D. 1670. } Sheriffs, { *Dannet Forth*, Brewer.
22 *Car'* II. } Sheriffs, { *Will. Gomeldon*, Skinner.
Patience Ward, Merchant Taylor.



MAIOR, Sir *Samuel Starling*, Draper,
Said to be the Son of *Samuel Starling of Stopeſley* in *Luton* Pariſh in *Bedfordſhire*.

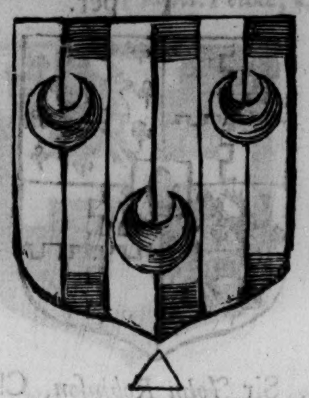
Sir *J. Dawes*'s Funeral was celebrated on *Aſcenſion-Day*, 1672. from *Fiſhmongers Hall* (where he died) to *Cree-church*, where he was interred.

A. D. 1671. } Sheriffs, { *Jonathan Dawes*, Fiſhmonger.
Robert Clayton, Scrivener.
John Moor, Grocer, choſen Sheriff *April* 9th, 1672. in the room of Sir *Jon. Dawes* deceaſed the Day before.
23 *Car'* II.



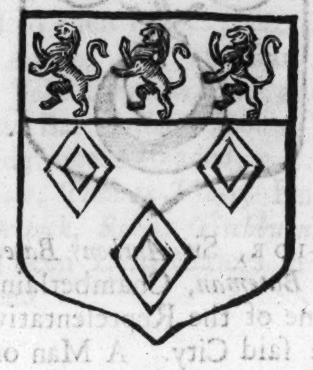
MAIOR, Sir *Richard Ford*, Mercer.
Of the Weſt Country. He was ſometime of *Exeter* College, *Oxon.* and Maſter of Arts there.

A. D. 1672. } Sheriffs, { Sir *William Pritchard*, Merchant Taylor.
24 *Car'* II. } { Sir *James Smith*, Draper.



MAIOR, Sir *George Waterman*, Skinner, Son of *John Waterman*, a Vintner, at the *King's Arms* in *Southwark*. And lived at the *Helmet* in *Thames-ſtreet*.

A. D. 1673. } Sheriffs, { *Henry Tulſe*, Grocer.
Rob. Geffery, Ironmonger.
Both Knighted by the King at *Guildhall* at the Maior's Feaſt.
25 *Car'* II.

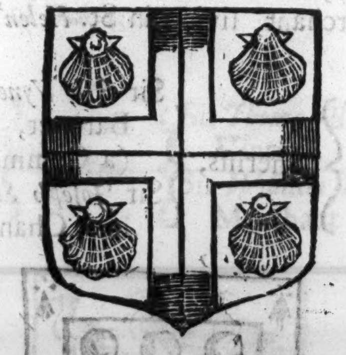


MAIOR, Sir *Robert Hanſon*, Grocer, Son of *John Hanſon* of *Blewberry*, *Berks*, and Citizen of *London*; Son of *Thomas Hanſon* of the ſame Place.

London Triumphant; or, The City in Jollity and Splendor. Expreſſed in the Shews, Sir *Robert Hanſon* entring upon the Maioralty. At the Coſt and Charges of the Right Worſhipful Company of Grocers. Written by *Thomas Jordan*, 1672.

A. D. 1674. } Sheriffs, { Sir *Nathanael Herne*, Barber Surgeon.
26 *Car'* II. } { *John Lethieulier*, Barber Surgeon.

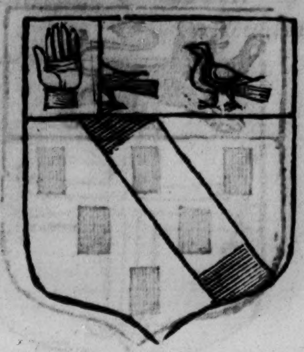
Both theſe Sheriffs had been Apprentices to Sir *John Frederick*, Barber Surgeon.



MAIOR, Sir *William Hooker*, Grocer, Son of *William Hooker* of *Barkhamſted* in the County of *Hertford*, Gent.

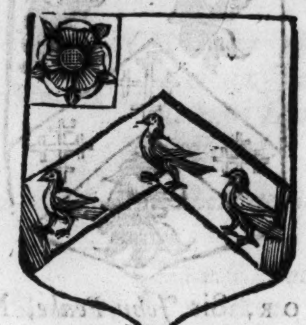
London in its Splendour, ſhewn; Sir *William Hooker* Maior. By *Jordan*, 1673.

A. D. 1675. } Sheriffs, {*Thomas Gold*, Draper.
27 *Car'* II. } {*John Shorter*.



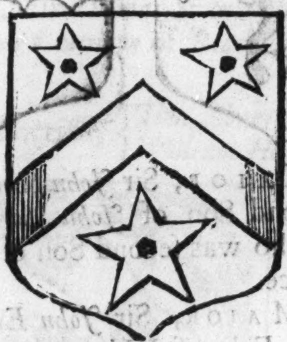
MAIOR, Sir *Robert Vyner*, Goldſmith, Kinſman of the aboveſaid *Thomas Vyner* of *North-Cerney* in *Glouceſterſhire*, and Father of Sir *Thomas Vyner*, aforeſaid.

A. D. 1676. } Sheriffs, {*John Peake*, Mercer.
28 *Car'* II. } {*Thomas Stampe*, Draper.



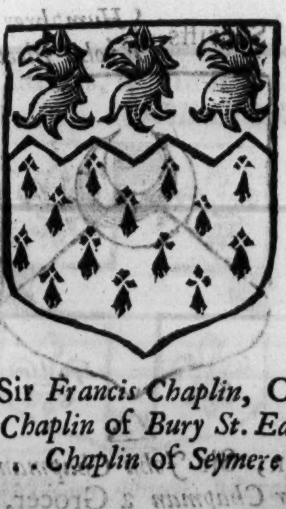
MAIOR, Sir *Joſeph Sheldon*, Draper, Son of *Ralph Sheldon* of *Stanton* in *Elvaſton* Pariſh in *Darbyſhire* or *Staffordſhire*, near *Aſhborn* in *Darbyſhire*, and Grandſon of *Roger Sheldon* of the ſame Place.

A. D. 1677. } Sheriffs, {*William Rawſtone*, Grocer.
29 *Car'* II. } {*Thomas Beckford*, Clothworker.



MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Davies*, Draper, Son of *John Davies* of *London*, Draper.

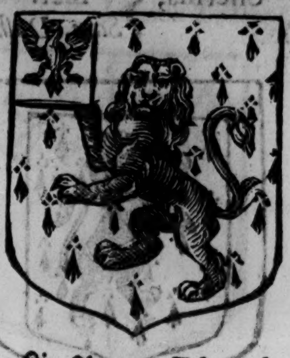
A. D. 1678. } Sheriffs, {*Richard How*, Woodmonger.
30 *Car'* II. } {*John Chapman*, Mercer.



MAIOR, Sir *Francis Chaplin*, Clothworker, Son of *Robert Chaplin* of *Bury St. Edmunds*, *Suffolk*, Son of . . . . . *Chaplin* of *Seymere* in *Suffolk*.

London's Triumphs; ſhewn, Sir *Francis Chaplin* Maior, Clothworker. By *Jordan*, 1677.

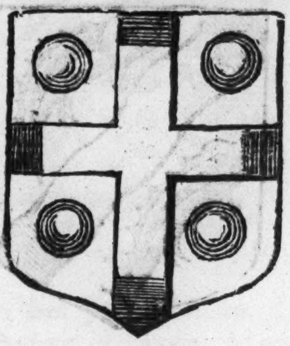
A. D. 1679. } Sheriffs, {*Jonath. Raymond*, Brewer.
31 *Car'* II. } {*Simon Lewis*, Fiſhmonger.



MAIOR, Sir *James Edwards*, Grocer, Son of *John Edwards* of *Garton* in the County of *York*, Yeoman.

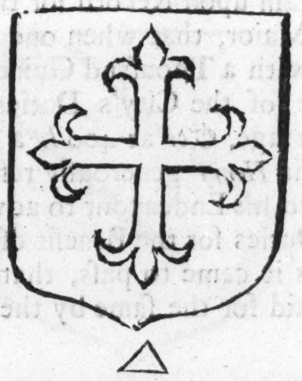
The *Triumphs* of *London*, Sir *James Edwards*, Kt. Maior.

A. D. 1680. } Sheriffs, {*Slingsby Bethell*, Leatherſeller.
32 *Car'* II. } {*Hen. Corniſh*, Haberdaſher.



MAIOR, Sir *Robert Clayton*, alias *Cleeton*, Draper, Son of . . . . *Cleeton* of *Bulwick* in *Northamptonſhire*.

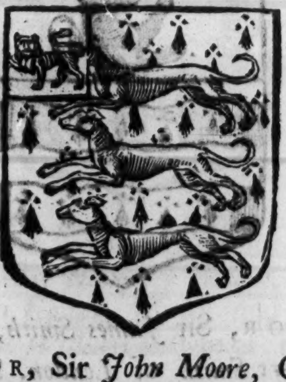
A. D. 1681. } Sheriffs, {*Tho. Pilkington*, Skinner.
33 *Car'* II. } {*Samuel Shute*, Dyer.



MAIOR, Sir *Patience Ward*, Merchant Taylor, Son of . . . . . *Ward* of *Pontefract* in *Yorkſhire*, Gent Uncle to *John Ward*, Eſq; one of the Directors of the Bank.

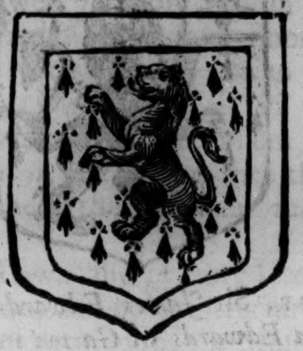
London's Glory, Sir *Patience Ward*, Knt. Lord Maior. By *Jordan*.

A. D. 1682. } Sheriffs, {*Dudley North*, Mercer.
34 *Car'* II. } {*Peter Rich*.



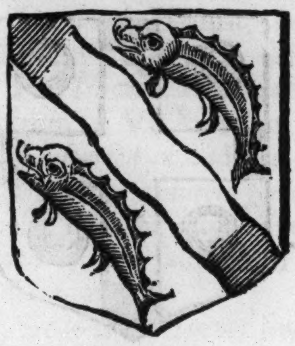
MAIOR, Sir *John Moore*, Grocer, Son of *Charles Moore* of *Stretton* in *Darbyſhire*. On his Tomb, *Lieceſter* is ſaid to be his native Country. And at *Appleby* founded a Free School.

A. D. 1683. } Sheriffs, { *Peter Daniel*, Haberdaſher.
35 *Car'* II. } { *Sam. Daſhwood*, Vintner.



M AIOR, Sir *William Pritchard*, Mercht. Taylor, Son of *Francis Pritchard* of *Horſey-Down* in *Southwark, Surrey.*

A. D. 1684. } Sheriffs, { *William Goſlin*, Mercer.
36 *Car'* II. } { *Peter Vandeput*, Draper.

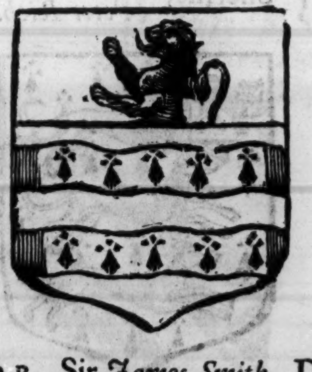


M AIOR, Sir *Henry Tulſe*, Grocer, Son of *William Tulſe* of *Avon* in *Hanpſhire*, Gent. Sir *Richard Onſlow* of *Surrey*, afterwards Lord *Onſlow*, married his only Daughter.

Let it remain upon Record for the laſting Honour of this Maior, that when one had offered to preſent him with a Thouſand Guineas, to procure him a Leaſe of the City's Duties of Scavage, Package, Portage, *&c.* at 400 *l.* a Year Rent to the City, Sir *Henry* generouſly refuſed it; and moreover uſed his Endeavour to advance the Rent of the ſaid Duties for the Benefit of the City. By which means it came to paſs, that 1200 *l.* yearly Rent was paid for the ſame by the ſame Perſon.

King *James* II. began his Reign the 6th of *February*, in the Year 1685.

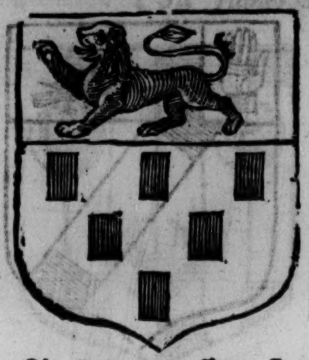
A. D. 1685. } Sheriffs, { *Benj. Thorowgood*, Fiſhmonger.
1 *Jac'* II. } { *Thomas Kenſey*, Vintner.



M AIOR, Sir *James Smith*, Draper, Son of *Robert Smith* of *London*, Silkman, and of *Upton* in *Weſtham* Pariſh in *Eſſex*, Baronet.

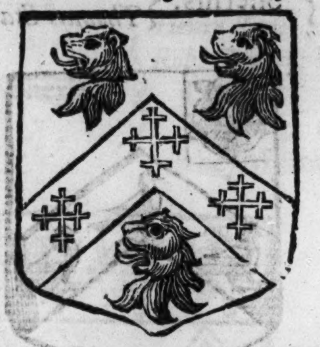
London's Royal Triumph, Sir *James Smith*, Knt. Lord Maior.

A. D. 1686. } Sheriffs, { *Tho. Rawlinſon*, Vintner.
2 *Jac'* II. } { *Tho. Fowles*, Goldſmith.



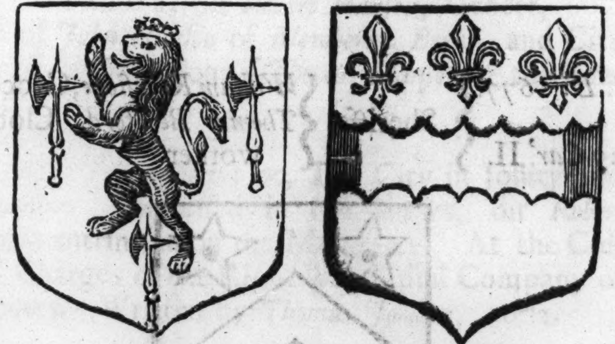
M AIOR, Sir *Robert Geffery*, Ironmonger. Buried in St. *Dionis Backchurch, London.* Left 400 *l.* for Prayers to be ſaid daily there. His Parentage not mentioned on his Monument in that Church.

A. D. 1687. } Sheriffs, { *Bazil Firebrace.*
3 *Jac'* II. } { *John Parſons*, Brewer.



M AIOR, Sir *John Peake*, Mercer, Son and Heir of Sir *William Peake*, beforementioned.

A. D. 1688. } Sheriffs, { *Humphrey Edwin*, Barber Surgeon.
4 *Jac'* II. } { *Samuel Thompſon.*

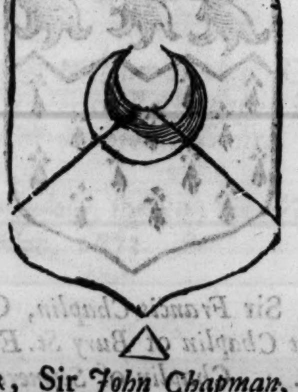


M AIOR, Sir *John Shorter*.* He was ſecond Son of *John Shorter* of *Staines* in *Middleſex*, who was ſecond Son of *John Shorter* of the ſame Place.

M AIOR, Sir *John Eyles*, Son of *John Eyles* of *Wilts*, who dealt in Wool, and kept Fairs. His Brother was Sir *Francis Eyles*, ſometime Sheriff of *London*, and Governour of the Bank of *England*.

King W ILLIAM III. and Queen M ARY II. began their Reigns the 13th of *February*, $16\frac{88}{89}$.

A. D. $16\frac{88}{89}$. } Sheriffs, { *Humphrey Edwin.*
1 *W. & M.* } { *John Fleet*, Cooper.

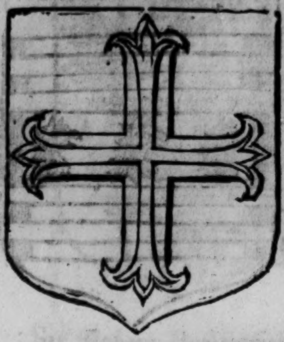


M AIOR, Sir *John Chapman*, Mercer, Son of *Jaſper Chapman* a Grocer, living in *Milkſtreet*, ſecond Son of . . . . *Chapman* of *Bridgnorth* in *Salop*, Gent.

---

* Never ſerved Sheriff, nor a Freeman of the City: Appointed by K. *James* II.

A. D. 1689. } Sheriffs, { *Christopher Lethieullier*, Dyer.
1 W. & M. } { *John Houblon*, Draper.



MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Pilkington*, Skinner, Son of *Thomas Pilkington* of the Town of *Northampton*, Son of *John Pilkington* of *Oakham*, *Rotel.*

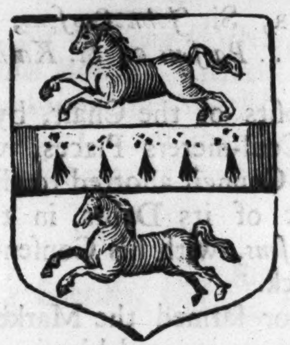
A. D. 1690. } Sheriffs, { *Edward Clarke*, Mercer.
2 W. & M. } { *Francis Child*, Goldſmith.

MAIOR again, Sir *Thomas Pilkington.*

A. D. 1691. } Sheriffs, { *William Aſhurſt*, Merchant Taylor.
3 W. & M. } { *Richard Levet*, Haberdaſher.

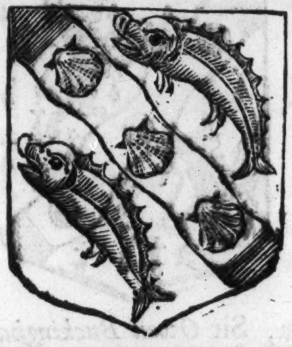
MAIOR again, Sir *Thomas Pilkington:*

A. D. 1692. } Sheriffs, { *Thomas Lane*, Clothworker.
4 W. & M. } { *Thomas Cooke*, Goldſmith.



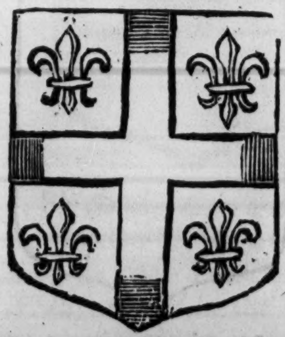
MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Stampe*, Draper, Son of *Richard Stampe* of *Reading* in *Berks.*

A. D. 1693. } Sheriffs, { *Tho. Abney*, Fiſhmonger.
5 W. & M. } { *William Hedges*, Mercer.



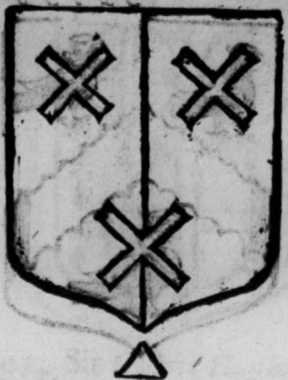
MAIOR, *John Fleet*, Grocer, Son of *Richard Fleet* of *Borſton* in the County of *Bucks.*

A. D. 1694. } Sheriffs, { *John Sweetapple*, Goldſmith.
6 W. & M. } { *William Cole*, Fiſhmonger.



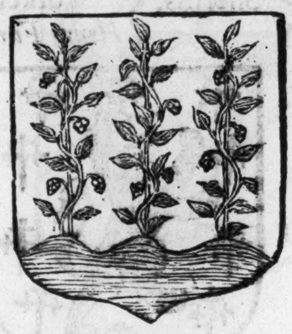
MAIOR, Sir *William Aſhurſt*, Merchant Taylor, Son of *Henry Aſhurſt* of *London*, Alderman, fined. Who was third Son of *Henry Aſhurſt* in *Lancſhire.*

A. D. 1695. } Sheriffs, { *Edw. Mills*, Fiſhmonger.
7 Will' III. } { *Owen Buckingham*, Salter.



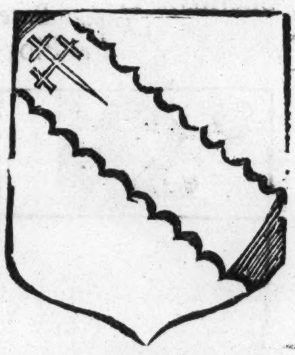
MAIOR, Sir *Thomas Lane*, Clothworker, Son of *John Lane* of *London*, Son of *Thomas Lane* of *London*, Merchant.

A. D. 1696. } Sheriffs, { *John Woolſe*, Mercer.
8 Will' III. } { *Samuel Blewit*, Skinner.



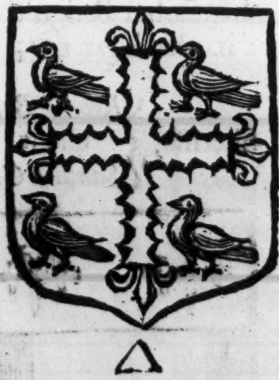
MAIOR, Sir *John Houblon*, Grocer, Son of *James Houblon* of *London*, Merchant. Another of his Sons was Sir *James Houblon*, Knt. Alderman of the City, and one of the Repreſentatives of it in Parliament.

A. D. 1697. } Sheriffs, { *Barth. Gracedieu*, Vintner.
9 Will' III. } { *James Collet*, Fruiterer.



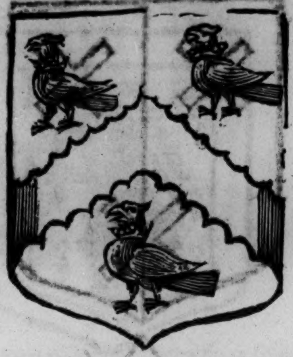
MAIOR, Sir *Edward Clarke*, Mercer, Son of ..... *Clarke* of *Lincoln*, Apprentice to his Uncle *George Clarke*, Eſq; Mercer, in *Cheapſide.*

A. D. 1698. } Sheriffs, { *William Gore*, Mercer.
10 Will' III. } { *Joſeph Smart*, Merchant-Taylor.



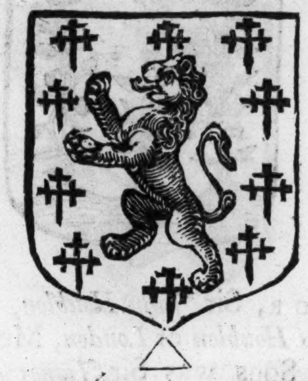
MAIOR, Sir *Humphry Edwin*, Skinner, Son of *William Edwin*, Maior and Alderman of *Hereford*, Son of *William Edwyn* of the *Field* near *Hereford.*

A. D. 1699.
2 *Will'* III.
Sheriffs,
Charles Duncombe, Goldſmith.
Jeffry Jefferies, Grocer.



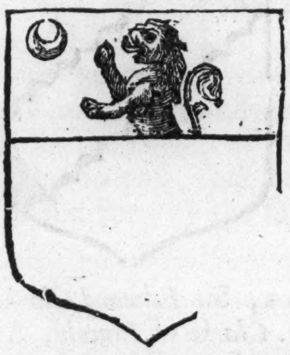
Maior, Sir *Francis Child*, Goldſmith, Son of .... *Child.* He was Apprentice to Mr. *Blanchard*, Goldſmith. Afterwards married his only Daughter, and ſo fell into all his Buſineſs.

A. D. 1700.
13 *Will'* III.
Sheriffs,
Robert Beachcroft, Clothworker.
Henry Furneſe, Draper.



Maior, Sir *Richard Levet*, Haberdaſher, Son of the Reverend *Richard Levet* of *Aſhwel* in the County of *Rutland*.

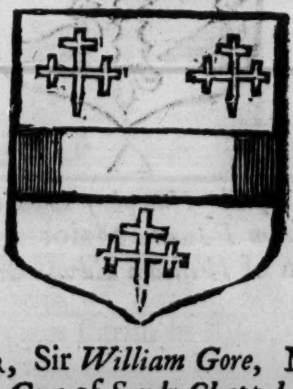
A. D. 1701.
13 *Will'* III.
Sheriffs,
Will. Withers, Fiſhmonger.
Peter Floyer, Goldſmith.
James Bateman, Lorimer, *loco* Floyer, *defunct.*



Maior, Sir *Thomas Abney*, Fiſhmonger, Son of *James Abney* of *Willeſly* in *Darbyſhire*, Son of *George Abney* of the ſame Place.

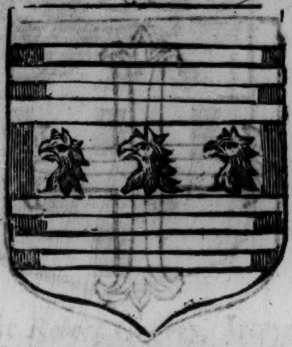
Queen Anne began her Reign the 8th of *March*, in the Year 17$\frac{01}{02}$.

A. D. 1702.
14 *Will'* III.
& 1 *Annæ.*
Sheriffs,
Robert Bedingfield, Merchant Taylor.
Samuel Garrard, Grocer.



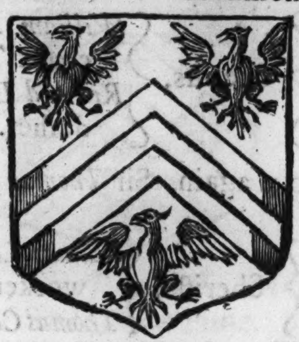
Maior, Sir *William Gore*, Mercer, Son of *William Gore* of *Sandy-Chappel* in *Surrey*, Attorney at Law.

A. D. 1703.
2 *Annæ.*
Sheriffs,
Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Vintner.
Sir *Joſeph Wolfe*, Mercer.



Maior, Sir *Samuel Daſhwood*, Vintner, Son and Heir of *Francis Daſhwood*, Citizen of *London*, who was ſecond Son of *Samuel Daſhwood* of *Powden* in *Stoke-Gomer* Pariſh in *Somerſetſhire*.

A. D. 1704.
3 *Annæ.*
Sheriffs,
Sir *John Buckworth*, Fiſhmonger.
Sir *William Humphreys*, Ironmonger.

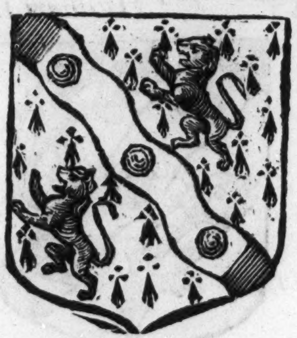


Maior, Sir *John Parſons*, Fiſhmonger, Son of ...... *Parſons* of *St. Katharine's*, Brewer.

The Benefits of the Chair, by means of the Corn and Coal-meters Places, were by an Act of Common Council allotted to the City, towards the Payment of its Debts, in the Maioralty of Sir *John Parſons*, with his Conſent, for the Good of the Publick.

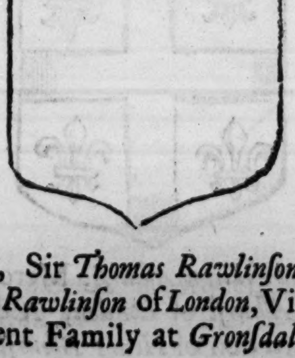
This Maior farmed the Markets of the City: which Farm was granted him in recompence.

A. D. 1705.
4 *Annæ.*
Sheriffs,
Sir *Charles Thorold*, Ironmonger.
Sir *Samuel Stanier*, Draper.



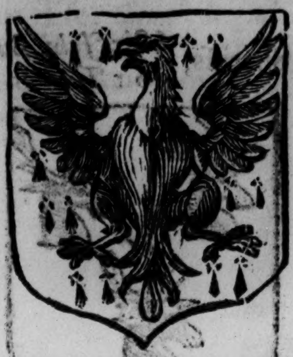
Maior, Sir *Owen Buckingham*, Salter, Son of *George Buckingham*, Inkeeper at *Colebrook* in *Middleſex*.

A. D. 1706.
5 *Annæ.*
Sheriffs,
Sir *Will. Benſon*, Draper.
Sir *Ambroſe Crawley*, Draper.



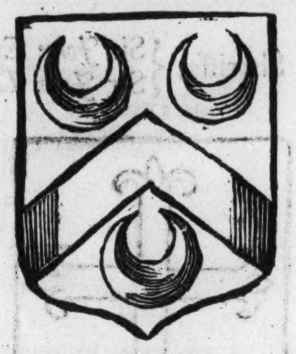
Maior, Sir *Thomas Rawlinſon*, Vintner, Son of *Daniel Rawlinſon* of *London*, Vintner. Sprung from an ancient Family at *Gronſdale* in *Lancaſhire*.

A. D. 1707. Sheriffs, *Benjamin Green*, Brewer.
6 Annæ. Sir *Charles Peers*, Salter.



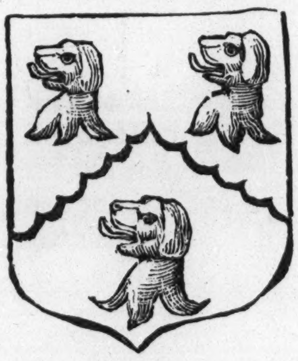
Maior, Sir *Robert Bedingfield*, Clothworker, Fifth Son of *John Bedingfield* of *Halſworth* in *Suffolk*, Gent. Who was third Son of *Thomas Bedingfield* of *Bedingfield* in *Suffolk*, Eſq;

A. D. 1708. Sheriffs, *Charles Hopton*, Eſq;
7 Annæ. *Richard Guy*, Eſq;



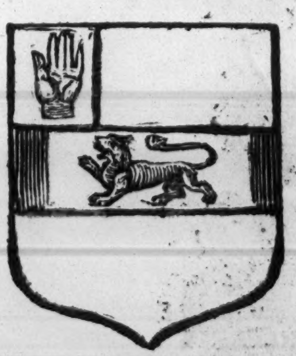
Maior, Sir *William Withers*, Fiſhmonger, Son of *William Withers*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger of *London*, and living in *Cheapſide*, was Deputy of the Ward, whoſe Grandfather and Anceſtors have been Citizens for many Generations.

A. D. 1709. Sheriffs, Sir *Richard Hoare*, Kt.
8 Annæ. *Thomas Dunk*, Eſq;



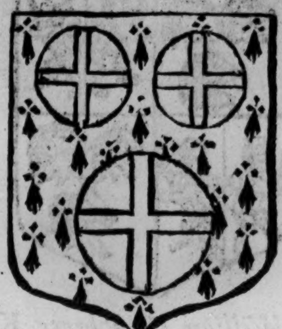
Maior, Sir *Charles Duncombe*, Goldſmith, Son of .... *Duncombe* of *Draiton-Beauchamp* in *Bucks*, near *Tring*.

A. D. 1710. Sheriffs, Sir *George Thorold*, Kt.
9 Annæ. *Francis Eyles*, Eſq;



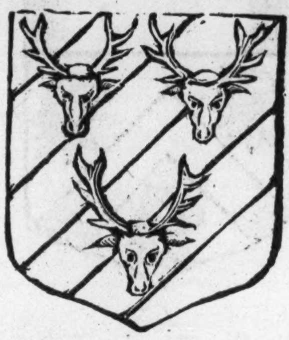
Maior, Sir *Samuel Garrard*, Bart. Grocer, Succeeded his Brother Sir *John Garrard* of *Lammon* in *Hertfordſhire*, in that Honour. Son of *John Garrard* of *Whelthamſtead* in the ſame County. It is obſervable, that three of this Name and Family have been Maiors in three ſeveral Queens Reigns, *viz.* Queen *Mary*, Queen *Elizabeth*, and Queen *Anne*.

A. D. 1711. Sheriffs, *John Caſſe*, Eſq;
10 Annæ. *William Stewart*, Eſq;



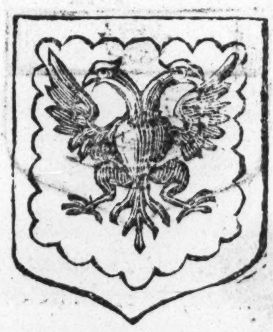
Maior, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Vintner, Son of *Gilbert Heathcote* of *Cheſterfield* in *Darbyſhire*, Gent. Of the ancient Family of the *Heathcotes* of *Cutthorp* in the ſaid County.

A. D. 1712. Sheriffs, *William Lewen*, Eſq;
11 Annæ. Sir *Samuel Clarke*.



Maior, Sir *Robert Beachcroft*, Clothworker, Son of *Daniel Beachcroft* of the Town of *Darby*, Gent.

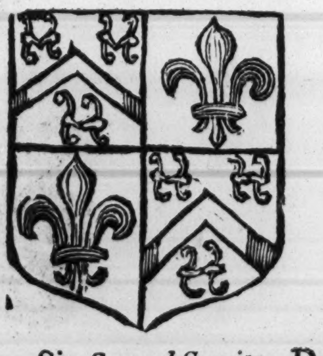
A. D. 1713. Sheriffs, *Francis Forbes*, Eſq;
12 Annæ. *Joſhua Sharpe*, Eſq;



Maior, Sir *Richard Hoare*, Goldſmith, Son of *Henry Hoare* of *London*, Gent.

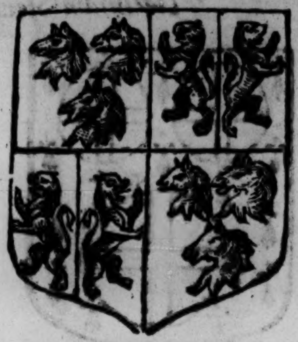
King George began his Reign the Firſt of *Auguſt*, in the Year 1714.

A. D. 1714. Sheriffs, *Robert Breedon*, Eſq;
13 Annæ, & Sir *Randolph Knipe*, Kt.
1 Georgii.



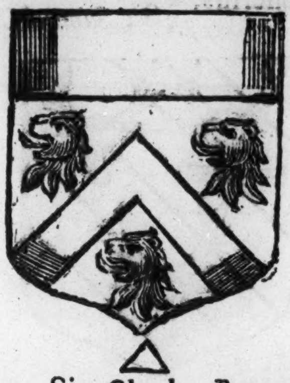
Maior, Sir *Samuel Stanier*, Draper, Son of *James Stanier*, *Italian* Merchant, living in St. *Mary Axe*, *London*.

A. D. 1715. } Sheriffs, { Sir *John Ward*, Kt.
2 *Georg'* } { Sir *John Fryer*, Bart.



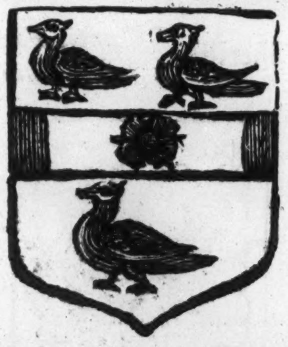
Maior, Sir *William Humphreys*, Kt. and Bart. Ironmonger,
Only Son of *Nathaniel Humphreys*, Citizen, living in *Candlewickſtreet*, Son of *William ap Humfrey* of *Penrhin* in the County of *Montgomery*.

A. D. 1716. } Sheriffs, { Sir *Gerard Conyers*, Kt.
3 *Georg'* } { *Charles Cook*, Eſq;



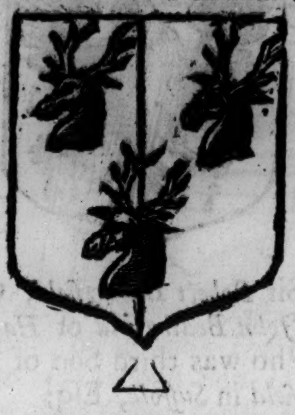
Maior, Sir *Charles Peers*, Salter,
Son of *Edmund Peers* of *London*, Citizen and Grocer.

A. D. 1717. } Sheriffs, { Sir *Peter Delme*, Knt.
4 *Georg'* } { Sir *Harcourt Maſters*, Kt.



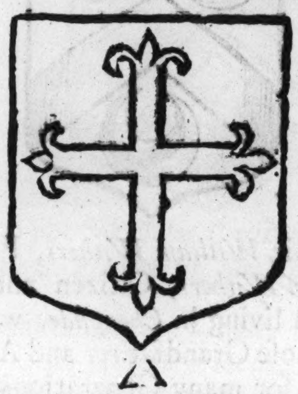
Maior, Sir *James Bateman*, Fiſhmonger,
Son of *Joas Bateman*, Merchant of *London*, Son of *Giles Bateman* of *Haesbrooke* in *Flanders*, near *St. Omers*.

A. D. 1718. } Sheriffs, { Sir *John Bull*, Knt.
5 *Georg'* } { Sir *Thomas Ambroſe*, Knt.

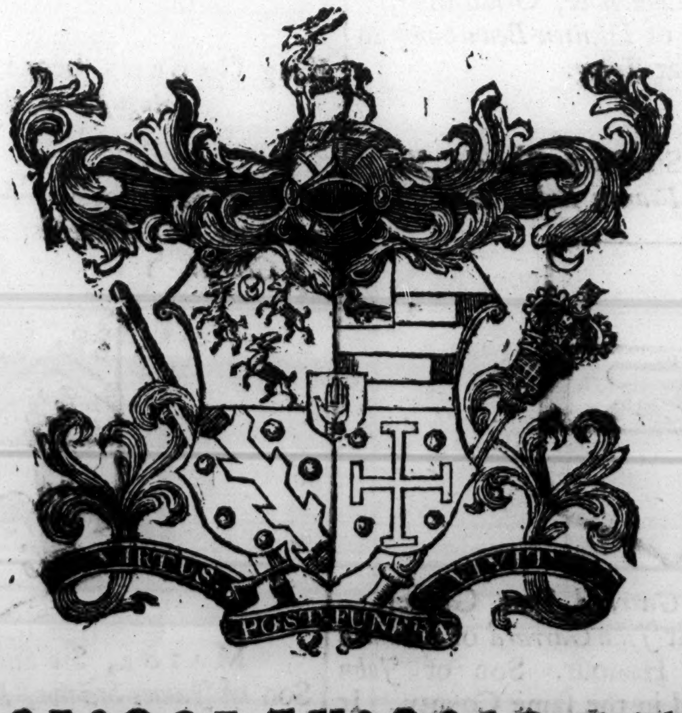


Maior, Sir *William Lewen*, Knt.
Son of *Robert Lewen*, Eſq; of *Winborn Minſter* in the County of *Dorſet*, Son of *Robert Lewen* of the ſame place.

A. D. 1719. } Sheriffs, { Sir *John Eyles*, Knt.
5 *Georg'* } { Sir *John Taſh*, Knt.



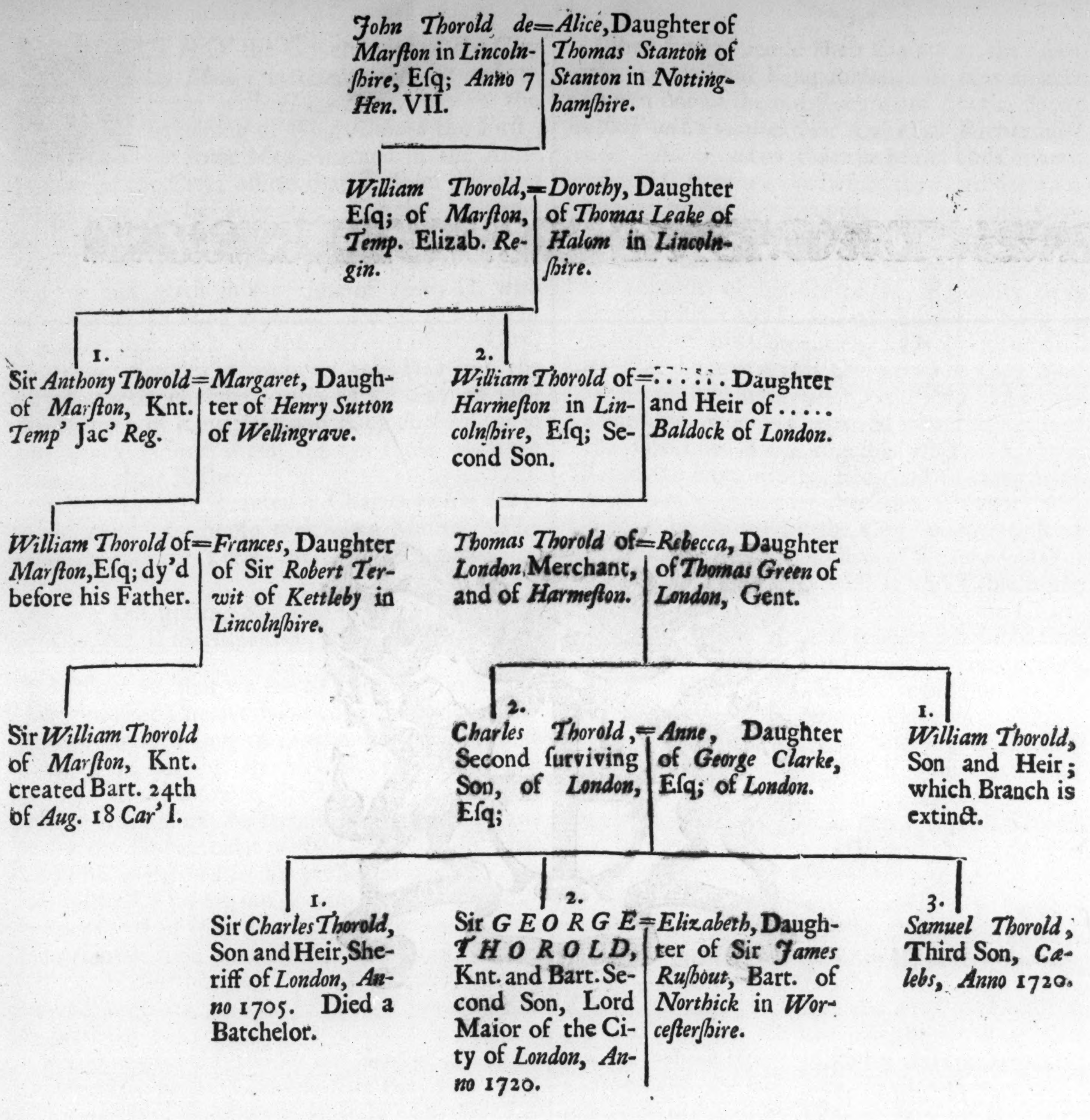
Maior, Sir *John Ward*, Knt.
Son of *John Ward* of *Pontefract*, in the County of *York*, Eſq;



Maior, Sir **GEORGE THOROLD**, Knight and Baronet.
Of an Ancient and Worſhipful Family.

Brother to Sir *Charles Thorold*, late Sheriff of *London*, deceaſed, unmarried. Whoſe Father was *Charles Thorold*, Eſq; a worthy *Turkey* Merchant of *London*, ſecond Son of *Thomas Thorold* likewiſe of *London*, Merchant, ſecond Son of *William Thorold* of *Harmeſton* in the County of *Lincoln*, Eſq; Son of *William Thorold* of *Marſton*, Eſq; *Temp' Regin' Eliz'* And he, derived from *John Thorold* of *Marſton*, *Temp' Reg' Hen.* VII. and ſo back to the Time of King *Edward* II. and before, a Family of Note in *Yorkſhire*. The ſaid Sir *George* took to Wife *Elizabeth* Daughter of Sir *James Ruſhout*, Bart. of *Northick* in *Worceſterſhire*.

Whoſe PEDIGREE follows.


John Thorold de *Marſton* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq; *Anno* 7 *Hen.* VII.
= *Alice*, Daughter of *Thomas Stanton* of *Stanton* in *Nottinghamſhire*.
William Thorold, Eſq; of *Marſton*, *Temp.* Elizab. *Regin.*
= *Dorothy*, Daughter of *Thomas Leake* of *Halom* in *Lincolnſhire*.
1. Sir *Anthony Thorold* of *Marſton*, Knt. *Temp'* Jac' *Reg.*
= *Margaret*, Daughter of *Henry Sutton* of *Wellingrave*.
2. *William Thorold* of *Harmeſton* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq; Second Son.
= . . . . . Daughter and Heir of . . . . . *Baldock* of *London*.
William Thorold of *Marſton*, Eſq; dy'd before his Father.
= *Frances*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Terwit* of *Kettleby* in *Lincolnſhire*.
Thomas Thorold of *London*, Merchant, and of *Harmeſton*.
= *Rebecca*, Daughter of *Thomas Green* of *London*, Gent.
Sir *William Thorold* of *Marſton*, Knt. created Bart. 24th of *Aug.* 18 *Car'* I.
2. *Charles Thorold*, Second ſurviving Son, of *London*, Eſq;
= *Anne*, Daughter of *George Clarke*, Eſq; of *London*.
1. *William Thorold*, Son and Heir; which Branch is extinct.
1. Sir *Charles Thorold*, Son and Heir, Sheriff of *London*, *Anno* 1705. Died a Batchelor.
2. Sir GEORGE THOROLD, Knt. and Bart. Second Son, Lord Maior of the City of *London*, *Anno* 1720.
= *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *James Ruſhout*, Bart. of *Northick* in *Worceſterſhire*.
3. *Samuel Thorold*, Third Son, *Cælebs*, *Anno* 1720.

CHAP. VII.

DOMINE DIRIGE NOS

CHAP. VII.

Government by MAIORS; How ancient: Chief Butler at Coronations: His Privileges and State. SHERIFFS: Their Office: Their Courts. UNDER-SHERIFFS. Ancient Fees due to the Maior and Sheriffs.

The Antiquity of the *Maioralty.* *J. S.*

ALTHO' the Government of the City by *Maiors* is commonly reputed to begin with *Henry Fitz-Alwyn* in the beginning of King *Richard* the Firſt; yet ſome Men, learned in the Antiquities of the City, affirm that Title of the chief Magiſtrate to be antienter. For tho' no name of a *Maior* be found to be before the ſaid *Fitz-Alwyn*; the word *Maior*, as Chief Officer of *London*, is met with in the time of *Henry* II. who was Father to King *Richard*. For it is found in a remarkable Book of the *Archives* of the City, that the Articles concerning the Pleas of the Crown were delivered to the MAIOR, as well in the time of King *John* and King *Richard*, as in the times before them, *viz.* in thoſe of King *Henry* II. their Father.

Lib. Alb. f. 28. a.

King *Henry* III. granted a Charter to the City, *Anno* 1233. to chooſe their own Maior. The Charter with the Terms thereof is as follows.

Henricus Dei gratia, &c. *i. e.* Henry *by the Grace of God*, &c. *to the Archbiſhops, Biſhops*, &c. *Greeting.*

King *Henry*'s Grant to chooſe the Maior *E Lib. Cuſtum. in Camera Lond.*

KNow ye, that we have Granted, and by our preſent Charter have confirmed to our Barons of our ſaid City of *London*, that they chooſe them a Maior of themſelves every Year, *Qui nobis ſit fidelis, diſcretus, & ydoneus ad regimen Civitatis: i. e.* Who may be faithful to Us, diſcreet, and fit for the Government of the City. Yet ſo, that when he is Elected he be preſented unto Us, or our Juſtice (if we be not preſent) and ſwear Fealty to us. And that they may in the end of the Year remove him, and ſubſtitute another, if they will, or retain the ſame. Yet ſo, as the ſame be ſhewed unto us, or our Juſtice (if we ſhall not be preſent.)

We have granted alſo to our Barons, and have confirmed it by our Charter, that they have well and peaceably, quietly and entirely, all their Liberties which hitherto they have uſed, as well in the City of *London*, as well in Water as on Land, and all other Places; ſaving to us our Chamberlainſhip. Wherefore we will, *&c.* Witneſs, the L. *Euſtachius London*, *Peter Wincheſter*, *John Bath*, Biſhops; *Hubert de Burgo*, Earl of *Kent*, and our Juſtice, *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glovernie* [of *Glouceſter*] *Raphe Fitz-Nicol*, *Richard de Argenten*, our Stewards. Given by the hands of the Venerable Father the Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, our Chancellor, at *Weſtminſter*, the 18th Day of *February*, in the 18th Year of our Reign.

The *Maior* Chief Butler at Coronations.

IT is alſo for the Honour of this great Magiſtrate of the City, that at any Prince's Coronation he is to attend as Chief Butler of *England*, and has a Benefit thereby. For (as it is found in the City's Records) the Maior of the City, by reaſon of his Office of Maioralty, *Secundum libertates & conſuetudines ejuſdem Civitatis, prout Majores, Aldermanni, Vicecomites, & Cives ejuſdem Civitatis facere conſueverunt de toto tempore: i. e.* According to the Liberties and Cuſtoms of the City, as the Maiors, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Citizens of the ſame City, have accuſtomed to do from all times; claimed this Right 1 *Rich'* III. by Preſcription, and had it allowed at the Coronation. And ſo it is done in ſucceeding times.

The Maior and Citizens claim at the Coronation of *Rich.* III. *E Lib. Cuſtum. in Camer. Lond. fo.* 275. b.

When ſeveral made their Claims at the Coronation of the ſaid King *Richard* III. it is thus ſet down in one of the old Records of *London*. *Proceſſus fact' ad Coronation' Dom' Reg'* Angl' Richardi *Secundi*. ‘ *Memorandum*, that the Maior and Citizens, of the City of *London* before the Lord Steward, appearing by the Recorder of the ſaid City, claimed by mouth according to the Liberty and Cuſtom of the ſaid City, that the ſame Maior, on account of his Office of Maioralty, may ſerve in his own Perſon our Lord the King on the day of his Coronation, as well in the Hall as after Dinner in his Chamber, *de Cupa Auri*, to ſerve him with a Cup of Gold. And the ſame Cup, when he departed from the Feaſt of the ſaid Lord King, together with an Ewer of Gold, to have for his Fee, and to carry away with him. And that the other Citizens, who ſhould be choſen by the City, ought to ſerve the ſame day in the Office of Butler, in aid of the Chief Butler, as well at the Table in the Hall at Dinner, as after Dinner in the Chamber, to the Nobles and others; as the Maiors and Citizens of the ſaid City, their Predeceſſors, hitherto have, as is aſſerted, accuſtomed to do. And it was admitted by the King.

Lib. K. *fo.* 17. a. 8 *H.* VI. *& lib.* L. *fo.* 191. a *&* b.

There is a large Entry made in one of the City Records of this matter, which is thus tranſlated: The Title is, *Coronatio Domini* Richardi *Tertii, & Dominæ* Annæ *Conſortis ſuæ, &c. i. e.* The Coronation of the Lord *Richard* III. and the Lady *Anne* his Wife, *&c.*

To the Right High and Mighty Prince the Duke of Norfolk, *Seneſchal* of *England*,

The City claim the Butlerſhip at the Coronation, in their Letter to the Duke of *Norfolk*, High Steward.

SHOWEN unto your good and gracious Lordſhip, the Mair and Citezeins of the Citee of *London*, that where after the Liberty and commendable Cuſtomes of the ſaid Citee, of time that no man's mind is to the contrary, uſed, enjoyed and accuſtomed, the Mair of the ſame Citee for the time being, by reaſon of the Office of Mairaltie of the ſaid Citee, in his own Perſon, oweth of Right and Duty to ſerve the Kyng our Souvereigne Lord in the day of his ful noble Coronation, in ſoch place as it ſhal pleaſe his Highnes to take his Spyces; and the ſame Cup, with the Kevering belonging thereunto, and a Layer of Gold, the ſaid Mair to have, and with him to bear away at the time of his departing, for his Fee and Reward.

And alſo, that divers other Citezeins, that by the ſaid Mair and Citee ſhal therto be named and choſen, owen of Right by the ſame Cuſtom at the ſame Day to ſerve in the office of Butlerſhip, in helping of the Chief Butler of *England*, to the Lords and Eſtates that ſhal be at the ſaid Coronation, as well at the Table in the Hall at meat, as after meat in the Chamber.

Beſeechen your ſaid Lordſhip, that *Edmund Shaa*, now Mair, and other Citezeins of the Citee aforeſaid, to the ſaid Office and Service now choſen; whoſe Names, in a Scedule hereunto annexed, be ſpecified; may be admitted to do the ſame Service as their Predeceſſors, Mairs and Citezeins of the ſaid Citee, in caſe ſemblable, have uſed in dayes paſſed.

Alſo, the ſaid Mair and Citezeins praien, that they may ſit, in the day of the ſaid Coronation, at the Table next the Cupboard, of the liſte ſide of the Hall; lyke as of late tyme it hath been uſed and accuſtomed. And that the ſaid Mair may have and enjoy the ſaid Fee and Reward, according to the Duetie.

The like Bill was offered to the ſame Duke, for the Coronation of the Queen, *mutatis mutandis*.

The ſaid King and Queen were crowned at *Weſtminſter*, the 6th of *July*. And in the day of the Coronation of the ſaid King and Queen, after the Feaſt was finiſhed; in which as well *Edmund Shaa*, Maior, as the Aldermen and other Citizens elected by the Common Council, to attend upon the Chief Butler of *England*, according to Cuſtom, were kindly and honourably handled. And the ſame Maior, after Dinner ended, as before was ſaid, offered to the ſaid Lord the King, Wine in a Gold Cup, *cum Fiola Aurea, i. e.* with a Golden Viol full of Water (*ad attenuand' Vinum*) to temper the Wine. After that the Wine was taken by the Lord King, the Maior retained the ſaid Cup and Viol of Gold to his own proper uſe. In like manner the Maior offered to the Queen, after the Feaſt ended, Wine in a Golden Cup, with a Gold Viol full of Water. And after Wine taken by the ſaid Queen, ſhe gave the Cup with the Viol to the Maior, according to the Privileges, Liberties, and Cuſtoms of the City of *London* in ſuch Caſes uſed.

The Policy and Grandure of this Magiſtrate.

Concerning the Policy of the Government of this City by this Magiſtrate, his Magnificence and Grandure, and the Freedom of the Citizens under his Influence, thus one unnamed in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, (whom I conjecture to be Recorder *Fleetwood*) writes. 'Strangers do no leſs envy than admire the manner of it; ſeeing ſo populous a City, containing by true Eſtimation more than five hundred thouſand of all ſorts of Inhabitants, managed not by cruel *Viceroys*, as in *Naples* or *Milain*; neither by proud *Podeſta*, as be moſt Cities in *Italy*, or inſolent *Lieutenants* or *Preſidents*, as are ſundry Cities in *France*, (whoſe Preſidents are Noblemen or Captains, environed with a Guard of Soldiers, and holding their Cities poſſeſſed with a Garriſon, as well in the quieteſt calm of Peace, as in the hotteſt combuſtion of War) but by a Man of Trade, or a meer Merchant. Who, notwithſtanding, during the time of his Magiſtracy, carrieth himſelf with that honourable Magnificence in his Port, and Enſigns of Eſtate, that the *Conſuls*, *Tribunes*, or *Prætors* of *Rome*, (namely, when as the ſame was reduced to a Monarchy) much leſs the *Podeſta* of any City in *Italy*, never bore the like Repreſentation of Dignity; and that not only in Peaceable ſeaſons, but in time of greateſt War. For ſuch Credit the Princes of this Land have repoſed in their Fidelity and Direction, that we have few Examples in any Chronicle of any Nobleman, or other, appointed to aſſiſt the Lord Maior in his Government, much leſs to be ſole Ruler or Lieutenant for the time, were the State never ſo troubleſome, and the Affairs of never ſo great Conſequence and Importance.'

I find divers Ordinances and Privileges for the Maiors of *London* in the ancient Records of the City: As,

Ancient Cuſtoms and Laws for Maiors. *Ex Calend. Camer. Lond.*

That none be choſen Maior again for five Years after the Year he was Maior. Afterwards a Law was made, that none ſhould be Maior again but ſeven Years after he had been Maior. Another Order was, that none ſhould be Maior but twice.

That no Maiors or Aldermen be *Braciatores*, *i. e.* Brewers, [who formerly kept Drinking-Houſes ſometimes.]

That the Servants of the Maior be ſworn to make and take the Rights or Dues of the Maior.

The Maior ought to ſerve the King on the day of his Coronation.

That the Maior have two Hogſheads of Wine, to forbear making ſix Men Free, according to an ancient Cuſtom. And again by another Order,

That the Maior have forty Marks to ceaſe to make Men Free.

A Fine of an hundred Marks was laid upon one, for a Rebellion made to a Maior.

One was impriſoned, becauſe he would not come at the Maior's Summons.

One made a Fine of an hundred Hogſheads of Wine, becauſe he deſpiſed the Maior, by calling him *An evil Maior*.

Note, A great Diſſention once [about the end of the Reign of King *Edward* III.] in the Election of a Maior; ſome favouring one Man, and ſome another: For which a third Man was choſen; and neither of them contended for was Maior for that Year.]

Privileges of the Lord Maior *R. B.*

This great Officer, the Lord Maior, hath divers Privileges belonging to him; ſome of which are as followeth. As the Head of the City, he is the Principal in all Commiſſions of Felony, &c. and the Chief Judge for the Goal-delivery at the Seſſions for *Newgate* He is Conſervator for the Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway*. In all Commiſſions touching the River of *Ley*, he is always one. He is Coroner within the City and Liberties. He is Chief Butler to the King at his Coronation, as was ſhewn before. And if the Commonalty chooſe a Maior in the Abſence of the preſent Maior, for the next Year, the Election is void. Upon the Death of any of the Officers belonging to the Lord Maior, during his Maioralty, others are to be put in their ſtead by him; which oft proves very advantageous to him.

His Attendance.

For his Domeſtick Attendance, it is very honourable. He hath four Officers that wait on him, who are Eſquires by their Places, as ſhall be ſeen in due place; beſides twenty nine or thirty other daily Attendants, many of whom have their Servants.

When the Lord Maior goeth abroad, he is uſually accompanied with the Sheriffs either on Horſeback or in their Coaches, and other Officers walking by in their Gowns, on each ſide. The Lord Maior is always habited in a long Robe; ſometimes of fine Scarlet Cloth richly furred, ſometimes in Purple, and ſometimes over his Robes a Hood of Black Velvet (which ſome ſay is a Badge of a Baron of the Realm) with a great Chain of Gold hanging about his Neck; or ſometimes a Collar of SS, with a rich Jewel pendant thereon.

The Maior's Court Days.

Theſe are uſually the Lord Maior's Attendants, when he goes to the City, or to keep Courts at *Guildhall*, which is every *Tueſday* and *Thurſday* throughout the Year, except Holidays, or in Seſſions time, and the whole Month of *Auguſt*.

The Ld. Maior's going to *Weſtminſter* to be ſworn.

But upon the 29th of *October*, when he goes to *Weſtminſter* in his Barge, accompanied with the Aldermen, all the City Officers, with the Companies of the City in their ſeveral Barges, adorned with Streamers, Pendants, Colours and loud Muſick, *viz.* Drums, Trumpets, Hautboys, &c. to take his Oath in the *Exchequer Chamber*, adminiſtred to him by the Barons of the *Exchequer*, *viz.* To be true to the great Truſt repoſed in him, he makes a gallant Show. The like at his return to *Guildhall*: Where there is prepared a moſt ſumptuous Dinner: To which many of the Nobility, the Judges, and divers Publick Officers are invited: And many times Kings and Queens have been pleaſed to honour that Feaſt with their Preſence.

Upon the Death of the King, the Lord Maior is ſaid to be the Prime Perſon of *England*. For when King *James* I. was invited to come and take the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee*, then Lord Maior, ſubſcribed in the firſt place, before all the great Officers of the Crown, or all the Nobility.

The Maior choſen on *Michaelmas-day* by the Livery Men.

This great Magiſtrate is always choſen on *Michaelmas-day*, by the Livery-men of the ſeveral Companies, out of the twenty ſix Aldermen: In which Election the ſenior Alderman formerly uſed to be choſen; but of late Years it is not always obſerved, being at the Electors diſcretion.

Hath the Title of *Lord*.

Time out of mind, the Maior of *London* hath been of ſuch high eſteem, that in all Writings or Addreſſes to him, the Title of LORD is prefixed; which is given to none but to Noblemen, Biſhops and Judges; and of late time to the Maior of *York*.

The Lord Maior of *London*, for his great Dignity, is uſually Knighted.

The Cuſtom and Form of Electing this chief Officer of the City, will be declared hereafter.

The Cuſtom of the Companies dining with the Maior.

The Maſters, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and as many as pleaſe of the other Members of the Livery of each Company, do annually invite themſelves to dine with the Lord Maior at his Houſe, towards the beginning of the Year; by ſending to him ſome of their Members with a Purſe and divers Papers of Money in it, each Paper containing two, three, five, or more Guineas in it, and expreſſing the Name and Place of Abode of the Perſon that ſent them. And then on the day that the Lord Maior appoints, they meet at ſome convenient Place, and ſo go together in their Livery Gowns, to dine with him. Who, in requital, towards the latter end of his Year, ſends an Officer to every Man's Houſe with the Preſent of a Silver Spoon Gilt, and withal invites them and their Wives to dine with him and the Lady Maioreſs at his Houſe on ſuch a Day.

Sheriffs, whence elected.

Now for the SHERIFFS of *London* and *Middleſex*. They were of old time choſen out of the Commonalty, Commoners, and oftentimes never came to be Aldermen: As many Aldermen were never Sheriffs, and yet advanced to be Maiors. But of later time, by occaſion, the Sheriffs have been made Aldermen before, or preſently after their Election.

Nicolas Faringdon was never Sheriff, yet four times Maior of this City; and ſo of other. Which reproveth a By-word, *Such a one will be Maior before he be Sheriff*.]

Sheriffs, their Nomination. *J. S.*

Formerly the elder Sheriff was nominated by the Lord Maior, by his drinking to ſuch a Perſon, whom he thought fit, calling him by the name of *Sheriff for the enſuing Year*, whereſoever he were, whether preſent or abſent. And this Nomination was cuſtomarily confirmed by the Commonalty. But of late the Commons contended againſt that Cuſtom; and ſo both the Sheriffs were elected by the Livery Men of each Company. The Time, the Method and the Form thereof, ſhall be ſhewn hereafter. Now very lately the old Cuſtom of the Lord Maior's nominating a Sheriff, is again appointed and ordered by Act of Common Council. And Sir *John Parſons*, Maior *Anno* 1704, was the firſt after that Act, that nominated a Sheriff. The ſaid Act ſhall in due place be ſpecified.]

Office of a Sheriff. *R. B.*

As to the Office of the Sheriffs, it belongs to them to ſerve the King's Writs of Proceſs, be they Summons, Attachments, or otherwiſe, to compel Men to anſwer to the Law for the ſeizing on Goods, Land, or Bodies, as the Cauſe requires: Alſo all Extents, Writs of Poſſeſſion, &c. And for the better Execution of this Office, after a Reſiſtance, the Sheriff may raiſe the *Poſſe Comitatus*. He is to return Juries for Trials of Mens Lives, Liberties, Lands, and Goods: And upon Actions on the Caſe for Aſſaults and Battery, Defamations, Treſpaſſes, &c. And ſuch Jury Men ought to be of honeſt Repute, and of good Ability to conſider of, and deliver their Verdicts according to Juſtice and the Merit of the Cauſe. He ought to look after the keeping the Publick Peace. He is to ſee Condemned perſons executed according to their Sentence, except pardoned by the King's Grace. He is to gather in and collect the Publick Monies, by Fines, &c. that belong to the King; and to be accountable for, and to pay in the ſame into the *Exchequer*: Firſt deducting his Publick Expences cuſtomarily allowed to Sheriffs. If a Reſcue be made after an Arreſt, the Reſcuer is liable to be ſued, and to pay the Debt. In all Caſes where the King is Party, the Sheriff may break open Doors, if Entrance be denied him; but not upon any private Proceſs; but upon Proceſs of Outlawry after Judgment he may do it, or untile the Houſe to come in: But in all Caſes where the Door is open, he may enter, and make Execution of his Writ.

Under-Sheriff.

For the better performing of this Office, the Sheriffs jointly have their UNDER SHERIFF, who is always an Attorney, and generally of known Parts; who enters into Security for his juſt Performance of an Office of ſo great Truſt. For the Under-Sheriff acts all for the County, but hath no concern within the City and Liberty of *London*, and keeps his Office in ſome convenient Place for the ſame; having his Deputy, and ſeveral Clerks to do the Office and Buſineſs. And for Bailiffs, there is no want of them.

The Sheriffs Priſons.

For the City of *London*, and the Liberties, the Sheriffs have each their Compter or Priſon, and to each their peculiar Officers; as, a Secondary, Clerk-ſitters, a Priſon Keeper, with Serjeants and their Yeomen, for Arreſts, Attachments, Execucutions, &c.

Their Courts.

They have likewiſe each their COURT, with a Judge belonging to it, for the Trials of all Cauſes on ſuch Arreſts. Of this Court more will be ſaid in due place. The Lord Maior and Citizens have the Sheriffalty of *London* in Fee, and Sheriffs are Guardians under them.]

Fees to the Maior and Sheriffs. *Gibſon*, late Town Clerk. *J. S.*

I end this Chapter with the mention of certain antient Fees due to the Maior and Sheriffs.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To the Lord Maior for Wine,	80	00	00
For the Duty of *Paccage* and *Scavage*,	173	06	08
Out of the *Markets*,	100	00	00
Out of the *Beams*,	100	00	00
In lieu of Wax, Herrings, and Sturgeon, formerly rendred by the Merchants of the *Still-Yard*,	5	06	08
The Lord Maior receives alſo from the *Bridgehouſe*, towards the Repairs of his Houſe,	40	00	00
And towards the Feaſt on the Lord Maior's Day,	50	00	00
To the Maior in all,	548	13	04
To the Sheriffs, out of the *Paccage* and *Scavage*,	150	00	00
And in lieu of Wax, Herrings, and Sturgeon,	5	06	08
And for a Petty Toll,	2	00	00
To the Sheriffs in all,	157	06	08

CHAP. VIII.

The ALDERMEN *of* London: *Ancient Cuſtoms concerning them: Their Wards. A Liſt of the* COMMON COUNCILMEN. RECORDERS: *A Catalogue of them. Other Officers of the City, and of the Maior and Sheriffs. A Liſt of the* COMMON SERJEANTS *and* TOWN CLERKS. *Liveries given by the Maior and Sheriffs. The Order and Precedency of the Companies. The Order of the Apparel of Maiors, Sheriffs and Aldermen, according to their Days of Meeting. Under-Officers of the City: And their Oaths.*

The Aldermen continual Magiſtrates: And have certain Diviſions of the City under them. *J. S.*

BESIDES theſe Annual Magiſtrates of the City, *viz.* the Maiors and Sheriffs, which are elected but for a Year, and on whom the main Government of the whole City relies; there be other Magiſtrates, who being once elected are continual, namely, the ALDERMEN. And theſe have their particular Shares and Parts of the City committed to their Charge and Overſight reſpectively: Having alſo their Deputies under them.]

Out of theſe Aldermen is choſen the Maior.

There are in this City (according to the number of Wards) ſix and twenty Aldermen; out of which yearly on the Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Archangel, one who hath ſerved Sheriff, is elected to be Maior for the Year following. He is to begin and take place on the 28th day of *October* then next after his Election. The other Aldermen his Brethren are to him Aſſiſtants in Councils and Courts.

Cuſtoms and Paſſages concerning Aldermen.

Several ancient Cuſtoms, Rules and Paſſages concerning the Aldermen of *London*, may be obſerved out of the Records of the Chamber: Some whereof are theſe that follow.

Lib. H. C. & G. Neither Maior nor Aldermen to hold *Bracium, i. e.* a Brewhouſe or Tavern, or Bakehouſe; nor their Servants.

Lib. H. An Alderman removed from his Office, or a Commoner from Common Council, not to be reelected.

Ibid. An Alderman loſt his Liberty, becauſe he was abſent from the City for the greater part of the Year.

Ibid. An Alderman lined not his Cloak, which he ought to uſe in Proceſſion. Therefore it was adjudged by the Court, that the Maior and Aldermen ſhould all Breakfaſt with him. [Perhaps this was ſome covetous Alderman, and this Puniſhment was to meet with him that way.]

Lib. I. One was judged and impriſoned for falſe Words ſpoken of an Alderman.

Ibid. One *Gydney* was impriſoned, becauſe he refuſed the Office of an Alderman.

Rotul. Hamond. An Alderman was once rejected, becauſe he was *inhabilis*, i. e. *unable*.

Rot. l. Piel. One was impriſoned at the Command of an Alderman.

Rot. Ham. & Lacer. Heretofore the Maior and Aldermen came to *Guildhall* but once a Week.

Cuſt. p. 221. That the *Cuſtoſes* of the City ſhould have one Roll of the Pleas in the Maior's Court, and the Aldermen another.

H. *p.* 314. A Brief [that is, a Mandate from the Court] to admit *Richard Whittington* for Maior in the place of *Adam Bamme* deceaſed, to the time wherein it is cuſtomary for a Maior to be choſen.

G. *p.* 157. An Alderman was once elected and ſworn Recorder.

H. *p.* 210. One was impriſoned, and his Right-Hand cut off, becauſe he had made an Aſſault upon an Alderman.

Ib p. 224. Another impriſoned for Rebellion made to an Alderman.
Ib p. 226. And another for opprobrious Words ſpoken to an Alderman.

The Door-keeper of the Accomptant [*Computatoris*] removed, for ſpeaking opprobrious Words to an Alderman. *Ib. p.* 229.

Impriſonment for a Year and a Day, and loſs of Freedom, for Rebellion made to an Alderman. I. *p.* 126.

That four Perſons ought to be preſented, and one of them choſen for Alderman. This was confirmed by Common Council. *Ib. p.* 16, 17.

The Nomination of Aldermen elected by the Wards, rejected. K. *p.* 219.

Some Aldermen choſen by the Wards, for whom the Wards have been bound to anſwer.

An Act of Parliament, that Aldermen be not removed every Year, but ſtand in their Office *durante Vita*; unleſs there be a reaſonable Cauſe. H. *p.* 291.

A Brief [*i. e.* a Letter from the King] to chooſe an Alderman of *Faringdon Ward Infra*, and another of *Faringdon Ward Extra*; becauſe it was too much for one Man to occupy both Wards. *Ib. p.* 290.

Two Shillings granted to the Alderman of every Seiſin. D. *p.* 109.

None to be Aldermen, unleſs born within the Kingdom of *England*, and his Father an *Engliſhman*. I. *p.* 125.

That the Inhabitants of the Wards, in the Election of an Alderman, name not in their Election more than two. L. *p.* 157.

The Aldermen have been required in former times to gather up all Debts due to the King, each in their Wards.] 2 H. 3. m. 4.

The Election of an Alderman.

The Aldermen, who may be called the Senators of the City, are choſen by the Common Councilmen and others of the Livery reſiding in the reſpective Ward, when there is a Vacancy by Death. If any thus elected refuſe to hold, he is fined. But this rarely happens.

Some have endeavoured to get themſelves excuſed from being Aldermen. *J. S.*

Yet this hath ſometimes happened; when Men, either not caring to ſpend their Money, or affecting Retirement and a private Life, have endeavoured, by ſome means or other, to get themſelves excuſed from being called upon, either for Alderman or Sheriff. Yet when able Men have thus declined this Honourable Service of the City, the Freemen have not taken it well at their hands, and withal have refuſed to grant their Requeſt. Such an inſtance happened in Queen *Elizabeth*'s days. (Mr. *Branch.*) One *Branch* (who notwithſtanding afterwards ſerved Sheriff and Maior) ſued to be diſcharged of the Office of Sheriff and Alderman; thereby alſo to be diſcharged of the Office of Maior, when that ſhould come to his turn. But the Commons upon this, expoſtulated the Caſe in ſome Diſpleaſure; and ſhewed, firſt, his Abilities, as he was of great Wealth in Lands and Goods, and without Iſſue; and moreover had married with one Mrs. *Minors*, an antient Woman, without Iſſue, and in all account paſt Childbearing; the Widow of Mr. *Minors*, who alſo was rich, and died without Iſſue, and left his Subſtance to his Wife. It was urged alſo, that his Father and Grandfather were alſo Citizens of *London*. So that in all Mens Opinions, they ſaid, there was not a Man in *London*, whoſe Suit in this matter could be more unreaſonable. That the Example were perillous to the City, conſidering the great Charge that was to be born in theſe Offices, and the Unwillingneſs of miſerable rich Men to take that Charge upon them. For one Precedent being had, they by this and like ways would always travail to be diſcharged; and good Men, weaker in Wealth, ſhould for love to the City be driven to undo themſelves, by taking ſuch Offices upon them; and finally the City unſerved.

Aldermen and Common Councilmen elected by the Wards.

The Wards are to elect their Aldermen and Common Councilmen. But for the regulating and adjuſting of the Nomination of an Alderman, and electing of Common Councilmen from time to time, was an Act of Common Council made, Sir *Thomas Stamp* Maior, *Anno 1692*. By which Act it was declared, ‘That it is, and anciently hath been the Right and Privilege of the Freemen of the City only, being Houſholders, paying Scot and bearing Lot, and of none other whatſoever, in their reſpective Wards, from time to time to nominate Aldermen, and elect Common Councilmen. And it was enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that at all Wardmoots the Beadles of the reſpective Wards ſhall prepare and deliver to the Aldermen of the ſeveral Wards, or to ſuch as ſhall be deputed and authorized to hold the ſame, one Liſt of all the Freemen aforeſaid, dwelling within the reſpective Wards, and alſo another Liſt of other Houſholders within the Ward: To the intent that ſuch Freemen Houſholders within the Wards only, as often as there is occaſion, may nominate Aldermen and elect Common Councilmen; and that together with other Houſholders they may chooſe their Conſtables, Scavengers, Inqueſt and Beadles. And to all and every Precept and Precepts hereafter to iſſue, and to be ſent out for ſummoning Wardmoots, this preſent Act be annexed and affixed. And before any Nomination or Election, the ſame to be publickly read and declared to the Perſons who ſhall be and appear at ſuch Courts.

At Wardmoots, Liſts to be preſented of the Freemen, *&c.*

R. B.

All the Aldermen that have paſt the Chair, and the three eldeſt Aldermen that have not been Maiors, are by their Charter Juſtices of the Peace within the City and Freedom thereof.]

Aldermen of the Wards, *Anno* 1633.
J. S.

As the Wards were placed and treated of before in this Book, according to the order of their beginning Eaſtward; ſo the Names of the Aldermen that had the Government and Direction of them in the Year 1633 (when this *Survey* was laſt publiſhed) are ſet down; That is, not according to their Degree as Knights, but as the Wards ſtand, ſo do the Aldermen reſpectively.

WARDS on the Eaſt ſide of WALBROOKE, *and their* ALDERMEN, *as they ſtood in the Edition of this Book* Anno 1618.

WARDS.	ALDERMEN.
1. *Portſoken.*	Mr. *Cuthbert Hacket.*
2. *Towerſtreet.*	Sir *John Jolles*, Knt.
3. *Aldgate.*	Sir *Francis Jones*, Knt.
4. *Limeſtreet.*	Sir *William Cravon*, Knt.
5. *Biſhopſgate.*	Mr. *Thomas Benet.*
6. *Broadſtreet.*	Sir *Thomas Lowe*, Knt.
7. *Cornhill.*	Mr. *Robert Johnſon.*
8. *Langborne.*	Sir *John Leman*, Knt.
9. *Billingſgate.*	Sir *Sebaſtian Harvey*, Knt.
10. *Bridge Within.*	Mr. *William Goare.*
11. *Candlewickſtreet*	Sir *John Garrard*, Knt.
12. *Walbrooke.*	*George Bolles*, Ld. Maior.
13. *Downegate.*	Mr. *Allen Cotton.*

WARDS on the Weſt ſide of WALBROOKE.

WARDS.	ALDERMEN.
14. *Vintry.*	Mr. *William Lumley.*
15. *Cordwainerſtreet.*	Mr. *Alexander Preſcot.*
16. *Cheap Ward.*	Sir *Stephen Some*, Knt.
17. *Colemanſtreet.*	Sir *Thomas Middleton*, Knt.
18. *Baſſin-Hall.*	Sir *Thomas Bennet*, Knt.
19. *Crippleſgate.*	Mr. *William Halliday.*
20. *Alderſgate.*	Mr. *John Goare.*
21. *Farringdon Within.*	Mr. *Edward Barkham.*
22. *Breadſtreet.*	Mr. *Edward Rotheram.*
23. *Queenhith.*	Mr. *Peter Proby.*
24. *Caſtle Baynard.*	Sir *William Cockaine*, Knt.
25. *Farringdon Without.*	Mr. *Henry Jaye.*
26. *Bridge Without.*	Mr. *Richard Piot.*

WARDS on the Eaſt ſide of WALBROOKE, *and their* ALDERMEN, *as they ſtood in the time of the former Edition,* Anno 1633.

WARDS.	ALDERMEN.
1. *Portſoken.*	Alderman *Parkhurſt.*
2. *Aldgate.*	Alderman *Rainton.*
2. *Towerſtreet.*	Sir *Hugh Hammerſley.*
4. *Limeſtreet.*	Sir *James Cambell.*
5. *Biſhopſgate.*	Alderman *Backhouſe.*
6. *Broadſtreet.*	Alderman *Moulſon.*
7. *Cornehill.*	Alderman *Freeman.*
8. *Langborne.*	Sir *George Whitmore.*
9. *Billingſgate.*	Alderman *Cletherow.*
10. *Bridge Within.*	Alderman *Poole.*
11. *Candlewickſtreet.*	Sir *Richard Deane.*
12. *Walbrooke.*	Sir *John Goare.*
13. *Downegate.*	Alderman *Bromfield.*

WARDS on the Weſt ſide of WALBROOKE, *and their Aldermen* Anno 1632.

WARDS.	ALDERMEN.
14. *Vintry.*	Alderman *Garaway.*
15. *Cordwainerſtreet.*	Alderman *Wright.*
16. *Cheape.*	Sir *Edward Barkkam.*
17. *Colemanſtreet.*	Sir *Maurice Abbot.*
18. *Baſing-Hall.*	Sir *Rob. Ducie*, Kt. and Bar.
19. *Cripplegate.*	Alderman *Cranmer.*
20. *Alderſgate.*	Sir *W. Acton*, Kt. and Bar.
21. *Farringdon Within.*	Alderman *Smith.*
22. *Breadſtreet.*	Sir *Martin Lumley.*
23. *Queen Hithe.*	Alderman *Perry.*
24. *Caſtle Baynard.*	Alderman *Venne.*
25. *Farringdon Without.*	Alderman *Cambell.*
26. *Bridge Without.*	Alderman *Abdy.*

To each of the Wards, beſides an Alderman, belong his Deputy, and divers Common Councilmen, more or leſs, according to the Largeneſs and Extent of the Ward. I here inſert the Names of them, as they are at preſent, or lately were, from a printed Liſt of them.

A Liſt

A Liſt of the COMMON COUNCIL *of the City of* LONDON, 1717.

A Liſt of the preſent Common Council.

ALDERSGATE Within.

MAJOR *John Snart.*
John Cartlich.
Richard Levett, Eſq; Dep.
Capt. *Joſeph Bird.*

ALDERSGATE Without.

William Harriſon.
Capt. *John Wild.*
Lieut. Col. *S. Robinſon.*
Capt. *William Smith.*

ALDGATE.

Sir *Benj. Ayloffe*, Bar.
George Waylett, Dep.
William Nutt, Eſq;
Thomas Parry.
Francis Porten.
Richard Holditch, Eſq;

BASSISHAW.

John Eyre, Dep.
William Monck.
Bartholomew Rothmell.

BILLINSGATE.

Braham Smith.
Joſeph Shepherd.
Richard Deane.
William Jenkins, Dep.
Richard Maundrell.
John Godwin.
Samuel Bennet.
Roger Lynch.
James Green.
Sir *Joſeph Martin.*

BISHOPSGATE Within.

John Hamers.
James Danſie.
William Weſtbrooke.
Charles Hoyle.
Samuel Shepheard, Eſq;
Samuel Edwards, Dep.
Henry Durley.
Richard Stert.
Edward Parratt.
William Warren.

BISHOPSGATE Without.

Henry Burton, Deputy.
Edward Becher.
William Nockells.
John Hunt.

BREADSTREET.

Capt. *James Lund.*
Francis Gore.
Richard Brocas.
George Mills.
George Lundlam, Dep.
James Carey.
John Becher.
William Yerbury.
Robert Carey.
Robert Aſton.
Benjamin Wells.
John Barwick.

BRIDGE.

James Brooke.
John Stuart.
Richard Durnford.
William Tyſon.
Richard Symons.
James Pits.
William Parrot, Dep.
Thomas Preſton.
Noy Willey.
Richard Cambridge.
Richard Clay.
Capt. *Henry Daniel.*
William Sheldon.
Thomas Abbis.
William Mingay.

BROADSTREET.

David Heywood.
William Naſh.
Capt. *Tho. Cartwright.*
Richard Turner.
William Aſtell.
Robert Burchall.
George Frye, Deputy.
Henry Bedell.
John Dickenſon.
John Townſend.

CANDLEWICK.

Benjamin Henſhaw.
Peter Forſter.
Sutton Sharpe, Deputy.
Edward Maſters.
Thomas Hill.
Robert Hayes.
David Cooke.

CASTLEBAYNARD.

Benj. Tomlinſon, Dep.
John Bateman.
John Gordon.
Richard Trubey.
Richard Davenport.
Orlebar Fletcher.
Capt. *William Farrow.*
Thomas Daniel.
Richard Ladbrooke.
Chriſtopher Bateman.

CHEAP.

Capt. *John Heron.*
John Young.
John Morgan.
Jonah Ciques.
Robert Keynton.
John Spillet.
Henry Colcheſter, Dep.
Benjamin Hill.
Robert Norris.
George Wilcocks.
Timothy Perry.
Chriſtopher White.

COLEMANSTREET.

Simon Andrews, Dep.
Philip Conſtable.
Daniel Garret.
James Nutcher.
Thomas Gibſon.
John Newman.

CORDWEYNOR.

Henry King.
Samuel Trench.
Samuel Hatton.
John Brown.
John Caſeberd.
Henry Clarke.
Samuel Hayward, Dep.
George Morley.

CORNHILL.

Richard Chauncy, Dep.
John Ellwick.
Robert Garbrand.
John Wood.
John Blunt.
Joſeph Goddard, Eſq;

CRIPPLEGATE Within.

Thomas Foxall, Dep.
William Patten.
Robert Haddocke.
William Timme.
Henry Bull.
Joſhua Redſhaw.
Charles Hartley.
John Prankard.

CRIPPLEGATE Without.

William Edmunds, Dep.
Felix Feaſt, Eſq;
Edmond Joyner.
Capt. *Thomas Catmore.*

DOWNGATE.

William Maſon.
John Norwood.
William Tate.
George Monke.
Edward Laſcelles.
Thomas Gilbert.
Anthony Tournay, Dep.
Robert Edwards.

FARRINGDON Within.

Charles Lloyd.
Thomas Thorpe.
John Everett, Dep.
Francis Weſt.
William Unett.
Benjamin Bound.
Needler Webb.
John Wheatly.
Robert Knaplock.
Henry Siſſon.
Joſeph Sandwell.
Auguſtin Marriot.
John Sherman.
Iſaac Maſſey.
Thomas Harris.

FARRINGDON Without.

Simon Beckley, Dep.
Paul Jarvis.
Gregory Sheppard.
John Murdock.
Samuel Mawhood.
Capt. *James.*
John Chellingworth.
John Shaw.
Cave Wiſeman.
Thomas Sowlter.
Thomas Keteriche.
Nathanael Turner, Dep.
Charles Gretton.
Robert Vincent.
Benjamin Rogers.
Charles Thatcher.

LANGBORN.

Henry Hankey, Dep.
Gabriel Smyth.
Stephen Ram.
John Lloyd.
Jeremiah Marlow.
Lawrence Hatſell, Eſq;
William Ingram.
James Webſter.
John-Henry Boock.
William Potter.

LIMESTREET.

Lancelot Skynner.
Joſhua Bagſhaw.
Benjamin Aſhwood.
Henry Tombes.

PORTSOKEN.

John Bridge, Deputy.
James Rocheſter.
Roger Forſter.
John Green.
Valentine Brewis.

QUEENHITH.

Robert Alſop.
Siſſon Roberts.
Auguſtine Meadows, Dep.
John Barber.
Abraham Sewen.
Joſeph Ayliffe.

TOWER.

Richard Harris.
Thomas Clark.
Thomas Jeffs.
Thomas Loveday.
John Britton.
Sir *Peter Eaton*, Kt.
Sir *Harcourt Maſters*, Kt.
Capt. *Nicholas Batchelor.*
Thomas Heaton.
Nicholas Hanbury.
John Langton, Dep.
Joſeph Taylor.

VINTRY.

Lieut. Col. *Will. Cooke.*
John Samewaies.
John Cooper.
Henry Greenaway.
John Yerbury.
Samuel Palmer.
George Vernon, Eſq;
Lt. Col. *Samuel Weſtal.*

WALBROOK.

Francis Jackſon.
Richard Weſt.
John Weſt, Dep.
Samuel Keynton.
Robert Stockdale, Eſq;
Nicholas Jackman.
Matthew Shepherd.
Launder Smith.

The following Liſt will give

An Account of the ALDERMEN *and their* DEPUTIES *in the Year 1706, when this Book was firſt prepared for the Preſs.*

Aldermen and their Deputies.

WARDS.	ALDERMEN.	Their DEPUTIES.
Alderſgate Within.	Sir *Samuel Garrard.*	*Lawrence Coles.*
Alderſgate Without.		*George Fewtrell.*
Aldgate.	Sir *Samuel Daſhwood.*	*Thomas Gardiner.*
Baſſiſhaw.	Sir *John Parſons.*	*William Richardſon.*
Billingsgate.	Sir *William Aſhurſt.*	*William Gunn.*
Biſhopſgate Within,	Sir *Owen Buckingham.*	*Edward Norman.*
Biſhopſgate Without.		*Thomas Fyge.*
Breadſtreet.	Sir *Richard Hoar.*	*Edmund Clarke.*
Bridge Within.	Sir *Charles Duncombe.*	*Jeremiah Wayte.*
Bridge Without.	Sir *Richard Levett.*	No Deputy.
Broadſtreet.	Sir *Joſeph Wolf.*	*Robert Stamper.*
Candlewick.	Sir *Thomas Lane.*	*Thomas Humphryes.*
Caſtle Baynard.	Sir *Thomas Rawlinſon.*	*John Wright.*
Cheap.	Sir *Robert Clayton.*	*John Munford.*
Colemanſtreet.	Sir *William Gore.*	*William Fazackerley.*
Cordweyner.	Sir *Charles Thorold.*	*John Sherbrooke.*
Cornhill.	Sir *John Houblon.*	*Peter Parker.*
Cripplegate Within.	Sir *Thomas Stamp.*	*John Norton.*
Cripplegate Without.		*Thomas Emes.*
Dowgate.	Sir *Robert Bedinfield.*	*Anthony Tourney.*
Farringdon Within.	Sir *William Withers.*	*Richard Barnes.*
Farringdon Without.	Sir *Francis Child.*	*Freeman Collins.* *Thomas Wootton.*
Langbourne.	Sir *John Fleet.*	*John Cooper.*
Limeſtreet.	Sir *Richard Beachcroft.*	*Richard Acton.*
Portſoaken.	Sir *Jeffrey Jeffreys.*	*William Andrews.*
Queenhith.	Sir *Thomas Cooke.*	*John Toolye.*
Tower.	Sir *Humphrey Edwin.*	*James Denew.*
Vintrey.	Sir *Thomas Abney.*	*Thomas Eyre.*
Walbrooke.	Sir *Gilbert Heathcote.*	*John Moore.*

The Alteration of the Aldermen ſince (divers of them being ſince dead) will be ſeen under each Ward.

THUS theſe Wards have from (time to time) held, and ſtill do, their ſeveral Aldermen, till either Death or other occaſion of remove, do make an Alteration in their Aldermen.]

Thus much for the Chief and Principal Governours of this famous City: Of whoſe Publick Government, with the Aſſiſtance of Inferiour Officers, their Charges for keeping of the Peace, Service of the Prince, and Honour of this City, much might have been ſaid, and I had thought to have touched more at large. But being informed that a Learned Gentleman, *James Dalton,* a Citizen born, minded ſuch a Labour, and promiſed to perform it; I have forborn, and left the ſame to his good Leiſure. But he being now lately deceaſed, without finiſhing any ſuch Work (a common Fault to promiſe more than to perform) and I hear not of any other that taketh it in hand;

Mr. *Dalton* intended to write of the Government of the City, dies. So *Stow* in his 2d Edition.

I have been divers times minded to add certain Chapters to this Book. But being (by the good Pleaſure of God) viſited with Sickneſs; ſuch as my Feet (which have born me many a Mile) have of late Years refuſed me, once in four or five Months, to convey me from my Bed to my Study; and therefore could not do as I would.

Stow adds ſomething of that Subject.

At length remembring I had long ſince gathered Notes to have Chaptered, am now forced to deliver them unperfected, and deſire the Reader to pardon me, that want not Will to pleaſure them.

[Beſides the Maior, Sheriffs and Aldermen, there be ſeveral other eminent Officers belonging to the City.]

The *Recorder.*

Firſt, There is a RECORDER of *London,* a grave and learned Lawyer, ſkilful in the Cuſtoms of the City: Alſo he is to be a chief Aſſiſtant to the Lord Maior, for their better direction in matters of Juſtice and Law. He taketh place in Councils and in Courts, before any Man that hath not been Maior, and learnedly delivereth the Sentences of the whole Court.

His Qualifications. *Lib. Alb.*

The Qualifications of the Recorder of the City are thus ſet down in one of the Books of the Chamber. That ‘He ſhall be, and is wont to ‘be, one of the moſt ſkilful and vertuous Apprentices of the Law of the whole Kingdom. Whoſe ‘Office is always to ſit on the Right-Hand of ‘the Maior, in recording Pleas, and paſſing ‘Judgments. And by whom Records and Proceſſes had before the Maior and Aldermen at ‘*Great St. Martins,* ought to be recorded by ‘word of Mouth before the Judges aſſigned there ‘to correct Errors. The Maior and Aldermen ‘have therefore uſed commonly to ſet forth all ‘other Buſineſſes, touching the City, before the ‘King and his Council, as alſo in certain of the ‘King's Courts, by Mr. Recorder, as a chief ‘Man endued with Wiſdom, and eminent for ‘Eloquence.

His Fee.

The Fee of the Recorder was ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs, according to Time and Merit, as appears in the fourth Book of *Liber Albus.* After, the Recorder's Fee was ſettled at an Hundred Marks. And he was to have of the Chamber ſuch Veſture (*Lineatam vel penulatam*) lined or faced, and as often as the Maior and Aldermen take every Year. And his Clerk, ſuch as the Serjeants of the Chamber. The Recorder and his Clerk are wont to ſit at the Maior's Table.

A Recorder ſworn 32 *Ed.* 1. *Lib. Horn.*

What the Recorder's Office was long ago determined to be, to wit, in the Year 1304, may be worthy to be read out of a Record; *viz. Die Lunæ, &c.* 'On *Monday* after the Feaſt of the 'Converſion of St. *Paul*, in the 32 of King *Edward*, 'before the Lords, *John le Blund*, Maior, *John* '*de Burreſorch*, Sheriff, *William de Beton*, *Walter* '*de Fynchingfeld*, *William de Leyre*, *Thomas Romeyn*, '*Adam de Folham*, *John of Canterbury*, *Simon de Paris*, *John de Dunſtaple*, *Richard de Glouceſtre*, *Henry* '*de Louceſtre*, *Adam de Rokeſle*, &c. Aldermen, 'meeting together, *John de Wengrave*, Alderman 'and Recorder, was ſworn, well and faithfully to 'render all the Judgments of the *Huſtengs*, after 'the Maior and Aldermen ſhould meet concerning 'their Pleas, and agreed together; and alſo all 'other Judgments touching the City of *London*, '*&c.* And that he ſhall do Juſtice as well to 'Poor as Rich. And that all the Pleas of the '*Hunſtengs* preſently after the *Huſtenge* is finiſhed, 'he ſhall overſee, order, and cauſe to be enrolled, 'according to the things pleaded, *&c.* And that 'he ſhall come prepared to diſpatch the Buſineſs 'of the City, *&c.* when he ſhall be lawfully warned by the Maior and Bailiffs. For which Labour the aforeſaid Maior and Aldermen have 'yielded to give the aforeſaid *John*, X *l.* Sterling 'by Year out of their Chamber, and 20 *d.* of 'each Charter written, and each Teſtament enrolled in the ſaid *Huſtengs, &c.*

The preſent Recorder is Sir *William Thomſon*, Knight.

A Liſt of the Recorders. Mr. *Gibſon.*

Here follows a Liſt of the Recorders, as they could be collected by the Induſtry of Mr. *Wagſtaff* and Mr. *Gibſon*, Town-Clerks; the latter whereof friendly communicated this to me.

A Catalogue of the RECORDERS *of* London, *as far back as could be retrieved.*

26 *Edw'* I. *A. D.* 1298.	*Jeffery de Norton,*	Aldermen.
32 *Edw'* I. *A. D.* 1304.	*John de Wangrave,*	
13 *Edw'* II. *A. D* 1320.	*Jeffrey de Hertpol,*	
14 *Edw'* II. *A. D.* 1321.	*Robert de Swalchyne,*	
3 *Edw'* III. *A. D.* 1329.	*Gregory de Norton,*	
13 *Edw'* III. *A. D.* 1339.	*Roger de Depham,*	
37 *Edw'* III. *A. D.* 1363.	*Thomas Lodelow,*	
39 *Edw'* III. *A. D.* 1365.	*William de Halden,*	
51 *Edw'* III. *A. D.* 1377.	*William Cheyne.*	

J. S. One of this Name was made a Juſtice of the *King's Bench*, in the Year 1416. And *Ann.* 1424. Lord Chief Juſtice there.]

13 *Rich'* II. *A. D.* 1389.	*John Tremayne,* Common Serjeant.
16 *Rich'* II. *A. D.* 1392.	*William Makenade.*
18 *Rich'* II. *A. D.* 1394.	*John Cokain.*
22 *Rich'* II. *A. D.* 1398.	*Matthew de Suthworth.*
5 *Hen'* IV. *A. D.* 1403.	*Thomas Thornburgh.*
7 *Hen'* IV. *A. D.* 1405.	*John Preſton.*
3 *Hen'* V. *A. D.* 1415.	*John Barton*, Senior. Afterwards made a Serjeant 1416.
1 *Hen'* VI. *A. D.* 1422.	*John Fray.* Afterwards Lord Chief Baron, 1436.
5 *Hen'* VI. *A. D.* 1426.	*John Simonds.*
14 *Hen'* VI. *A. D.* 1435.	*Alexander Anne.*
18 *Hen'* VI. *A. D.* 1440.	*Thomas Cokayn.*
18 *Hen'* VI. *A. D.* 1440.	*William* (alias *John*) *Bowis.*
20 *Hen'* VI. *A. D.* 1442.	*Robert Danvers,* Common Serjeant.
29 *Hen'* VI. *A. D.* 1451.	*Thomas Billing.* Afterwards 1453. made a Serjeant. In 1458 made the King's Serjeant. In 1465 made a Juſtice of *King's Bench.* In 1469 made Chief Juſtice.
33 *Hen'* VI. *A. D.* 1455.	*Thomas Urſwyck,* Common Serjeant, in the room of *Billing.* In 1472 made Chief Baron.
11 *Edw'* IV. *A. D.* 1471.	*Humphrey Starkey,* in the room of *Urſwyck.* In 1484 made Chief Baron.
1 *Edw'* V. *A. D.* 1483.	*Thomas Fitz-William.* In 1489 made Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.

☞ This Liſt hitherto is imperfect, as they could be found in the Records.

Hereafter follow the Names of the Recorders ſucceſſively.

23 *Hen'* VII. *A. D.* 1508.	Sir *Robert Sheffeild*, Knight.
23 *Hen'* VII. *A. D.* 1508.	*John Chalyner*, in the room of *Sheffeild.*
2 *Hen'* VIII. *A. D.* 1511.	*Richard Brook*, in the room of *Chalyner.* In 1521 made a Juſtice of *Common Pleas.* In 1526 made Chief Baron.
11 *Hen'* VIII. *A. D.* 1520.	*William Shelley* (one of the Judges in the room of *Brook.* In 1522 made a Serjeant. In 1527 made a Juſtice of *Common Pleas.*
18 *Hen'* VIII. *A. D.* 1527.	*John Baker* (one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts) in the room of *Shelley.*
27 *Hen'* VIII. *A. D.* 1536.	Sir *Roger Cholmley*, Serjeant at Law, in the room of *Baker.* In 1545 made King's Serjeant. In 1546 made Chief Baron.
37 *Hen'* VIII. *A. D.* 1546.	*Robert Brook*, Common Serjeant, in the room of *Cholmley.* In 1552 made a Serjeant. In 1554 made Chief Juſtice of *Common Pleas.*
1 & 2 *P.&M.* *A. D.* 1553.	*Ranulph Cholmley*, one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Court, in the room of *Brooke.* Made Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas.*

5 *Eliz'* *A. D.* 1563. *Richard Onſlow*, in the room of *Cholmley*.
In 1566 made Queen's Sollicitor.

8 *Eliz'* *A. D.* 1566. *Thomas Bromley*, in the room of *Onſlow*.
In 1569 made Queen's Sollicitor.

11 *Eliz'* *A. D.* 1569. *Thomas Wilbraham*, one of the Common Pleaders, in the room of *Bromley*.
In 1571 advanced into the Court of Wards and Liveries.

13 *Eliz'* *A. D.* 1571. *William Fleetwood*, in the room of *Wilbraham*.
In 1580 made a Serjeant.
In 1592 made Queen's Serjeant.

34 *Eliz'* *A. D.* 1591. *Edward Coke*, of the *Inner Temple*, in the room of *Fleetwood*, who ſurrendered.
In 1606 made Chief Juſtice of *Common Pleas*.
In 1613 made Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*.

35 *Eliz'* *A. D.* 1592. *Edward Drew*, Serjeant at Law, in the room of *Coke*.
In 1589 made a Serjeant.
In 1596 made Queen's Serjeant.

36 *Eliz'* *A. D.* 1594. *Thomas Flemynge*, in the room of *Drew*.
In 1594 made a Serjeant.
In 1595 degraded.

37 *Eliz'* *A. D.* 1595. *John Crooke* of the *Inner Temple*, in the room of *Flemynge*.

1 *Jac'* I. *A. D.* 1603. *Henry Mountague*, of the *Middle Temple*, in the room of Sir *John Crooke*, employed in the King's Service.
In 1610 made King's Serjeant.
In 1616 made Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*.

14 *Jac'* I. *A. D.* 1616. *Thomas Coventry*, one of the Judges of the Sheriff's Courts, in the room of *Mountague*.
In 1616 made King's Sollicitor.

14 *Jac'* I. *A. D.* 1616. *Anthony Benn*, of the *Middle Temple*, in the room of *Coventry*.

16 *Jac'* I. *A. D.* 1618. *Richard Martin* of the *Middle Temple*, in the room of *Benn*.

16 *Jac'* I. *A. D.* 1618. *Robert Heath* of *Grey's Inn*, in the room of *Martin*.
In 1620 made King's Sollicitor.

18 *Jac'* I. *A. D.* 1620. *Robert Shute* of *Grey's Inn*, in the room of *Heath*.

18 *Jac'* I. *A. D.* 1620. *Heneage Finch* of the *Inner Temple*, in the room of *Shute*.
In 1623 made a Serjeant.

7 *Car'* I. *A. D.* 1631. *Edward Littleton* of the *Inner Temple*, in the room of *Finch*.
In 1634 made King's Sollicitor.

10 *Car'* I. *A. D.* 1634. *Robert Maſon* of *Lincoln's Inn*, in the room of *Littleton*.

11 *Car'* I. *A. D.* 1635. *Henry Calthrop* of the *Middle Temple*, (Queen's Sollicitor) in the room of *Maſon*.
Afterwards made Attorney of the Court of Wards.

This Sir *Henry Calthorp* publiſhed an uſeful Book, being *Reports of Special Caſes*, collected by himſelf, touching the ſeveral Cuſtoms and Liberties of the City of *London*.

11 *Car'* I. *A. D.* 1635. *Thomas Gardiner* of the *Inner Temple*, in the room of *Calthrop*.

19 *Car'* I. *A. D.* 1643. *Peter Pheaſant*, Serjeant at Law, and one of the City's Common Pleaders, in the room of *Gardiner*. Diſcharged for long Abſence.

19 *Car'* I. *A. D.* 1643. *John Glyn*, Recorder of *Weſtminſter*, in the room of *Pheaſant*, who reſigned.
In 1649 made a Serjeant.
In 1660 again made a Serjeant.
And afterwards in the ſame Year made King's Serjeant.

25 *Auguſt'* *A. D.* 1649. *William Steele* of *Grey's Inn*, in the room of *Glyn*.
In 1655 made Lord Chief Baron.

1 *Junii*, *A. D.* 1655. *Liſleborn Long* of *Lincoln's Inn*, in the room of *Steele*.

18 *Martii*, *A. D.* 1658. *John Green*, one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Court, in the room of *Long*, deceaſed.

3 *Novemb'* *A. D.* 1659. *William Wylde* of the *Inner Temple*, in the room of *Green*, deceaſed.
In 1661 made a Serjeant.
Afterwards in the ſame Year made a King's Serjeant.
In 1668 made a Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*.
In 1672 made a Juſtice of the *King's Bench*.

20 *Car'* II. *A. D.* 1668. *John Howell*, Deputy Recorder, in the room of *Wylde*.

29 *Car'* II. *A. D.* 1676. *William Dolben* of the *Inner Temple*, in the room of *Howell*, who ſurrendered.
In 1677 made King's Serjeant.
In 1678 made Juſtice of the *King's Bench*.

30 *Car'* II. *A. D.* 1678. Sir *George Jeffreys*, Common Serjeant, in the room of *Dolben*.
In 1680 made a Serjeant.
In 1681 made King's Serjeant.
In 1683 made Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*.

32 *Car'* II. *A. D.* 1680. *George Treby* of the *Middle Temple*, in the room of *Jeffreys*.
In 1692 made Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*.

35 *Car'* II. *A. D.* 1683. Sir *Thomas Jenner* (by Commiſſion) in the room of *Treby*.
In 1685 made one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*.

2 *Jac'* II. *A. D.* 1685. Sir *John Holt* (by Commiſſion) in the room of *Jenner*.

3 *Jac'* II. *May* 12, *A. D.* 1687. …… *Tate*, Serjeant at Law, (by Commiſſion) in the room of *Holt*.

4 *Jac'* II. *Feb'* 20, *A. D.* 1687. Sir *Bartholomew Shower* (by Commiſſion) in the room of *Tate*.

4 *Wil' & Mar'* *June* 10, *A. D.* 1692. Sir *Salathiel Lovell*, Serjeant at Law, in the room of *Treby*, who had been reſtored upon K. *James's* regranting the City's Liberties, and was now made Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*.

In 1708 made a Baron of the *Exchequer*.

7 Annæ, A. D. 1708. Sir *Peter King* of the *Inner Temple*, in the room of *Lovell*.

In 1714 made Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*.

1 Georgij, A. D. 1714. Sir *William Thompſon* of the *Middle Temple*, in the room of *King*.

In 1716 made the King's Sollicitor General.

THESE Gentlemen alſo bear Offices of ſpecial Reſpect in the City, as follow.

Mr. *Chamberlain.* *R. B.*

Maſter *Chamberlain* of *London*. He is an Officer of great Repute and Truſt; and tho' annually choſen on *Midſummer-day*, yet not diſplaced, but continues during Life, if no juſt and great Crimes are made out againſt him. He had the keeping of the Monies, Lands and Goods of the City Orphans, or took good Security for the Payment thereof when the Parties came to Age. And to that end he was deemed in the Law a ſole Corporation, to him and his Succeſſors, for Orphans. And therefore a Bond, or a Recognizance made to him and his Succeſſors, was recoverable by his Succeſſors. This Officer hath a Court peculiarly belonging to him, which will be ſpoken of hereafter. His Office may be termed a Publick Treaſury, collecting the Cuſtoms, Monies, and yearly Revenues, and all other Payments belonging to the Corporation of the City.] The preſent Chamberlain is *George Ludlam*, Eſq;

P. Le Neve, Norr.

There was a Patent in *Henry* the Third's Reign, *Wilielmo Jerner Chamberlaria.* Pat. 7 *H.* III. m. 5.]

Mr. *Common Serjeant.* *R. B.*

Maſter *Common Serjeant*. He is to attend the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen on Court Days; and to be in Council with them on all Occaſions, within and without the Precincts or Liberties of the City. He was to take care of Orphans Eſtates, either by taking account of them, or to ſign their Indentures, before their paſſing the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen. And likewiſe he was to let, ſet and manage the Orphans Eſtates, according to his judgment, to their beſt Advantage. The preſent Common Serjeant is *Duncan Dee*, Eſq;]

Mr. *Town Clerk.*

Maſter *Town Clerk*, or *Common Clerk*. He keeps the Original Charters of the City, the Books, Rolls, and other Records, wherein are regiſtred the Acts and Proceedings of the City. So that he may not be improperly termed the *City Regiſter*. He is to attend the Lord Maior and Aldermen at their Courts. The two laſt Town Clerks were *Henry Aſhurſt*, Eſq; and *James Gibſon*, Eſq; The preſent is *Randolph Stracy*, Eſq,

The Town Clerk and Common Serjeant take place according to their Seniority. The Fees of the Chamberlain, Common Serjeant, and Common Clerk, or TownClerk, were anciently 10*l.per Ann.*]

The Names and Times of all the Common Serjeants and Town Clerks. *Gibſon*, Town Clerk.

But behold! a Liſt of all the Common Serjeants, and another of the Town Clerks, found out by the diligent Search of the late Town Clerk, *James Gibſon*, Eſq; out of the many ancient Records and Regiſters in his Office, for ſome hundreds of Years paſt to this preſent time. Which were very obligingly communicated unto me by him, to be inſerted in this Work for the Publick: As he alſo imparted the Catalogue of the *Recorders* before ſet down.

The Names of the COMMON SERJEANTS *of* London, *beginning* 41 Edw. III. *and continued down to* 12 Will. III. 1700.

Anno	21	*Edw'* III.	*William de Ford.*
Ante	41		*John Wentbrigg.*
Ante	50		*Ralph Strode.*
	16	*Hen'* VI.	*John Wilton.*
Anno	20	*Hen'* VI.	*Robert Danvers.*
	20		*Richard Moyle* of *Grey's Inn.*
	21		*Thomas Bylling.*
	27		*John Nedeham*, in the room of *Bylling*.
	31		*Thomas Urſwyck*, in the room of *Nedeham*.
	33		*Robert Ingelton*, in the room of *Urſwyck*, elected Recorder.
	35		*Guy Fairfax.*
	36		*Thomas Rigby*, in the room of *Fairfax*.
	39		*Thomas Bryan.*
Anno	3	*Edw'* IV.	*John Baldwyn*, in the room of *Thomas Bryan.*
	9		*Robert Molyneux*, Gent.
Anno	1	*Hen'* VII.	*John Haugh*, Gent. in the room of *Molyneux* deceaſed.
	1		*Richard Higham*, in the room of *Haugh*, choſen one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.
	1		*Thomas Frowicke*, in the room of *Higham*, choſen one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.
	6		*Thomas Marowe*, in the room of *Frowicke*.
Ante	13	*Hen'* VIII.	*John Greene.*
Anno	13		*Henry White*, in the room of *John Greene*, who ſurrendered.
	18		*William Walſingham*, in the room of *Henry White*.
	21		*John Onely*, in the room of *William Walſingham*.
	24		*Edward Hall*, in the room of *John Onely*.
	27		*Robert Southwell*, in the room of *Edward Hall*, who was choſen one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.
	28		*Robert Brooke*, in the room of *Southwell*.
	37		*Thomas Atkyns*, in the room of *Brooke*, who was choſen Recorder.
Anno	1	*Edw'* VI.	*John Marſh*, in the room of *Atkyns*, choſen one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.
Anno	5	*Eliz'*	*Bernard Randolph*, Gent. in the room of *Marſh*, who ſurrendered, being elected one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.
	25		*Thomas Kirton*, Gent. in the room of *Randolph* deceaſed.
	43		*Richard Wilbraham*, in the room of *Kirton*.
	43		*Richard Wheeler* of *Lincoln's Inn*, Eſq; in the room of *Wilbraham*, deceaſed.
Anno	11	*Jac'* I.	*Daniel Hills* of *Lincoln's Inn*, Eſq; in the room of *Wheeler*, deceaſed.
	12		*Thomas Jones* of *Grey's Inn*, Eſq; in the room of *Hills*, who ſurrendered.
Anno	1	*Car'* I.	*Ralph Latham* of the *Middle Temple*, Eſq; in the room of *Jones* deceaſed.
	18		*Henry Proby*, in the room of *Latham* deceaſed.
Anno	13	*Car'* II.	Sir *Richard Browne*, in the room of *Proby* deceaſed.
	23		*George Jeffreys* of the *Inner Temple*, in the room of *Browne*, who ſurrendered.

Anno

Anno	30	*Car'* II.	*Henry Criſpe* of the *Inner Temple*, Eſq; in the room of *Jeffreys*, who ſurrendered.
Anno	12	*Will'* III.	*Duncan Dee*, Eſq; in the room of *Criſpe*, deceaſed.

The Names of the TOWN CLERKS *of* London, *beginning* 13 Edw. I. *and continued down to* 3 Georg' 1715.

Anno	13	*Edw'* I.	*John* of *Batequell.*
	5	*Edw'* II.	*Hugo* of *Waltham.*
Anno	9	*Edw'* III.	*Roger* of *Depham*, one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts, in the room of *Waltham* deceaſed.
	9		*John* of *Sherborne.*
	42		*Henry* of *Paddington*, Clerk.
	49		*Henry Perot.*
Anno	4	*Rich'* II.	*John Marchant.*
Anno	5	*Hen'* V.	*John Carpenter.*
Anno	17	*Hen'* VI.	*Richard Barnet.*
	25		*Roger Spicer*, alias *Tong.*
Anno	1	*Edw'* IV.	*William Dunthorne.*
	5	*Hen'* VII.	*Nicolas Packenham.*
Anno	2	*Hen'* VIII.	*Walter Stubb*, Gent. in the room of *Packenham.*
	6		*William Paver*, Gent. in the room of *Stubb* deceaſed.
	25		*Thomas Ryſhton.*
	30		*William Blackwell.*
Anno	12	*Eliz'*	*Anthony Stapleton*, in the room of *Blackwell* deceaſed.
	16		*William Sebright*, in the room of *Stapleton* deceaſed.
Anno	11	*Jac'* I.	*John Weld*, in the room of *Sebright*, who ſurrendered.
Anno	18	*Car'* I.	*Rob. Mitchell*, Deputy to *Weld*, in the room of *Weld*, diſcharged by Common Council.
3 *July*,		1649.	*John Sadler*, in the room of *Mitchell*, removed.
Anno	12	*Car'* II.	Sir *John Weld*, admitted anew.
	18		*William Avery*, Deputy to *Weld*, in the room of *Weld*, deceaſed.
	24		*William Wagſtaffe*, in the room of *Avery*, deceaſed.
Anno	3	*W. & M.*	*John Goodfellow*, in the room of *Wagſtaff*, deceaſed.
Anno	12	*Will'* III.	*Henry Aſhhurſt*, in the room of *Goodfellow*, deceaſed.
Anno	4	*Annæ.*	*James Gibſon*, one of the four Clerks of the Lord Maior's Court, in the room of *Aſhhurſt*, deceaſed.
Anno	3	*Georgij.*	*Randolph Stracy*, Son of *Randolph Stracy*, Comptroller, in the room of *Gibſon*, deceaſed.

The *Coroner.* *R. B.*

The *Coroner* of *London*, called ſo *à Corona*; *i. e.* a *Crown*, becauſe he deals principally with the Crown; or in matters appertaining to the Imperial Crown of *England.* As to the Antiquity of this Office; there were Coroners in the time of King *Alfred*, as appears by the Book intituled, *The Miroir.* The Lord Maior for the time being is Coroner, but hath his Deputy for the Management thereof. In ancient time this Office was of ſuch great Eſteem, that none could execute it under the Degree of a Knight. As the Sheriff may enquire of all Felonies, ſo the Coroner is to enquire of all ſudden Deaths. And to that end he impannelleth a Jury, taketh Evidence upon Oath, and giveth the Charge to the Jury.

The City petition the King for a Coroner of their own. *J. S.*

In former Times this Officer was nominated and appointed by the King. In 51 *Edw'* III. the Citizens prayed, that they might place and diſplace a Coroner among themſelves, Anſwering unto the King, what belongeth thereunto. It was anſwered, The King will not depart with his ancient Right.

Two *Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.*

Four *Common Pleaders*, Eſquires.

Comptroller of the *Chamber*, Eſq;

A *Secondary* of *Woodſtreet* Compter, and another *Secondary* of the Compter in the *Poultry*, Eſquires. To each of theſe Compters belong four Clerks, Sitters; and to each alſo a Clerk of the Papers, who are above the four Clerks.]

The *City Remembrancer.* *R. B.*

The *City Remembrancer.* This Officer is to attend the Lord Maior on certain Days: His Buſineſs being to put his Lordſhip in mind of the ſelect Days he is to go abroad with the Aldermen, *&c.* He is to attend daily at the Parliament-Houſe, during the Seſſions, and to report to the Lord Maior their Tranſactions.

Regiſter of the Orphans Fund.

Sollicitor.

Eight *Attorneys of the Sheriffs Courts.*

Two *Bridgmaſters.*

Hall Keeper.

There be alſo Officers peculiarly belonging to the Lord Maior's Houſe, according as they were firſt publiſhed by Mr. *Stowe.* Whereof the four firſt by their Places are Eſquires. *Viz.*

The *Sword-bearer.* *R. B.*

The *Sword-bearer.* This Officer is to attend my Lord Maior at his going abroad, and to carry the Sword before him, being the Emblem of Juſtice. He hath his Table at my Lord Maior's. For the Support of which there is 1000 *l.* a year allowed. His Dwelling allowed him by the City is at *Juſtice-Hall* in the *Old Baily.* The Gentleman that bears this Office is *Joſeph Ruſſel*, Eſq;

How the Sword is to be carried. *J. S.*

Ger. Leigh's Accid. of Armoury, *fo.* 94. b.

The Sword-bearer's Place is Honourable; in as much as the Sword is needful to be born before Head Officers of Burroughs, or other Corporate Towns, to repreſent the State and Princely Office of the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, the Chief Governour. To the right bearing of which Sword, in the Chamber of *London*, this Obſervation is to be made, according to an ancient Writer of *Armoury*: 'That the Bearer muſt carry it upright, the Hilts being holden under his Bulk, 'and the Blade directly up the midſt of his Breaſt, 'and ſo forth between the Sword-bearer's Brows. 'This in diſtinction from bearing the Sword in 'any Town for a Duke, or an Earl, or a Baron. 'If for a Duke, the Blade thereof muſt lean from 'the Head between the Neck and the Right 'Shoulder, nearer to the Head than the Shoulder. And for an Earl, the Bearer muſt carry 'the ſame between the Point of the Shoulder and 'the Elbow: And ſo there is another different Bearing of the Sword for a Baron.]

Common Hunt. *R. B.*

The *Common Hunt.* The chief Buſineſs of this Officer is to take care of the Pack of Hounds belonging to the Maior and Citizens, and to attend them in Hunting, when they pleaſe. This Officer's Houſe allowed him is in *Finsbury* Fields. Where alſo the Hounds are kept in a large place fit for the purpoſe. And for keeping the Hounds called *The deep-mouthed Hounds*, he hath a good yearly Allowance, beſides the Perquiſites. He is to attend the Lord Maior on ſet Days. His name is *John Barton*, Eſquire.]

Common Cryer.

The *Common Cryer.* It belongeth to him and the Serjeant at Arms to ſummon all Executors and Adminiſtrators of Freemen, to appear, and to bring in Inventories of the Perſonal Eſtates of Freemen, within two Months after their Deceaſe. And he is to have notice of the Appraiſements. He is alſo to attend the Lord Maior at ſet Days, and at the Courts held weekly by the Maior and Aldermen. He hath his Dwelling allowed him at *Alderſgate.* This Office is executed by *Iſaac Grevil*, Eſquire.]

Water Bailiff.

The *Water Bailiff.* This Officer is to look after the Preſervation of the River of *Thames*, againſt all Encroachments; and to look after the Fiſhermen, for the Preſervation of the young Fry, to prevent the deſtroying them by unlawful Nets. For that end there be Juries for each County, that hath any part of it lying on the Sides or Shores of the ſaid River. Which Juries ſummoned by the ſaid Water Bailiff at certain times, do make Inquiry of all Offences relating to the River and the Fiſh; and make their Preſentments accordingly. He is alſo bound to attend the Lord Maior at ſet Days in the Week. And his Houſe is at *Cripplegate*. His name is *Peter Elers*, Eſq;]

There be alſo,
Three *Serjeant Carvers*.
Three *Serjeants* of the *Chamber*.
A *Serjeant* of the *Channel*.
A *Yeoman* of the *Channel*.
Four *Yeoman* of the *Water-ſide*.
An *Under Water-Bailiff*.
Two *Yeomen* of the *Chamber*.
Three *Meal Weighers*.
Two *Yeomen* of the *Wood-Wharfs*.
The *Sword-bearer*'s Man.
Two *Common Hunt*'s Men.
The *Common Cryer*'s Man.
Two *Water-Bailiffs* Men.
The *Carver*'s Man.
} Gentlemens Men, Seven

These have Liveries.

Whereof nine of theſe have Liveries of the Lord Maior, *viz.* The Sword-bearer and his Man, the three Carvers, and the four Yeomen of the Water ſide. All the reſt have their Liveries from the Chamber of *London*.

Thus far after my Notes, delivered by an Officer of the Lord Maior's Houſe, but imperfect; for I remember a Coroner, an Under Chamberlain, and four Clerks of the Maior's Court, and others.

The MAIOR'S OFFICERS, and their Days of Waiting, according to a Table hanging in the ancient Council Chamber.

Officers Days of Waiting. A. M.

MASTER *Sword-bearer*, to wait Daily.

Maſter *Common Hunt*, to wait *Mundays*, *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays*.

Maſter *Common Crier*, to wait *Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays*, *Fridays* and *Saturdays*.

Maſter *Water-Bailiff*, to wait *Mondays*, *Tueſdays*, *Wedneſdays* and *Thurſdays*.

The Three *Serjeant Carvers*, to wait Weekly, all Excuſes ſet apart.

The Three *Serjeants* of the *Chamber*, to wait Weekly, without any Excuſe.

The *Serjeant* of the *Channel*, to wait daily.

The Two *Yeomen* of the *Chamber*, one of them to wait daily at Dinner, to Uſher the Hall.

The Four *Yeomen* of the *Water-ſide*, two of them to wait weekly, and not to be abſent.

The *Yeomen* of the *Channel*, to wait daily.

The *Under Water-Bailiff*, to wait on Holidays and Court-Days, if he go not up the River.

The Six Young Men, to wait daily.

The Three *Meal-Weighers*, to wait on Holidays and Court Days.

The Two *Yeomen* of the *Wood-Wharf*, to wait on general Days.

The *Forraigne-Taker*, to wait likewiſe on general Days.]

The SHERIFFS OFFICERS.

Sheriffs Officers.

THE SHERIFFS alſo of *London*, as the Maior, for the State of the City, had their Officers. In the Year 1471, they were appointed each of them to have ſixteen Serjeants, every Serjeant to have his Yeoman. And ſix Clerks, to wit, a Secondary, a Clerk of the Papers, and four other Clerks; beſides the Under-Sheriffs Clerks, their Stewards, Butlers, Porters, and other in Houſhold many.

Of the MAIORS and SHERIFFS LIVERIES.

Liveries of the Maiors and Sheriffs.

NOW to ſay ſomething of the Maiors and Sheriffs *Liveries*. To follow Precedent of former time, the Clerks of Companies were to enquire for them of their Companies, that would have the Maior's Livery, their Money (as a Benevolence given) which muſt be 20 *s.* at leaſt put in a Purſe, with their Names that gave it, and the Wardens to deliver it to the Maior by the firſt of *December*. For the which every Man had then ſent him four Yards of Broad-Cloth, rowed or ſtriped thwart with a different Colour, to make him a Gown; and theſe were called *Rey-Gowns*, which was then the Livery of the Maior, and alſo of the Sheriffs; but each differing from others in the Colours.

The Maior gave ſtrip'd Cloth for Gowns, called *Rey-Gowns*.

Party-coloured Gowns.

Of older times I read, that the Officers of this City wore Gowns of Party-Colours, as the right ſide of one Colour, and the left ſide of another. As for Example; I read in Books of Accounts in *Guild-Hall*, that in the 19th Year of *Henry* VI. there was bought for an Officer's Gown two Yards of Cloth, coloured *Muſtard Villars* (a Colour now out of uſe) and two Yards of Cloth coloured Blew, Price 2 *s.* the Yard; in all, 8 *s.* More, paid to *John Pope*, Draper, for two Gown Cloths, eight Yards of two Colours *eux ombo deux de Rouge* (or Red) *Medley Brune* and *Porre* (or Purple) Colour, Price, the Yard, 2 *s.* Theſe Gowns were for *Piers Rider* and *John Buckles*, Clerks of the Chamber.

More, I read, that in the Year 1516, in the 7th of *Henry* VIII. it was agreed by a Common Council in the *Guild-Hall*, that the Sheriffs of *London* ſhould (as they had been accuſtomed) give yearly *Reyed Gowns* to the Recorder, Chamberlain, Common Serjeant and Common Clerk, the Sword-bearer, Common Hunt, Water-Baily, Common Cryer, like as to their own Officers, &c.

In King *Henry* the VIII's time they wore Gowns of one Colour.

More, *Anno* 1525, in the 16th of *Henry* VIII. Sir *William Baily* then being Maior, made a Requeſt, for that Cloths of *Bay* (as he alledged) were evil wrought, his Officers might be permitted (contrary to Cuſtom) for that Year to wear Gowns of one Colour; to the which (in a Common Council) one anſwered and ſaid, *Yea, it might be permitted:* And no Man ſaid *Nay*, and ſo it paſſed. Thus much for Party-coloured and Rey Gowns have I read. But for Benevolence to the Maior, I find that of later time, each Man giving 40 *s.* towards his Charges, received four Yards of Broad Cloth to make him a Gown: For Sir *Thomas White* performed it in the firſt Year of Queen *Mary*; but Sir *Thomas Lodge* gave (inſtead of four Yards of Broad Cloth) three Yards of Satten to make them Doublets. And ſince that, the three Yards of Satten is now turned into a Silver Spoon, and ſo it holdeth.

Broad Cloth.

Satin Doublets.

The Maior's Gift a Silver Spoon, whence.

The Days of Attendance that the FELLOWSHIPS do give to the MAIOR, at his going to St. Paul's.

THE Days of Attendance that the FELLOWSHIPS do give to the Lord Maior at his going to St. *Paul*'s were ſeven, as followeth.

1. *Allhallowen*
2. *Chriſtmas*
3. St. *Stephen*'s
4. St. *John*'s
5. *Newyear*'s
6. *Twelfth*
7. *Candlemas*

} Day.

The Order and Precedency of the COMPANIES.

The Order and Precedency of the Companies.

THE 23d of *Henry* VIII. theſe Companies had Place at the Maior's Feaſt in the *Guildhall*, in order as followeth. I ſpeak by Precedent; for I was never Feaſt-follower.

COMPANIES.	*Numb. of each Company feaſted.*	*Meſſes allotted them.*
1. *Mercers.*	17	5
2. *Grocers.*	16	4
3. *Drapers.*	12	4
4. *Fiſhmongers.*	12	4
5. *Goldſmiths.*	10	3
6. *Skinners.*	8	3
7. *Merchant-Taylors.*	9	3
8. *Vintoners.*	6	2
9. *Ironmongers.*	4	4½
10. *Merchant Haberdaſhers.*	14	4½
11. *Salters.*	8	2½
12. *Dyers.*	6	2
13. *Leatherſellers.*	8	3
14. *Pewterers.*	5	2
15. *Cutlers.*	5	2
16. *Armourers.*	3	1
17. *Waxchandlers.*	6	2
18. *Tallowchandlers.*	3	2
19. *Sheremen.*	5	2
20. *Fullers.*	9	2
21. *Sadlers.*	4	2
22. *Brewers.*	12	4
23. *Scriveners.*	6	2
24. *Butchers.*	7	3
25. *Bakers.*	4	2
26. *Poultars.*	1	1
27. *Stationers.*	2	1
28. *Inholders.*	4	2
29. *Girdlers.*	4	2
30. *Chirurgeons.*	2	1
31. *Founders.*	1	1
32. *Barbers.*	4	2
33. *Clothing Upholders.*	2	1
34. *Broiderers.*	2	1
35. *Bowyers.*	2	1
36. *Fletchers.*	2	1
37. *No Clothing Turners.*	2	1
38. *Cordwainers.*	4	2
39. *Painters Stainers.*	5	2
40. *Maſons.*	1	1
41. *Plummers.*	2	1
42. *Carpenters.*	4	2
43. *Pouchmakers.*	2	1
44. *Joiners.*	2	1
45. *Coopers.*	1	1
46. *No Clothing Glaſiers.*	2	1
47. *No Clothing Linnen Drapers.*	2	1
48. *No Clothing Woodmongers.*	2	1
49. *Coriars.*	2	1
50. *No Clothing Foiſtors.*	2	1
51. *No Clothing Grey Tanners.*	2	1
52. *Tilers.*	1	1
53. *Weavers.*	1	1
54. *Blackſmiths.*	0	1
55. *No Clothing Lorimers.*	2	1
56. *Spurriers.*	2	1
57. *Wireſellers.*	1	1
58. *No Clothing Fruiterers.*	2	1
59. *No Clothing Ferrers.*	2	1
60. *Bladeſmiths.*	2	1

The Wardens, and Perſons.

LordMaior's Feaſt 1531. *J. S.*

So that at the Feaſt of *Richard Greſham* this 23 *Hen.* VIII. which was *Anno* 1531, were, Meſſes of Meat, 111½. And Gueſts of the Freemen entertained at *Guildhall*, 273. Beſides the Wardens of each Company, reckoning two to each Company, 120. In all 393.]

The Companies obtained Licenſes from the King to aſſociate themſelves for their Government.

Theſe Companies ſeverally at ſundry times purchaſed the King's Favour and Licenſe by his Letters Patents, to aſſociate themſelves in Brotherhoods, with Maſter and Wardens, for their Government. Many alſo have procured Corporations, with Privileges, *&c.* But I read not of Licenſe by them procured for Liveries to be worn, but at their Governours Diſcretion to appoint, as occaſion asketh, ſometime in Triumphant manner, ſometime more Mourning-like. And ſuch Liveries have they taken upon them, as well before as ſince they were by Licenſe aſſociated into Brotherhoods, or Corporations. For the firſt of theſe Companies that I read of to be a Guild, Brotherhood, or Fraternity in this City, were the *Weavers*, whoſe Guild was confirmed by *Henry* the Second. The next Fraternity, which was of St. *John Baptiſt*, time out of mind, called of *Taylors*, and *Linnen Armourers* of *London*, I find that King *Edward* I. in the 28th of his Reign, confirmed that Guild by the name of *Taylors* and *Linnen Armourers*; and gave to the Brethren thereof Authority yearly to chooſe unto them a Governour or Maſter, with Wardens, *&c.* The other Companies have ſince purchaſed Licenſe of Societies, Brotherhoods, or Corporations, in the Reigns of *Edward* III. *Richard* II. *Henry* IV. *Henry* V. *Henry* VI. *Edward* IV. *&c.*

Brotherhoods. *Weavers* the firſt Brotherhood. *Taylors* the ſecond, confirmed by the King.

Somewhat of LIVERIES *worn by the Citizens of* London *in time of Triumphs, and otherways.*

The Citizens ride out to meet K. *Henry* III. and his Queen. How habited;

IN the Year 1236, 20 *Henry* III. the Maior, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Citizens of *London*, rode out to meet the King, and his new Wife Queen *Eleanor*, Daughter to *Reymond Berengarius* of *Aragon*, Earl of *Provence* and *Narbonne*. The Citizens were cloathed in long Garments, embroidered about with Gold and Silk of divers Colours: Their Horſes finely trapped, to the number of three hundred ſixty; every Man bearing a Golden or Silver Cup in his hand: The King's Trumpets before them ſounding, *&c.* as you may read in my *Annals*.

And how, when they met K. *Edward* I. his Queen.

Anno 1300, 29 *Edward* I. the ſaid King took to Wife *Margaret*, Siſter to *Philip le Bew*, King of *France*. They were married at *Canterbury*. The Queen was conveyed to *London*: Againſt whom the Citizens, to the number of ſix hundred, rode in one Livery of Red and White, with the Cognizance of their Myſteries embroidered upon their Sleeves. They received her four Miles out of *London*, and ſo conveyed her to *Weſtminſter*.

Meet K. *Henry* V. with his Priſoners from *France*.

Anno 1415, 3 *Henry* V. The ſaid King arriving at *Dover*, the Maior of *London*, with the Aldermen and Craftſmen riding in Red, with Hoods Red and White, met with the King at the *Black Heath*, coming from *Eltham* with his Priſoners out of *France*.

Meet *Henry* VI. coming from *France*. The Maior and Aldermen, how habited.

Anno 1432, 10 *Henry* VI. He being Crowned in *France*, returning into *England*, came to *Eltham* towards *London*. And the Maior of *London*, *John Welles*, the Aldermen, with the Commonalty, rode againſt him on Horſeback; the Maior in Crimſon Velvet, a great Velvet Hat furred, a Girdle of Gold about his Middle, and a Bawdrike of Gold about his Neck, trilling down behind him: His three Henxemen on three great Courſers following him, in one Suit of Red, all ſpangled in Silver. Then the Aldermen in Gowns of Scarlet with Sanguine Hoods: And all the Commonalty of the City, cloathed in White Gowns and Scarlet Hoods, with divers Cognizances embroidered on their Sleeves, *&c.*

Maior, *&c.* meet King *Henry* VII. at *Shoreditch*.

Anno 1485, 1 *Henry* VII. The Maior, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Commonalty, all Cloathed in Velvet (as in a mourning Colour) meet the King at *Shoreditch*, and conveyed him to *Pawl's* Church: where he offered his Banners [taken at the Victory of *Boſworth* over King *Richard* III.]

Hoods anciently the Coverture of Mens Heads. No Caps, nor Hats.

Thus much for Liveries of Citizens in ancient times, both in Triumphs and otherwiſe, may ſuffice: Whereby may be obſerved, that the Coverture of Mens Heads was then Hoods. For neither Cap or Hat is ſpoken of, except that *John Welles*, Maior of *London*, was ſaid to wear a Hat in time of Triumph; but differing from the Hats lately taken in uſe, and now commonly worn for Noblemens Liveries. I read, that *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, in the Reign of *Edward* II. gave at *Chriſtmas* in Liveries to ſuch as ſerved him, 159 Broad Cloths; allowing to every Garment Furs, to Fur their Hoods. More near our time: There yet remain the Counterfeits and Pictures of Aldermen, and other that lived in the Reign of *Henry* VI. and *Edward* IV. namely, Alderman *Darby*, that dwelled in *Fenchurch ſtreet*, over againſt the Pariſh Church of St. *Dionys*, left his Picture, as of an Alderman, in a Gown of Scarlet on his Back, an Hood on his Head, *&c.* as is in that Houſe (and elſewhere) to be ſeen.

Alderman *Darby*'s Picture.

An ancient Picture of a Maior in *Guildhall*.

For a farther Monument of thoſe late Times, Men may behold the Glaſs Windows of the Maior's Court in the *Guildhall*, above the Stairs. The Maior is there pictured, ſitting in Habit party-coloured, and a Hood on his Head; his Sword-bearer before him with an Hat, or Cap of Maintenance: The Common Clerk and other Officers bare-headed, their Hoods on their Shoulders.

Square Bonnets.

And therefore I take it, that the uſe of ſquare Bonnets worn by Noblemen, Gentlemen, Citizens and others, took beginning in this Realm by *Henry* VII. and in his time: And of further Antiquity I can ſee no Counterfeit, or other Proof of uſe.

K. *Henry* VIII. wore a round Cap.

Henry VIII. (towards his latter Reign) wore a round flat Cap of Scarlet, or of Velvet, with a Bruch or Jewel, and a Feather. Divers Gentlemen, Courtiers and other, did the like. The youthful Citizens alſo took them to the new Faſhion of flat Caps, knit of Woolen Yarn, black; but ſo light, that they were forced to tie them under their Chins, for elſe the Wind would be maſter over them. The uſe of theſe flat round Caps ſo far encreaſed (being of leſs Price than the *French* Bonnet) that in ſhort time ſome young Aldermen took the wearing of them. Sir *John White* wore it in his Maioralty; and was the firſt that left Example to his Followers.

A Maior falls into this Faſhion.

Then came in the *Spaniſh* Felt.

But now the *Spaniſh* Felt, or the like Counterfeit, is moſt commonly of all Men, both Spiritual and Temporal, taken to uſe. So that the *French* Bonnet, or ſquare Cap, and alſo the round or flat Cap, have for the moſt part given place to the *Spaniſh* Felt. But yet in *London* among the graver ſort (I mean, the Liveries of Companies) remaineth a memory of the Hoods of old time, worn by their Predeceſſors.

The Faſhion of the *Hoods*.

Theſe Hoods were worn, the Roundlets upon their Heads, the Skirts to hang behind in their Necks to keep them warm; the Tippet to lie on their Shoulder, or to wind about their Necks. Theſe Hoods were in old time made in Colours according to their Gowns; which were of two Colours, as Red and Blew, or Red and Purple, Murrey, or as it pleaſed their Maſters and Wardens to appoint to the Companies. But now of late time they have uſed their Gowns to be all of one Colour, and that of the ſaddeſt. But their Hoods being made the one half of the ſame Cloth their Gowns be on, the other half remaineth Red, as of old time. And ſo I end, as wanting time to travail further in this Work.

J. S.

The above-written Paragraphs, *viz.* The Days of the Attendance of the Fellowſhips on the Maior to St. *Paul*'s: The Maior's Feaſt the 23d of *Henry* VIII. The Companies Licenſes obtained by Letters Patents; and from whom their Liveries: The Liveries worn by the Maior and Citizens on Solemn Occaſions: And the particular Hiſtory of wearing the Hood: All theſe Paragraphs and Obſervations of *Stow*, wholly left out in the two former Editions, I have reſtored in this. But the Infirmity, Sickneſs and Death of this diligent Writer, preventing his proceeding farther in his Hiſtory of the Government of the City, the next Continuer of his Book ſupplied the ſame in ſome meaſure. And much more is added in the preſent Edition.]

A. M.

The Order obſerved by the Lord Maior, the Aldermen and Sheriffs, for their Meetings and Wearing of their Apparel throughout the whole Year, according as formerly it hath been uſed.

The Firſt Day of Auguſt *(which is now turned to* Midſummer Day*) for the Election of the Sheriffs of* London, *&c.*

All this whole Order is taken from an old Book printed (by Order) by *John Day, Anno* 1568.

J. S.

Their Morning Meeting at the *Guild-hall*.

THE Lord Maior and the Aldermen, with the Sheriffs, meet at the *Guild-Hall* at Eight of the Clock in the Morning, apparelled in their Violet Gowns lined, and their Cloaks of Scarlet lined, without their Horſes.

What is done in the *Huſtings* Court after the Speech of Maſter Recorder.

And when they have been together in the Council Chamber a certain time at their Pleaſures, [concerning the nomination of certain Perſons to be elected] the Lord Maior and the Aldermen come forth, and put on their Cloaks in the Orphans Court, and then go down in order to the *Huſtings* Court. Where being ſet, Maſter Recorder ſtandeth up [before the Bench and Companies for the ſame cauſe there aſſembled] and maketh his obeiſance, firſt to my Lord, and then to the Commons, and declareth unto them the reaſon why they are aſſembled together: Shewing unto them, that it is for the Election of one of the Sheriffs of *London*, and the Shire of *Middleſex* for the Year next enſuing; and for the Confirmation of the other Sheriff, nominated by the Lord Maior according to his Prerogative.

The naming and chuſing of the Sheriff by Voice and Hands.

But the Lord Maior and Aldermen go up into the Lord Maior's Court, and there remain, until the Sheriff be named and choſen, the door being ſhut to them [all the while.]

Then Mr. Sheriffs, Maſter Chamberlain, Maſter Common Serjeant, Maſter Town-Clerk, the two Secondaries, and the Counſellors of the City, and other Officers, continue ſtill in the *Huſtings* Court, to take and receive the Name of him, that ſhall ſeem (by their Judgments) freely, and with one conſent, to be nominated and elected, and juſtly tried out, not only by Voice, but alſo by Hands, to be Sheriff for the Year following.

The election of Maſter Chamberlain and other Officers.

[Then the Commons go to the Election of Maſter Chamberlain; the two Bridge-maſters; the Auditors of the City and Bridge-houſe Accounts; and the Surveyors for Beer and Ale, according to the accuſtomed manner.]

The certifying of the Sheriffs Choice.

That done, the Sheriffs, Maſter Chamberlain, Maſter Common Serjeant, Maſter Town-Clerk, the two Secondaries, the Counſellors of the City, and the Wardens of the head Companies [Maſter Common Cryer going before them, bearing his Mace] carry up the Report to the Lord Maior and Aldermen, of their ſaid Election.

Their coming down again to confirm the Election.

Which Report being received, the Lord Maior and Aldermen come down again to the *Huſtings* Court. And there being in order ſet and placed, Maſter *Recorder* ſtandeth up, as he did before, and maketh rehearſal of his Name whom they have nominated and choſen, asking them, whether it be their free Election, yea or nay? And they graunt, Yea, yea. Then Maſter Recorder giveth them Thanks: And ſo they ariſe, and depart home.

R. B.

But in caſe any Debates ariſe about the Election; ſo that a Poll be demanded (as of late Years it hath often happen'd) then the Court is adjourned from time to time, until it be ended, and the Books caſt up: And thoſe that have the moſt Voices carry it.]

On BARTHOLOMEW EVE, *for the Fair in* Smithfield.

Meeting at the *Guild-Hall* Chappel.

THE Aldermen meet the Lord Maior and the Sheriffs at the *Guild-Hall* Chappel, at Two of the Clock after Dinner, in their Violet Gowns furred, and their Horſes, without Cloaks; and there hear Evening Prayer. Which being done, they take their Horſes, and ride to *Newgate*, and ſo forth to the Gate entring into *Cloth-Fair*; there they make a Proclamation; which Proclamation being made, they ride thorow the *Cloth-Fair*, and ſo return back again thorow the Church-yard of Great St. *Bartholomew* to *Alderſgate*: And ſo ride home to the Lord Maior's Houſe.

A Proclamation in the *Cloth-Fair*.

On BARTHOLOMEW DAY, *for the Wreſtling.*

The meeting at the Lord Maior's Houſe on *Bartholomew Day*.

SO many Aldermen as dine with the Lord Maior, and the Sheriffs, are apparelled in their Scarlet Gowns lined; and after Dinner, their Horſes are brought to them where they dine. And thoſe Aldermen which dine with the Sheriffs, ride with them to the Lord Maior's Houſe to accompany him to the Wreſtling. When as the Wreſtling is done, they take their Horſes, and ride back again thorow the Fair, and ſo in at *Alderſgate*, and ſo home again to the Lord Maior's Houſe.

The Sunday *after* BARTHOLOMEW DAY.

J. S.

THE Aldermen meet my Lord Maior, and the Sheriffs at *Paul*'s Croſs, at Eight of the Clock in the Morning, apparalled in their Scarlet Gowns lined, without Cloaks or Horſes; and there hear the Sermon. And if there be a Wreſtling, or a Shooting after Dinner, then they come to my Lord's Place with their ſaid Scarlet Gowns lined, and their Horſes as before on *Bartholomew* Day.

[But afterwards the Cuſtom altered; and then the Order was thus:

The Shooting Day.

The next Day after *Bartholomew* Day (if it be not *Sunday*) is appointed for the Shooting, and the Service performed as upon *Bartholomew* Day: but if it be *Sunday*, the *Sabbath*-Day, it is referred to the *Monday* then following.]

For the Day of our LADY *Fair in* Southwark.

The Lord Maior weareth his Collar of SS's, without Hood, and the Sword-bearer weareth the embroidered Cap, and carrieth the Pearl Sword.

THE Lord Maior and the Sheriffs ride to St. *Magnus* Church in their Scarlet Gowns lined, without their Cloaks, after Dinner at Two of the Clock; and there the Aldermen meet the Lord Maior: And after the Evening Prayer, they ride thorow the Fair, till they come unto St. *George*'s Church, and further to *Newington* Bridge, [or to St. *Thomas* of *Waterings*, to the Stones that point out the Liberties of the City] (if it be ſo their pleaſures) and they return back again over the Bridge, [or unto the Bridge-houſe, where they refreſh themſelves with a Banquet.] And there the Aldermen take their leave of the Lord Maior, and depart the next way every one unto his own Houſe. [After all this is done, and the Lord Maior brought home, his Officers have a Supper provided for them by the Bridge-maſters.]

For Swearing the Sheriffs upon MICHAELMAS EVE.

Their meeting at the Sheriffs Houſes.

If the Sheriff be an Alderman, or not.

WHAT Day ſoever it falleth, ſo many of the Aldermen as are bidden to Dinner at either of the Sheriff's Houſes, ſhall come thither to Breakfaſt, or elſe to Drink, at Eight of the Clock in the morning, in their Violet Gowns furred, with their Violet Cloaks brought with them, without their Horſes. But if the Sheriff be an Alderman, then they muſt put on their Cloaks, and the Sheriff likewiſe his Cloak; and ſo go on to the *Guild-Hall*, between two of the Gray Cloaks. But if the Sheriff be no Alderman, then to come between two of the Aldermen without Cloaks, and the Sheriff wearing his Livery Gown and his Hood. And after when he is ſworn, then he is to put on his Violet Gown and Cloak and his Chain thereon. And the Aldermen muſt bring him home to his Place, with their Cloaks, and ſo after Dinner, take their pleaſure.

Upon MICHAELMAS DAY, *for the Election of the* Lord Maior.

Their meeting at *Guild-Hall* in the Morning by Eight of the Clock.

ALL the Aldermen meet the Lord Maior and the Sheriffs, at Eight of the Clock in the morning at the *Guild-Hall*, wearing their Scarlet Gowns and Cloaks furred, riding on their Horſes. And after they have been a certain time together in the Council Chamber, they come forth into the Orphans Court; where putting on their Cloaks, they go in order to the Chappel, there to hear Service [and a Sermon] and ſo the Lord Maior (with certain Aldermen) receive the Communion.

The manner of proceding to the Election of the Lord Maior.

And then after the Communion is ended, [and they have delivered their Offerings,] they return back into the Council Chamber, and pauſing there a while, they come to the *Huſtings* Court. And being there ſet in order, Maſter Recorder ariſeth up, and making his Obeiſance firſt to the Lord Maior, and after to the Commons; he declareth unto them, that they, as of old Cuſtom, know that the Cauſe of their aſſembly and meeting together [of the ſeveral Companies in *London*,] is, for the Election of the Lord Maior for the Year enſuing: Declaring unto them divers Grants from King *John*'s Time, for this their Election from time to time. That done, the Lord Maior and the Aldermen go up into the Maior's Court, and there remain (the Doors being ſhut unto them) until the Election be brought unto them.

From the time of King *Richard* I. to this inſtant Year.

Then ſtandeth up Maſter Common Serjeant, (the Sheriffs ſtanding on either ſide of him;) and by the Sheriffs, Maſter Chamberlain, Maſter Town-Clerk, the two Secondaries, and the Counſellors of the City, in the ſaid *Huſtings* Court before the Commons. And he the ſaid Common Serjeant maketh a brief Rehearſal of that which Maſter Recorder had before ſpoken to them, ſaying; 'There remained no more 'for him to ſay, but only to put them in remem'brance in what order and ſort they ſhould uſe 'themſelves in their Election.' As namely, how they muſt nominate and chuſe two: Of the which two, the Lord Maior and the Aldermen muſt confirm one. Which two being nominated, elected and choſen; Maſter Common Serjeant, the Sheriffs, with the reſt before-named, and certain of the Head Wardens of the chief Companies, go up to the Lord Maior and Aldermen, and there preſent the Names of thoſe two Men, which the Commons have nominated in their Election.

Advice given them what they are to do in their Election.

Then the Lord Maior and the Aldermen proceed by Scrutiny, to elect one of thoſe two Perſons, which the ſaid Commons had before nominated. Then cometh down the Lord Maior again to the *Huſtings* Court, and he whom they have choſen, on his left Hand; and ſo the Lord Maior and Aldermen ſit down again in order. But he who is choſen, ſitteth next unto the Lord

One of the two nominated Perſons is elected by Scrutiny.

Maior on his left Hand. Then ſtandeth up Maſter Recorder, and readeth unto them the Names of ſuch Perſons whom they have nominated and choſen. Of which, the Lord Maior and the Aldermen have admitted one, whoſe Name is *N.* demanding of them, whether it be their free Election, yea or no? And the Commons anſwering yea, yea, [the Sword-bearer ſteppeth to him, and taketh off his Tippet, which he hath for his Labour, and putteth on his Chain.] Then the newly Elected, ſtanding upon the *Huſtings* Court, giveth them Thanks, *&c.* which being done, the old Maior doth likewiſe give them Thanks, *&c.* Then they ariſe up, and putting off their Cloaks, and the Lord Maior hath the Lord Elect riding with him, to the King's Sheriff to Dinner.

The Freedom of the Parties Election.

The breaking up of the Court.

For preſenting the Lord Maior Elect to the Lord Chancellor.

How the Lord Elect goeth attended to his Preſenting.

THEN after Dinner, the Lord Elect goeth to the Lord Chancellor, if he be at home at his Place, or near unto it, attended with five or ſix of the Aldermen, and Maſter Recorder with him, in their violet Gowns, either by Land or by Water, as the Lord Chancellor's Dwelling-place requireth. [The Common Hunt, with the extraordinary Officers, and thoſe that be at liberty, do alſo attend on him.]

The Morrow after MICHAELMAS DAY, *for the new Sheriffs going to* Weſtminſter, [*to be Sworn there.*]

Meeting at the two new Sheriffs Houſes in the Morning.

ALL the Aldermen muſt be at the two Sheriffs Houſes in the Morning at eight of the Clock, in their violet Gowns furred, without Cloaks, having their Horſes there ready. But the Lord Maior, Maſter Recorder, and the two Sheriffs, muſt be in their Scarlet Gowns furred, and their Cloaks carried with them to *Weſtminſter*. And ſo ride to the *Guild-Hall*, and from thence to the *Vintree*, and there taking Barge, land at *Weſtminſter*-Bridge, and in the Hall they put on their Cloaks; and ſo go up to the *Exchequer*, where the two new Sheriffs be preſented, and the old Sworn to their account.

The Swearing of the new Sheriffs, and the old ones delivering their Account.

Then they put off their Cloaks, and take Barge, landing again at the *Vintree*, where they take Horſe. And the Lord Maior rideth to the King's [*i. e.* the eldeſt] Sheriff to Dinner; Maſter Recorder and the Sheriffs riding next to the Lord Maior. The two Sheriffs carrying two white Rods in their Hands, and their Hench-men going after them.

The ancient Order for the Day of SIMON *and* JUDE.

The fetching of the old Lord Maior from his own Houſe.

THE old Lord Maior ſhall have ſo many of the Aldermen as dine with him, come to his Place by eight of the Clock in the Morning, in their violet Gowns furred, with their Cloaks, and Horſes; and the Sheriffs to fetch him to the *Hall*, and there abide in the Council Chamber, until the coming of the new Lord Maior, and the reſt of the Aldermen, with the Company of either of the Lords before them. And then after they have been together a certain ſpace of Time, they come forth into the Orphans Court, and put on their Cloaks, and go down to the *Huſtings* Court, where being ſet in order, the Common Crier maketh Proclamation, commanding every Man to keep Silence.

The new Ld. Maior taketh his Oath in the *Huſtings* Court, and the Ceremonies there done.

Then Maſter Town-Clerk giveth the new elected Lord his Oath, which when he hath taken, [the old Lord Maior ariſeth, and giveth the new Lord his Place, the old Lord ſitting down where the new Lord was placed;] Maſter Chamberlain delivereth to him firſt the Scepter, next the Keys and the Purſe, with the Seal [of the Office of the Maioralty.] Then Maſter Sword-bearer giveth him the Sword. And then they ariſe, put off their Cloaks, and the old Lord rideth home with the new Lord to his Place, and there leaveth him, and ſo many of the Aldermen as Dine with him. And the old Lord (with the reſt of the Aldermen) ride to his own Place, the Sword born before him. And ſo after Dinner, the Aldermen depart home at their Pleaſure.

On the Morrow after the Day of SIMON *and* JUDE, *for the new Lord Maior his going to take his Oath at* Weſtminſter.

Meeting at the new Lord Maior's houſe. The new Lord wearteh a velvet Hood and the rich Collar: The Sword-bearer the Cap of Maintenance. The old Lord rideth alone to the *Guild-Hall*, but weareth his velvet Hood.

ALL the Aldermen and the Sheriffs come to the Lord Elect, by eight a Clock in the Morning, in their Scarlet Gowns furred, and their Cloaks born with them, and their Horſes, and ſo ride to the *Guild-Hall*; and the Batchelors, called [*Rich Batchelors*, who are a Number of ſubſtantial Freemen of the Company my Lord Maior is of, not as yet of the Livery,] and the Livery of the new Lord's Company, with Gentlemen Uſhers all [going in decent Order] before him.

But the old Lord rideth from his own Place to the *Hall* alone, having no Officers to wait upon him, but the Common Hunt, as a Gentleman Uſher going before him, and the Common Huntſman, or one Yeoman of the Water-ſide, with his own Men following him: And ſo he tarrieth at the Hall.

The Orders and Ceremonies performed at *Weſtminſter*.

And after they be all come together, they take their Horſes, and ride to the *Vintree*, where they take Barge to *Weſtminſter* Bridge, [being attended by divers Companies in their Barges, adorned with Banners and Streamers, with the ſound of Trumpets, Kettle-Drums, Hautboys, and other Muſical Inſtruments.] And after they are landed, the Lord Maior and Aldermen put on their Cloaks within the Palace, and go round about the Hall, [where they perform many Courteſies,] and ſo up to the *Exchequer* to be Sworn. When the Oath is taken in the *Exchequer*, they come down again, and go firſt to the *Kings-Bench*, then to the Common Place, and ſo putting off their Cloaks, walk about the Kings Tombs in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, and then take Barge again: Being in their Paſſage of later Times ſaluted by the Chambers, or Guns, placed on the other ſide of the Water.

R. B.

The Honour done to him at *London*, after his Landing.

Being landed at *Black-Friars*, in *London*, all the ſeveral Companies of the City, who had honoured him in their Barges to *Weſtminſter*, and back again, do likewiſe perform their attending Service, as he with the Aldermen ride to the *Guild-Hall* to Dinner. The Streamers and Banners attend each Company, as they paſs, Muſical Inſtruments playing before them, and before the Lord Maior and Aldermen, the City Officers walk in State, bearing the Sword, the Mace, and Cap of Maintenance, together with the City Streamers, Banners flying, and Muſick ſounding. In their Paſſage to *Guild-Hall*, the Streets are lined with the Livery-Men of the ſeveral Companies. The Artillery Company are now alſo in their Arms, paying their Reſpects to the Lord Maior. There is alſo the Solemnity of the Pageants accompanying, with Speeches made thence to him, either in his Praiſe, or in Praiſe of the City and Trade. The Balconies of every Houſe are ſpread with rich Tapiſtries: Which with the Windows are thronged with Spectators, not only Gentlemen and Ladies, all in their beſt and richeſt Attire, but of all inferior Ranks of People, and the Streets crowded with Multitudes, who are much delighted with Shows and Pomp. Squibs and

Serpents, and ſuch like Fire-works, were thrown about, to afright ſome and delight others, till the Miſchief this rude Sport did, was at length ſtrictly prohibited, by a ſpecial Act of Parliament. All theſe Things added to the Splendor of the Day.]

The Lord Maior's Feaſt.

[Being come in all this Triumph to *Guild-hall*, the Lord Maior and Aldermen alight from their Horſes, and go to the ſumptuous Feaſt prepared there for them. Full well may this be called a *Feaſt*, and ranked next in Honour to Saint *George*'s Feaſt: For the honourable Lords of his Highneſs's Privy-Council, other Lords, Barons, Judges, Ladies, Gentlemen, and Gentlewomen, with Foreign Ambaſſadors and Strangers, dine there as invited Gueſts: And often Kings and Queens of the Realm. And therefore it is deſertfully termed, *The Lord Maior's* FEAST.]

What order is obſerved at the *Guild-hall* in welcoming the Gueſts.

At their coming into the Hall, the new Lord Maior, with two of the ancienteſt Aldermen, [Maſter Recorder] and the Sheriffs, go up to the Lords Table to bid them welcome, and likewiſe all the other Gueſts. And from thence they go to the Lady Maioreſs her Table, and come out to the Gentlewomens Table, [and the Judges;] and ſo from thence the ſaid new Lord Maior goeth into the Chamberlain's Office, where he dineth. Concerning the old Lord Maior, ſo ſoon as they come into the Hall, he goeth up to the high Table in the *Huſtings*, and there keepeth the State for that Feaſt. [When the Hall is ſerved with the Seconds, then the new Lord Maior goeth with Maſter Recorder, and thoſe Aldermen that dined with him, to bid the old Lord, and all the Companies or Gueſts in the Hall welcome.]

Order obſerved after Dinner, and for going to *Paul's*.

Then after Dinner he goeth with the Aldermen to *Paul's*, and all the Companies waiting, and ſtanding in their due Places for his coming.

For going to PAUL's *on* All-Saints *Day*, Chriſtmas *Day*, Twelf *Day*, *and* Candlemas *Day*.

The new and old Lords wear both of them their Black Velvet Hoods, and the Sword-bearer the Hat of Maintenance.

All the Aldermen and the Sheriffs come to the Lord Maior's Place, in their Scarlet Gowns furred, and their Cloaks, with their Horſes. From thence they ride to the *Guild-hall*, my Lord's Company, and the Batchelors, [with their Gentlemen Uſhers walking orderly] before him; and there they hear Evening Prayer. When Prayer is ended, they ride to *Paul's* Church, where both the new Lord Maior and the old put on their Cloaks, and go up to the Quire, and there hear the Sermon. Which done, they walk about the Church, and there put off their Cloaks where they did put them on. Then they take their Horſes again, and the Aldermen, [with the Companies and Batchelors] bring the Lord Maior home. And then they have Spice-bread and Hypocraſs, and ſo take their leave of my Lord. [Here is further to be underſtood, that *All-Saints* Day is the laſt Day of the old Lord's riding with the new in this manner.]

An ancient Cuſtom obſerved in *Paul's* Church.

[*On Saint* THOMAS's *Day*.

If it be not *Sunday*.

The Lord Maior, and every Alderman likewiſe, is to ſit in the Ward belonging to him, about ſuch Buſineſs as is then neceſſarily required to be done. Each of them is to wear his Violet Gown and Cloak furred.]

For the CHRISTMAS *Holidays*.

No Cloak to be worn with their Scarlet.

For the *Chriſtmas* Holidays, until *Twelf* Day, if the Lord Maior and Aldermen go abroad to any publick meeting, they are to wear Scarlet. But on the working Days, within compaſs of the Twelve Days, if the Lord Maior go to the *Guild-hall*, Markets, or Streets, then he and they wear Black.

On INNOCENTS *Day*.

No State is obſerved.

Upon *Innocents* Day, the Aldermen dine at the Lord Maior's and the Sheriffs, wearing Scarlet: but the Ladies wear Black.

For Sunday *after* Chriſtmas *Holidays*.

My Lord and the Aldermen muſt be in their Violet Gowns, without their Cloaks, to the end to hear the Sermon.

For Monday *after* Twelf *Day*.

Indentures of the Wardmote Inqueſts.

The Lord Maior and the Aldermen meet at the *Guild-hall* by eight of the Clock in the morning, in their furred Scarlet Gowns, and their Cloaks, without Horſes: to receive of their ſeveral Wards, their ſealed Indentures of the Wardmote Inqueſts: And for ſwearing of the Conſtables and Scavengers.

For GOOD FRIDAY.

Paul's Croſs Sermon on *Good Friday*: The Black Sword.

The Lord Maior and the Aldermen meet at *Paul's* Croſs at one of the Clock in the Afternoon, to hear the Sermon, in their Pewk Gowns, and without their Chains and Tippets.

For Monday *and* Tueſday *in* Eaſter *Week*.

A Hood for the Lord Maior.

All the Aldermen and Sheriffs come unto the Lord Maior's Place, before eight of the Clock in the morning, to Breakfaſt, wearing their Scarlet Gowns furred, with their Cloaks, and Horſes. And after Breakfaſt take their Horſes, and ride to the *Spittal*. And there they put on their Cloaks, and ſo ſit down in order to hear the Sermon. Which done, they ride homeward in due order, till they come to the Well with two Buckets [now a Pump] within *Biſhopſgate*; and there, ſo many of the Aldermen as do dine with the Sheriffs, take their leave of the Lord Maior, and the reſt go home with him.

The Cap or Hat of Maintenance.

For Wedneſday *in* Eaſter *Week*.

The laſt Sermon at the *Spittal*.

Like as before on the other two Days: only reſerved, that the Lord Maior and the Aldermen muſt then be in their Violet Gowns, and ſuitable Cloaks. [But the Ladies (on the two former Days, wearing their Scarlet) on this Day are attired in Black.]

For LOW SUNDAY.

The Rehearſal Sermon.

All the Aldermen meet the Lord Maior and the Sheriffs at *Paul's*, in their Scarlet Gowns furred, without their Cloaks or Horſes, to hear the Sermon.

[*For* WHITSUNDAY.

Sermon at the new Church-yard.

Upon *Whitſunday*, all the Aldermen uſe to meet the Lord Maior and the Sheriffs at the new Church-yard by *Moor-fields*; wearing their Scarlet Gowns lined, without Cloaks, to hear the Sermon there appointed for that Day, which being ended, they depart thence again.]

For Monday *and* Tueſday *in* Whitſun *Week*.

If his pleaſure be to go.

The Aldermen muſt meet the Lord Maior and the Sheriffs at *Paul's*; wearing their Scarlet Gowns, without Cloaks, to hear the Sermon.

[*For the Day of the Lord Maior's Knighthood*.

Preparation for either Place of the King's then being.

All the Aldermen do meet the Lord Maior, either at the *Three Cranes* (if the King then be at *Weſtminſter*) or at *Saint Mary Hill* (if the King be then at *Greenwich*) by ſeven of the Clock in the morning; wearing their Scarlet Gowns; and their Cloaks carried with them. After Morning Prayer is ended, they take Barge to the King his Place, and there they give Attendance, until that the Ceremony be finiſhed; and then return home with the Lord Maior to Dinner.]

For going to PAUL's *the firſt* Sunday *of every Term.*

The Maior and Sheriffs only ride.

ALL the Aldermen do meet the Lord Maior and the Sheriffs at *Paul's*, wearing their Scarlet Gowns, either furred or lined, [according as the Time of the Year requireth] without Cloaks or Horſes, when the Term beginneth.

For the Election of Knights and Burgeſſes, of the PARLIAMENT.

Knights and Burgeſſes for ſitting in Parliament.

ALL the Aldermen do meet the Lord Maior and the Sheriffs at *Guild-hall*, by Nine of the Clock in the morning, in their Violet Gowns and their Cloaks, either furred or lined, according as the Time of the Year requireth when they ſhall be choſen. And they ſit in the *Huſtings* Court, whilſt the Commons chooſe them. The Order hath been, that they muſt chooſe Maſter Recorder for one of their Knights, and one Gray Cloak for the other, and two Commoners for the Burgeſſes: Which being done, they depart.

For the LORDS *of the* COUNCIL, *when they come about the Subſidies.*

Commiſſioners for aſſeſſing the Subſidies.

WHEN the Lords and Commiſſioners come down for Aſſeſſment of the Subſidies, the Lord Maior and the Aldermen do wear their black Gowns, as they uſe at other times. And the Commiſſioners are to be warned by the Officers which do belong to both the Sheriffs.]

For Election of BRIDGE-MASTERS, *if any of them depart within the Year.*

Upon death, or removing.

THE Lord Maior and the Aldermen in their Violet Gowns without their Cloaks, ſit in the *Huſtings* Court, while they be choſen: and do not remove until ſuch time as the Election be made.

At ſuch Time as a King is to be Crowned.

How the Lord Maior and Aldermen are aparalled for ſuch a Solemnity.

ALL the Aldermen do meet the Lord Maior and the Sheriffs at the *Three Cranes* in the *Vintree*, according to the hour of their Summons appointed. The Lord Maior (for that Time of Service and Attendance) weareth a Crimoſin Velvet Gown, a Collar of Eſſes and Scepter, but no Cloak. The Aldermen wear their Scarlet Gowns, and their Cloaks carried with them, either furred or lined, according as the Seaſon of the Year requireth. There taking Barge, they land at *Weſtminſter*, and there they give Attendance in the *Exchequer Chamber*, (being ſerved with Cakes and Wine) until they be called by the Heralds; and then they put on their Cloaks.]

At what Times the Lord Maior *weareth his Cloak.*

Beginning upon *Michaelmas* Even. * Inſtead of *Michaelmas*, formerly it was *Lammas*.

FROM *Michaelmas* to *Whitſontide*, Violet furred; and from *Whitſontide* to * *Michaelmas*, Scarlet lined.

The Lord Maior, and thoſe Knights that have born the Office of the Maioralty, ought to have their Cloaks furred with Gray Amis. And thoſe Aldermen that have not been Maiors, are to have their Cloaks furred with Calabre.

A very neceſſary obſervation.

And likewiſe, ſuch as have been Maiors, are to have their Cloaks lined with changeable Taffata: and the reſt are to have their Cloaks lined with Green Taffata.]

For the firſt Day of every QUARTER SESSIONS.

THE firſt Day of every Quarter Seſſions (in the Forenoon only) the Lord Maior and the Sheriffs wear their Violet Gowns and Cloaks furred. But at *Midſummer* Quarter Seſſions, the firſt Day, they wear Violet Gowns and Scarlet Cloaks; and on the other Days, Black.]

For the Burial of ALDERMEN.

The laſt Love, Duty, and Ceremony one to another.

THE Aldermen muſt be in their Violet Gowns, except ſuch as have of their Friends Black Gowns, or Mourning. [When an Alderman dieth, Maſter Sword-bearer is to have a Black Gown, or Three and thirty Shillings and Four Pence in Money.] And if any Alderman deceaſed do give the Lord Maior a Black Gown, Maſter Sword-bearer muſt have another, or Forty Shillings in Money, as the Value thereof, and ſo carry the Sword in Black before the Lord Maior.

Mr. Chamberlain's Tippet.

[Maſter Chamberlain is not to wear his Tippet, but when the Lord Maior or Aldermen do wear their Scarlet or Violet.

[*At the Nomination of an* ALDERMAN.

Nominating an Alderman.

FOR the Nomination of an Alderman, the Lord Maior weareth his Black Gown, and Violet Cloak, and both the Sheriffs their Black Gowns.]

[*For the Election of* GOVERNOURS *at* Chriſt's Hoſpital, *&c.*

A. M.

FOR the Election of Governours, belonging to the ſeveral Hoſpitals, the Lord Maior and the Aldermen do wear their Black Gowns.

Chief OFFICERS *to attend the Lord Maior on Great Days.*

THE four Pleaders, the Chamberlain, Town-Clerk, Common Serjeant, the two Judges of the Sheriffs Court, the Secondaries of the *Counters*, the Under-Chamberlain, and Bridgemaſters, are to attend the Lord Maior at his Houſe, before his going abroad at Feſtival Times, and general Days.

Courts of ALDERMEN, *Where and When to be kept.*

COURTS of Aldermen in Ordinary are kept at *Guild-hall* every *Tueſday* and *Thurſday* thorow the whole Year; except Holidays, and the Month of *Auguſt* until *Bartholomew* Day be paſt, the Week before *Chriſtmas*, *Shrove-Tueſday*, and the Week before *Eaſter*.]

J. S.

☞ This Tract of the *Order* of the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, *&c.* is often reprinted, for the Uſe of thoſe that are concerned. It was printed lately, *viz.* 1715.

For the ORPHANS *Court.*

On the day, and at the hour appointed.

THE Lord Maior and the Aldermen come to the *Guild-hall*, wearing their Violet Gowns without Cloaks: but the Lord Maior muſt have his Cloak on. The Common Cryer is the Warner of this Court.

J. S.

[*Theſe Cuſtoms for Meetings on particular Days, and for wearing the Habits, I have compared with a little authentic Book (out of which this is copied) being printed by* John Day *in the Year* 1568. *And that which is added in ſeveral Places by the Tranſcriber, and*

and not found in the ſaid Book, I have encloſed between Crotchets; that the Reader may diſtinguiſh between the one and the other.] *And I have amended it in infinite Places exactly according to the original Copy.*

UNDER-OFFICERS.

Under-Officers. *J. S.*

BESIDES the Chief Magiſtrates, for the better ſeeing to the Quiet and ſafe Eſtate of the City, and ſuch likewiſe as do belong to the Maior and *Guild-hall*; there were ſeveral Under-Officers belonging to the ſeveral Wards. As firſt, there was in each Ward a Queſt of Wardmote, the Charge of whom was to enquire into all Miſdemeanours committed within the Ward, and to preſent them to the Alderman. Of theſe, ſomething will be ſpoken hereafter. There were alſo Beadles, Conſtables, Scavengers, neceſſary Officers in each Ward: And the Sheriffs had their Serjeants. All whoſe Offices may be known by the Oaths they were to take.

Queſt of Wardmote.

The Oath of the Conſtable was as followeth.

Conſtable's Oath and Office. *Book of Old Cuſtom.*

YE ſhall Swear, That ye ſhall keep the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, wel and lawfully after your Power. Alſo, Ye ſhal arreſt al them that make any Riot, Debate, or Fray in breaking of the ſaid Peace: And ye ſhal bring them to one of the Sheriffs Houſes, or Compters of the ſaid Sheriffs. And if ye be withſtonde with Strength of any ſuch miſdoers, ye ſhal rere up an Hue and Cry; and ye ſhal follow them from ſtrete to ſtrete, and fro Ward to Ward, til ye may arreſt them.

Alſo ye ſhal ſearch at al times, whan ye ſhal be requyred by Scavagers or Beadyl, for the Common Noyſaunce of the Ward. [And the Beadle and Raker ye ſhal help to reare and gather their Salary and Quarteridge, if ye be thereunto by them required.] Alſo, if there be any thing don within the Ward contrary to the Ordinaunce of the Citie. Alſo, Such Faults as ye find, ye ſhal preſent them to the Maior, and to the Miniſters of the City. And if ye be withſtand with Perſon or Perſons, that ye may not do your Office, ye ſhal preſent him to the Maior, and to the Common Council of the Citie, or Names of them that ſo trouble you. And this ye ſhal not lene. So help you God and Holydome, and by this Book.

Added of later times.

[Ye ſhall alſo ſwear, That during the time that ye ſhall ſtand in the Office, and occupy the room of a Conſtable, ye ſhall once at the leaſt every Month, certify and ſhew to one of the Clerks of the Maior's Court, and in the ſame Court, as well the Names and Surnames of all Freemen, which ye ſhall know to be deceaſed within the Month, in the Pariſh wherein ye be inhabited; as alſo the Names and Surnames of all the Children of the ſame Freemen ſo deceaſed, being Orphans of this City. And this ye ſhall not ceaſe to do; as God you help, &c.]

Added of later times.

The Oath of the Beadle of the Ward, whereby his proper Office will appear, was this.

The *Beadle*'s Oath. *Book of Old Cuſt.*

YE ſhal Swear, That ye ſhal wel and honeſtly keep the Ward that ye be Bedyl. And ye ſhal ſuffer no maner Rybaudes, nor none of evil Living, nor Huckſter of Ale, nor no Men holding Brothels, nor none other noyous, ether Women ſlaundred of evil Name, and of evil Life, dwelling within the Ward; but you ſhal certify the Names of them unto the Alderman; to that intent, that he ſhal have them out within fifteen Days. And if the Alderman do it not, ye ſhal anone after the fifteen Days ended, do the Maior to wit. And if any Man make a Fray, or draw any Weapen againſt the King's Peace, ye ſhal do the Sheriffs to wit; that they may make levy by their Serjeants of ſuch Miſdoers.

Alſo, Ye ſhal retorne good and lawful Men in the Huſtyngs afore the Sheriffs, and the King's Crowner, to the Queſt; and not Men ſuſpicious, and maintainers of Perſons of evil name. And the Retorne that ye make, ye ſhall ſhew them three or four days before the Huſtyngs, that they may ſe the Retorne, whether it be ſufficient or no.

Alſo, Ye ſhal ſe that no Poulter, nor none other Victualler, make no Sale of Pultry, Corn, or Meal, or any other Victual, in no privy place, againſt the Ordinaunce of the Maior; but ye ſhall warn the Maior and Sheriffs therof.

Ye ſhal be none Officer in Court expedient, during time of your Office of Bedylſhip. Alſo, Ye ſhal brew none Ale, ye ſhal keep no Bakehouſe. Alſo, ye ſhal be no Regrator of Victual, nor none Huxſter of Ale; nor no Partener with none of them. And other things to your Office belonging, ye ſhal wel and lawfully kepe. So help you God and Holydome, and by this Book.

How this Officer was to be qualified, and how to be choſen, an Act of Common Council was formerly made, Sir *John Robinſon*, Maior, and this laſt Year reprinted: *Viz.*

Commune Concilium tentum in Camera Guild-hall, London, *Decimo die* Octobris 1663, *Annoq; Regni Domini noſtri* Caroli *Secundi nunc Regis* Angliæ, *&c. Decimo quinto.*

An Act for the Election of Beadles.

WHereas the Place of Beadle is an ancient Office in every Ward of this City, and very uſeful to the Aldermen for the Common Buſineſs and Affairs of the Ward, when the ſame is ſerved by an honeſt and diſcreet Perſon, as it ought to be: But of late times divers very unfit Perſons have, by favour and ſiniſter endeavours, procured themſelves to be elected to the ſaid place; by whoſe Inſufficiency and evil Execution thereof, much Trouble and Diſſervice hath enſued to the Aldermen and the Watches; and other common Buſineſs and Affairs of the Ward, which depend much upon that Officer, have been neglected and hindred, not only to the particular Damage of each Ward, but alſo to the general Injury and Diſgrace of the Government of this City: For remedy whereof for time to come, Be it Enacted, Eſtabliſhed, and Ordained by the Right Honourable the Lord Maior, the Right Worſhipful the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons in this Common Council aſſembled, and by Authority of the ſame, That from henceforth at the accuſtomed Times of Election, or whenſoever the place of Beadle of any of the ſeveral Wards of this City ſhall become void, the Aldermen, with Conſent of the Deputy and Common Councilmen, or the major part of them, of the ſaid ſeveral Wards, ſhall nominate to the Inhabitants of every the ſame Wards in their reſpective Wardmotes aſſembled, Two honeſt, ſufficient and diſcreet Perſons for the place of Beadle of the ſame Wards: And that the ſaid Inhabitants in the ſaid Court of Wardmote, ſhall elect and chuſe one of the ſaid two Perſons ſo nominated to be Beadle of every the ſame Wards: And the Perſons ſo elected ſhall have, hold, exerciſe and enjoy the ſame fully and effectually, to all intents and purpoſes; any Cuſtom or Uſage to the contrary hereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

STRACEY.

The Oath of *Scavagers*, or *Scavengers*, of the Ward, was to this Tenour.

The *Scavager*'s Oath.

YE ſhal Swear, That ye ſhal wel and diligently overſee that the Pavements in every Ward be wel and rightfully repaired; and not haunſed* to the noyaunce of the Neighbours; and that the Ways, Streets and Lanes be kept clean from Donge and other Filth, for the Honeſty of the City. And that all the Chimneys, Redoſſes † and Furnaces be made

* *i. e.* made too high.

† Rere-doughs.

of Stone, for defence of Fire. And if ye know any ſuch ye ſhall ſhew it to the Alderman; that he may make due Redreſs therefore. And this ye ſhal not lene. So help you God, &c.

The Oath of the *Sheriffs Serjeants* follows.

The *Sheriffs Serjeants* Oath.

YE ſhal Swear, That ye ſhal wel and truly ſerve the Sheriffs of London in your Office of Sergeauntſhip; and the Francheſs of London ye ſhal ſwear to maintain to your Power. And all manner Perſons that ye ſhall arreſt by Plaint, Writ, or by Fray, or by any other lawful Cauſe, ye ſhall bring them unto the Counter, if ye be of Power.

Alſo, Ye ſhall warn no Perſon to agree with the Creditor of their Debts, but that a Plaint of ſuch Debts be lawfully made. Alſo, Ye ſhall warn no Perſon, on whom a Plaint or a Writ is in the Counter. And ye ſhal wel and truly enter ſuch Plaints as ye ſhall have of your Clients, or of any other Perſon. Alſo, Al maner Merciaments and Fines that ye ſhal receive, ye ſhal wel and truly bring them to the Counter, and there to deliver them to the Sheriffs, or to his Deputy. Alſo, Ye ſhall not tarry nor delay none occaſion, nor make none untrue Proceſs, that ye ſhal have by vertue of your Office, for Fraud, or Hate, or Promiſe, or for your ſingular Avayle. Alſo, Ye ſhal be no Loveday-maker, nor maintainer of none occaſion. Alſo, In al maner of Plaints ye ſhal retorne good and honeſt Perſons, and true, and not ſuſpicious, nor procured by you, nor by your Aſſent.

Alſo, You ſhal counſil nothing, wherby the Sheriffs, or any of their Curtys * or Officers may be hurt in their Avaples. Alſo, The Common of the City peaceably and gently ye ſhal entre. And alſo, To al other Perſons, that have their Patents of Exemption of any Office, or other Charges within the City, of the King's Graunt, ye ſhal do, ſo men them like, as ye do other Freemens Enqueſts.

Alſo, Ye ſhal take no Yeoman into your Governance whiles ye be Officer with the ſaid Sheriffs, unto the time that ye ſhew the ſaid Yeoman unto the ſaid Sheriffs, and by him ſo to be accept. And alſo, Ye ſhal not do away the ſaid Yeoman being without a lawful Cauſe certified, and known to the ſaid Sheriffs. And if that Yeoman be from you ſo voided, ye ſhal take away the Livery of the Sheriffs. And in al other things, your Office ye ſhal wel and truly keep and bear you. So help you God, and by this Book.]

* Courts.

CHAP. IX.

Freemen of the City, called BARONS. *The* COMPANIES, *or* CORPORATIONS: *Their Coats of Arms, Charters, Times of their Incorporations. The* MERCERS; GROCERS; DRAPERS; FISHMONGERS; GOLDSMITHS; SKINNERS.

The Government of the City by *Companies.* *J. S.*

AS the Government of this City is chiefly maintained by the Superiour Magiſtrates before ſpoken of, *viz.* Maior, Sheriffs, and Aldermen; ſo a neceſſary part of the Government thereof conſiſteth in the *Companies* of the Freemen: Which *Freemen* ſeemed anciently to be called *Barons.* Which word *Baron* was brought in by the *Normans,* to anſwer the word *Thane* uſed by the *Saxons.* Which, we are told, they uſed ſometimes in a large Signification to mean a Freeman, born of Free Parentage. And ſo did the *Normans* take the Word *Baron;* calling their Free Citizens of their beſt eſteemed Cities and Burroughs by the name of *Barons.* And ſo *Bracton* meaneth when he writeth *Per Barones London,* i. e. *By the Barons* of *London;* that is, by the Free Citizens of that City. There are divers Charters, wherein mention is made of ſuch like *Barons;* as, the *Barons* of *Warwick,* in *Doomſday:* And in our time, the Burgeſſes of the five Ports, are called the *Barons* thereof.

Barones Lond. who. Treat. of the Nobility of the Realm, *p.* 47.

Pat. 11 *H.* III. m. 4.

Aldermanni in unaquaq; Warda colligunt omnia quæ ſunt Regi debita.

Pat. 11 *H.* III. m. 9

Barones auxilium eorum dant Regi. Non trahatur in exemplum.

Pet. Le Neve, Norr.

The Companies.

Of theſe *Barons,* or Free Citizens, conſiſt the *Companies.* And the City of *London* conſiſting of various Tradeſmen, that is, of ſuch as make and ſell Commodities; for the Regulation of them there muſt be Laws and Rules, according to which they ſhould follow their Trades, Arts, and manual Occupations. And for this end thoſe of each Trade or *Myſtery* (as it is alſo ſtiled) are diſtinguiſhed into Companies, or Societies, or Fraternities. Which have their ſeveral Halls and Places of Meeting (generally magnificent Buildings) to confer together monthly, or oftner, concerning their proper Buſineſſes, as alſo for Feaſting on ſet Days. They have alſo Maſters, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, Clerks, and other Officers to conſult for, and to direct and order all things relating to the good Eſtate of their reſpective Societies, and to puniſh and reſtrain all Abuſes incident to their Trades.

Their Halls.

Why called *Corporations.*

Theſe are called alſo *Corporations,* becauſe they are incorporated, or embodied together by Charters from the Kings and Queens of *England,* or by Acts of Parliament, with certain Liberties and Privileges; for the better Government of their reſpective Members. And moſt of theſe Companies have weighty Truſts of Charity repoſed in them; and are richly endowed with Lands and Livings for that purpoſe.

Precedency of the Maſter and Wardens.

Such Reſpect is given to the Maſters and Wardens of the ſaid Companies, that when they meet at their ſeveral Halls, either ſitting upon Buſineſs, or Feaſting, they take the Precedency at their Tables of all the reſt of the Society, tho' they be Batchelour Knights, or Baronets.

The Preference of the Twelve Companies.

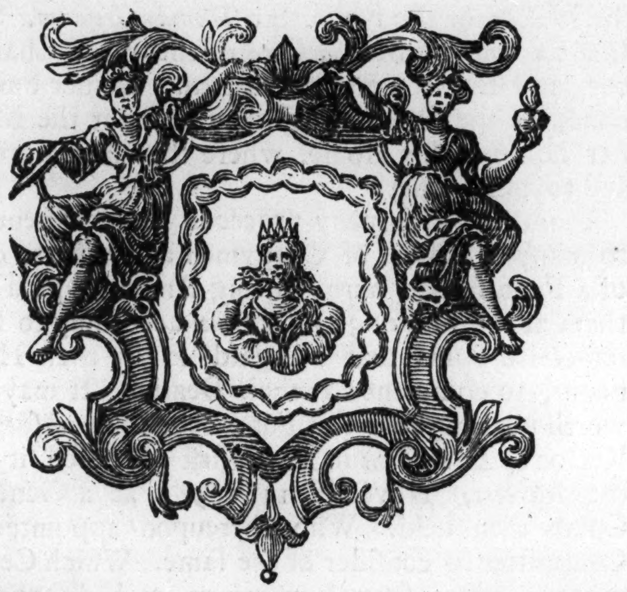
Of theſe Companies there be as many almoſt as there be Trades and Myſteries practiſed and profeſſed. But the Twelve firſt are the Chief, and are by ſome ſtiled *Honourable.* None is capable of being Lord Maior, but he muſt be of one of theſe Twelve Companies. And therefore if any of an inferiour Company be choſen to that Honour, he muſt quit his former Company, and make himſelf a Member of one of the Twelve.

A Specification of all the Companies.

We ſhall next proceed more particularly to ſet down the Names of the Twelve Companies, and of all the reſt; together with their Coats of Arms, their Charters, and the Time of their Incorporations; and alſo various Remarks concerning many of them, according as the Notices thereof have come to hand from ancient Papers, Records, or good Information.

The FIRST of the Twelve, and which hath the Precedency of all the Companies of *London,* is that of the

MERCERS.



The *Mercers,* when firſt a Company.

THE MERCERS were enabled to be a Company, and to purchaſe Lands, to the Value of 20 *l.* by the Year, the 17th Year of King *Richard* II. *Anno Domini* 1393.

Were chiefly Merchants. *J. S.*

This Company in former times conſiſted much of ſuch as ſold rich Silks brought from *Italy;* and lived chiefly in *Cheapſide, St Laurence Jury,* and the *Old Jury:* And afterwards the *Mercers* were generally Merchants. And when in the Year 1585, a great Muſter was to be made at *Greenwich* before the Queen, of the Citizens, to conſiſt of 6000 Men, the *Mercers* ſent out 294 Soldiers: who were out ſeven Days and a Night, at 16 *d.* a Day each. Which, with all other neceſſary Expences of Arms, Proviſions, *&c.* coſt them 392 *l.* 10 *s.*

Their Charge at a Muſter.

Overſeers of *Paul's* School.

This Company are the Overſeers of the flouriſhing School dedicated to the Child *Jeſus,* ſituate near St. *Paul's* Church.

Sir *Thomas Greſham.*

Of this Company was Sir *Thomas Greſham,* Kt. that renowned Merchant, who built the *Royal Exchange,* and founded the Lectures in *Greſham* College.

None for many Years ſucceſſively have been Maſters of this Company but Knights, or Aldermen, or Sheriffs, or ſuch as have fined for thoſe Places: Or having ſome other Honourable Qualification. As in the Year 1702, was choſen *John Morice,* Eſq; lately a Parliament-man, and Son of Sir *William Morice,* ſometime Secretary of State, *&c.*

Their Hall.

Their *Hall* ſtandeth on the North ſide of *Cheapſide,* next the *Poultry,* having a graceful Stone Frontiſpiece, with divers Figures over the Gate cut in Stone, one whereof is *Charity* and her Children.

Here

Their Chappel.

Here alſo is their Chappel, formerly better known by the name of *St. Thomas of Acre*, or *Acon*. The entertaining Hall, and other fair Rooms for the meeting of the Company, are above Stairs. There hangs Mr. *Papilion's* Picture, a late liberal Benefactor.

The Triumphant Pageant when one of this Company is Maior.

When any one of this Company is choſen Maior, to make one of the Triumphs of the Day wherein he goes to *Weſtminſter* to be ſworn, a moſt beautiful Virgin is carried through the Streets in a Chariot in all the Majeſty and Glory poſſible, with her Hair all diſhevel'd about her Shoulders; to repreſent the Maidenhead which the Company give for their Arms. And this Lady is plentifully gratified for her Pains, beſides the Gift of all the rich Attire ſhe wears. Such a Pageant made part of the Splendour of the Day, *Anno* 1701, when Sir *William Gore* was Maior.

Their Feaſt at the Election of a Maſter.

When the Maſter was choſen, they uſed to have a very ſplendid Feaſt; and Perſons of the Court and of the beſt Quality were preſent. And after the Feaſt was over, the new Maſter was conducted in State by the Company to his own Houſe, where they were treated again. In the Year 1577, in the Month of *July*, on a *Munday*, was the Mercers Feaſt, when Sir *Lionel Ducket* (who had been Lord Maior in the Year 1572) was choſen Maſter. There were then preſent, among others, the Maſter of the Rolls, Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Sir *William Damſel*, Mr. *Sackford* of the Privy Chamber, and the Recorder *Fleetwood*. Dinner being done, as the Order was, they brought the Maſter home to his Houſe, where they had a great and royal Banquet.

Fleetw. Letter to the Lord Treaſurer.

A Fund for Widows ſettled in this Company.

From this Company proceeds a great Benefit to many Widows of Clergymen and others, out of a Fund ſettled here; having Annuities paid to them at the rate of 30 *l. per Cent.* according to the reſpective Sums that are paid in by their Huſbands, to commence at their Deaths. It may be worth relating how this Fund began. Dr. *Aſſheton*, Rector of *Beckenham* in *Kent*, firſt propoſed it to the *Mercers*, Novemb. 11. 1698, at a General Court then held. Who thereupon appointed a Committee to conſider of the ſame. Which Committee, after ſeveral meetings and diſcourſes with Dr. *Aſſheton*, acquainted him, what Eſtate they had to ſettle for Security, being in clear Rent 2888 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d. per Annum* (beſide the Payments appointed by the Benefactors to be paid out of the ſame.) Which by a moderate Calculation would yield them when the Leaſes came out, 13500 *l. per Annum* clear. And the ſaid Dr. *Aſſheton* conſidering the ſame to be reaſonable Security, the ſaid Committee made their Report to a General Court the 23d of *December* the ſame Year. Which Court, having read the ſaid Report, did ſuſpend their Reſolution of the ſame for that time. And another General Court was appointed to be held the 13th of *January* following; that ſo all the Members of the Company might have time to conſider of the ſaid Propoſal, and the Report of the Committee thereupon. At this laſt General Court they did accept the ſaid Propoſal, and did declare, that in caſe 100000 *l.* ſhould be ſubſcribed, and paid into the Company in ſuch manner as hereafter ſhould be mentioned, the ſaid Company undertook to pay unto the Widows of the Subſcribers, according to the foreſaid Propoſitions, 30 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, free of Taxes and Charges at *Lady-day* and *Michaelmas*. That for the better Security of the Payments, as ſoon as the ſaid 100000 *l.* ſhould be ſubſcribed, they would ſettle and convey in due Form of Law, the Lands, Houſes and Eſtate before mentioned, in Truſtees, for the due Payment of the ſaid Annuities. That all married Clergymen, and other married Perſons, (except as hereafter excepted) that inhabited in the Kingdom of *England*, and exceeded not the Age of ſixty Years at the time of the Payment of the Money, and receiving the Company's Bond, and were then in good and perfect Health, and had ſubſcribed any Sum, not leſs than 50 *l.* nor exceeding the Sum of 300 *l.* in caſe they died in the Kingdom of *England*, and left their Wives, Widows; the ſaid Widows ſhould receive, as before mentioned, the Sum of 30 *l.* yearly, for every 100 *l.* ſo ſubſcribed; and ſo proportionably for a greater or leſs Sum. Perſons that went to Sea, and Soldiers, not to be admitted to ſubſcribe, in regard of the Caſualties and Accidents they were particularly liable to.

Theſe and other Articles were then publiſhed and declared. Purſuant hereupon, the Subſcription Books were laid open *March* 1. 1698, and ſeveral Thouſand Pounds were ſubſcribed, but not amounting to the 100000 *l.* required. At a General Court, *June* 16. 1699, it was reſolved that the ſaid Settlement propoſed before, ſhould be forthwith ſettled by able Council in the Law, in Truſtees of undoubted Reputation and Ability, for the Aſſurance of the Subſcribers. And as ſoon as the Settlement was made, Publication to be made thereof. Then they enlarged the Sums to be ſubſcribed, *viz.* That all married Men of the Age of thirty Years, or under, might ſubſcribe any Sum not exceeding 1000 *l.* That all married Men of the Age of forty Years might ſubſcribe any Sum not exceeding 500 *l.* And that all married Men, not exceeding the Age of ſixty Years, might ſubſcribe any Sum not exceeding 300 *l.* And the Widows of all ſuch Perſons ſubſcribing, to receive the Benefit of 30 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, according to the former Propoſal.

And they declared further, that any Perſons under the Limitation aforeſaid mentioned, might ſubſcribe for the Uſe and Benefit of any Perſon or Perſons, as ſuch Subſcriber ſhould by his Laſt Will and Teſtament direct, during the natural Life of his Wife, in caſe ſhe ſurvived him; declaring in his Subſcription that it was ſo intended. [This was firſt ſeaſonably propounded by Dr. *Blackhal*, the late Right Reverend Biſhop of *Exon*, that ſo his Children alſo might, if he thought good, receive part of that Benefit with his Widow.]

The Deed of Settlement was enrolled in her Majeſty's High Court of *Chancery*; and an authentic Copy of it tranſcribed into a Book, and well atteſted, may be peruſed on *Fridays* every Week, between the Hours of Nine and One in the Forenoon. Therein is ſhewed, what Eſtates are ſettled, and the Value of them; who are the Truſtees, and to whom theſe Eſtates are made over and conveyed, for the Security of the Subſcribers, and the effectual Payment of the Widows.

Account of this Propoſal by Dr. *Aſſheton*.

Dr. *Aſſheton* did, in the Year 1788, print a little Book, intitled, *A full Account of the Riſe, Progreſs, and Advantage of this Propoſal:* With Directions for the Widow, how to receive her Annuity, without any Delay, Charge, or Deduction. Which Book was given *gratis* at *Mercers Hall*. That Reverend Divine did in the Preface to that little Book declare, that he did not for his own Private Advantage project this, but ſincerely deſigned a Publick Good: And in like manner, that the Worſhipful Company undertook to manage this Propoſal, not from any proſpect of Advantage to their own Private Perſons, but only out of a generous Deſign to make the Company more capable to anſwer the End and Reaſon of their Charter; which was, *To eſtabliſh and manage Publick Charities*, and thereby to enlarge their Capacities of doing good. And he farther preſumed to declare, that the Company of *Mercers*, by accepting and managing this Propoſal, would do a greater and more publick Good to the whole Nation, than they could pretend to do by founding an Hoſpital for Widows in every County of the

Kingdom. In as much as it is a much Nobler Charity to prevent any from being poor, than to relieve him when he becomes actually ſo.

A Catalogue of the Maiors of this Company.

Of this Company of Mercers were theſe Maiors of *London*, beginning our Account of them for neer four hundred Years paſt.

Robert Serle, Mercer, was Maior in the Year 1214. eight Weeks, and afterwards Maior ſucceſſively 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222.

Simon Frauncis, Maior *Anno* 1343, and 1356. He dwelt in the *Old Jury*, where his Armes, being *Gules*, a *Saltier Or*, between 4 *Croſſes Botonne* of the ſame, remained in the Church Windows two hundred and fifty Years after, to wit, *An.* 1605. that is, in St. *Olaves in the Jury*; as they did alſo in St. *Stephens Colmanſtreet*, at St. *Katharines* by the Tower, and in divers other Places. Which ſhews him to have been a Benefactor to thoſe Churches and Places.

Sir *Adam Frauncis*, Maior *Ann.* 1353, and 1354. His Coat of Armes was parted *per Bend ſiniſter*, *Sable* and *Gules*, a Lion rampant Counterchanged. Buried at *Helens* Church in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*. His onely Daughter was married to *John* Lord *Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, Mother to *Thomas Montacute*, the laſt Earl of *Salisbury* of that Name.

John Barnes, Maior, *Ann.* 1371, and 1372. Buried at St. *Pancras*, near *Sopers-lane*.

John Piel, Maior *An.* 1373.

Adam Staple, Maior *Ann.* 1377. In which Year he was put from his Maioralty by K. *Richard* II. upon ſome Diſturbances in the City. And Sir *Nicolas Brember*, Grocer, elected in his Place.

Sir *John Froiſh*, Maior *Ann.* 1395. He was buried at St. *Benet Sherhog* neer *Bucklersbury*, commonly called St. *Sythes*.

Sir *Richard Whittingham*, Maior 1398, 1407, and 1420. He founded *Whittington* College: Where he was buried.

Sir *John Chadworth*, Maior *An.* 1402. Buried at St. *Mildred* in *Bred-ſtreet*.

Sir *John Woodcock* Maior *An.* 1406. Buried at St. *Albons* in *Wood-ſtreet*.

Sir *William Waldron*, Maior *Ann.* 1413, and 1423.

Sir *Thomas Falconer*, Maior *An.* 1415.

Sir *John Coventrie*, Maior 1425. His Tomb ſtood long after his Death in the Church of St. *Mary Bow* in *Chepe*.

Sir *William Eſtfeild*, Maior 1430, and 1438. In which Year he was made Knight of the *Bath*. He dwelt in *Aldermanbury*, and where long after Sir *John Swennerton* dwelt. And was buried in the Church there, where his Monument remained in the beginning of King *James* the firſt his Reign, and ſo very likely to burning down of that Church.

Sir *Henry Frowick*, Maior 1436, and 1445. Buried at St. *Sithes* by *Bucklersbury*.

Sir *Robert Large*, Maior 1446. He dwelt in *Lothbury*. His Houſe ſtood in two Pariſhes, St. *Margarets* and St. *Olaves*. Buried at St. *Olaves* in the *Jury*.

Sir *John Oulney*, Maior 1447. Buried at St. *Magdalens Milk-ſtreet*.

Sir *Tho. Chalton*, Maior 1450. Buried at St. *Albons* Church in *Wood-ſtreet*. Where his Tomb ſtood long after.

Sir *Geffry Felding*, Maior 1453. He dwelt in *Milk-ſtreet*. Buried at St. *Lawrence* in the *Jury*. This Family remained long after in *Warwickſhire*.

Sir *Godfrey Bullen*, Maior 1458. He was Father to Sir *William Bullen*, Father to *Thomas Bullen*, Earl of *Wilts*, Father to *Anne Bullen*, Mother to Queen *Elizabeth* of famous Memory. Which Sir *Godfrey* died 1463. and was buried at St. *Laurence* in the *Jury*.

Sir *Hugh Wich*, Maior 1462. Buried at St. *Margaret's* in *Lothbury*, *Anno* 1466.

Sir *Raſe Varney*, Maior 1466. This Family continued long after at *Penley* in *Hartfordſhire*; and was of great Worſhip.

Sir *John Stocton*, Maior 1571. Buried at St. *Pancras* near *Sopers-lane*.

Sir *John Tate*, Maior 1474, and 1497. He died 1514. In which Year Sir *John Tate* the younger was Maior. Buried at the Church of St. *Anthony's*, now the *French* Church in *Threadneedle-ſtreet*.

Sir *Richard Gardiner*, Maior 1479. Buried at St. *Pancras* near *Sopers-lane*. But no Monument remaineth of him.

Sir *John Browne*, Maior 1481. Buried at St. *Magdalen's* in *Milk-ſtreet*, *Ann.* 1497.

Sir *Henry Collet*, Maior 1487, and 1496. Buried at *Stepney* near *London*; where he had a Country Houſe.

Sir *Robert Tate*, Maior 1489. Buried at our Lady's Chappel at *Barking* near *Tower-Hill*. Which Chappel is long ſince quite pulled down, and Houſes builded in the Place thereof.

Sir *John Matthew*, Maior 1491. Buried at St. *Martin Orgars*. His Iſſue remained long after at *Bradden* in *Northamptonſhire*; being Gentlemen of good account.

Sir *Hugh Clopton*, all his Lifetime a Batchelour, Maior 1492. Buried at St. *Margaret's* in *Lothbury*, 1496. He dwelt in *Lothbury*, where long after was the Sign of the Wind-mill; and where Sir *Robert Large*, ſometime Lord Maior, had lived before. This Man was born at *Clopton* in *Warwickſhire*, a Mile from *Stretford* upon *Avon*: Where he builded a fair Stone Bridge of eighteen Arches, and glazed the Chancel Windows of the ſame Pariſh Church; where his Arms did ſtand. Which, as *William Smith* ſometime *Rouge Dragon*, hath obſerved, differed much from the Coat ſet up for him, painted in a Target, in the *Mercers Hall*; which indeed was the Arms of the *Claptons* of *Suffolk*.

The Twelve Worſhipful Companies. By *Smith, Rouge Dragon.*

Sir *William Purchaſe*, Maior 1498. He dwelt in St. *Laurence-lane*, and was buried in the Church of St. *Laurence* hard by, on the South End of the High Altar.

Sir *Nicolas Alwin*, Maior 1500. Buried at St *Mary Bow* in *Cheapſide*, *Ann.* 1505.

Sir *Richard Haddon*, Maior 1507; and 1513, in the place of Sir *William Coppinger*. Buried at St. *Olave's* in *Hartſtreet*.

Sir *William Browne*, Maior 1508. Buried in *Aldermanbury*, where his Tomb was long after well preſerved. Dying in his Maioralty, Sir *Laurence Aylmer*, Draper, ſerved the reſt of the Year.

Thomas Bradbury, Maior 1509. In which Year he died. Buried at St. *Stephen's Colemanſtreet*. Sir *William Capel* ſerved the reſt of the Year, which was 1510.

Sir *William Browne*, Maior 1514. Of a different Family from Sir *William Browne*, Maior ſome Years before. This *Browne* alſo, as the former, dying in his Maioralty, was buried at the *Mercers Chappel*. Sir *John Tate* ſerved the reſt of the Year.

Sir *James Yarford* Maior 1520. Buried at St. *Michael's Baſſiſhaw*, *Ann.* 1527. Where a fine Monument remained of him and his Lady long after.

Sir *Thomas Baldry*, Maior 1524. Buried at the *Mercers Chappel*. He was Father to *George Baldry*, whoſe Daughter was married to the Lord *Rich*.

Sir *John Allen*, Maior 1526, and 1536, by the King's appointment, being one of his Council. His Tombſtone, all of Black Touchſtone, remained long in *Mercers Chappel*.

Sir *Thomas Seimour*, Maior 1527. Buried at St. *Leonard's* in *Shoreditch*, 1535.

Sir *Ralfe Dodmer*, Maior 1530. He was firſt a Brewer, and is buried at St. *Steven's* in *Walbrook*.

Sir *Raſe Warren*, Maior 1537; and 1544, in the place of Sir *William Bowyer*. He was buried at St. *Sithes*. Where many Years after, his Arms (which were *Azure*, between three Lozenges *Argent*, a Chevron of the ſame charged with three Griphons Heads eraſed of the firſt. On a Chief Chequy *Or* and *Gules*, a Greyhound running, *Ermin)* were taken down by his Son *Richard Warren*. And theſe ſet up in place thereof; *viz*. *Argent*, a Chevron engrailed, *Sable*, between three Griphons Heads eraſed of the ſame.

Sir *Richard Greſham*, Maior 1538. Buried in St. *Laurence* in the *Jury*. Whoſe Arms alſo were taken down by his Son Sir *Thomas Greſham*. Which were, *Argent*, a Chevron *Sable*, between three Mullets pierced of the firſt. On a Chief *Gules*, a Pelican between two Lions Paws eraſed. And inſtead thereof, the ſame Coat, leaving out the Chief.

Sir *William Hollis*, Maior 1540. Buried at St. *Helen*'s, *Ann*. 1542, with theſe Arms ſet up for him: *Azure*, a Bend *Or*, charged with three Tortoiſes between a Talbot and a Dolphin Bendwiſe, *Argent*. Which Coat was afterwards defaced, and this ſet up new for him; *Ermin*, two Piles in point, *Sable*. Which Family is now in *Nottinghamſhire*.

Sir *Michael Dormer*, Maior 1542. Buried at St. *Laurence* in the *Jury*. Where his Monument was to be ſeen on the outſide of the Church beneath the Porch. This Family is of great Worſhip in *Buckinghamſhire*.

Sir *John Greſham*, Maior 1548. Buried at *Baſſinghal* Church, *Anno* 1556. He dwelt where Sir *Leonard Halliday*, who was Maior *Ann*. 1605. afterwards dwelt. He gave the Coat of the *Greſhams* with a Chief *Or*, a Trefoil *Azure*, between two Aſſes Heads eraſed *Sable*, Collered. This Family continued afterwards in *Norfolk*.

Sir *Rowland Hill*, Maior 1550. Buried at St. *Stephen*'s in *Walbrook* 1561. He dwelt in *Walbrook*, over againſt the ſaid Church.

Sir *Thomas Leigh*, Maior the firſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, *viz*. 1559. He dwelt in the *Old Jury*; his Houſe joining on the North of *Mercers Chappel*; where he was buried. His Arms were *Gules*, between four Unicorns Heads eraſed *Or*, a Croſs engrailed *Argent*, charged with 5 Hurts, an *Ermin* in each. His Sons have ſince altered the Arms into *Gules*, a Croſs engrailed *Argent*, a Lozenge of the ſame in the firſt Quarter.

Sir *Richard Mallory*, Maior 1565. He dwelt in *Cheapſide*, at the Sign of the *Golden Key*, at *Soperslane* end. And was buried in *Mercers Chappel*.

Sir *Roger Martin*, Maior 1568. Dwelt on the Weſt ſide of *Sopars-lane*, over againſt St. *Stephen Some*. And was buried at St. *Anthonines* in *Budge-Row*, *Ann*. 1573.

Sir *William Allen*, Maior 1572. He was firſt free of the Leatherſellers. And dwelt, when he was Sheriff, in *Bow-lane*; when he was Maior, in *Tower-ſtreet*. But buried at St. *Butolph*'s without *Biſhopſgate*. In which Pariſh he was born.

Sir *Lionel Ducket*, Maior 1573. He dwelt in *Woodſtreet* in St. *Peter*'s Pariſh. But buried in the Country where he died.

Sir *Thomas Benet*, Maior 1604.

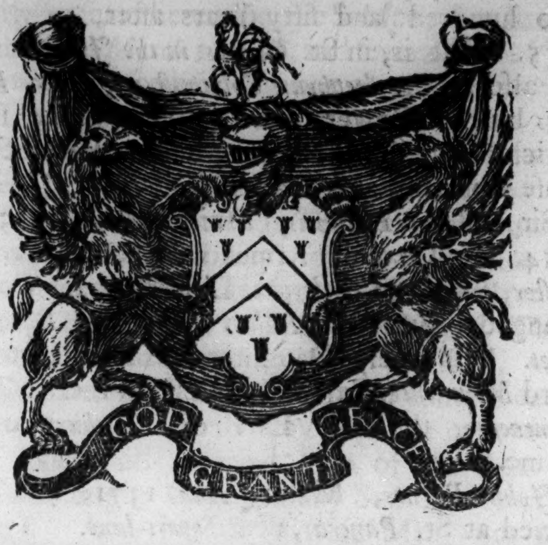
☞ Hitherto I have been aſſiſted by a Manuſcript, wrote by *William Smith*, *Rouge Dragon*, a painful Tracer of the Maiors of *London* of this and the reſt of the Twelve Companies: Communicated kindly to me by *Peers Mauduit*, Eſq; *Windſor* Herald.

Sir *Henry Row*,	Maior	1607.
Sir *Thomas Atkins*,		1645.
Sir *John Dethick*,		1656.
Sir *Richard Ford*,		1671.
Sir *John Peak*,		1687.

Sir *John Chapman*,	Maior	1688.
Sir *Thomas Lane*,		1695.
Sir *Edward Clark*,		1697.
Sir *William Gore*,		1702.

The preſent Maſter of this Company is Sir *Charles Cook*, Knight, and Alderman.]

GROCERS.



THE Company of GROCERS (in elder times called PEPPERERS) were firſt incorporated by the Name of *Grocers*, in the twentieth Year of King *Edward* the III. *Anno Dom*. 1345. The Arms and Supporters granted by *Thomas Benoît*, *Clarencieux*, in the Time of King *Hen*. the VIII. [*Viz*. *Anno* 1531.] [Helm and Creſt, afterwards granted, and the ſame Arms and Supporters confirmed by *William Hervey*, *Clarencieux* under the Seal of his Office, and the Seal of his Arms *Ann*. 1562. 4 *Reg*. *Elizab*. And approved in a Viſitation *Ann*. 1634. The Arms. *J. S.*

The Hall. The Hall of this Company is ſituate in the *Poultry*, in a Lane ſomewhat Weſtward of St. *Mildreds* Church. In the Hall are the Pictures of Sir *John Cutler*, Sir *John More*, Sir *John Fleet*, Aldermen, drawn in their full Proportions. In reſpect of the largeneſs and convenient Situation of it, it hath been made uſe of by ſeveral Lord Maiors; now it is taken up by the Bank of *England*.

This Company of Grocers traded in divers Commodities, ſome by Wholeſale, ſome by Retale, but chiefly in Fruits of Foreign Growth, as Figs, Almonds, Raiſins, Corinths, commonly called Currants; alſo in Sugars, and Spice: But ſo much in that of Pepper, that they were anciently called *Pepperers*: Whereof we meet with many Citizens of great Wealth and Subſtance in former Times. And in the later Times of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſome there were called Pepperers, as dealing only in Pepper, which was commonly laid up in *Leadenhal*. Pepperers.

A *Spaniſh* Prize of Pepper. In the Year 1589, or thereabouts, a great *Spaniſh* Carack, richly laden with Plate and other Commodities, was taken from the *Spaniard*, and brought into *England*: wherein, among other Goods, was a conſiderable Quantity of Pepper: Which the Dealers in Pepper had bought of the Queen at a good rate. Whereof having ſold about eighty Bags, divers Parcels of Pepper were brought in upon them by the procurement of the Grocers, to furniſh themſelves at cheaper rates than they had bought of her Majeſty. And a long Time of Sickneſs in the Nation had proved a great lett to them in the Sale of it. They feared therefore the hardneſs of the Bargain would greatly impoveriſh their Eſtates. Wherefore they petitioned the Lord Treaſurer, that the Queen might command, that no Pepper might be brought in for three Years into any of her Dominions, the Time of the Pepper-Vend requiring no leſs. And they would be ready to ſatisfy her Majeſty the Cuſtom of ſo much Pepper as by Computation might be brought in, during the Time of the Reſtraint, after ſuch rate as had been brought in, ſince the Time of the buying of this Pepper. And thereby they ſhould be able to perform their Payment at the Day appointed: Promiſing not to advance the price of Pepper above 3 Shillings in the Pound, during the Reſtraint

Currants brought in by Strangers.

I have met alſo with a Paſſage, (ſomewhat before) concerning the Merchandize of *Corinths*, or Currants: (as we commonly pronounce it) A parcel whereof a bout the Year 1575. was brought in by divers Strangers; Which the Company of Grocers meant to have bought at ſuch a reaſonable price, as the Retailers might well have ſold the ſame at 3*d*. or 3*d* ½ penny the Pound. But others unſkilful, and not traded in the Myſtery hearing thereof, gave 600 *l* more for the ſame than they had bid. And ſo brought up the Prices, to the enriching of the Stranger, and impoveriſhing of our own People. This was made matter of Complaint to the Lord Treaſurer.

Starch firſt ſold by the Grocers.

Starch was firſt ſold by the Grocers; which (as it ſeems) came in about the latter end of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign. For about the Year 1594 or 1595, Sir *John Packington* procured the Queen's Letters Patents for him only to make and ſell Starch. It grew now a Commodity in great requeſt, and vended for the moſt part by the Grocers, ſerving the greateſt part of the Chapmen through *England*. But the Grocers by this Patent were cut off, and ſo moleſted that they were fain to make Complaint to the Lord Treaſurer, with the Subſcription of their Names, to the Number of Thirty nine; viz. *William Layer*, *Richard Denman*, *Will Brockbank*, *Peter Heylyn*, *Henry Parkhurſt*, *John Caſon*, &c. For the Aſſigns of the Patentee, minding to enrich themſelves very extraordinarily by the execution of the ſaid Patent, took courſes to compel the Grocers to ſell the Patentee's Aſſigns all ſuch Starch, as the Grocers had, before, or ſithence the granting of the Patent bought, remaining in their Shops and Warehouſes; and that at ſuch Prizes as the ſaid Aſſigns pleaſed to ſet down, being much leſs than the Commodity coſt, or was worth: Or elſe the Aſſigns violently ſeized and took the ſame away unpaid for. In caſe they were withſtood by the poor Men, the Owners thereof, they were forthwith ſent for by Purſevants before Commiſſioners thereunto appointed. Where they were required to enter Bonds in great Sums of Money, with condition to buy all the Starch they ſhould ſell of the ſaid Aſſigns, and of none other; and with Condition further, not to ſell Starch to any but to ſuch as were Licenſed to buy by the ſaid Patentee's Aſſigns. To the firſt Part of which Condition, *Viz*. to buy all the Starch they ſhould vend of the Patentee's Aſſigns, moſt of the Company, in regard of their Loyalty to her Majeſty, conſidering it her good pleaſure to grant the ſaid Patent, had purpoſed to yield unto: But touching the other part, that they ſhould ſell or vend no Starch but to thoſe that were by the Aſſigns Licenſed to buy, the moſt part of the Company were perſuaded they could not yield unto without their Overthrow and utter Undoing. For hereby they might not ſell what they bought to their Chapmen.

Lands and Eſtates taken from the Grocers.

About the Year 1580 and odd, the Grocers, as well as many other Companies, ſuffered ſeverely in their Gifts and Charities formerly granted them. Which becauſe the Donors had given them, or ſome part of them, for the maintenance of *Chauntries* to pray for the Souls of them and their Anceſtors, or for other Superſtitious uſes, were all ſwallowed up by the Crown by Vertue of an Act of Parliament in the beginning of the Reign of King *Edward* VI. But many of theſe Gifts, being hitherto concealed, and retained in the hands of the Companies, Queen *Elizabeth* granted a Patent of theſe concealed Lands and Tenements to certain Perſons, with a Power to ſearch and recover theſe Gifts. Now thoſe that were found came to the Crown, or were purchaſed again by the Poſſeſſors. Now there were theſe Gifts of this Nature found in the hands of this Company of Grocers, as I tranſcribed from a Liſt brought into the Treaſury.

LANDS.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Given the Company by *John Billeſdon*, being of old yearly Rent - -	33	16	08
Now worth to be let yearly - -	133	06	08
And worth to be ſold at 20 years purchaſe, after the rate - - -	2666	13	04
Given by *John Maldon*, being of old yearly Rent - - - - -	6	06	08
Now worth to let yearly - -	15	00	00
And worth to be ſold at 20 years purchaſe - - - - - - -	300	00	00

TENEMENTS *belonging thereto.*

The Sum of the Old Rents yearly -	39	03	04
Yearly Rent which they will now let for - - - - - - - -	148	06	08
Annual Rents formerly purchaſed by the Company out of the ſaid Tenements, amounted to - - -	28	10	02
The Sum theſe Tenements will be ſold for after 20 years Purchaſe, according to the new Valuation (the ſaid Annual Rents of 28 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d.* deducted) amounteth to - -	2396	16	10

Other LANDS *adjudged doubtful.*

Given by *John Drayton*, being of the old yearly Rent of - - - - -	27	13	04
Now worth to be let yearly - -	60	00	00
Worth to be ſold at 20 years Purchaſe - - - - - - - - -	1200	00	00
Given by *Henry Kebul*, of the old yearly Rent of - - - - - -	28	00	00
Now worth to let yearly - -	80	00	00
Worth to be ſold at 20 years Purchaſe - - - - - - - - -	1600	00	00
Given by *Elizabeth Burels*, of old yearly Rent - - - - - -	28	00	00
Now worth to be let yearly - -	60	00	00
Worth to be ſold at 20 years Purchaſe - - - - - - - - -	1200	00	00

TENEMENTS.

Sum of the old yearly Rents of all the ſaid Tenements - - - -	72	00	00
Sum of the yearly Rents they will be now let for - - - - - - -	200	00	00
Sum of the annual Rents purchaſed out of the ſaid Tenements by the ſaid Company of Grocers - -	30	18	04
Sum of that the ſaid Tenements will be ſold for after 20 years Purchaſe, according to the new Valuation (the ſaid annual Rents of 30 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.* being deducted) amounteth to - - - - - - -	3381	13	04.

The preſent Condition of this Company.

This Company of *Grocers* hath the misfortune to be more in Debt than any of the other Twelve; being almoſt ruined by the Fire of *London*. For being in Debt beforeby ſeveral great Sums that they

Ravenhill their Clerk's *Acc.* printed. 1682.

they were forced to take up, they hoped to repay them by raiſing conſiderable Sums in Fines and renewing of Leaſes of Houſes in *London*, almoſt expired; when the Fire came and burnt all down. Whereby they were further ſunk into Debt.

Their Debts.

MONIES *formerly taken up by them, which was the Ground of their Debt.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To accommodate King *Charles* I. in his Exigences *Anno* 1640, on Security of ſome of his Peers - -	4500	00	00
To ſubdue the Rebels in *Ireland*, *Anno* 1641: and to relieve the Proteſtants there - - - - - -	9000	00	00
Lent the City; for which they had their Seal, *Anno* 1643. - - -	4500	00	00
	18000	00	00

All which Sums they took up on their Common Seal: Nor were ſingular therein, but neceſſitated thereunto, in compliance with all other Companies, and indeed with the whole City.

Upon the taking up this Money, they made a By-Law to levy the ſame on themſelves, if their Stock fell ſhort: and ſo they continued Payment of their Intereſt. And as one Creditor call'd for his Money in, they took up others, and paid them off, depending upon getting in their Principal. All which failed them. Till at laſt their ſole hope of advancing Money was by renewing of Leaſes; many whereof were nigh expired. But the great Fire, *Anno 1666*, conſumed their whole Revenue in *London*, they having paid for Intereſt between 1640, and 1666, 3000 *l.* This made them uncapable of paying both Debts and Charities.

Upon this they let their Ground to Builders for Fines on long Leaſes: Great part of which they were compelled to pay by the Decree of the Judges at *Cliffords* Inn.

Benefactors towards building the Hall.

Upon this they ſet on foot voluntary Subſcriptions. Sir *John Cutler* at his own proper Coſt, erected the firſt Building in the Garden, being their Parlour, and entertaining Room over it. For the Repair and beautifying of the great Hall Sir *John Moor* advanced 500*l.* Sir *John Frederic*, Sir *James Edwards*, Sir *Henry Tulſe*, and ſeveral other Aldermen and Members, contributed largely, for an additional building, to render it convenient and commodious for Habitation of the chief Magiſtrate of this City, both for Ornament and Uſe.

In the Year 1682, Sir *Henry Tulſe*, Mr. *Box*, Mr. *Winch*, and Mr. *Reve*, Maſter and Wardens for that Year; and Mr. *Beal* and Mr. *Bourn*, two of the late Wardens, the Court of Aſſiſtants joyned with them, reſolved to finiſh the great Hall. Which was done with that Speed as was almoſt incredible; tho' enlarged and made more convenient with many Accommodations. So that it far exceeded any Hall that now is, or probably ever was in *London*. And the Charge amounted to a far greater Sum than was at firſt propounded, yet it manifeſtly appeared to have been the only Means left to keep the Company of Grocers upon a Foundation. For that the Apprentices and Freemen of Eſtate or Value, who before declined, now daily encreaſed.

The ancient State of this Company.

But now to look backward to the antient State of this Company. In the 3 *Edw.* III. *Anno* 1329. *John Grantham* was choſen and held Maior, by the Name of *Grocer* (whereas before they are ſuppoſed to be called *Pepperers*) And this was before they were incorporated. The firſt Charter of this Company was in 20 *Edw.* III. *Anno* 1345. Which ſeems to be long before the *Mercers* were incorporated. The Charter was renewed ſeveral times afterwards, particularly in 7 *Hen.* VI. by the name of *Cuſtodes & Communitas Myſterij Grocerij Londini*: i. e. *The Wardens and Commonalty of the Myſtery of the* Grocery *of London.* In the beginning of that Kings Reign, they purchaſed the Ground where the *Grocers* Hall now ſtandeth, with the Ground belonging to it, of *Walter-Fitzwater*; bounding the ſame betwixt the *Old Jury* and *Wall Brook*.

The Grocers had the King's Beam;

The *Grocers* were ſo conſiderable long before that time, that they were the only Men intruſted with the management of the King's Beam; peculiar to them, as principally uſing the ſame. And had the naming of the Weigh-maſter; and alſo the naming, placing, removing, and governing of the Four Porters; all to be elected out of their own Company.

And Privilege to inſpect Weights.

Among other Privileges and ancient Uſages of this Company, it is recorded as high as *Edward* the Fourth's Days, that this Company had power of Inſpection of Abuſes and Irregularities of all Perſons in the City or Suburbs, any way uſing or exerciſing any kind of Grocery, and alſo to aſſay the Weights they bought or ſold by; and to take notice of all Defaults, and to return them to be fined at the diſcretion of this Fellowſhip; and to take 4*d.* of every Perſon for their Labour herein. Which Uſage was always continued. And in the Charter renewed to the Company 15 *Cha.* I. this Privilege is confirmed and expreſſed to extend Three Miles from the City, as well within Liberties as without.

Formerly an Alderman always Maſter.

This Company formerly never wanted an Alderman of their Members, to ſucceed Maſter Warden of the Company. And ſo faithfully did they acquit themſelves of thoſe Charities they were intruſted with, that it gave them the greateſt Reputation of any Company in *London*. In ſo much that many well diſpoſed Perſons did covet to make this Company the Treaſury of their Charities.

Maiors of the Grocers Company.

Thoſe of this Company of *Grocers*, that attained to the Honour of the Chief Magiſtracy of the City, were theſe, as far as can be fetched backward from Ancient Times.

Andrew Bokerel, ſtiled *Pepperer*, ſeven Years Maior ſucceſſively; that is to ſay, from the Year 1232 to 1238 incluſive.

Alan Zouch [written alſo *Suche*] Cuſtos *An.* 1268. Of whom the Lord *Zouch* was deſcended. This *Alan Zouch* was Lord Chief Juſtice, and ſlain in *Weſtminſter-Hall. Sed Quære.*

Sir *John Giſors*, Pepperer, Maior 1311, 1312, and 1314. Buried at Saint *Martins* in the *Vintrie.*

Hamon Chickwel, Pepperer, Maior 1319, 1321, 1322, 1324, 1325, and 1327. Buried in St. *Pauls.*

John Grantham, Maior 1329. This Family continueth yet in *Lincolnſhire.*

Andrew Aubery, Maior 1340, 1341, and 1352.

Simon Dolſey, or *Dolſeby*, Maior 1360. He dwelt in the ſame Houſe, which was afterwards the *Cutlers* Hall. Where for ſome hundred Years after were his Arms in the Glaſs. Which was *Nebule, Azure*, and *Argent.*

John Nott, Maior 1364. Of him there was long after Iſſue remaining.

John Ward (or *Wyard*) Maior 1376.

Sir *Nicolas Brember*, Maior 1378.

Sir *John Philpot*, Maior 1379. Of him *Philpotlane* took name. But he was buried at *Chriſt's Church An.* 1384. The Family remained long after in *Hampſhire*. He was ſometime Repreſentative for the City in Parliament: and ſeaſonably interpoſed there for its Liberties: as is ſhewn elſewhere.

John Hadley, Maior 1380, and 1394. Buried at St. *Pancras* by *Sopers Lane.*

Sir *Nicolas Brember* again Maior three Years together, that is, 1384, 1385, 1386. He was beheaded *An.* 1387. Buried at *Chriſt-Church.*

Sir *William Venour*, Maior 1390. Buried at St. *James*'s *Garlickhith.*

Sir *William Stondon*, Maior 1393, and 1408.

Sir *Thomas Knolles*, Maior 1400, and 1411. Buried at St. *Antholin*'s in *Budge-row.*

Sir *Robert Chicheſter*, Maior 1412, and 1422. Buried at St. *James*'s by *Garlickhith.*

Sir *William Sevenoke (alias Rumeſhed)* born at *Sevenoke* in *Kent*, Maior 1419. Buried at St. *Martin*'s by *Ludgate.*

Sir *William Cambridg*, Maior 1421. His Arms ſtood long after in the Glaſs Windows of St. *Mary-Hill* Church, near *Billingſgate.*

Sir *John Wells*, Maior 1432. Buried in our Lady's Chappel at *Guild-hall.*

Sir *Roger Oteley*, Maior 1435.

Sir *Stephen Browne*, Maior 1439, and 1449.

Sir *Thomas Catworth*, Maior 1444. Buried at St. *Albon*'s in *Woodſtreet.*

Sir *Nicolas Wiffold*, Maior 1451.

Sir *William Marow*, Maior 1456. Buried at St. *Botulph*'s without *Alderſgate*, as Mr. *Stow* noted. Or rather at St. *Botulph*'s without *Biſhopſgate.* Where his Arms were in the Glaſs. Which were, *Azure*, a *Feſſe* engrailed *Or*, between three Maiden Heads.

Sir *Thomas Canninges*, Maior 1457. The Name continued in *Wiltſhire.*

Sir *Richard Lee*, Maior 1461, and 1470. He dwelt in *Walbrook*, neer to St. *Stephen*'s Church. Where he was buried.

Sir *John Yong*, Maior 1467. Knight of the *Bath* 1470. Buried at *Whittington*-College, in the Body of the Church.

Sir *William Tayler*, Maior 1469. Buried in *Aldermary* Church.

Sir *William Edward*, Maior 1472. Buried at the *Auguſtin Friers.*

Sir *Thomas Hill*, Maior 1485. Died in his Maioralty. After whom was choſen Sir *William Stocker*, Draper. Who died alſo within the Year. Laſtly, *John Ward* Grocer was choſen, who ſerved out the reſt of the Year.

John Ward, Maior 1485. After Sir *Thomas Hill* and Sir *William Stocker.* He was buried in St. *Paul*'s under the Steeple *An.* 1501.

John Winger, Maior 1505. Died the ſame Year, ſhortly after his Maioralty. Buried at St. *Mary Woolchurch* near the *Stocks.*

Henry Kebel, Maior 1511. Buried in *Aldermary* Church 1518. Of which Church he began the Foundation; and bequeathed 1000 *l.* towards the finiſhing thereof.

Sir *William Butler*, Maior 1516. Buried in the *Mercers* Chappel.

John Reſt, Maior 1517. Buried at the *Croſſed Friers.*

Sir *Nicolas Lambert*, Maior 1532. He was a younger Brother of the *Lamberts* of *Maiden-Bradley* in *Wiltſhire.* Where the ſaid Family long after continued.

Sir *William Laxton*, Maior 1545. He dwelt in *Budge-row*, at the Eaſt End of *Aldermary* Church. In which Church he was buried, in the Vault of *Henry Kebel*, 1556.

Sir *John Lion*, Maior 1555. He dwelt in *Bucklers-bury.* And was buried in St. *Sithe*'s Church. Which touched on the Southſide of his Houſe.

Sir *Thomas Lodge*, Maior 1563. In which Year he gave up his Cloak, but lived many Years after. And was buried in *Aldermary* Church with Sir *William Laxton*, whoſe Daughter he had married.

Sir *John White*, Maior 1564. He dwelt in *Lothbury* at *Bartilmew-lane* End. Where Sir *Henry Anderſon* afterwards lived; Sheriff *An.* 1602. Buried at *Alderſhot* in *Hampſhire*, *An.* 1571.

Sir *John Rivers*, Maior 1574. Dwelt in *Bartilmew-lane*; where Sir *William Capel* once dwelt; and afterwards Mr. *Derham.* Buried in *Kent.*

Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, Maior 1578. Dwelt in *Lumbard-ſtreet*, over-againſt *Abchurch-lane* end; where Sir *Martin Bowes* before lived. Buried at St. *Mary Woolnoth* in the ſame Street *An.* 1590.

Sir *John Hart*, Maior 1590. He dwelt by St. *Swithen*'s at *London-ſtone.* In which Church he was buried *An.* 1603.

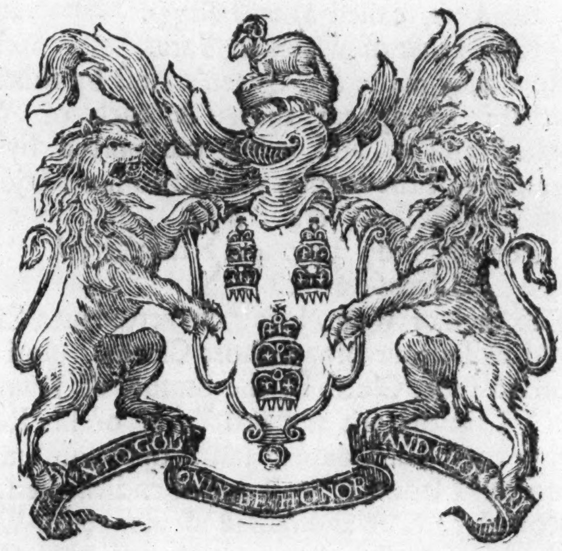
Sir *Stephen Some*, Maior 1599. He was firſt free of the *Girdlers* Company: and after changed to that of the Grocers.

Sir *Humphrey Weld*, Maior 1608.
Sir *Thomas Middleton*, Maior 1613.
Sir *George Bolles*, Maior 1617.
Sir *Peter Proby*, Maior 1622.
Sir *John Warner*, Maior 1648.
Sir *Thomas Foote*, Maior 1650.
Sir *John Kendrick*, Maior 1652.
Sir *Thomas Alleyn*, Maior 1660.
Sir *John Frederick*, Maior 1662.
Sir *Robert Hanſon*, Maior 1673.
Sir *William Hooker*, Maior 1674.
Sir *James Edwards*, Maior 1679.
Sir *John Moor*, Maior 1682.
Sir *Henry Tulſe*, Maior 1684.
Sir *John Fleet*, Maior 1693.
Sir *John Houblon*, Maior 1696.
Sir *Samuel Gerrard*, Maior 1710.

The preſent Wardens of this Company are,

Mr. *Robert Patten.*
Mr. *Edmund Morry.*
Mr. *Philip Scarth.*
Mr. *Robert Nelmes.*

DRAPERS.



THE Company of DRAPERS were incorporated in the Seventeenth Year of King *Henry* VI. *Anno Domini* 1430. The Arms firſt granted by *Garter* King of Arms: *Creſt* and *Supporters* by *William Harvey, Clarencieux, Anno Dom.* 1561.

Patent for their Arms. *J. S.*

The *Drapers* Patent for their Arms given them by Sir *William Brugges*, *Garter* King of Arms, bore Date *Anno* 1439, the ſeventeenth Year of the thrice Chriſtian King *Henry* VI. (as he is termed there.) It makes mention of that King's making the *Drapers* a Corporation of one Maſter and four Wardens; and of *John Gedney*, the firſt Maſter, and *John Wotton*, *John Darby*, *Robert Bertyn*, and *Thomas Cook*, the four firſt Wardens. The ſaid Arms in the ſaid Patent are thus blazoned, *Troys Royes de Soleil iſſuantz hors de troys nues de flambe coronez de troys Corons Imperials Dore, aſſiſer ſus une eſcue Dazure.* This Patent I have ſeen in the

Pet. Le Neve, Eſq;

the Poſſeſſion of *P. Le Neve, Norroy* King of Arms. In a Viſitation Book in the Office of Heralds, it appears that the *Drapers* Coat of Arms was confirmed by *William Harvey, Clarencieux*; and ſince by Sir *William Segar*, Kt. *Garter:* and ſo entred *Anno* 1634. *John Tayler*, Maſter.

The new Drapery, what.

Of the *Drapers* I have nothing to ſay, but concerning thoſe who in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth* were called *The new Drapers*, I might ſay a great deal. The Strangers *Italians, French, Dutch,* and *Flemings* that tranſported themſelves into *England* in the Days of King *Edward*, but chiefly in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, wove Cloth mixed Woolen and Linnen. And this was called *The new Drapery*, and the Sellers *The new Drapers*. For before theſe Times, this new Drapery was made in other Countries beyond Sea, with our Wool that was tranſported; and being wove, and wrought into *Mocadoes, Grograms, Bays,* and ſuch like Cloths and Yarn, were ſent over again into *England*, and ſpent here. For which (beſide the Profit of the Merchant) the Queen had a Cuſtom paid. About the Year 1576, it was found that the Queen was a Loſer in her Cuſtoms and Benefits made by Wool, by reaſon of this new Drapery. Which appeared by this that followeth.

Various ſorts of this new Drapery.

The ſorts of this *new Drapery* were various. There were

Bays of the { double / middle / ſingle } ſort.
Raſh or Stannet of the *Florens* making.
Serche, [Searge] of the *French* ſort.
Says of the *Flanders* ſort.
Norwich Grograin.
Narrow Woolſteds.
Mocadoes { double / ſingle / tuft } ſort.
Plomets.
Carells.
Fuſtians of *Naples*.
Blankets, called *Spaniſh Ruggs*.
Knit Hoſe of Woolſted Yarn.

The Queen's Loſs by this Manufacture.

Now they made the Queen's Loſs by this Manufacture to appear thus. A Sack of Wool weighed 364 *lb.* and being tranſported by the Merchants of the Staple, yielded to her Majeſty

For { Cuſtom 6 *s.* 8 *d.* / Subſidy 33 *s.* 4 *d.* / Licenſe 20 *s.* } that is 3 *l.*

The Sack of Wool, being converted into Cloth, would make four broad ſhort Cloths. And every broad ſhort Cloth by the Statute of King *Edward* VI. in the 5th and 6th Years of his Reign, having their full Content and Proportion limited, being clean ſcoured, well milled and thicked, and thorow dry, over and beſide all manner of Waſte, muſt weigh 64 *lb.* And every broad ſhort Cloth, being tranſported as beforeſaid, yielded to her Majeſty 26 *s.* 8 *d.* The which is leſs Profit to her, than the Sack of Wool being tranſported as beforeſaid yielded, by 33 *s.* 4 *d.*

The ſaid Sum of 3 *l.* for her Majeſty's Duty on the Sack of Wool being divided into 360 Parts, amounteth to 2 *d.* on every Pound Weight of the Sack, ſaving ſome odd Pounds.

And her Duty of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* the Cloth being divided into 64 Parts, which is for ſo many Pound Weight as the broad Cloth weigheth, amounteth to one Penny Farthing on every Pound.

How to be remedied.

In Conſideration of the Loſs that her Majeſty had by the making of this new ſort of Cloths within the Realm, in the Cuſtom and Duty of the Wool, that otherwiſe would be tranſported, and in the Cuſtom and Subſidy that ſhould be paid at the returning of the ſame in Cloths; it was thought reaſonable, that there ſhould be paid for all ſuch Cloths, and other like new ſort of Cloth and Crewel, Lace and Fringe, that ſhould be made within the Realm, of Wool, by *Engliſhmen* and Strangers .... upon every Pound Weight.

To be ſealed.

It was thought neceſſary alſo, for the better levying of the ſaid new Duty, and for the underſtanding of the Goodneſs of the ſaid Cloths, and what Quantity of Wools ſhould be yearly made into ſuch ſorts of Cloths and Wares, (to the Intent it might be conſidered what Loſs her Majeſty thereby ſhould have in her Cuſtoms) that all the ſame ſhould be ſealed by ſpecial Officers, with Seals made for the Purpoſe. And that a Book be made thereof, and delivered yearly into the *Exchequer*. And the ſame Officers to take for the ſealing of the ſame, ſuch Fees as were then paid in any City, Town and County of the Realm in the like caſe.

The City's Complaint of the new Draperies.

This City alſo had ſome Complaint to make concerning the matter before us. For this new Drapery made and woven in the Realm, was brought frequently to the City, there to be ſold. And becauſe theſe Cloths were not of the ſame Names, that the Cloths of Woolen or Linnen of ancient Time were, altho' they conſiſted of the ſame Subſtance, the Makers and Merchants pretended a Liberty to themſelves to make their Markets thereof, and to buy and ſell the ſame in Inns, Chambers and Warehouſes, and all other Parts of the City and Liberties, at their pleaſures, to the Deceit of the Queen's Subjects, and the more eaſy Utterance of naughty and deceitful Wares: and for the more eaſy intruding upon the Liberties of the City by foreign buying and ſelling: Whereas by common Uſage and ancient Cuſtom uſed in the City, and by old Laws and Ordinances made and executed in the ſaid City, all manner of Commodities, Cloths and Merchandizes made and wrought within the Kingdom, and brought here to be ſold, ought to be brought unto ſuch common Market-place, as to that purpoſe in the ſame City was appointed; and there only ought to be bought and ſold. And the Owners thereof did there pay *Hallage* and other Duties. Which was ſo done, that good and lawful Wares ſhould be bought and ſold; and corrupt and unlawful Bargains and Contracts, tending to the Deceit of the People, and contrary to the Laws of the Realm, might be avoided: and alſo, that there might be no foreign buying and ſelling, in fraud of the Liberties, Franchiſes and Cuſtoms of the City, being confirmed and ratified by Acts of Parliament.

Hallage.

An Ordinance of the City, to bring the new Drapery to be ſold in *Blackwel Hall*.

Therefore the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Common Council of the City did ordain, that from henceforth no manner of Cloth of the new Device, Commodities and Merchandizes aforeſaid, made of Wool, or of Woolen and Linnen together, not accuſtomed heretofore to be brought to *Blackwel-Hall*, which hereafter ſhould be brought to the City to be ſold, ſhould be brought to the common Market-place, named *The Waſted Hall*, ſituate at the North end of the *Old Jury*, in the Ward of *Baſinghal* within this City; and there from thenceforth ſhould be bought and ſold. And that no Perſon free of the City, or any other dwelling within the Liberties, or having any Houſe, or Shop, or Room within the ſame City, ſhould from thenceforth, there or elſewhere, take in, harbour, or beſtow, or ſuffer to be taken in, received, &c. any of the ſaid Cloths of the new Device, before the ſame be brought to the Market-place aforeſaid, thereunto appointed, and there harboured, taken in, bought and ſold. The Market Days for the ſaid Cloth of the new Device to be every *Tueſday* and *Wedneſday*, from Eight till Eleven Forenoon, and from One until Four Afternoon. And the Officers of the ſaid Hall and

Waſted Hall.

and Market-place to be attendant at the ſaid Hall, to receive the Premiſſes from time to time. Who might take for *Hallage* and other Charges of the ſaid Cloths, ſuch Rates as follow, that is to ſay:

Narrow Raſh for Doubleting, containing 30 Yards the double Piece, for Hallage 1 *d.*
Broad Raſh for Cloaks and other Garments, containing from 20 to 25 Yards the Piece, 2 *d.*
Borratoſe, wrought with Silk, containing under 20 Yards, *ob.*
And the double Piece above 25 Yards, 1 *d.*
Plomits, wrought with Silk, or otherwiſe, the ſingle Piece, 1 *d.*
Carells, containing 14 Yards a Piece, one farthing.
Worſted Hoſe, the dozen Pair, 2 *d.*
Norwich Gartering, the Groſs, *ob.*
Stowle Lace, and Penny broad Lace, the dozen Groſs, 1 *d.*
Crewel or Worſted Yarn, the dozen Pound, 1 *d.*
Fringe, the dozen Pound weight, 1 *d.*

And theſe being paid, the Officer, or his Deputy, ſhould ſtrike a Seal of Lead upon every particular Piece of the ſaid Merchandize, as well in diſcharge of the Owner from a Re-demand thereof, as alſo to charge the ſame Officer with the Money received. This was the Sum of a Proclamation by the Lord Maior, *Octob.* 28. in the 18th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Benefit of Hallage to the City.

After theſe Rates, the *Hallage* was worth to the City of *London* in half a Year after this Proclamation, (that is, from *October* to the end of *March*) after 6 *l.* a Month, 30 *l.* And if all had been brought into the Hall according to the ſaid Proclamation, it would have been worth by Computation 200 *l. per Ann.* But there ſoon followed a Controverſy between the City of *Norwich* and the City of *London*; thoſe of *Norwich* aſſerting, that they ought to pay no *Hallage*, but were as free as any Citizen of *London* for ſuch Exactions. And ſo the Hallage came to little or nothing.

The Damages of this new Drapery.

But now, as to the Prejudices accruing by theſe *new Drapers* to the Queen, and the Realm, theſe Murmurs were made; that the Queen loſt her double Cuſtoms of Wool; Cloth and Kerſy-making decayed; for that theſe new ſort of Cloths for Garments, and Yarn for Hoſe and otherwiſe, were ſo much uſed within the Realm; and that there was a Decay in the poor *Engliſhmen's* Work, Strangers being in a manner wholly employed in the working of theſe Cloths. But *Thomas Smith* the Queen's Cuſtomer, a Man ſkilful in theſe matters, being required his Judgment, ſhewed the Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh*, That tho' there were ſome Loſs by theſe Manufactures to the Queen in her Cuſtoms Inwards, yet it was recompenced by her Cuſtoms Outwards; and alſo profitable for the Commonwealth: ſince ſuch numbers of thoſe Commodities could not be wrought in the Realm by Strangers only, but that they muſt ſet on work many poor People, Natives of this Realm. And whereas it was thought, that the making theſe would prove the Decay of Cloths and Kerſies, there were as many made then, as had been in Times paſt, and as much worn within the Realm as had been before time. And that it appeared by the Cuſtom-Books, that there were as many carried out of the Realm as before.

Strangers.

The Attorney General's Judgment of an Impoſition upon it.

For the making the Queen Satisfaction for the leſſening of her Cuſtoms, an Impoſition was propounded to be laid upon this Drapery, as was ſaid before. But here aroſe a Queſtion, Whether the Queen could lay an Impoſition of this nature upon it. Wherein Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, the Queen's Attorney General, gave this Anſwer, That he thought ſhe might ſet any reaſonable Impoſition upon any Piece of ſuch Drapery as ſhould be made by any Stranger. And that for two Cauſes: The one was, for that all the Strangers that made ſuch things did work here only by her Majeſty's Sufferance. And therefore they were to obey ſuch Impoſitions as ſhould be laid on them; or elſe not to work at all. And another Cauſe was this, for that her Majeſty did now receive ſome Loſs and Detriment by their great Drapery of Wool: which heretofore was uſed to be vended out of the Realm, and now was not. And thereby her Majeſty did loſe her ancient Cuſtoms that were paid her for thoſe Wools, when they were tranſported. Another Queſtion put to the ſaid Attorney General was, Whether theſe new Draperies were not in the Office of the *Alnegers*, or not. To which he anſwered, that he thought they were not within the Compaſs of any Alneger's Office by force of any Statutes heretofore made. And the Queen's Sollicitor, Sir *Thomas Bromely*, was conſulted alſo; and was of the ſame mind.

The Impoſitions put upon it.

The Impoſition laid upon theſe Cloths by the Lord Treaſurer, was according to the Weight of them, after the proportion of 4 *d.* for 64 Pound Weight of Wool, and not otherwiſe. And if any of them were found to be made partly of Thread-Yarn, or any other Stuff, than of Wool, the ſaid Subſidy was to be demanded and paid according to the Weight of the Wool only, that the ſame Cloth did contain.

Patentees.

William Fitzwilliams and *George Delves*, Eſquires, Gentlemen Penſioners to the Queen, about the Year 1578, obtained to be Collectors of this Subſidy, and Viewers and Alnegers of the ſaid Manufacture, and had the Queens Letters Patents for ſeven Years, paying a certain yearly Rent to the Queen.

The Hall.

The Hall of the *Drapers*, fairly built ſince the great Fire, is ſituate in *Throgmorton-ſtreet*. In the great Hall hangs up an ancient Picture of Sir *Henry Fitz-Alwyn*, in the antique Habit of an Alderman, commonly ſaid to be the firſt Lord Maior of *London*, and ſo continued 24 Years; one of this Company. In another large Room, where the Company keep their Courts, are ſet up the Heads of all their former eminent Members, who were Benefactors.

The preſent Maſter and Wardens are,
Edward Becher, Eſq; and Alderman, Maſter.
Mr. *John Hogg*,
Mr. *Nathaniel Gwillym*,
Mr. *Thomas Partington*,
Mr. *Thomas Gibſon*,
Wardens.

Lord Maiors of this Company.

The Maiors of the Company of *Drapers* were theſe that follow.

John Pulteney, four times Maior, *viz.* *Annis* 1331, 1332, 1334, and 1337. Buried in St. *Paul's*, *Anno* 1349. Of him deſcended the Family of *Pultney*, of *Miſterton* in *Leiceſterſhire*.

John Preſton, Maior 1333.

Stephen Candiſh (alias *Potton*) Maior 1363. Buried in the *Mercers Chappel*. This Family continued Two or Three Hundred Years after in *Suffolk*.

James Andrew, Maior 1368. Of whom the *Andrews* of *Cherwelton* in *Northamptonſhire* are deſcended.

John Northampton (alias *Comberton*) Maior 1382, and 1383. Buried at St. *Alphage* by *Cripplegate*.

John Hynd, Maior 1392, and 1405. Buried in the Body of St. *Swithin*'s Church by *London Stone*. Of which Church he was the firſt Founder.

John Walcot, Maior 1403.

Sir *William Cromer*, Maior 1414, and 1424. Buried at St. *Martins Orgars*, 1433. Of him deſcended Sir *James Cromer* of *Tunſtal* in *Kent*.

Sir *Nicolas Wotton*, Maior 1416, and 1431. Of him the Lord *Wotton* is deſcended.

Sir *John Gidney*, Maior 1428, and 1448. Buried at St. *Chriſtopher*'s by the Stocks.

Sir *John Brokley*, Maior 1434.

Robert Clopton, Maior 1442.

Simon Eire, Maior 1446. Died 1459. Buried at St. *Mary Woolnoth* in *Lombard-ſtreet*. Which Church ſtandeth over againſt the Houſe where he dwelt.

John Norman, Maior 1454. Buried at *Alhallows* in *Honylane* near the Standard in *Cheapſide.*

Thomas Scot, Maior 1459.

Sir *Thomas Cook*, Knight of the Bath, Maior 1463. Buried at the *Auguſtin* Friers. But the Stones of his Tomb were *An.* 1605, to be ſold at a Maſon's Houſe in *Coleman-ſtreet.* Of him deſcended Sir *Anthony Cook*, of *Guiddy-hall* in *Eſſex.*

Sir *Rafe Joſſelyn*, Maior 1465, and 1477. Buried at St. *Swithen*'s by *London-ſtone.* Of him deſcended the *Joſſelyns* of *Joſſelyn Hall* in Eſſex.

Sir *Robert Drope*, Maior 1475. Buried at St. *Michael*'s in *Cornhill*, *Anno* 1485.

Sir *Bartholomew James*, Maior 1480. Buried at St. *Dunſtan*'s in the Eaſt under a fair and ſtately Tomb, on the South ſide of the Quire.

Sir *William Hariot*, Maior 1482. Buried at St. *Dunſtan*'s in the Eaſt, in a Chappel on the North ſide of the Church.

Sir *William Stocker*, Maior 1485, in the place of Sir *Thomas Hill*, who died being Maior. And ſo did this *Stocker* alſo. And laſtly, *John Ward*, Grocer, ſerved out the reſt of the Year.

Sir *William White*, Maior 1490. Buried at St. *Swithen*'s by *London-Stone.*

1503 v.p.127

Sir *William Capel*, Maior 1505. Buried at St. *Bartholomew*'s by the *Exchange*, under a ſtately Tomb, in a new Chappel by him builded on the South of the Church. Of him the *Capels* of *Hertfordſhire* are deſcended: Now honoured with the degree of Earls of *Eſſex.*

Sir *Laurence Aylmer*, Maior 1508.

Sir *Roger Achely*, Maior 1512. Buried at St. *Chriſtopher*'s by the *Stocks.*

Sir *George Monox*, Maior 1515. He repaired the Pariſh Church of *Walthamſtow* in *Eſſex*, and built a new Iſle there on the North; and an Hoſpital and Free-School in the Churchyard. He had a Country Houſe in this Pariſh, called *Moons.* And lies buried under a fair Monument in the Chancel, on the North Side.

Sir *John Bruges*, Maior 1521. Buried at St. *Nicolas Acon* by *Lombard-ſtreet.* He was deſcended of the *Bruges* of *Gloceſterſhire*, who now have the Title of Lord *Chandois.* And of him came the *Bruges* of *Weſt-Ham.*

Sir *John Milborne*, Maior 1522. Buried firſt at the *Croſſed Friers.* And after removed to St. *Edmund*'s in *Lombard-ſtreet.* Where he lay under a Tomb of Touch, long after remaining.

Sir *William Bayly*, Maior 1525. Buried at *Whittington* College. Where his Atchievements remained long after.

Sir *John Rudſton*, Maior 1629. Buried by the Pulpit Croſs in St. *Michael*'s Churchyard in *Cornhil.* Of him the *Rudſtons* of *Kent* are deſcended.

Sir *Chriſtopher Aſcough*, Maior 1534.. Buried at St. *John Evangeliſt*'s in *Watling-ſtreet.*

Sir *William Roch*, Maior 1541. Buried at St. *Peter's the Poor* in *Broad-ſtreet.*

Sir *William Bowyer*, Maior 1544. In which Year he died. Buried at St. *Peter*'s in *Cornhil.* Sir *Rafe Warren*, Mercer, ſerved out the reſt of the Year.

Sir *William Cheſter*, Maior 1561. He dwelt at the upper end of *Lombard-ſtreet*, over againſt the *George*, near to St. *Edmund*'s Church; where he is buried.

Sir *Richard Champion*, Maior 1566. Died without Iſſue in 1568. Buried at St. *Dunſtan*'s in the Eaſt.

Sir *Richard Pipe*, Maior 1579. Firſt a Leatherſeller. He dwelt in *Aldermary* Churchyard. But died at *Waldingwells* in *Nottinghamſhire*, where he was buried.

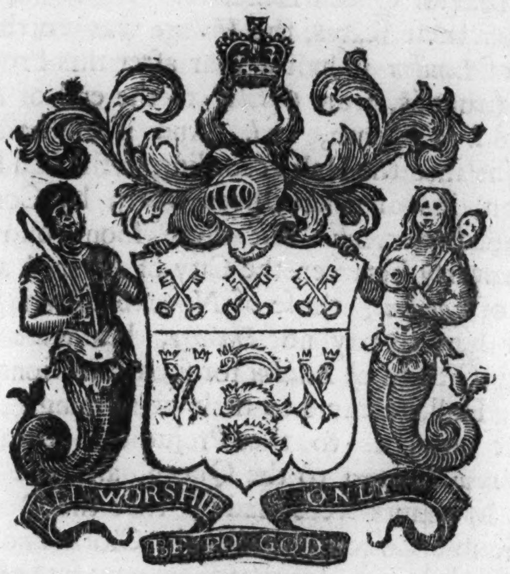
Sir *John Branch*, Maior 1581. Dwelt in St. *Nicolas-lane* near *Candlewick-ſtreet*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Abchurch.* In which Church he was buried.

Sir *Thomas Pulliſon*, Maior 1585. He dwelt in *Budge-Row.* Was Sheriff in St. *Sithes-lane*, and Maior, at the Conduit by *Dowgate.* He gave up his Cloak ſoon after his Maioralty. And was alive 1605.

Sir *Martin Calthorp*, Maior 1589. In which Year he died. Buried at St. *Peters the Poor*, the 16th of *May.* Sir *Richard Martin* ſerved out the reſt of the Year.

Sir *Thomas Hayes*,	Maior	1614.
Sir *John Jolles*,		1616.
Sir *Edward Barkham*,		1622.
Sir *Martin Lumley*,		1624.
Sir *Allen Cotton*,		1626.
Sir *Cuthbert Aket*, or *Hacket*,		1627.
Sir *Thomas Adams*,		1646.
Sir *John Kendrick*,		1652.
Sir *Chriſtopher Pack*		1655.
Sir *Joſeph Shelden*,		1676.
Sir *Robert Clayton*,		1680.
Sir *James Smith*,		1685.
Sir *Thomas Stamp*,		1692.
Sir *Samuel Stainer.*		1714.]

FISHMONGERS.



Two Companies of Fiſhmongers.

J. S.

THE *Fiſhmongers* were at the firſt, two Companies, namely *Stock-fiſhmongers* and *Salt-fiſhmongers*: [Each bearing different Coats of Arms. The *Stock-fiſhmongers* bare, *Azure*, two Lucies in Saltoir *Argent*, with Coronets over their Mouths, *Or.* The *Salt-fiſhmongers* bare *Azure*, three Croſs Keys Saltoirwiſe, *Or.* On a Chief *Gules* three Dolphins naiant, *Argent*] Which *Salt-fiſhmongers An.* 1509. (which was in the beginning of King *Henry* VIII.) did bear their Arms as hereafter is ſet down, [Somewhat differently to what they bore them before; to wit, *Azure*, three Dolphins naiant, *Argent.* On a Chief *Guels*, three Croſs Keys Saltoirwiſe, *Or.*] But laſtly, in the 28th Year of the ſame King, *Anno Dom.* 1536. the ſaid Companies were united in one; and then their Arms were more fully granted. [Which with their Supporters, Helm and Creſt was, as here appeareth.]

United.

J. S.

The ancient Arms, and Creſt were ratifyed and confirmed, with the Grant of their Supporters, by *Robert Cook*, Clarencieux *An.* 1575. And again viewed and entred in the Viſitation *An.* 1634. *John Dyke*, *Auguſtine Garland*, *Iſaac Pennington*, and three more, Wardens of the ſaid Company.

Salt Warf Regiſt. Lond. *Tho. Weſton.*

Salt Wharf. A Wharf anciently ſo called, at *Queen-Hith.* Half whereof, and the Houſe, belonged to *Thomas Weſton*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger *An.* 1435. And given by him in his Will, to the Company of *Fiſhmongers* for ever. *In uſum ſuſtentationis operum Artis præfat. infra veterem Piſcariam Civitat* London *ſingulis annis expendend'* Under Condition, that the Keepers of the ſaid Art ſhall hold one *Obit*, as well for him as for *Solomon Feſtorp* and *Margaret* his Wife, *&c.* each Year in the

Day of his *Obit*, in the Church of St. *Nicholas Cold-Abby*.

Statutes of the Fiſhmongers.

Ancient Statutes of the Fiſhmongers of London, *as they are taken from a Book in the Chamber of* London,

Lib. Horn. fo. 218.

Their Halmotes.

Dicunt homines de Halimoto, &c. The Men of the Halimote ſay, that they ought to have two *Laghelmotes* in the Year. One on the Feaſt of St. *Martin*: the other in Lent. And all Fiſhermen and thoſe of the Halimote ought to be there: and he that fails forfeits 20*d*.

Moreover, it ought to be forbidden in that Halimote, that no Fiſhmonger buy a freſh Fiſh before Maſs at the Chappel upon the Bridge be celebrated, as at the Church of St. *Magnus*.

They ſay alſo, that the ſaid Fiſhermen muſt ſell freſh Fiſh after Maſs, and Salt-fiſh after Prime.

That no Fiſhmonger ought to go to buy Fiſh beyond the Bounds appointed. And theſe are the Bounds, the Chappel upon the Bridge, *Bainards* Caſtle, *Jordans* Key: Unleſs the Fiſh be ſet to ſell, as they are at *Berkynes*, *Northflete*, *Dartford*, and in ſome other Markets.

None to buy Fiſh in any Boat, unleſs brought thence to Land.

Upon a Complaint of this Company once to a former King, againſt one of their Trade foreſtalling Fiſh, *&c.* he iſſued out his Letters to the Maior and Sheriffs of *London*, to this Tenor.

Lib Horn. Fol. 1.

Rex Maiori & Vicecomitib' London: *Salutem. Ex gravi Querela* Johan. *de*Brakyng, *Piſcenar'* London *pro ſe & alijs officium illud in ead' Civitat' exercentib' coram nobis de predict'. accepimus quod* Wills. de Eere Stockfiſhmonger *officium illud ibid' exercens, forſtallamenta & abroceamenta, & alias tranſgreſſiones & dampna enormia in obprobrium omnium officium vendendi Stokfiſs, cepas, allia, nuces wallenſes, & alia hujuſmodi victualia exercentium, & dedecus manifeſtum; necnon contra conſuetudinem inter illos, qui officium hujuſmodi ibid' hactenus exercerent, & approbatam, multipliciter fecit; & de die in diem facere, non deſiſtit, in noſtri, & Communitatis noſtræ predict' ac omnium in dict' Civitat' fluentium hujuſmodi victualia ibid' vendentium, dampnum non modicum, & jacturam:*

NOS ergo hujuſmodi dampnis & malicie obviare volentes, Vos precipimus, quod vocatis coram Vob' prefato Johan' *& predict'* Willo. *& auditis tam* Johis. *per ſe & alijs officium in dict' Civitat' exercentib' quam prefat'* Will' *rationib' in premiſſis* &c. *debito more emendari. Et ipſe* Willmus. *ſi culpabilis inde inveniatur, taliter juxta ejuſd' judicium caſtigetur. Quod caſtigatio illa timorem alijs incutiat' delinquendi. Ne nos in veſtri defectum clamorem inde audiamus, per quod manum ad hoc aliter apponere debeamus. Teſt' ap'* Wyndeſhore xiii. die Febr' Anno Regn. noſtri Sexto.

The Hall.

The Hall of this Company ſtands in *Thames-ſtreet* and reaches South to the Water-ſide; new built ſince the great Fire with a very ſpacious and graceful Quadrangle. They keep up a Memorial of that famous Lord Maior, Sir *William Walworth*, ſometime a Brother of their Company; whoſe Effigies in full proportion ſtands in a Niche in their great Hall, holding his bloody Dagger in his Hand, wherewith it is reported in our Hiſtory he manfully ſlew the Rebel *Wat Tyler*. And they have that very Dagger (if Tradition may be believed) hanging up in one of the Rooms, that did that Heroic Execution.

Sir *William Walworth*.

Sir *William Leman*, Maior.

When Sir *William Leman* of this Company was Maior, which was about the Year 1616, among the ſeveral triumphant Shows that adorned the Day of his Entrance into his Office, there rode ſeveral Men in Armour, one whereof with the Head of *Wat Tyler* upon his Spear erected. There was then alſo a Pageant repreſenting *Walworth* lying dead in his Monument; and an Angel, the Genius of *London*, making him ariſe: Who forthwith ſat up, and ſtanding made a Speech to the Maior paſſing by.

Sir *Thomas Abney*.

That Repreſentation of an Armed Man riding with the Head of *Wat Tyler* upon his Spear in Memory of Sir *William Walworth*, was again made when Sir *Thomas Abney*, Fiſhmonger, entred upon his Maioralty.

In their Hall is a fair Coat of the Arms of *England* ſet up to the Honour of King *William* III. with this Inſcription.

Auguſtiſſimo, Potentiſſimo, & Inviɛtiſſimo, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Galliæ & Hiberniæ *Regi,* GULIELMO *Tertio, Fidei a Papiſmo Deſenſori & Conſervatori, Libertatis Reſtauratori, Publicæ felicitatis Auctori, Seculi Reparatori,* SACRUM.

Maiors of the Fiſhmongers. *J. S.*

Thoſe of this Company of Fiſhmongers that have obtained the Chief Magiſtracy of this City, for the Honour of the Company, I ſhall here ſet down in their Order, with ſome Remarks and Remembrances of ſome of them.

John Lovekin, Maior *An.* 1349, 1359, 1366, and 1367. He was buried at St. *Michael's* in *Crooked-lane*.

Walter Turk, Maior 1350. Buried at St. *Nicolas Cold-Abby*, on the Back ſide of *Old-Fiſh-ſtreet*.

John Worth, or *Wroth*, Maior 1361. Buried at St. *James* at *Garlickhith*.

John Peche, Maior 1362.

Simon Mordon, Stockfiſhmonger, Maior 1369. Buried at St. *Michael's* in *Crooked lane*.

Sir *William Walworth*, Maior 1375, and 1381. He was Knighted this Year for killing (or rather arreſting) of *VVat Tyler* in *Smithfield*; and not of *Jack Straw*, as it was written upon his old Tomb before the great Fire, at St. *Michael's* in *Crooked-lane*. And for the Memory of the Man let his Coat of Arms be added: Which was *Gules*, a Bend ragule *Argent*, between two Garbs, the one *Or*, the other of the Second.

Sir *Nicolas Exton*, Maior 1387, and 1388. Buried at St. *Mary-hill* by *Billingſgate*.

Sir *William Aſcham*, Maior *An.* 1404.

Sir *John Michel*, Maior 1425, and 1437. Buried at St. *Magnus* by *London-bridge*.

Sir *John Rainwel*, Maior 1427. Buried at St. *Botulph* by *Billingſgate*. *An.* 1445.

Sir *John Parneis*, [or rather *Perves*] Maior *An.* 1433.

Sir *Steven Forſter*, Maior 1455. Buried at St. *Botulph* by *Billingſgate*.

Sir *William Hulyn*, Maior 1460.

Sir *VVilliam Hampton*, Maior 1473. He dwelt next to St. *Chriſtopher's* Church-door. Where I think he is buried.

Sir *Rafe Aſtry*, Maior 1494. Died within three Weeks after his Maioral ty, that is the 18th of *November*. Buried at St. *Martin's* in the *Vintry*. Of him the *Auſtries* of *Bedfordſhire* are deſcended

Sir *VVilliam Remington*, Maior 1501. Buried at St. *Mary-hill* by *Billingſgate*.

Sir *Thomas Kneiſworth*, Maior 1506. Buried in the *Guild-hall* Chappel *An.* 1515.

Sir *VVilliam Coppinger*, Maior 1513. In which Year he dyed. Buried at St. *Mildred's* in *Bread-ſtreet*. Sir *Richard Haddon* ſerved the reſt of the Year. Of him deſcended the *Coppingers* of *Bux-hall* in *Suffolk*.

Sir *Henry Amcotts*, Maior 1549. Buried at St. *Michael's* in *Crooked-lane* 1554. He was a younger Brother of the *Amcots* of *Lincolnſhire*; where the ſaid Family long after continued.

Sir *Thomas Curteis*, Maior 1558. He was firſt a Pewterer, and dwelt at the upper end of *Lombard-ſtreet*. Buried at St. *Denis* in *Fanchurch-ſtreet*.

Sir *John Allot*, Maior 1591. In which Year he died in the Month of *September*. Buried at

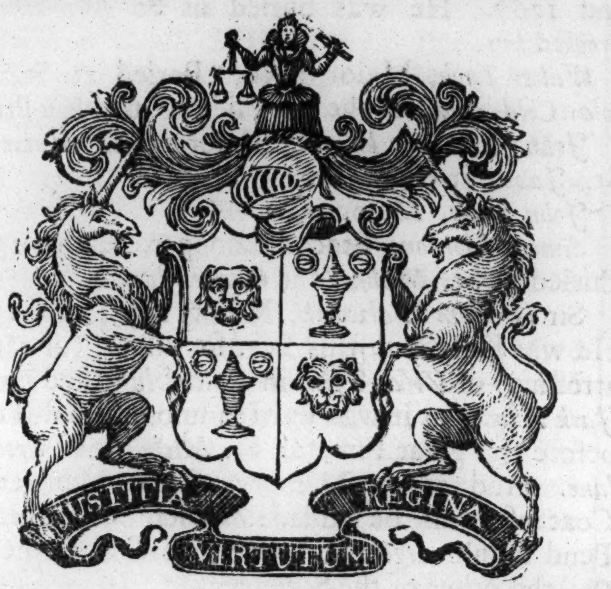
St. *Margaret*'s in *Friday-ſtreet*. Sir *Rowland Heyward* ſerved the reſt of his Time, which was ſix Weeks.

Sir *John Leman*	Maior	1617.
Sir *Iſaac Pennington*,		1643.
Sir *John Gayer*,		1647.
Sir *Thomas Abney*,		1701.
Sir *John Parſons*,		1703.
Sir *William Withers*,		1707.
Sir *James Bateman*,		1716.

The preſent Maſter and Wardens of this Company are, Mr. *James Hulbert*, Primer Warden, or Maſter, elected at *Midſummer* 1718. This Gentleman is about erecting a fair Almſhouſe adjoining to the Company's Hoſpital at *Newington*, with an Endowment for 20 Freemen of the ſaid Company. The Care whereof, after his Death, he leaves by his Will to the *Fiſhmongers*.

The other Wardens are, Mr. *Charles Loringe*, Mr. *Roger Hazard*, Mr. *William Procter*, Mr. *Samuel Sheaſe*, Mr. *Nathaniel Micklethwaite*.

GOLDSMITHS.



J. S.

THE GOLDSMITHS were incorporated and confirmed in the ſixteenth Year of King *Richard* II. [The Arms ancient: the Creſt and Supporters were added and granted by *Robert Cooke*, *Clarencieux*, *Anno Dom.* 1571, [13 *Regin' Eliz'* Approved and entred at a Viſitation made by Sir *Henry St. George*, *Anno* 1634.

The Diſcord between the *Goldſmiths* and *Fiſhmongers*.

Rot. Braci, & Aubrey.

The ancient Mutiny in the City between the *Goldſmiths* and the *Fiſhmongers*, for Precedency, would not be appeaſed: The Diſcord remaining, a Proclamation was made by the Maior and Aldermen, by their own Authority, without any other Warrant, that the Rebels ſhould return to Peace; and that none ſhould receive them under pain of Forfeiture of Life. And *Note*, That ſome of them were *Bannifiati*, *i. e.* Baniſhed, and expelled the City, and deprived of their Freedom, becauſe they would not render themſelves to Peace.

Deceits of the *Goldſmiths*. *Chart. D Theſaurar.*

In the Year 1574, one *William Sutton* diſcovered and informed the Lord Treaſurer of ſeveral Frauds uſed by many of the *Goldſmiths* in thoſe times; being employed to ſearch their Shops for unduly wrought Silver and Gold Plate. Who took away a great deal ſuch, and ſealed it up. And there were ſeveral Men ſworn before Sir *Rowland Hayward*, Maior; who were ready to ſhew, by whom, and when theſe Deceits were done. The Abuſes in Gold Wares were ſuch, that many in buying were wronged five Shillings in the Ounce; in ſome Wares eight Shillings; in ſome thirteen Shillings; and in ſome Wares more. The Abuſes in Silver Wares were, when the Loſs to the Buyer ought not to have been ſix Pence, it had been three Shillings in ſome things; in ſome five Shillings; in ſome ſix Shillings; and in ſome more. And this appeared by the Warden of the *Goldſmiths* Books, wherein the Faults of the deceitful Workers, Sellers, and Putters to Sale were regiſtred. And alſo many Biliments, Chains, Tablets, Buttons, and ſuch like, which were commonly worn, or to be ſhewed, made this alſo appear. And the *Finers* alſo, who proved the ſame true by their Waſt in Fining. And this ſaid Plate, that for its Deficiency was taken and ſealed up, was examined before Secretary *Smith*, who was well ſtudied in the Quality and Nature of Metals: and he was able to ſatisfie all Perſons, that there was not one Piece but was againſt the Laws of the Realm, the Ordinance of the Houſe, and their own Oaths.

Sir *Tho. Smith.*

Many had deviſed Works, wherein they had beſtowed Copper, Lattin, Sother, and ſuch like things, whereby the Buyers might be deceived. Theſe Deceits were practiſed from the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign to this time, when it was thus complained of.

Jury of *Goldſmiths* for trying the Coin.

Preſent State of England. p. 397.

Out of this Company of *Goldſmiths* once a Year a Jury is taken, conſiſting of 24 Perſons. Who go up to the Court; and then in the Preſence of the Lords of the Council, ſome Pieces of every ſort of Money coined the foregoing Year, and that had been taken out of the Mint, is exactly aſſayed and weighed. Which Pieces were taken at adventures out of the ſaid Mint, and kept under ſeveral Locks by ſeveral Perſons till this time. And hereby ſpecial Care is taken, that the *Engliſh* Coin want neither Purity nor Weight.

The Hall.

The Hall of this Company eſcaped in part the great Fire, being a fair Structure of ſmoothed Brick, with a ſpacious Quadrangle paved with Free-Stone; ſituate in *Foſter Lane* near St. *John Zachary*'s. Here remain the Pictures of Sir *Martin Bowes* and Sir *Hugh Willoughbie*, both of this Company, great Benefactors to it, and ſometimes Lord Maiors of *London*. The latter a Man never to be forgotten, for bringing in the *New River Water* into the City. For the Rents whereof he gave then 30 *l.* a Year to this Company; which are now worth to them near 300 *l.* a Year.

Charters to this Company.

Touchſtone for Gold, &c. Rec. Chappel of the *Rolls*.

Charter of K. *Edw.* III.

This Company obtained Charters from divers Kings and Queens of this Realm. Firſt, *Edward* the Third, upon the Suit of the *Goldſmiths* of *London*, ſuggeſting to him how that many Perſons of that Trade, by Fire and the Smoak of Quickſilver, had loſt their Sight; and that others of them, by their working in that Trade, became ſo crazed and infirm, that they were diſabled, but by Relief from others; and that divers of the ſaid City, compaſſionating the Condition of ſuch, were diſpoſed to give and grant divers Tenements and Rents in the City, to the Value of 20 *l. per Ann.* to the Company of the ſaid Craft, towards the Maintenance of the ſaid Blind, Weak and Infirm, and alſo of a Chappel to celebrate Maſs among them every day, for the Souls of all the Faithful departed, according to an Ordinance in that behalf to be made; Did by his Letters Patents, for the Conſideration of a Fine of ten Marks, for himſelf and his Heirs, grant and give licenſe to the Men of the Community aforeſaid, that they might purchaſe Tenements and Rents in the ſame City of the ſaid value, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, the Statute of *Mortmain*, or any other Statute to the contrariwiſe.

Charter of K. *Rich.* II.

But for want of naming Perſons capable in this Grant of King *Edward* III. the Company again petitioned K. *Richard* II. importing as much. And the King yielded to their Petition, as followeth.

Grants them to be a Community, and to purchaſe.

The ſaid King *Richard* II. granted the ſame Company, in conſideration of twenty Marks by them paid, Licenſe, 'That from henceforth they 'might be a perpetual Community or Society of 'themſelves: And that they might for ever yearly 'elect out of themſelves four Wardens to overſee, 'croſs, rule, and duly govern the ſaid Craft and 'Community, and every Member. And further, 'That they might purchaſe, and have to them'ſelves and their Succeſſors, Tenements and

‘Rents with their Appurtinences within the ſaid City and Suburbs, to the Value of 20 *l. per An.* for the maintenance of the Blind, Weak, and Infirm Men of the Company, and of a Chaplain to celebrate Maſs.’ This bore date at *Wincheſter, February 6.* the 17th Year of his Reign. [*A. M.* writes the 16th amiſs.]

Chart. 2 *Ed.* IV. to be a Corporation.

Edward IV. by his Letters Patent bearing date at *Leiceſter*, the 30th of *May* in the Second of his Reign, allowed all the former Letters Patents, and approved and confirmed the ſame, and further granted to the ſaid Wardens and Company of the Craft aforeſaid, that they and their Heirs ſhould be a Corporation, or Body Corporate, conſiſting, and called by the Name of *Wardens and Company*, &c. and be Perſons able and capable in Law to purchaſe and take Lands and Tenements, Rents and other Poſſeſſions whatſoever, for ever in Fee-ſimple: and to have a perpetual Succeſſion and Common Seal for the Affairs of the ſaid Myſtery.

To have the Search of all Gold and Silver.

And moreover in theſe Letters were added, That for the Credit of the Men of this Art, dwelling and reſiding in the ſaid City; and for preventing and avoiding the Damage and Loſs that did or might daily happen, as well to the King as to his Liege People, for want of a due and provident Care of regulating certain of the King's Subjects, and others, uſing and exerciſing the ſaid Trade, without any regard to the Credit of the ſaid Company, *&c.* He granted to the Wardens and Company, that they ſhould and might for ever, have the Search, Inſpection, Trial and Regulation of all ſorts of Gold and Silver, wrought or to be wrought, and expoſed to ſale within the City or Suburbs, and in all Fairs and Markets, in Cities, Towns and Boroughs, *&c.* throughout the Kingdom of *England*. And alſo ſhould and might have power to puniſh and correct all Defects that ſhould be found in working of Gold and Silver. And that they might call to their Aſſiſtance the Maior and Sheriffs of the ſaid City, and the Maiors and Bailiffs and other Officers whatſoever, in any Fairs, Markets, Cities, Boroughs, Towns and other Places, where any ſuch Search or Trial ſhould happen. And that the Wardens of the ſaid Myſtery ſhould and might have full Power and Authority for ever, by themſelves, or any of them, duely to ſearch or try all and all manner of Works touching and concerning the ſaid Craft, found or being in the hands of the Gold-ſmiths, or any other whomſoever, ſelling, making or working any Wares or Works, pertaining to the ſaid Myſtery as well within the City and Suburbs, as elſewhere out of the ſaid City, in all Fairs, Markets, *&c.* And alſo according to their Diſcretion to puniſh and correct the Markets, Sellers and Workers of the ſame.

Other Kings Charters.

Alſo *Henry* VII. granted this Company his Letters Patents, dated at *Weſtminſter* the 3d of *February*, the 20th of his Reign. And King *Henry* VIII. his Letters dated at *Weſtminſter March* the 16th, the firſt of his Reign. And King *Edward* VI. his, dated at *Weſtminſter* the 6th of *June*, the firſt of his Reign. And Queen *Mary* hers, dated at *Weſtminſter* the 5th of *December*, the firſt of her Reign. And Queen *Elizabeth* hers, dated at *Weſtminſter* the 3d of *February*, the 3d of her Reign. And King *James* I. his, dated the 30th of *March*, in the 2d of his Reign.

The *Goldſmiths* made and ſet forth this good Order following for prevention and redreſs of great Abuſes committed in ſeveral Wares; *Viz.*

The *Goldſmiths* Order 1675. for Plate of Standard.

GOLDSMITHS HALL, *Feb.* 23. 1675.

WHEREAS *complaint hath been made to the Wardens of the Company of Goldſmiths* London, *that divers ſmall Works, as Buckles for Belts Silver Hilts, and the Pieces thereto belonging, with divers other ſmall Wares both of Gold and Silver, are frequently wrought and put to ſale by divers* Goldſmiths *and others, worſe than Standard; to the abuſe of his Majeſties good Subjects, and great Diſcredit of that Manufacture: And that there are alſo divers Pieces of Silver Plate ſold, not being aſſayed at* Goldſmiths *Hall, and ſo not marked with the Leopard's Head crowned, as by Law the ſame ought to be: And whereas the Wardens of the ſaid Company, to prevent the ſaid Frauds, have formerly required all Perſons to forbear putting to ſale any adulterate Wares, either of Gold or Silver, but that they cauſe the ſame forthwith to be defaced. And that as well Plate-workers, or Small-workers, ſhould cauſe their reſpective Marks to be brought to* Goldſmiths *Hall, and there write the ſame in a Table kept in the Aſſay-Office; and likewiſe either their Names and Places of Habitation in a Book there kept for that purpoſe; whereby the Perſons and their Marks might be known unto the Wardens of the ſaid Company. Which having not hitherto been duely obſerved:*

Theſe are therefore to give notice to, and to require again all thoſe who exerciſe the ſaid Art or Myſtery of Goldſmiths *in and about the City of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *and the Suburbs of the ſame, that they forthwith repair to* Goldſmiths *Hall, and their ſtrike their Marks in a Table appointed for that Purpoſe; and likewiſe either their Names with the Places of their reſpective Dwellings in a Book remaining in the Aſſay-Office there: And that as well the Workers as Shopkeepers, and all other Working and Trading in Gold and Silver Wares of what kind or quality ſoever they be, forbear putting to ſale any of the ſaid Works, not being agreeable to Standard, that is to ſay, Gold not leſs in Fineneſs than 22 Carracts; and Silver not leſs in Fineneſs than* 11 *Ounces twopenny Weight. And that no Perſon or Perſons do from henceforth put to ſale any of the ſaid Wares, either ſmall or great, before the Workman's Mark be ſtruck thereon, and the ſame aſſayed at* Goldſmiths *Hall, and there approved for Standard, by ſtriking thereon the Lion and Leopard's Head Crowned, or one of them, if the ſaid Works will conveniently bear the ſame. Hereof all Perſons concerned are deſired to take notice, and demean themſelves accordingly. Otherwiſe the Wardens will make it their Care to procure them to be provided againſt according to Law.*

Standard.

Strelley's Eſtate ſettled notably upon this Company.

Foxal.

One of this Company deſerveth here to be remembred and ſtand upon record for his Prudence in ſecuring the Eſtate he ſhould leave behind him, from the danger of being ever ſold away or alienated from his Name and Family by any that ſhould enjoy it. Which he did by making certain of this Company Truſtees of it. This Citizen was one *Philip Strelley* of *London:* Who in the Year 1603, left the Mannor or Lordſhip of *Ulkerthorpe, alias Ogarthorpe, alias Hogarthorpe* in the County of *Derby*, to Sir *James Pemberton* and others his Truſtees and Members of the *Goldſmiths* Company for ever. In truſt that they ſhall leaſe the ſame Premiſſes (after ſeveral Limitations therein mentioned) to the Heirs of the Body of *Henry Strelley*; and for default of ſuch Heirs, then to ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſucceſſively one after another, as for the time being ſhall be next of the Bloud, Name and Kindred of the *Strelleys*. To hold for Ninety nine Years with a *Proviſo*, that the ſame ſhall determine at ſuch of the Feaſts of *All Saints*, and *May day*, as ſhall next happen after the End of one Year, next after the Deceaſe of the Leſſee: At 55 *l.* Rent *per Ann.* with ſuch Covenants as are mentioned in a Precedent annexed to his Will. The ſaid 55 *l.* to be diſpoſed of by the Company in manner following, *Viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To put out two Apprentices born on the Premiſſes, or in the Counties of *Derby* and *Nottingham*.	20	00	00

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To two poor Scholars at *Cambridge* and *Oxford*, for their Exhibition and Maintenance,	10	00	00
To poor maimed Soldiers	10	00	00
To the Poor of St. *John Zachary*'s, *London*,	02	00	00
To poor *Goldſmiths*	08	00	00
To the Truſtees and Wardens of the ſaid Company	05	00	00
	55	00	00

Goldſmiths were Jewellers.

Theſe *Goldſmiths* have commonly (beſides Plate) dealt in Jewels and precious Stones. And in former Times, there being no great ſtore of them, nor of Gold and Silver, nor Artiſts in the Company, in making Veſſels of Gold and Silver, or in ſetting of Stones artificially into Jewels, they were fain to ſend for them upon Occaſion from *France*, and other Places beyond Sea: As appears by theſe Letters Patents granted to Sir *Edmund Shaw*, Kt. and ſome time Maior, Goldſmith to King *Richard* III. ‘ To al Maiors, *&c.* ‘ That for great Conſiderations Us ſpecially moving, We wol and charge you, that yee ſuffer ‘ our truſty and welbeloved *Edmund Shaw*, Kt. ‘ Alderman of our City of *London*, and *Rauf Latham*, or any other his menial Servants or Apprentices, to bring out of the Obeiſance of ‘ *France*, and out of the Parts beyond the Sea, ‘ to this our Realm of *England*, al maner of Mettal of Gold, and al maner Mettal of Silver; ‘ and alſo al gilt, as wel as party gilt, as otherwiſe, be they the ſaid Mettals in Weight or in ‘ any maner of Faſhion, what it be; and al maner of Pearls and precious Stones, ſet or unſet, ‘ poliſhed or unpoliſhed: Without any Cuſtom ‘ or other Devoir for Us, or for our Right or ‘ Duty to be demanded of the ſaid *Edmund* or ‘ *Rauf*. Dated the 25 *Fevrier*.

A Ledger Book of K. *Rich.* III.

An Act for the due Value of Plate, 8 & 9 *Wil.*

An Act was made in the 8th and 9th Years of the Reign of his late Majeſty King *William*, which enacted, That no Silver Veſſel, Plate or Manufacture ſhould be wrought or made leſs in Fineneſs than 11 Ounces, 10 Peny-weight of fine Silver, in every Pound Weight *Troy*; nor ſold or exchanged, until the ſame had been marked with the two firſt Letters of the Surname of the Worker, and with the Marks of the Company of *Goldſmiths, London*, being a Lyon's Head eraſed, the Figure of a Woman, commonly called *Britannia*; and a Mark denoting the Year, under the Penalty of Forfeiture thereof.

The Goldſmiths Reſolution to proſecute the Defaulters.

Accordingly, in *September*, *Anno* 1717, the Wardens of the ſaid Company did iſſue forth a Declaration, that they were reſolved to proſecute with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law all ſuch as ſhould work, or expoſe to ſale any Veſſel or Manufacture contrary to the ſaid Act.

Maiors of this Company.

The *Goldſmiths* that came to be Maiors of the City were theſe following.

Nicolas Faringdon, Maior *An.* 1309, 1314, 1321, and 1324. Buried at St. *Peter*'s at the Croſs in *Chepe*. Of him did *Faringdon Ward* take its Name.

Richard Bretayne, Maior 1326, and 1327. His Arms ſtood long after, for ſome Hundred Years in the Glaſs Windows in *Chriſt's Church*: Which was *Gules*, a Salteir, *Or*, between four Flowers de Lys of the ſame.

John Chicheſter, Maior 1370.

Sir *Nicolas Twiford*, Maior 1387. Buried at St. *John Zachary*'s by the *Goldſmiths* Hall, *An.* 1390.

Sir *Adam Bamm*, Maior 1391, and 1397. In which Year he died. Buried at St. *George*'s in *Botolph-Lane*. His Iſſue remaineth yet, or not long ſince did, in *Kent*.

Sir *Drew Barentine*, Maior 1399, and 1409. Buried at St. *John Zachary*'s. He dwelt in *Foſter-Lane*, over-againſt *Goldſmiths Hall*. From whence he made a Gallery over the ſame to his Houſe.

Sir *John Fraunces*, Maior 1401. Buried at St. *John Zachary*'s.

Sir *John Paddeſley*, Maior 1441. Buried at St. *Michael*'s in *Crooked-Lane*.

Sir *Matthew Philip*, Maior 1464. In which Year he was made Knight of the *Bath*.

Sir *Humfrey Heiford*, Maior 1478. He was deſcended of the ancient Family of *Heiford* in *Northamptonſhire*.

Sir *Edmund Sha*, or *Shaa*, or *Shaw*, Maior 1483. Buried at the *Mercers Chappel*. He was King *Richard* III. his Goldſmith.

Sir *Hugh Brice*, Maior 1486. Buried at St. *Mary Woolnoth* in *Lumbard-ſtreet*, *An.* 1496.

Sir *John Sha*, Maior 1502. He dwelt in the upper End of *Wood-ſtreet*, in St. *Peter*'s Pariſh.

Sir *Bartholomew Read*, Maior 1503. Buried at the *Charter-Houſe*. But his Wife was buried at St. *John Zachary*'s.

Sir *Thomas Exmew*, Maior 1518. Buried in St. *Mary Magdalen* in *Milk-ſtreet*.

Sir *John Mundy*, Maior 1523. Buried at St. *Peter*'s in *Chepe*, *An.* 1537. The Family remained afterwards in *Darbyſhire*.

Sir *Martin Bowes*, Maior 1546. And died 1566. Buried at St. *Mary Woolnoth* in *Lombard-ſtreet*, in which Pariſh he dwelt, over-againſt *Abchurch-Lane* End.

Sir *John Langley*, Maior 1577. Buried in *Guild-Hall* Chappel.

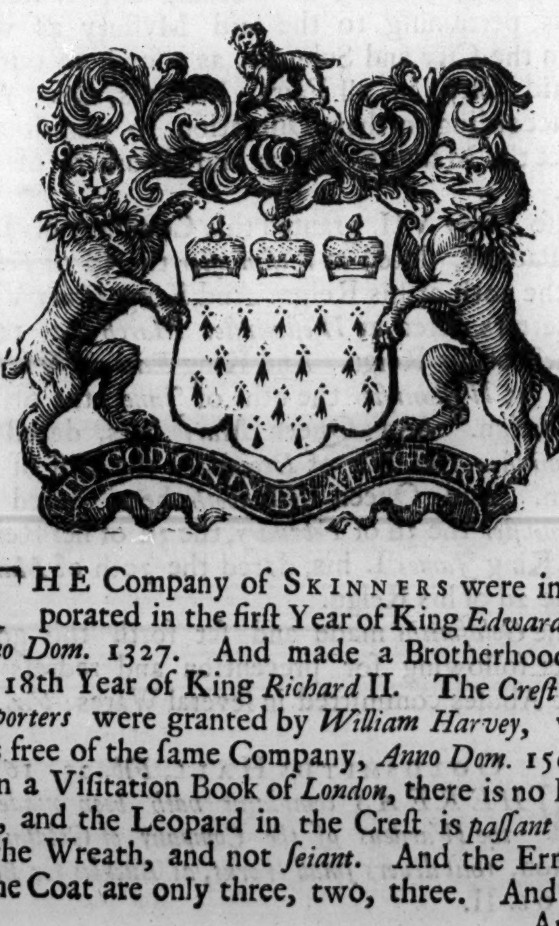
Sir *Richard Martin*, Maior 1589, in place of Sir *Martin Calthorp* deceaſed. And in the Year 1594, for Sir *Cutbert Buckle*. He was living in the Year 1605, and was then the oldeſt Alderman.

Sir *James Pemberton*,	Maior	1612.
Sir *John Wollaſton*,		1644.
Sir *Thomas Viner*,		1654.
Sir *Robert Viner*,		1675.
Sir *Francis Childe*,		1699.
Sir *Charles Duncomb*,		1708.

The preſent Wardens of this Company are,

Mr. *John Egleton*,
Mr. *Roger Hudſon*,
Mr. *Jeremiah Lammas*,
Mr. *John Emes*.

SKINNERS.


TO GOD ONLY BE ALL GLORY

THE Company of SKINNERS were incorporated in the firſt Year of King *Edward* III. *Anno Dom.* 1327. And made a Brotherhood in the 18th Year of King *Richard* II. The *Creſt* and *Supporters* were granted by *William Harvey*, who was free of the ſame Company, *Anno Dom.* 1561.

In a Viſitation Book of *London*, there is no Helmet, and the Leopard in the Creſt is *paſſant* upon the Wreath, and not *ſeiant*. And the Ermins in the Coat are only three, two, three. And the Arms,

In the Herald's Office. *J. S.*

Arms, Creſt and Supporters are ſaid to be granted by *Tho. Halley* [*Hawley*] *Clarencieux*, 4 *Edw.* VI. Which Arms were entred and approved in the Viſitation *An.* 1634. At which time Mr. *John Benet* was Maſter.

Name of this Company.

The Name of this Corporation was, *Maſter and Wardens, Brothers and Siſters of the Guild or Fraternity of the* Skinners *of* London; *to the Honour of God, and the precious Body of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt.*

Furrs, *&c.* Princely Ornaments.

Engl. Voyages, p. 374.

This Company flouriſhed in former Times, when Sables, Lucernes, and other rich Furrs were worn for Tippets in *England:* Which were Princely Ornaments. Of which *Henry Lane* in a Letter to *Richard Hackluit*, the Collector of the *Engliſh* Voyages *Anno* 1567, thus ſpoke: ‘That it was great Pity but it ſhould be renewed, eſpecially in Courts and among Magiſtrates, not only for the reſtoring of an old worſhipful Art and Company, but alſo becauſe they be for our Climate wholſome, delicate, grave and comely, expreſſing Dignity, comforting Age, and of long Continuance, and better with ſmall Coſt to be preſerved than thoſe new Silks, Shaggs and Raggs; wherein a great part of the Wealth of the Land is haſtily conſumed.

The Decay of the *Skinners* Company.

Cony-skins.

The *Skinners* in thoſe Times were many in number, kept and maintained great Families, were able in competent manner to live, and contribute to the Services of the Realm; and did ſet on work great numbers of Tawyers, and other poor ſort of the People of the Realm. In thoſe Times Cony-skins and other Furrs of the Breed of this Realm were, by ſuch as had them of their own Breed, and ſuch as gathered them, as Pedlars and ſuch like, ordinarily brought and offered to be ſold to the *Skinners*. And the *Skinners* bought the ſame at reaſonable Rates. And then out of ſuch Skins and Furrs choſe out and culled thoſe that were fit for Wear within the Realm, and cauſed them to be dreſt, and ſet the Poor on Work. And ſo had by Choice and Plenty wherewith to ſerve the Nobles, Gentlemen, and other Subjects of *England*. The Reſidue of the Furrs and Skins ſo come to their hands, they vended to every Man as fitted his Trade; and to the Merchants ſuch as were fit to be ſent beyond Sea. But afterwards about the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, the *Skinners* were much diſabled, it being become common for the wealthy Merchants, *Engliſh* and Strangers, to ſend abroad into the Shires and Counties of the Realm, and drew unto them the Pedlars, Petty Chapmen, and other like Gatherers of Skins, and thereby procured Skins, which they ſent beyond Sea. And ſo engroſſing them into their hands, the *Skinners* were exceedingly hindred in their Trade.

The *Skinners* Complaint;

This occaſioned them to make a public Complaint, how they were hereby utterly diſabled to ſet poor Tawyers and others on work; or to maintain themſelves but in miſerable Poverty; not able, as thoſe before them, to contribute to Subſidies and other Services of the Realm. And by means whereof the Prices of all ſuch Skins and Furrs as came to their hands, were greatly encreaſed. And hence Men were driven to leave off the wearing of ſuch Furrs, and betake themſelves to foreign Commodities, ſoaking away the Wealth of this Nation.

And Petition againſt the *Eaſtland* Merchants.

The Eaſt Country Merchants Requeſt.

And hence a Controverſy aroſe between the *Skinners* and the *Eaſtland* Merchants. The *Skinners* about the Year 1592, petitioned the Queen, That whereas they were fallen into great Poverty by reaſon of the engroſſing and inordinate tranſporting of Cony-skins; and that thereby they could not have Choice of the beſt ſort for her Majeſty's Service, and her Subjects; no Pedlars or Petty Chapmen might gather or engroſs any Skins or Furrs of the Breed of *England*, but under Licenſe of two Juſtices of the Peace of the County where, *&c.* And that ſuch Licenſed ſhould not make ſale of any ſuch Skins or Furrs ſo gathered by them, but to ſome Perſons known to be of the Trade of the *Skinners*. And that all others might be reſtrained to buy and tranſport them. The Company of *Eaſtland* Merchants required, on the other hand, to have free Licenſe to buy, provide and engroſs, in any Place whatſoever, and of all Perſons, all manner of Conyskins, raw or tawed, and at their pleaſure to tranſport them, in any Bottom whatſoever, unto any Place, yielding the ordinary Cuſtom.

The Maior and Aldermen oppoſe the *Skinners*.

The Maior and Aldermen wrote a Letter to the Lord Treaſurer againſt the *Skinners* Petition: Urging, that this Practice of the *Skinners*, that all the Skins of the Breed of *England* muſt firſt paſs thro' the Hands and Property of ſome Freeman of that Company, before they ſhould be tranſported, would be to the exceeding great Prejudice not only of the Liberty of the City, but of all other Traders into Foreign Parts, within this whole Realm. And the Patent being ready drawn by the Advice of learned Council, and in great Forwardneſs to be ſigned by the Queen, they prayed the Lord Treaſurer to be a means to ſtay the ſame, till ſuch time as he ſhould be better informed touching the great Inconveniences which would grow thereby. For which purpoſe they had appointed certain of the Aldermen and others to attend upon him. What was done further in this Buſineſs, I know not.

The School at *Tunbridge*.

This Company be Patrons and Governours of an eminent Free-School at *Tunbridge* in the County of *Kent*, founded by Sir *Andrew Judd*, a *Skinner*, ſome time Maior of *London*. Which upon ſome Trouble and Doubt was afterward confirmed by Parliament. The brief Account whereof was as followeth, taken from an authentic Paper.

The Reaſons and Occaſions whereupon the Acte preferred for the Companye of SKYNNERS *is grounded.*

The Caſe of this School.

SIR *Andrew Judd*, carrying a minde to erecte a Schole at *Tunbridge*, and to endowe the ſame with ſome competent maintenance, did to ſuche purpoſe withe his owne proper money, purchaſe divers Lands, in the name of himſelf and one *Henrye Fiſher*. Whome he put in truſt to ſee the Worke perfected, yf himſelf ſholde fortune to be prevented by deathe.

Kinge *Edwarde* the Sixte gave licence by his Letters Patents for the founding of the ſaid Schole, and that the Maſter, Wardens and Comminaltie of the myſterye of *Skynners* of *London* ſhal be the Gouernoures of the Poſſeſſion, Reuenwes and Goods of the free Grammar ſchole of Sir *Andrewe Judd* Knight in the Towne *Tunbridge* in the Countye of *Kent*.

For the Endowmente of this Schole Sir *Andrewe Judd* afterwards did by his laſt Will to ſuche expreſſe uſe, bequeathe to the Companye of *Skynners* the Lands, ſo as aforeſaid purchaſed. And in that bequeſt uſed the ſaide Companye by the name of Maſter and Wardens of the Fraternitye of *Corpus Chriſti* of the Crafte or Myſtery of *Skynners* of *London*.

The ſaide *Henrye Fiſher*, to accompliſh the ſaid Will, did graunte and aſſigne the ſaide Lands to the ſaid Companye to the ſaid uſes; as alſo certen other Lands of his owne to other godlie uſes. And in this Conveyance uſed the ſaid Companye by the name of Maſter, Wardens and Comminaltie of the Myſterye of *Skynners* of *London*, Gouernoures of the Poſſeſſions, Reuenewes and Goods of the free Grammar-ſchole of Sir *Andrewe Judd* Knight, in the Towne of *Tunbridge*.

Henrye Fiſher deceaſſing, one *Andrewe Fiſher* his ſonn endevored to impeache the ſaid Conveyances, under pretence of a former Conveyance from his ſaid Father: But the ſame being ſifted and examined in Parliament in the 14 yeare of her Majeſties reigne, was, togeather with the Enrollement and Exemplifications therof, ordeyned to be voide for all Lands aſſured for the maintenance of the ſaid Schole, and in that Acte the Companye is uſed by the name of Maſter, Wardens and Comminaltie of the *Skynners* of *London*.

Sithence whiche Acte, and in contempt therof, the ſaid *Andrewe Fiſsher* hathe endeavored nowe verie latelye to ſtripp the ſaid Schole and Companye of the ſaid Lands, under pretence that the ſaid Companye was not rightlie mentioned by the ſtricte name of theire verie Incorporation, neither towching themſelves, nor the ſaid Schole.

For the relief wherof, the ſaid Companye exhibiting theire Bill by the conſent of the ſaid *Andrewe Fiſsher*, to the lower Houſe of this honourable Seſſion of Parliament, yt pleaſed the Committies therof (wherof diuers weare learned in the Lawes) to take greate paynes in peruſing and conſidering the Premiſſes, and of the original and mayne Charter: And thereuppon theye, as ſeemed beſt to theire Wiſdomes and Gravities, did conforme the ſame Statute in the manner as nowe it is.

Whearein theye doe firſte publiſhe and declare, that the trewe name of the Incorporation of the *Skynners* to purchaſe or to graunte, hathe been, is and ſhalbe, Maiſter and Wardens and Brothers and Siſters of the Guilde or Fraternitie of the *Skynners* of *London*, to the Honor of God and the pretious Boddye of our Lorde Iheſus Chriſt (whiche indeede is the verie trowe, mayne and original Incorporation.)

And that the trewe name of the Incorporation (towching the ſaid Schole) made and created by the foreſaid Letters Patents of King *Edwarde* the fixte, hathe beene, is and ſhalbe Gouernoures of the Poſſeſſions, Revenewes and Goods of the free Grammar-ſchole of Sir *Andrewe Judd* Knight, in the Towne of *Tunbridge* in the Countye of *Kent*.

And thereuppon doe enacte, that all the Letters Patents, Deedes, Wrightings, Aſſuraunces and Conveyances and Acte of Parliament afore mentioned, ſhalbe good and effectual. And the ſaid Corporation of *Skynners* ſhall by that theire trewe name, haue and enioye all Lands, Tenements, *&c.* aſſured, mentioned or intended to bee aſſured or conveyed unto them by any name or names whatſoeuer other then concerning the ſaid Schole: And ſhall by the ſaid proper title of Incorporation, concerning the ſaid Schole, haue and enioye all the Lands, Tenements, *&c.* convayed, or mentioned or intended to be aſſured or convayed, unto them by any the Letters Patents, Wrightings, Conveyaunces or Act of Parliament before menmentioned, by any name or names whatſoeuer.

And that theire ſholde none be uniuſtlye preiudiced by this Acte, there is conteyned a ſaving to the Queenes Maieſtie and euerye perſon and boddye corporate of all eſtate, right, title and intereſt, other then for or by reaſon of any miſtaking or miſnaming or not trowe naming of either of the ſaid names of Incorporation (whiche is the thing ment and intended to be holpen and relieued by this Acte.)

The Acte contayneth alſo a ſpeciall Proviſo, that as it iuſtifiethe all Graunts made to the ſaid Companys of *Skynners*, ſo all Leaſes, Tearmes, Aſſurances, Acte or Thing, made or graunted by them in reſpecte of either of the ſaid Incorporations by any name or names whatſoever, ſhalbe good according to the trowe meaning of the ſame, Notwithſtanding any miſtaking, miſnaming or not trewe naming of either of the ſaid Incorporations.

Gifts of Charity to this Company.

AND having met with an authentic Catalogue of the BENEFACTORS to this Company, with their reſpective Gifts for the Uſes of Godlineſs and Charity, being made about the Year 1588. I ſhall here inſert it; together with the Particulars of what was expended yearly in the ſaid good Uſes.

A iuſt Accompte of the yearlye Valewe of all Lands appertayning to the Company of SKYNNERS.

Mr. *Barton* by his laſt Will and Teſtamente, gave certayne Lands, Tenements and Gardens to the Companye of *Skynners*, to performe diuers godlie uſes, the Rents *per an.*	lix *l.* x *s.*	Lying in the Pariſhes of S. *Bottholphes*, *Aldermarye*, *Alhallowes* & litle *Wood-ſtreete.*
Mr. *Uphauering* by his laſt Will and Teſtament, gave one Tenement lying in *Weaſtcheape*, to the Company of *Skynners*, to performe diuers godlie uſes, the Rent amounteth to *per ann.* - - - - - - - -	x *l.* xiij *s.* iiij *d.*	
Mr. *Cliffe* by his laſt Will and Teſtament, gave certayne Lands and Tenements lying in *Bowe-lane* and *Baſing-lane* to the ſame Company, amounting to the yearly Rent of-- to performe diuers godlie uſes - -	xvij *l.* vj *s.* viij *d.*	
Mr. *White* by his laſt Will, *&c.* gave one Tenement lying in *Baſing-lane* to the ſaid Company, to performe diuers godlie uſes, the Rent amountethe to *per ann.* - - -	xlvj *s.* viij *d.*	
Mr. *Drap* by his laſt Will, *&c.* gave certen Lands and Tenements lying in *St. Sithes-lane* to the ſaid Companye, to performe diuers godlie uſes, the Rents amounting to *per ann.* - - - - - - - -	*l.* *s.* *d.* xxxiij xiij iiij	
The Company purchaſed theire Hall and iiij ſmalle Tenements in the Pariſhe of St. *Johns* uppon *VValbroocke*, and ij Tenements in St. *Martyns Orgar*, and had licence of Mortmayne from King *Henry* the iiijth for the ſame, the Rents *per ann.* is - - - - - - - -	xij *l.* vj *s.* viij *d.*	
Mr. *Beadle* by his laſt Will, *&c.* gave one Tenement lying in *Candlewick-ſtreete*, to the ſaid Companye, to performe diuers godlie uſes, the Rent *per ann.* amountethe to - - - - - - - - - -	liij *s.* iiij *d.*	
Mr. *Genings* by his laſt Will, *&c.* gave one Tenement lying in *Eaſtcheape* to the ſaide Companye, to performe diuers godlie uſes, the Rent *per ann.* amountethe to - -	v *l.*	
Mr. *VVanles* by his laſt Will, *&c.* gaue twoe Tenements lying in *Theames*-ſtreate and *Tower*-ſtreete to the ſaid Companye, to performe diuers godlie uſes, the Rents *per ann.* amountethe to - -	x *l.*	
Sir *Andrewe Judd* by his laſt Will, *&c.* gaue diuers Lands and Tenements to the ſaid Companye for the maintenance of *Tunbridge* Schole, and diuers Almsfolks, and other godlie uſes, the Rents *per ann.* amountethe to the ſomme of- - -	lvj *l.* iiij *d.*	Lying in St. *Pancraſe*, *Allhallowes*, *Gratious* ſtreetes, St. *Lawrence-Pountney*, St. *Peters* and St. *Ellens*.
Mr. *Henry Fiſsher* by his laſt Will, gaue certen Lands lying in *Harrowe*-Alleye to the ſaide Companye, to performe diuers godlie uſes, the Rents *per ann.* amountethe to the ſomme of - -	ix *l.* x *s.*	

Lying in *Broadſtreete.*

Mr. *Thomas Hunte* by his laſt Will gaue certen Lands and Tenements lying in *Fanchurche*-ſtreete, *Roode*-lane and the Alleye, to the ſaid Companye, to performe diuers godlie uſes, the Rents *per ann.* is - - - - - - - - -	xliiij*l.*iij*s.*iiij*d.*
Mr. *Maughan* by his laſt Will, *&c.* gave one Tenement to the ſaid Companye, to performe diuers godlie uſes, the Rente *per ann.* is	iiij *l.*
Somme totall of the Rents of theſe Lands yearlye --	cclxvij *l.* iij *s.* viij *d.*

Which is the wholle Revenewe of the Companye of *Skynners.per Ann.*

VVherof imployed euery yeare as followeth.

ITEM in Coals to be diſtributed in diuers Wards in*London* yearlye	vj *l.*
Item to the Poore in St. *Mary Butholphes* at *Biſhopſgate* yearlye - -	vij *l.* iij *s.*
Item to Widdowe *Garrott* in Almes yearly - - - - - - - - -	ix *l.*
Item to the Priſoners of *Newgate*, and bothe the *Counters* yearlye - -	iij *l.* vj *s.* viij*d.*
Item to Widdowe *Levars* in Almes yearlye - - - - - - - - -	ii *l.* x *s.*
Item to ſix poore Almesfolks at St. *Ellens* at viij *d.* the weeke apece yearlye - - - - - - -	x *l.* viij *d.*
Item to v poor decayed perſons, to euerye one of them iij *s.* j *d.* the the weeke yearlye - - - - - -	xl *l.* xx *d.*
Item to *Ann Brickett* and *Randall Bedwolf*, to either of them xiiij *d.* the weeke yearlye - - - - -	vj *l.* xiiij *d.*
Item to Goodwife *Batten* and Goodwife *Smitheſon*, to either of them vij *d.* the weeke yearlye - -	iij *l.* viij *d.*
Item to Widdowe *Clifton*, being blynd, xij *d.* *per* weeke yearlye -	ij *l.* xij *s.*
Item geven to fowre poore Almeſmen at vij *d.* the weeke everye one of them yearlye - - - - -	vj *l.* xiiij *s.*
Item geven to diuers poore men and women for theire Relief at our Courte of Aſſiſtants; at everye Courte more or leſſe, whiche doth amounte unto everye yeare above	xiij *l.* x *s.*
Reparations of the Howſes belonging to the Poore, for whiche we receive no Rente, yearlye - -	v*l.* iij *s.* ij *d.*
Somme beſtowed uppon the Poore yearlye is - - - - - - - - -	cxv *l.* iij*s.*
Item to the Maſter and Uſher of the Schole of *Tunbridge*, the Reparations of the ſame, and the charges at the examination of the Schoilers of the ſaid Schole yearlye	l *l.* ij *s.* iij *d.*
Item ſix Schollers maintained at *Oxford* and *Cambridge* coſt us yearlye	xxx *l.*
Item paide in Quitte-rente yearlye -	vj *l.* iij *s.* x *d.*
Item the Reparations of our Hall, the Clarke and the two Bedles Houſes yearlye - - - - - -	xv *l.* vij *s.* viij*d.*
Item to the Clarke and the twoe Bedles for theire wages, wheron theye live - - - - - - -	xl *l.*
Item for three Sermons at the Election of the Wardens - - - -	xxx *s.*
Somme of the whole Imploymente in Annuities and Payments amounteth to - - - - - - -	cclvij*l.* vj*s.* ix*d.*
And ſo the cleere remayner dewe to the Company out of all theſe Lands is yearlye - - - - -	viij*l.* xvj*s.* xj*d.*

This Account of the faithful Expence of the Company's Revenues, was in all Probability drawn up for the Satisfaction of the Queen, in order to ſtop the Purpoſe of ſuch, as had gotten Commiſſions from her for concealed Lands, that had been given to Superſtitious Uſes.

An odd Paſſage of one of this Company.

I cannot paſs over a Paſſage of one of this Company, by reaſon of the Novelty of it. In the Year 1584, a new Parliament ſat in *November*, when one *Robinſon*, a lewd Fellow born in *Stamford*, and a Skinner, had the Confidence to ſit in the Houſe all the Day, though no Member, and heard all the Speeches: Wherein many weighty matters were uttered relating to the Concernments of the Queen and the Kingdom; which contained ſuch notable Paſſages of State, that *Fleetwood*, Recorder of *London*, and then a Member, called them *Magnalia Regni*, in a Letter to the Lord Treaſurer. One of theſe Speeches was made by Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, Sir *Walter Mildmay*. Which tended to a Generality upon the Safety of the Queen; whoſe Life was then in danger by a diſcontented Party. Another Speech was made by Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, which laſted two Hours. His Speech tended to particular and ſpecial Actions, and concluded with the Queen's Safety. When this Fellow was diſcovered, he was ſearched, and nothing found about him. Mr. *Fleetwood* the Recorder, Mr. *Beal*, and other Parliament Men and Papiſtfinders, were ſent to ſearch his Lodgings, but found nothing. He remained for ſome time in the Serjeant's Cuſtody, and ſo, as it ſeems, was diſmiſt.

The Hall.

The Hall of this Company is ſituate in *Dowgate*, fairly built ſince the Fire of *London*: Wherein, for the Conveniency of it, the Maiors of *London* ſometimes keep their Maioralty: And lately here alſo the new *Eaſt India* Company met and kept their Courts. It hath a large Quadrangle paved with Free-ſtone.

Maiors of this Company.

The Lord Maiors of the Company of *Skinners*, were theſe, as far as may be fetched back with Credit of Truth.

Thomas Leggy, Maior *Anno* 1348 and 1355.

Adam of *Bury*, Maior 1365 and 1374. Buried in St. *Paul's*.

Sir *Henry Barton*, Maior 1417 and 1429. Buried at the Charnel-houſe on the North ſide of St. *Paul's* Church-yard: Now pulled down, and Dwelling-houſes builded in the place.

Sir *William Gregory*, Maior 1452. Buried at St. *Ann's* by *Alderſgate*.

Sir *Thomas Ouldgrave*, Maior 1468.

Sir *William Martin*, Maior 1493. Buried at St. *Chriſtopher's* by the *Stocks*.

Sir *Thomas Mirfin*, Maior 1519. Buried at the Charnel-houſe in St. *Paul's* Churchyard, by Sir *Henry Barton*.

Sir *John Champneis*, Maior 1535.

Sir *Andrew Judd*, Maior 1551. Buried at St. *Helen's* 1558. His only Daughter, *Alice*, was married to *Thomas Smith*, Cuſtomer; Mother to Sir *John*, Sir *Thomas*, and Sir *Richard*, all living *Anno* 1605.

Sir *Richard Dobbs*, Maior 1552. Buried at St. *Margaret Moſes* in *Friday-ſtreet*.

Sir *Wolſtan Dixy*, Maior 1586. Buried at *Baſſinghal* Church 1593. Sir *Leonard Halliday* afterward lived in the ſame Houſe where he did.

Sir *Stephen Slany*, Maior 1596. He dwelt in St. *Swithen's* Lane.

Sir *Richard Saltonſtal*, Maior 1598. Buried at *Okingdon* in *Eſſex*, *Anno* 1601.

Sir *William Cockain*, Maior 1620.
Sir *Richard Dean*, Maior 1629.
Sir *Robert Tichbourne*, Maior 1657.

Sir *Richard Chiverton*, Maior 1658. He lived long after, and was called the *Father of the City*.

Sir *George Waterman*, Maior 1672.
Sir *Thomas Pilkington*, Maior 1689,--90,--91.
Sir *Humfrey Edwyn*, Maior 1698.

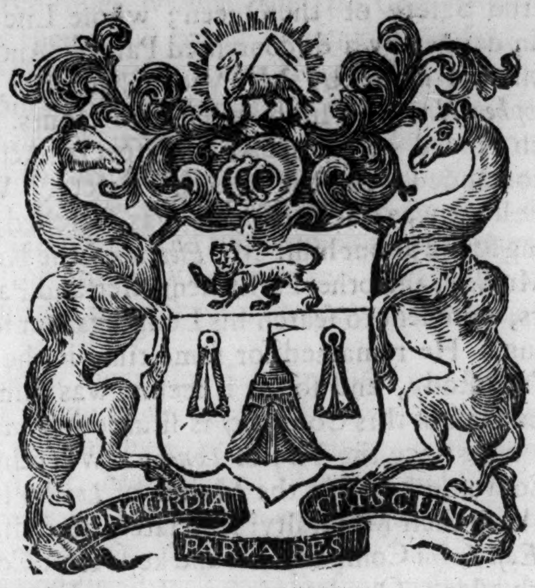
The preſent Maſter and Wardens of this Company are, Mr. *Nathaniel Turner*, Maſter. *William Pilkington*, Eſq; Mr. *Henry King*, Mr. *Richard Deane*, and Mr. *William Tew*, Wardens.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

The MERCHANT-TAYLORS *Company.* HABERDASHERS, *or* MILLENERS: *Why ſo called.* SALTERS; IRONMONGERS; VINTONERS: *Their Charter given them by King* EDWARD III. CLOTHWORKERS.

MERCHANT-TAYLORS



THE firſt Patent of theſe Arms were granted by Sir *Thomas Holme* Knight, *Clarencieux* King of Arms, to the Company of *Taylors* and *Linnen-Armourers*, in the one and twentieth Year of King *Edward* IV. *Anno Dom.* 1480. And ſince then incorporated by King *Henry* VII. by the name of the Men of the Art and Myſtery of *Merchant-Taylors*, of the Fraternity of St. *John Baptiſt* in *London*, &c. by Letters Patents bearing Date the 18th Year of his Reign. And after, the ſame Arms and Creſt were confirmed by *Thomas Wriotheſly*, Knt. *Ann.* 22 *Hen.* VIII. under their Hands and Seals of Arms. Then being ſomewhat altered, with a new Creſt and Supporters granted by *Robert Cook*, *Clarencieux*, confirmed under his Hand, and the Seal of his Office, dated *Decemb.* 23. 1586, and 29 *Regin. Eliz.*]

J. S.

Fraternity of *Taylors.* Re-giſt. *Lond.*

Thomas Sutton, Citizen and Taylor of *London*, by his Will dated *May* 25. 1432, gave to the Company of *Taylors*, *Omnia illa tenta. terr. ſolar. una cum Wharva juxta aquam* Thamiſiæ, in the Pariſh of St. *James Garlickhith*, in a certain Lane called *Greſſyngham-lane*, as they lie in length from *Thames* Street to the Water of *Thames:* To have to the Maſter of the Fraternity and *Cuſtodes* of the ſame, and to their Succeſſors for ever: To relieve and maintain the Poor Brothers and Siſters of the ſame Fraternity, to pray devoutly for his Soul *in perpetuum*.

Regiſt. Ep. London.
E. A.

He gave alſo to the ſaid Company all his Lands and Tenements in the Pariſh of *Trinity the Leſs*, ſituate between a Tenement, formerly belonging to *John Coſyn*, on the Weſt, and a Lane called *Trinity-lane* on the Eaſt, and extend to *Knight-rider-ſtreet* on the North. To have to the Encreaſe of the Alms of the ſaid Fraternity.

The Hall.

The Hall of this Company is ſituate in *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, conſumed in the great Fire, magnificently rebuilt.

King *James* I. dines with this Company. And Prince *Henry* made Free.
J. S.

July 16. 1607, (the Day of Election of Maſter and Wardens of the *Merchant Taylors* Company, that uſed to be kept with great Solemnity and Feaſting) King *James* I. with Prince *Henry* and divers Honourable Perſonages, dined at *Merchant-Taylors* Hall, and were entertained with great variety of Muſick, Vocal and Inſtrumental, and Speeches. The King dined in the Chamber here, called the *King's Chamber*. Then the Maſter of the Company, *John Swinnerton*, attended with the four Wardens, and other eminent Aldermen and Citizens, after a Speech congratulatory made to him by Sir *Henry Montague*, Recorder, preſented him with a Purſe of Gold: And *Richard Langley*, Clerk of the Company, delivered unto his Majeſty a Roll, wherein were entred the Names of ſuch Kings and Nobles, and other great Perſons that had been Free of their Company: *Viz.* Seven Kings, one Queen, ſeventeen Princes and Dukes, two Dutcheſſes, one Archbiſhop, one and thirty Earls, five Counteſſes, one Viſcount, twenty four Biſhops, ſixty ſix Barons and Lords, two Ladies, ſeven Abbots, ſeven Priors and one Sub-Prior, omitting a Number of Knights, Eſquires, &c. The King then ſaid, that he was Free of another Company, yet he would ſo much grace the Company of *Merchant-Taylors*, that his eldeſt Son the Prince ſhould be Free thereof; and that he would ſee and be a Witneſs, when the Garland ſhould be put upon his Head. And then they reſorted unto the Prince, who dined in the great Hall; and the Company preſented him with another Purſe full of Gold: and the Clerk delivered his Highneſs another like Roll. And his Highneſs ſaid, that not only himſelf would be Free of the Company, but many other of his Lords: And commanded one of his Gentlemen and the Clerk of the Company, to go to all the Lords preſent, and to require them that loved him, and were not Free of other Companies, to be Free of his Company. And ſo were accordingly made Free, two and twenty Earls and Lords, and a great many other Knights and Eſquires; and of the Clergy, Dr. *Montague*, Dean of the Chappel, and *Adam Newton*, Dean of *Durham*, and the Prince's Tutor, and three Noblemen of the *Low-Countries*, Ambaſſadors to the King; *viz.* *John Berke*, Lord in *Godſckalk Coort*, Counſellor of *Dort*; Sir *John de Maldere*, Knight, Lord of *Heyes*, &c. and Chancellor of *Zealand:* Sir *Noel de Caron*, Knight, Lord of *Schoonwel*, &c. Ambaſſador Ledger from the *States*. The Names of ſome of the *Engliſh* Nobles, that had their Freedoms of this Company granted them at this time, were, the Duke of *Lenox*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, Lord Admiral; the Earl of *Suffolk*, Lord Chamberlain; the Earl of *Salisbury*, Principal Secretary to the King; and ſeveral other Knights and Gentlemen, *Scotch* and *Engliſh*.

Abridgment of Chron.

Maiors of this Company.
J. S.

Theſe Perſons following, have been Maiors of this Honourable City, and Brothers of this Society.

Sir *John Percival*, Maior 1499. Buried at St. *Mary Woolnoth* in *Lombard ſtreet*.

Sir *Stephen Jenings*, Maior 1509. Buried at *Chriſtchurch Anno* 1524.

Sir *Henry Hobblethorne*, Maior 1547. He dwelt the very next Houſe to *Leaden-hall:* Where Sir *William Bowyer* dwelt. And was buried at St. *Peter's* upon *Cornhil*.

Sir *Thomas White*, Maior 1554. He married the Widow of Sir *Raſe Warren*, who was Maior in 1537; In whoſe Houſe he dwelt in *Sithe-lane*.

But was buried at St. *John*'s College in *Oxford*. Which College he founded.

Sir *Thomas Offley*, Maior 1557. He dwelt in *Lime-ſtreet*, toward the North end of it, not far from St. *Andrew*'s *Underſhaft*, where he is buried.

Sir *William Harper*, Maior 1562. He dwelt in *Lombard-ſtreet*. But was buried at *Bedford*, where he was born.

Sir *Thomas Row*, Maior 1569. Died the 2d of *September* 1570. Buried at *Hackney*. He dwelt in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, where his Son Sir *Henry Row* afterwards lived.

Sir *Robert Lee*, Maior at the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, and at the Coronation of King *James*, 1603.

Sir *Leonard Halliday*,	Maior	1606.
Sir *William Craven*,		1611.
Sir *John Swinnerton*,		1613.

Sir *John Goo*, Maior 1625, being Maior the laſt Year of King *James*, and the firſt of King *Charles*.

Sir *Robert Ducy*, Maior 1631.

Sir *Abraham Reynardſon*, Maior 1649, that fatal Year wherein King *Charles* I. had his Head taken from him. This Maior, for Incompliance, was ſent to the *Tower*, and Sir *Thomas Andrews* ſerved the remainder of the Year.

Sir *William Bolton*,	Maior	1667.
Sir *William Turner*,		1669.
Sir *Patience Ward*,		1681.
Sir *William Pritchard*,		1683.
Sir *William Aſhurſt*,		1694.

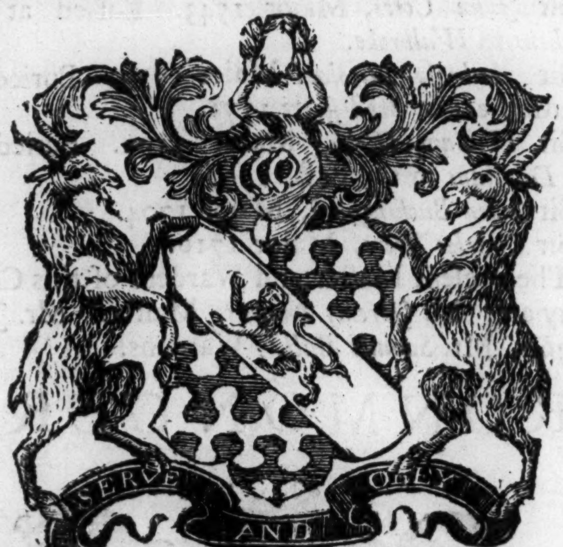
The preſent Maſter and Wardens of this Company are,

James Ball, Maſter.

Mr. *Giles Riddle*,	Wardens.
Mr. *William Drake*,	
Mr. *Thomas Tickars*,	
Mr. *Adam Maſon*,	

* * *

HABERDASHERS.



Fraternitas S. Catharinæ de Haberdaſhers Ann. 1380. *Regiſt. Teſtam. Lond.* *J. S.*

THE HABERDASHERS, or HURRERS, (of old time ſo called) were incorporated a Brotherhood of St. *Katharine*, in the ſix and twentieth Year of King *Henry* VI. *Anno* 1447. [There was alſo *Fraternitas S. Nicolai de Haberdaſher.*] They were confirmed in the ſeventeenth Year of King *Henry* VII. and named *Merchant-Haberdaſhers*. The [Arms being ancient, together with the addition of] Creſt and Supporters, were granted by *Robert Cook, Clarencieux* King of Arms, by Patent under his Hand and Seal, dated 8 *Novemb.* 1570. and 12 *Eliz.* And confirmed at the Viſitation in 1634. *Henry Andrews*, one of the Aldermen, Maſter. In the Book of which Viſitation, the Creſt is without an Helmet.]

Called *Milleners*, and why. *J. S.*

Theſe were alſo called MILLENERS, ſo called from the Place *Milain* in *Italy*, whence the Commodities they dealt in chiefly came; ſuch were Owches, Brooches, Agglets, Spurs, Caps, Glaſſes, &c. So that theſe Tradeſmen were ſuch uſually as ſold Wares that came from beyond the Seas, from *Italy*, from *Venice*, *France*, or *Spain*.

Pins.

Among other ſmall Wares ſold by them, *Pins* were ſome: Which Strangers alſo brought in formerly to the Value of 60000 *l.* a Year. But about the time that Knives were made ſo good in *England* (which was about the latter end of Queen *Elizabeth*) Pins began to be made. And under King *James* I. the *Engliſh* excelled all Nations in making all ſorts of them.

What Wares they dealt in.

Their Shops made a very gay Shew, by the various foreign Commodities they were furniſhed with. And by the purchaſing of them, the People of *London*, and of other Parts of *England*, began to ſpend extravagantly; whereof great Complaints were made among the graver ſort. There were but a few of theſe *Milleners* Shops in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. not above a Dozen in all *London*. But within forty Years after, about the Year 1580, from the City *Weſtminſter* along to *London*, every Street became full of them. Some of the Wares ſold by theſe Shopkeepers were, Gloves made in *France* or *Spain*, Kerſies of *Flanders*-Dye, *French* Cloth, or *Frizado*, Owches, Brooches, Agglets made in *Venice* or *Milain*, Daggers, Swords, Knives, Girdles of the *Spaniſh* Make, Spurs made at *Milain*, *French* or *Milain* Caps, Glaſſes, Painted Cruſes, Dials, Tables, Cards, Balls, Puppets, Penners, Inkhorns, Toothpicks, Silk Bottoms and Silver Bottoms, fine Earthen Pots, Pins and Points, Hawks-Bells, Saltſellers, Spoons, and Diſhes of Tin. Which made ſuch a ſhew in the Paſſengers Eyes, that they could not but gaze on them, and buy ſome of theſe Knicknacks, tho' to no purpoſe neceſſary. Of which Trade and Trifles, a Writer in the middle of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign makes this Complaint:

Brief Conceit of Engliſh *Poeſy*.

> 'I mervail no man taketh heed to it, what number of Trifles cometh hither from beyond the Seas, that we might either clean ſpare, or elſe make them within our Realm: For the which we either pay ineſtimable Treaſure every Year, or elſe exchange ſubſtantial Wares and neceſſary for them. For the which we might receive great Treaſure.

The Hall.

The Hall belonging to this Company is ſituate in *Maiden-lane*, being burnt down in the great Fire, and fairly rebuilt.

Pictures in this Hall.

In which Hall are the Pictures of theſe Perſons ſet up in full proportion, in grateful memory of their great Benefactions; and theſe Inſcriptions underneath: *viz.*

WILLIAM ADAMS, *Eſquire.*

A worthy Member of this Company. Founder of the Free Grammar-School and Almeſhouſes at Newport *in the County of* Salop. *The Government whereof he committed to the Care of this Company.*

THOMAS ALDERSEY, *Merchant*,

A worthy Member of this Company, born at Bunbury *in* Cheſhire: *Who in the eighteenth Year of Queen* Elizabeth, *purchaſed from the Crown the great and ſmall Tithes of that Pariſh; which, with other Houſes and Lands there purchaſed, he ſettled on this Company,* Anno Dom. 1594. *to theſe Uſes:* viz.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
To the Company, - - - - - -	3	06	8	per Ann. *for ever.*
To the Miniſter of Bunbury,	66	13	4	
To the Curate, - - - - - - -	20	00	0	
To the Schoolmaſter, - - - -	20	00	0	
To the Uſher, - - - - - - - -	10	00	0	
To the Poor, - - - - - - - -	10	00	0	

And made Statutes for the better Government of the Benefaction: Which he committed to the Care of the Company.

WILLIAM JONES, *Merchant-Adventurer, And Free of the Company of* Haberdaſhers, *gave* 18000 l. *for Charitable Uſes: Moſt of which he committed to the Care of this Company.*

ROBERT ASKE, *Eſquire,*
A worthy Member of the Company of Haberdaſhers; *Founder of the Hoſpital of* Hoxton, *in the Pariſh of St.* Leonard Shoreditch, *for Twenty poor ſingle Freemen, and Twenty poor Freemens Sons of the Company, to be taught here* gratis. *The Government whereof he appointed to the Company.* Ætat. ſuæ 74.

Maiors of this Company. *J. S.*

The Men that have adorned and honoured this Company of Haberdaſhers by holding the chief Magiſtracy of this City from times paſt to the more modern, are theſe that follow.

The firſt was Sir *Robert Billeſdon*, who was Maior *Ann.* 1484. He was buried at St. *Auguſtines* by *Pauls-gate.* His onely Daughter *Alice* was married to *Richard Smith*, Sheriff of *London*, *Ann.* 1508. Of whom the *Smiths* of *Lincolnſhire* are deſcended.

Sir *Stephen Peacock*, Maior 1533. Buried at St. *Martins* within *Ludgate*.

Sir *William Forman*, Maior 1539. Buried at St. *Georges* in *Botulph-lane*.

Sir *George Barnes*, Maior 1553. Buried at *Bartholomews* by the Exchange. He dwelt in *Bartholomew-lane*, where Sir *William Capel* once dwelt: and afterwards Mr. *Derham*. His Arms were taken down after his Death by his Son Sir *George Barne*. Which were between a Chevron wavy *Azure*, charged with three Trefoyles *Argent*, as many Ducks. And theſe ſet up inſtead thereof; The Field *Azure*, three Libberts Heads *Argent*.

Sir *William Garrard*, Maior 1556. He dwelt at the Piſſing Conduit in St. *Chriſtophers* Pariſh. And was buried at St. *Magnus*, in which Pariſh he was born.

Sir *Nicolas Woodroff*, Maior 1580. He dwelt in *Leaden-hall* in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*. But was buried in the Country, in *Suſſex*, as I take it, *Ann.* 1598.

Sir *Thomas Blank*, Maior 1583. He dwelt a little above *Billinſgate*, hard by St. *Mary-hill*. In which Church he is buried. Sir *Robert Hampſon* dwelt afterwards in the ſame Houſe.

Sir *George Barne*, Maior 1587. He dwelt in *Lombard-ſtreet* over againſt the *George*, in the Houſe which was Sir *William Cheſters*. And buried at St. *Edmund*'s Church hard by. He was Son to Sir *George Barns* before mentioned.

Sir *George Bond*, Maior 1588. He dwelt in *Walbrook*, where Sir *Rowland Hill* dwelt. But is buried in the *Mercers* Chappel.

Sir *Henry Billingſley*, Maior 1597. He dwelt at *Blank Chappelton* between *Algate* and the place where *Fan-church* formerly ſtood.

Sir *William Rider*, Maior 1601. He kept his Maioralty in *Walbrook* next Houſe beneath St. *Stephens* Church.

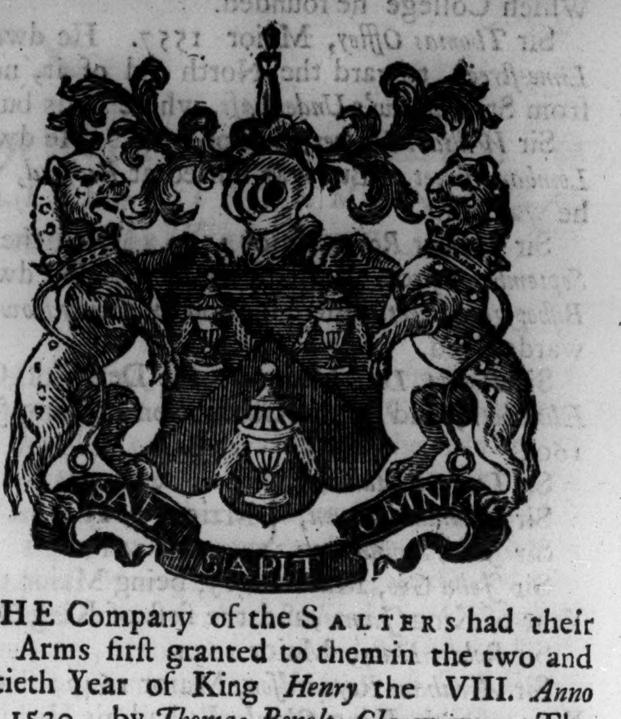
Sir *John Garrard*, Maior 1602. He dwelt in St. *Martins-lane* between *Candlewick-ſtreet* and the Old Swan.

Sir *Thomas Low*,	Maior	1605.
Sir *Francis Jones*,		1621.
Sir *Hugh Hamerſley*,		1628.
Sir *George Whitmore*,		1632.
Sir *Nicolas Raynton*,		1633.
Sir *Richard Fenn*,		1638.
Sir *Thomas Fowke*,		1653.
Sir *John Laurence*,		1665.
Sir *Richard Levet*,		1700.

The preſent Maſters and Wardens of this Company are,

Joſeph Brooksbank, Eſq, Maſter.
Mr. *William Chriſtopher*,
Mr. *Thomas Dodd*, Wardens.
Mr. *Francis Weſt*,

SALTERS.



THE Company of the SALTERS had their Arms firſt granted to them in the two and twentieth Year of King *Henry* the VIII. *Anno Dom.* 1530. by *Thomas Benolt, Clarencieux.* The Creſt and Supporters by *Robert Cooke, Clarencieux*, in the nine and twentieth Year of Queen *Elizabeth, Anno Dom.* 1587. [Approved at the Viſitation *An.* 1634. *Richard Denham* then Maſter.]

1501. Viſitation Book in the Heralds Office. The Hall. *J. S.*

Their Hall ſtands in *Candlewick ſtreet* near *London-ſtone*, down a Lane by St. *Swithens* Church, being rebuilded ſince the Fire. In the great Hall hang the Pictures of Mr. . . . *Robſon* and Mr. *Bernard Hyde*, in full proportion, two of their great Benefactors.

Maiors of this Company.

The Lord Maiors of the Company of Salters have been theſe that follow.

Sir *Robert Baſſet*, Ma or *Ann.* 1476. Buried at *Alhallows* in *Bred-ſtreet*.

Sir *William Horne, alias Litlesbury*, Maior 1488. Buried at St. *Thomas Apoſtles*.

Sir *Richard Chawry*, Maior 1495. Buried at *Alhallows* in *Bred-ſtreet*.

Sir *Thomas Pargitor*, Maior 1531. Buried at *Alhallows* in *Bred-ſtreet*.

Sir *John Cotes*, Maior 1543. Buried at St. *Stephens* in *Walbroke*.

Sir *Ambroſe Nicolas*, Maior 1576. Buried at St. *Mildreds* in *Bred-ſtreet* 1578.

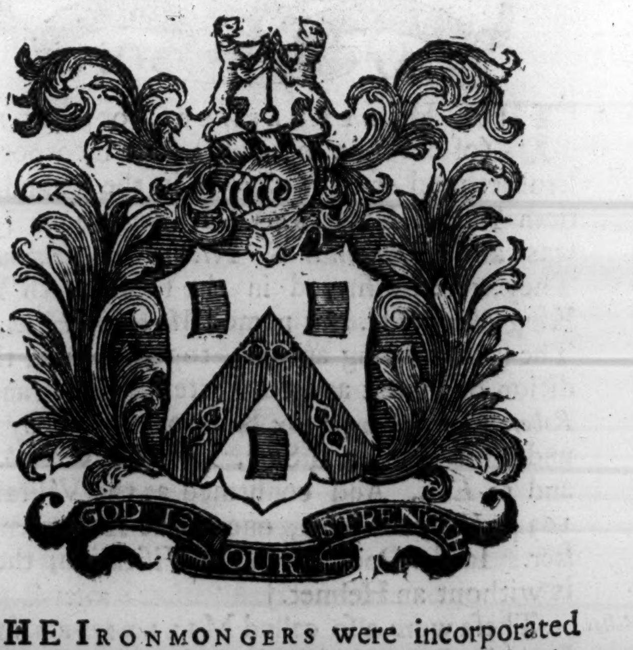
Sir *William Webb*, Maior 1592. Buried at St. *Dunſtans* in the Eaſt, 1599.

Sir *Owen Buckingham*, Maior 1704.

Sir *Charles Peers*, Maior 1716.

The preſent Maſter and Wardens of this Company are, M. *Jeremy Immyns*, Maſter. Mr. *John Engliſh*, Mr. *Samuel Ball*, Wardens.

IRONMONGERS.



THE IRONMONGERS were incorporated in the third Year of King *Edward* IV. *Anno Dom.* 1462. And their Arms firſt granted by

J. S. Herald's Off.

Lancaſter, King of Arms, Marſhal to *Clarencieux* King of Arms, *Anno Dom.* 1455. And the Four and thirtieth Year of the Reign of King *Henry* VI. unto the honourable Craft and Myſtery of *Ironmongers*. *Thomas Benolt* confirmed the ſame Arms by ſubſcribing his own Name to the former Patent, 22 *H.* VIII. *William Harvey, Clarencieux*, reciting that the Arms granted by *Lancaſter* were not granted by good Authority, did ratify and confirm the ſame again, *Anno* 1560. 2 *Eliz.* And were again ratified 1634. At which time Mr. *Tho. Thorold* was Maſter.

Aſſize of Iron-work for Cart-wheels. Lib. *Horn.* fo. 306.

* *Fabri de Waldis.*

† *Strytorum.*

|| *Groporum.*

I find a Complaint about the Year 1300, of the *Ferones*, (that is, of ſuch as dealt in Iron) made to *Elia Ruſſel*, Maior, and the Aldermen, for that the * *Smiths of the Wealds*, and other Merchants, bringing down Irons of Wheels for Carts, to the City of *London*, they were much ſhorter than anciently was accuſtomed, to the great Loſs and Scandal of the whole Trade of *Ironmongers*: and requiring remedy upon this. Whereupon an Inquiſition was taken of lawful and honeſt Men: Who preſented three Iron Rods of the juſt and anciently uſed length of the *Strytes*,† and alſo of the length and breadth of the *Gropes* || belonging to the Wheels of the Carts. Which Rods were ſealed with the Seal of the Chamber of *Guild-Hall, London*. Whereof one remains in the ſaid Chamber; and another Rod was delivered on the *Monday* before the Purification of the Virgin *Mary*, *Anno* 29 *Ed.* I. to *John Dode*, and *Robert de Padington*, Ironmongers of the Market. And the third was delivered the ſame *Monday* to *John de Wymondeham*, Ironmonger of the Bridge. All which from Day to Day warned all the Merchants bringing theſe Iron-works to the City of *London*, as well from the *Wealds*, as elſewhere, that they ſhould not henceforward bring ſuch Irons, unleſs of the Length and Breadth aforeſaid, upon Forfeiture of the ſaid Iron-works, that ſhould be found againſt the Aſſize aforeſaid.

The Hall.

Their *Hall* ſituate in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, hard by *Billiter-Lane*, had the good Fortune to eſcape the great Fire.

Maiors of this Company.

Theſe were the Citizens, that being of this Society, obtained the Honour of the Maioralty.

Sir *Richard Marlow*, Maior 1410, and 1418. Buried at St. *Michael*'s at *Queenhith*.

Sir *John Atherley*, Maior 1443.

Sir *Chriſtopher Draper*, Maior 1567. Buried at St. *Dunſtan*'s in the Eaſt 1580.

Sir *Alexander Avenon*, Maior 1570. Buried at St. *Peter*'s at the *Croſs* in *Chepe*.

Sir *James Harvey*, Maior 1582. Buried at St. *Denys* in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*.

Sir *William Row*, Maior 1593. In which Year he died; and in the laſt Week of his Maioralty. Buried at St. *Lawrence* in the *Jury*.

Sir *Thomac Cambel*, Maior 1610.

Sir *Sebaſtian Harvey*, Maior 1619. The Son of Sir *James Harvey*, Maior, as before-mentioned.

Sir *James Cambel*, Maior 1630. The Son of Sir *Thomas Cambel*, as before.

Sir *Chriſtopher Clitherow*, Maior 1636.

Sir *Robert Geffrey*, Maior 1686. The eldeſt Alderman, lately deceaſed, and buried in St. *Dionys Backchurch*. To which Church he was a Benefactor, to maintain Common Prayer to be ſaid every Morning in the Week Days.

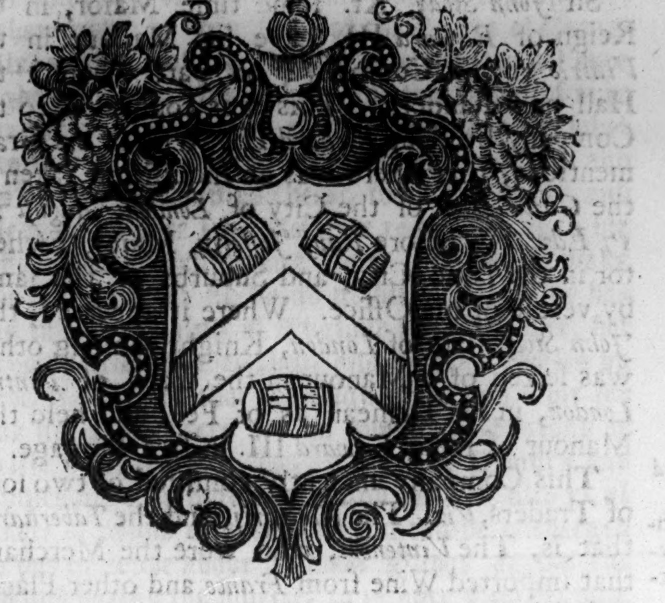
Sir *William Humphreys*, Maior 1715.

Maſter and Wardens.

The preſent Maſter and Wardens of this Company are,

Mr. *John Cox*, Maſter.
Mr. *John Cooke*, } Wardens.
Mr. *Gervais Handley*, }

VINTENERS.



A. M.

The Vintonners were incorporated in the Reign of King *Edward* III. by the Name of Wine-Tonners, and confirmed in the 15th Year of King *Henry* VI. *Anno Dom.* 1436. The Arms were firſt granted by *Clarencieux* in the 6th Year of King *Henry* VI. *Anno Dom.* 1427.

K *Edw.* III. his Letters for the Regulation of *Vintners*.

J. S.

But this is miſtaken in ſeveral Particulars. For that Grant of King *Edward* III. was not for the incorporating them, but only for the Regulation of the Trade, and for the Hindrance of any other to deal in *Gaſcoin* Wines, but ſuch alone as were *enfranchiſed in the Craft of Vintrie*. Nor were they called any where in that King's Letters by the Name of *Wine-Tonners*, but *Vinteners*, and *Merchants Vintners*, and *Merchants of Vintrie*. Nor was their ſuppoſed Corporation confirmed by King *Henry* VI. but he only confirmed and ratified the Contents of the Letters of King *Edward* III. as we ſhall ſee by and by. Nor did this pretended Confirmation bear Date in the 15th of that King, but the 8th of *November*, in the 6th of his Reign. Nor yet laſtly, were the *Vintners* Arms granted the 6th of King *Henry* VI. but (as appears by a Viſitation Book of the Heralds) were granted them by *Clarencieux*, under the Hand and Seal of his Arms and Office, the 17th of *September*, 1447, and in the 20th of *Henry* VI. Which were afterwards confirmed by *Tho. Benolt, Clarencieux*, *October* 22. in his Viſitation in the 22d of *Henry* VIII. And again in the Viſitation of *London*, 1634, approved and confirmed by Sir *Henry St. George*, Kt. *Richmond* Herald. At which time was *Richard Davis* Maſter, *Robert Shaw*, *Robert Child*, and *Philip Travers*, Wardens.

Their Arms. Herald's Office, C. 24.

When incorporated.

Richard Mervail, Citizen and *Vintner* of *London*, by his laſt Will gave this Company certain Lands and Tenements in the Pariſh of St. *Edmund*'s *Lumbard-ſtreet*: On Condition that they were incorporated within two Years after. The Will of the ſaid *Mervail* bare Date in the 17th of King *Henry* VI. ſo that it is preſumed they were incorporated the 19th or 20th of *Henry* VI. to preſerve to themſelves the ſaid Legacy.

Divers Tenements belonging to them.

King *Edward* VI. granted to *Gunter* and *Hobſon*, four Tenements in St. *Michael* the *Querne*; three in *Foſter-Lane*; three in *Garlick Hith*, and one in *Sopers Lane*. Which *Gunton* and *Hobſon* conveyed the ſame to the Company of *Vintners*, *An.* 2 *Ed.* VI.

BotulphWharf.

Botulph Wharf belonged to this Company: by Vertue of a Grant of King *Edward* I. in the 10th of his Reign, and in the Maioralty of *Henry de Waleys*; whereby he gave his ſaid Wharf to *Henry de Kingſton*, and confirmed it to him, for the Uſe of the Company; paying a Silver Penny yearly to the King at the Feaſt of the Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt*, for all Services, Cuſtoms, Demands Secular, and all other things. This Wharf was ſtiled in the ſame Grant, *Our Common Key in the Pariſh of St.* Botulph *next* Billingſgate.

Manour in the *Vintrie.*

Sir *John Stody*, Kt. ſome time Maior, in the Reign of *Edward* III. gave his Manour in the *Vintrie* to this Company: on part whereof the Hall now ſtandeth. This was confirmed to the Company by King *Richard* III. Who in his Grant mentions, that there was an Inquiſition taken at the *Guild Hall* of the City of *London*, *Auguſt* 26. 17 *Edw.* IV. before *Rauf Joſſelyn*, Maior, Eſcheator in the ſame City, and Suburbs of the ſame, by vertue of his Office. Where it appeared, that *John Stody*, late of *London*, Knight, among other, was ſeized of a Manour in the Ward of *Vintrie*, *London*, in his Demean as of Fee, and held that Manour of King *Edward* III. in free Burgage.

King *Edward* to the Maiors, concerning the *Vintners* corrupting their Wines.

This Company anciently conſiſted of two ſorts of Traders, *Viz.* The *Vinetarij*, and the *Tabernarij*: that is, The *Vintners*, who were the Merchants that imported Wine from *France* and other Places, and the *Taverners*, who kept Taverns for them, and ſold it out by Retayl to ſuch as came thither to drink, or fetched it to their own Houſes. Of both theſe Sellers of Wine it was a Complaint as long ago as the Reign of King *Edward* III. that they mixed and corrupted their Wine; and ſelling that ſo mixed at the ſame price with the good. Which cauſed that King in the ſecond of his Reign to ſend his Letters to the Maior and Sheriffs, to ſee this Abuſe corrected: which was, as the Expreſſion in the ſaid Letter is, to the ſcandal of the City, and the danger of the Lives of the Citizens; and that they ſhould cauſe it to be proclaimed, that no Wine ſhould be ſold but pure and good. The Patents ran to this Tenor.

2. *Ed* 3. 2. *m.* 11.

‘——— *Rex*, &c. i. e. The King to the Maior and Sheriffs of *London*, Greeting. Whereas it is given to Us to underſtand, that the *Vinteners* of the ſame City and their Taverne keepers ſelling Wine at Retayl in the ſame City and Suburbs, do mingle and corrupt Wines with other Wines; and are not afraid to ſell the Wines ſo mixt and corrupted at the ſame price as they ſell the good and pure; Not permitting Men, drinking in their Taverns, or otherwiſe buying Wine of them, to look whether the Wines are drawn out of the Hogſheads into the Meaſures, or taken elſewhere; to the ſcandal of you and of the Commonalty of the City aforeſaid, and to the corrupting of the bodily Health of thoſe that buy Wine by retail in the ſame City, and drink in the Taverns, and the danger of their Lives: Whereat We are not without juſt cauſe offended. We willing to prevent theſe Dangers, command you, that in the ſaid City and Suburbs, in places where ye ſhall ſee it expedient, ye do on Our behalf cauſe it to be publickly proclaimed and prohibited, that none preſume in any manner to mingle ſuch Wines, nor to ſell any mixt, but good and pure: And that all and ſingular, drinking Wine in Taverns, or otherwiſe buying Wine thence, may look, as they will, whether the Wines ſo ſold, as aforeſaid, in Taverns, be drawn out of the Hogſheads, or taken elſewhere. And if after the foreſaid Proclamation and Prohibition, ye ſhall find any doing the contrary, ye ſo puniſh them, by levying a Forfeit upon them for Our Uſe, that that Puniſhment may terrify others from offending in the like Caſe; and that We for your default may have no need to lay on heavier hands for the regulating of this matter.

Witneſs the King at *VVeſtminſter* the 28th day of *November*.

The *Vintners* anciently Wine-Merchanas.

Theſe *Vintners* were anciently Wine-merchants, that traded chiefly in importing Wine, brought from *Gaſcoine*: and ſelling it here to the Court and Nobility, or to the Retailers that kept Taverns in *London* and elſewhere.

Dependents on theſe Merchants.

Great Numbers of Perſons then, and ſtill depending upon theſe *Vintners*; as Shipwrights and Mariners, and others that live by the Navy; Retailers, Lightermen, Porters, Coopers) for great numbers of Casks are, uſed in this Calling) Wharfingers, Carmen, together with thoſe that were concerned in letting of Ware-houſes, Cellars and Vaults: All which with their Wives, Families and Servants amounted to a vaſt number of Souls.

None to be Merchants of Wine, but *Vintners.*

This Company had an ancient Charter from King *Edward* III. dated *June* 15. in the 38th of his Reign, to prevent and forbid any Merchants to trade for Wine to *Gaſcoine*; but only ſuch as were free of this Craft of *Vintners*: Whereas before many others did, carrying over their Wares and Commodities, as Cloth and other things of the growth of *England*, into that Country, and bringing home their Wines. Whereby Injury redounded to this Company; and alſo the *Gaſcoiners* held up their Wines at dearer Rates, ſince there came ſuch Numbers to buy. And whereas before the *Gaſcoiners* were at the Charge of bringing in their Wines hither, now the Merchants of *England* brought them in at their own Expences. Which was lookt upon as harm to the King and Realm. The King therefore henceforth allowed only thoſe that were enfranchiſed in the Craft of the *Vintners* to buy Wine beyond Sea, and trade in it. And commanded that the *Gaſcoiners*, when they brought in their Wines, ſhould not ſell them in ſmall Parcels, but in great by the Tun or Pipe: Moreover, this Company was to appoint four able ſkilful perſons of their own Myſtery to be ſworn before the Maior, to overſee all manner of Wines ſold by Retail at Taverns, and that their Prices were reaſonable. This Charter of King *Edward* III. *Anno* 1363. was inſpected and confirmed by King *Henry* VI. in the 6th of his Reign, that is, *Anno* 1427. being intended that the Merchants Vintners ſhould trade to *Bourdeaux*, to reſtrain the Multitude, that was thought to be the Occaſion why the Prices of Wines were then enhanced. And this being a piece of Antiquity, and tending to the ancient Privileges of this Company, it will be worthy to be here exemplified.

Wine Craft of Vintry.

The *Vintners* CHARTER from King *Edward* III. that none Trade to *Gaſcoine* for Wines but the Merchants of the *Vintrie* Confirmed by King *Henry*.

Henry by the grace of God King of England and of Fraunce, and Lorde of Irlond To all hem yͭ theis preſentz Lettres ſhall come, greting. We have byholdin thes Lettres patentz of Sir Edwarde ſumtyme kyng of Englond our progenitor, made in this wordis; EDWARD by the grace of God king of Englond Lord of Irlohd and of Guyen, to all that ſhall ſeen theis Lettres, greeting. Wit ye ymonge othir thinges ordeignid at the laſt Parlement, ther in the ſame Parlement by certeins cauſes was ordeignid yͭ no merchant engleis ne uſe mercery nether merchandiſes by him nor by non othir by no manere of compaignie bot one allonn, the which he wil choſe by fore the Feſt of Candelmas laſt paſſed. And thos yͭ have in hondes other mercery and merchandiſes than this yͭ they have choſen ther, thei ſhall mowe put to ſale by fore the Feſt of Natiuite of Seint Jonn of Baptiſt next to come, as in the ſaied ordinances it is conteignid more plainly. And ther was ſhewid to vs and to oure Counſeill, howe ther was noght in Gaſcoigne non othir merchandiſes to profit till oure kingdomm of Englond bot alloonly wyns. And the merchantz and othir in the Contre underſtanding well y^{t} merchantz Engleis comme noght in thes parties, bot to by wyns, and for the grete multitude of folke of diuerſes crafts y^{t} commen thedir ther been the wyns holding and put to ovir hy and ovir dere pris; and alſo by cauſe y^{t} folke of diuerſes Crafts ſend to Gaſcoigne grete and diuerſes Sommes of money and of penyworths, and will noght abyde to ware reaſonably their penyworths, ther they put pris upon the wyns by truk or by eſchaunges, that amountis till greate exceſſive ſomme by Tonne ovir y^{t} that the Tonne awght reaſonably to be ſolde. Thurowe whiche pris therforlyly put the Gaſcoignes ther holde hem on the yere folowing. And alſo the folke y^{t} uſen othir merchandiſes and entremet hem of bying and ſellinge of wynes noght needful to ſell their wyns bot at their awne wil, and maye not be rewlyd of the ſame merchandiſes, and of thois y^{t} lyven alloon of merchandiſes of wyns. And for as michil y^{t} the wyns commyn to diuerſes hondys, in ſo michil, they bene more dere. And alſo when that vintners of Englond in old tyme paſſid into Gaſcoigne to ſeke wyn, than was the Nauie well maintenyd. And than wer wyns boght at good adviſement and at reaſonable pris. And ther wher the Engleis myght noght ſuffre to bringe into Englond the Gaſcoignes led hem. So y^{t} the lond than was well ſeruid of wyns and of peniworths uppon the bying of the ſame wynes ther by the multitude of diuerſes folke y^{t} have paſſid by longe tyme to ſeke wyns in Gaſcoigne, the folke of the Crafte of the vintry be and have been deſtourbed, y^{t} they may noght by wynes at reaſonable pris, and therfor the Gaſcoignes maie ſel ther wynes at ſo greate pris in ther Countre y^{t} they have no charge to com nor to travaille of this half the See wth ther wynes un to grete harme to us and to al oure Roialme. We underſtandyng y^{e} ſaide thinges by aſſent of the grete and othir of oure Conneeille to mayntene and ſave the ſaied ordinance, have ordeynyd and graunt y^{t} no merchant nor no nothir of oure ſaied Roialme uſe not in Gaſcoigne nor els wher by yonde y^{e} See to by wynes, nor to lede until Englond, nor uſe noghte, nor haunte merchandiſes of wynes nor entermete noght of the ſame, That is to ſay in Londonn, but alloonly thei y^{t} been enfrancheſid in the Crafte of vynetrie ther and in other Citees Burghs and Townes y^{t} been witting and conyng of the ſame Craft. To whom be it leeſful to ſeke wyns by yonde the See, and lede un to Englond, and to ſel their owen wynes in grete or at Reateille to Lordis and till other as hem beſt lyſt for ther profit for reaſonable pris and wynnyng. And allo we will, y^{t} merchantz of Gaſcoigne and othir eſtraunges and foreyns of ther owne wyne w^{ch} they bring to Englond ſel in grete by, Tonnes and by pipes and noght of reateille nor by littill parcelles, to Lordis and till othir folke of Commons for their Store and diſpenſes in ther owene houſeoldes, and to the ſaide merchantz vintners y^{t} wil by hem. And y^{t} noone privie nor eſtraunge aftir y^{t} he have brought wyns in til oure ſaide Roialme of Englond, lede non owt of the ſaied Roialme by any color, wth owting ſpeciale leue of us. And at the ſaied merchantz of the crafte of merchandiſe of wyns choſe iche yere four perſons of the moſt Sufficient moſt trewe and moſt coning of y^{e} ſame craft, y^{t} holde no taverne and hem preſent to the mair of the Citee of London or othir Citees Burghs and Townes wher ſiche crafte of vinetrie is uſed, or to Baillif or Preſident ther wher is no mair, and by theis four perſons ſworne in the preſence of mair Baillif or preſident, to ovir ſe y^{t} al maner of wyns what ſo ever they be, be ſolde at retaille in tauerne at reſonable pris, for ſhiche wyn and of ſiche condition als they been knawyng and namyd; and y^{e} the tauerners be reulyd by the ſaid four perſons, and y^{t} the ſame foure perſons maye correct and amend the defauters y^{t} ſhalbe founden in the exercice of the ſame craft, and duly puniſhement therof to make, by their good advis and conſideration, and if miſt be wth the help of mair or preſident, and to y^{t} eend y^{t} leſſe of money pas out of oure Roialme; and y^{t} the money be more kepid and holdyn in the ſame, We wil and geve leue to this ſaid merchantz vintners of Englond y^{t} y^{ei} may by clothe. And to the merchantz of Gaſcoigne ledyng wyns in to Englond, y^{t} they mowe by dry Fiſhe of the Shires of Cornewalle and Devenſhire, haring & cloth by all oure kingdom, wher it lykys hem, and to lede out of oure Roialme un to the parties of Gaſcoigne and els wher un to the ſame parties to ſel therto their proffits and thos penyes y^{t} commys therof, to by wyns ther, and to lede un til oure ſayd Roialme to ſel ther of to hir profit wthoutyn deſtorbance; ſo y^{t} thei ſel ne make to be ſold by them ne by no nothir cloth fiſhe ne harying in oure Roialme of Englond nor ells wher, bot in thos parties of Gaſcoigne and in othir parties by yonde y^{e} See, nor that Gaſcoignes nor non othir foreins nor eſtraungers ſel no wyns in Englond at reteille ne by parcels, bon en grete by Tonnes and by pipes, als it is byfore ſaid. And we will alſo y^{t} al manere of wyns commyng to London be diſcharged and put to londe above London Bridge ageins the weſt and ageins the vinetre, ſo y^{t} oure Botiller oure Gaugers and Sercheors mowe have ſight and knawlage of thos places wher they ſhall been harbard and take Cuſtumes and priſes, and do y^{t} the which appendez to ther offices, and that no merchant ne no nothir denſein nor forein of what condition y^{t} he be, nothir ſel nor by wyns cloths ffiſhe nor haryng, in non othir manere than byfore is ſaid upon paine of impriſonment and to leſe hir wyns cloths ffiſh & haryng ther boght & ſolde. And we will y^{t} this ſaid ordenances of wyns, cloths, ffiſhe and haryng in all Citees Burghs & Tounes Franchiſeſez wthin our ſaid Roialme be ſavely holdyn and kepid in all poyntz to thos ſaied vintners and to ther Succeſſors for evermore in the forme beforſaid. In witneſſing of w^{ch} thing, we habe made to be made y^{is} oure letrres patentz, yevyn at Weſtm' the xv daye of Juil the yere of oure reigne xxxviij.

We alſo the ſaid lettres of the ſaid liberties & ffredoms being yet unrevoked, by aſſent and advis of the Lords ſpirituall and temporall & the Commons of oure Roialme of Englond in oure parlement being holdin at Weſtm' the firſt yere ſo oure reigne, do approve, ratifie, & confirme, according as is reaſonably witneſſed in the ſaid lettres, and as the ſaied merchantz of vinetrie of oure citie of London the liberties ffredoms ought to have uſed, or y^{t} y^{ei} & y^{er} predeceſſors y^{er} lieke liberties & ffredoms from the tyme of the making of the ſaid letters alweyes hitherto have uſed & enioyed. In witneſſing wherof we have made to be made this oure lettres patents. Witneſſe ourſelf at Weſtm' the viij daie of novembre the vj^{te} yere of our reigne.

By the King & Counceill in the Parliament.

In the ſeventh of *Edward* VI. there was an Act made concerning the Price of Wines; and for ſtinting the number of Taverns in each great Town in the Kingdom. By which Fourty Taverns or Wine-Cellars only were allowed in *London*, and three in *Weſtminſter*. *Gaſcoin*, *Guien*, and *French* Wines to be ſold not above 8 *d.* the Gallon within any of the King's Dominions; *Rochel* Wines at 4 *d.* the Gallon: any other Wines, of no higher valuation than 12 *d.* the Gallon.

Prices of Wines in King *Edward* the ſixth's time. Forty Taverns in *London.*

In the Year 1569, ſeveral Vintners, free of other Companies, and not incorporated of the Vintners, were diſturbed in their ſelling Wine, by Vertue of the foreſaid Act, the Trade of the Vintners being thereby abridged and ſtraitned to a certain Form, (as they complained) Abridging the Liberties and Franchiſes of the great Charter, wherein it is ſaid, *Civitas* London *habeat omnes Libertates ſuas antiquas, & Conſuetudines ſuas, quas habere conſuevit.* And King *Edward* III. a wiſe and politic Prince, having ever a ſpecial Care, amongſt other

The Inconvenience thereof to the *Vintners.*

An. 42. *Ca.* 1.

Things unto the due Obſervation of the Liberties of the great Charter of *England*, did not only by Parliament confirm all the Points of the ſaid Charter, but alſo did enact, that if any Statute were to the contrary, that it ſhould be holden for none. Now one of theſe ancient Liberties and Franchiſes was, that every Citizen and Freeman might uſe and occupy what Trade ſoever beſt liked him for his profit. Notwithſtanding the Trade of Vintners and Wine-ſellers was of late abridged by that Act of *Edward* the VI.

Queen *Mary* diſpences with King *Edward*'s Act about Wines; as to the Prices;

And Sellers of them.

In conſideration whereof Queen *Mary*, that next ſucceeded the ſaid King, by her Charter granted to the Maſter, Wardens and Company of Vintners a ſpecial Diſpenſation to buy, ſell and utter for a certain Time, in ſuch ſort as they were accuſtomed, according to the ancient Liberties, Franchiſes and Cuſtoms of the ſaid City, notwithſtanding the ſame Statute. Yet notwithſtanding the ſaid Charter of Diſpenſation, there were certain Citizens (who being free of other Companies than of the Myſtery of Vintners, and being not remembred at the obtaining and granting of the ſaid Charter, did after upon their humble Suit to the ſaid Queen *Mary*, obtain and get at her Majeſties hands, an eſpecial Grant of Diſpenſation of the ſaid Statute. The which Grant was to endure but for their own times and no longer.

None to ſell Wine but of the Company of Vintners. The Inconvenience thereof.

But ſince which Charter of Diſpenſation, theſe Inconveniences aroſe, that ſuch as had been Apprentices, and ſpent the beſt part of their Youth in the Service of ſuch as had occupied the Trade of Wines, coming out of their Years, and being free of ſuch Companies as their Maſters were free of before them, might not by reaſon of the ſaid Statute uſe the ſame Trade as their Maſters did uſe, while they ſerved them. The which was their utter Undoing; and gave occaſion of hindrance unto their Maſters, as that it was now come to paſs, that none would be their Apprentices, by reaſon that after they were made Freemen, they could not uſe their Maſters Trade. Hereupon a Petition was preferred to Queen *Elizabeth* out of her honourable Inclination of Pity, to provide for the Relief of theſe her Subjects, according as their learned Counſel in the Laws of this Realm ſhould deviſe.

The Vintners Judgment about the Gaugers of Wines.

Some Perſons in the Year 1594. ſue to the Lord Treaſurer for a new Office of Survey to be erected for the gauging of Wines, and Oyles within the City of *London* and Liberties; upon pretence of doing it more faithfully and exactly than the common *Gaugers* did, to the wrong of the Subjects, and to have 16 *d.* a Tun reward. Concerning this the Lord Treaſurer ſent to the Company of Vintners for their Judgment herein. To which the Maſter, *John Pindar*, and *Raſe Fitche* and *Andrew Goodyere*, Wardens, gave anſwer, that they did not find any Neceſſity for ſuch an Office or Officer, eſpecially in or about *London*, conſidering the good Ordinances were provided for the ſame, in moſt full and ample and ſufficient manner, as well by her Majeſties Laws, as by ſolemn Oaths and good Bonds taken of the Gauger, for the due and diligent execution of his Office. So that they did not know that any Man had or could have juſt cauſe to complain of any want of Duty in that behalf. And in caſe any Error or Default ſhould be committed by any Gauger, or Seller of Wine or Oyl, there was ſo good remedy already provided by the ſaid Laws, as well for the Gauger, if he gauge not truly, as for the Seller, if he make not allowance for the Lacks, that the Buyer if he will, may be ſatisfied to his full Content. And if the Buyer will not take the Remedy by Law, yet he were better to bear ſome Loſs, than to pay after the Rate of 16 *d.* a Tun, or to attend the Surveyor in his View and Survey thereof to be had, and Entrance made into the Surveyors Books. The Trouble whereof would be ſuch to the Surveyor, as he could in no wiſe be able to perform. For at one Inſtant 30 or 40 Bargains are made. So that they thought by this Suit their Charge and Trouble would be encreaſed, and their Loſs no way redreſt.

And if Corruption might be in the Gaugers now in poſſeſſion, being ſolemnly ſworn, and bound in great Bonds for the due Execution thereof, beſides the penalty of the Laws, what better Aſſurance might they look for, that the like Corruption be not in the new Surveyor or his Deputies. So they prayed his Lordſhip's favourable Acceptance of their Anſwer from his accuſtomed Goodneſs in maintaining the Charters and Liberties of the City, and reſtraining of this and ſuch like Impoſitions and Innovations; which turned in the end, but to the burden of her Majeſties Subjects.

Their Reaſons againſt ſetting up a new Office of Gauging.

And in another Paper in anſwer to the Suitors Objections againſt the preſent Gaugers, they ſhewed that the Laws contained two principal Grounds, as Matter ſufficient for Redreſs of all ſuch Diſorders as might fall out againſt the Proviſion made by them. The one was the Forfeiture of four Double by the Gauger in default of his Care, Diligence and Truſt. The other, the full Satisfaction the Seller muſt yield to the Buyer in caſe there be found want of Number, of Meaſures full. If the Buyer ſhould not take the Benefit of the Law for his Remedy, which hath been of purpoſe provided for him, he is to impute his Loſs to his own Folly; and not to be relieved by Invention of new Offices. For that were an endleſs Work in making of Laws; if every private Head ſhould upon his Conceit have new Means of Remedy ſet out for him, whereas there is ſufficient provided before.

It would infringe the Ld. Maior's and City's Privilege.

In this matter of Gauging, as in many Caſes of the like Nature in the City, the Survey reſteth in the Lord Maior, and Guardians of the Charters and Privileges of the City. Whoſe Office is to ſee, that all ſuch Ordinances as are eſtabliſhed for the good Government of the City be duely kept and obſerved for the good of her Majeſties Subjects, and the ſupplanting of all Infringers of the ſame. So that in this Caſe to require a Surveyor, is in effect to require a Surveyor of the Lord Maior's Actions and Carriage of himſelf, and of the Council of the City in their whole Adminiſtration. And by the Statute of the 16 *Rich.* II. *cap.* 5. No Searcher or Gauger of Wine, *&c.* ſhall have Eſtate in his Office for Term of Life, or of Years, but that the ſaid Offices ſhall remain in the King's hand, under the Governance of the Treaſurer for the time being, with the Aſſent of the Council, when need is. And if any Letters Patents be made to the contrary, they ſhall be clearly void, and of none effect.

By the Petition to her Majeſty, all Forfeitures due to her Majeſty by any Statute provided for the true Gauging, and holding of the Lawful Aſſizes of Wines, Oyls, and other Liquors gaugeable, are ſued for, to be granted by Patent for Years, together with the Office of Surveying the Gauges at the Rent of 50 *l. per Ann.* and with a Fee of 16 *d.* upon every Tun. The Penalty of which Laws, if they were put in Execution, it is moſt certain would be of more Profit to her Majeſty, than were fit to paſs at that Rent; beſides the Fee of the Surveyor would exceed the Gaugers 12 *d.* upon every Tun.

The Inconvenience of a Licence of certain Years to ſell Wine.

The Company of Vintners endeavoured about the Year 1580 and odd, to obtain of the Queen a Licence to ſell Wine for certain Years, and not *Durante Beneplacito*, (for then ſuch a Licence might not be revoked;) for which probably they would have given the Queen a good Sum. This the retailing Vintners were againſt. Becauſe it would be the occaſion of heightning the Price of Wines. Which would bring on a decay of the Trade, and ſo the Subverſion of the Company: Becauſe in time, none would care to buy them at ſuch dear Prices. As it was in other Profeſſions through the exceſſive enhauncing of the Prices of Commodities, whereby none were well able to purchaſe them. And in the iſſue, the Queen would looſe her Cuſtoms, and other Duties, the Navy would be weakened, and thoſe that might have lived reaſonably well, be driven a begging; *viz.* All that multitude of Callings that had dependance upon this Trade.

The Companies Plea for themſelves.

On the other ſide the Company ſaid for themſelves, that the Vintners in former times were continual Suiters, till the latter end of King *Henry* VII. his time, to the Lord Maior of *London*, for reformation of Abuſes in ſelling Wine, in regard of the goodneſs of it, and the reſtitution of the Gauge and Meaſure. Who neither could nor would remedy the ſame. Whereupon were made Acts of the 28th and 33 of *Henry* VIII. and the 7th of *Edward* VI. touching Prices of Wines by Retail and Engroſs, without any Cauſe given therefore by the ſaid mere Vintners. But what good ever ſince by them had enſued, the heightning the Prices of Wines and the ſaid Companies utter undoing taught. As of old time ſince before King *Edward* I. until the foreſaid 28 *Henry* VIII. his Reign, like things upon like Occaſions came to paſs; and never were, ne could be redreſt, but onely through the Policie practiſed by the ſaid Vintners good Ordinance; as by the ſundry Grants made in that behalf unto them by King *Edward* III. and alſo by King *Henry* VI. might appear.

Diſorderly Houſes occaſioned by Licenſes not taken from the Company.

In theſe times, about the middle of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, ſome Perſons had Licences to ſell and retail Wine, independently upon the Company. And they were commonly ſeen to have kept the moſt diſorderly Houſes. A Remonſtrance was laid before the Lord Treaſurer by one *Lane* of the Company, that theſe Licenſed Perſons ſhould be brought to order, being no Innovation or new Invention, as was urged by ſome; which appeared, in that they themſelves had ſought by their own Bonds to ſtand bound to the Company to obſerve a certain Order of leſs importance: Which otherwiſe they knew they had no way to reform. The reducing theſe Licenſed Men would be great cauſe, as he urged, of avoiding Whoredom, Dancing, Dicing, and Banqueting of Apprentices, Serving Men, and ſuch like, daily uſed in Taverns, with the better Obſervation of Days preſcribed to be faſted on. And touching the ſaid Company, it would avoid exceſſive Incomes and Rents, whereby many had been under, and all unjuſt quarrelling at the Law, and all foreſtalling and regrating: And that the Order for decent Apparel might be obſerved and uſed; and the overheightening the Prices of any Commodities, whereby Men became Bankrupts, ſhould be remedied.

There were certain ancient Ordinances for the Government both of the *Merchant Vinteners*, and *Vinteners Retailers*; viz.

For the Merchants.

Ordinances for the *Vintners* Merchants.

That ſix perſons, being *Vintners*, ſholn be Governors and Counſillors to al *Vintners*, and to al *Vintners* Attorneys that ſhullun paſs the Seas to *Bourdeaux*. That after they have landyd and ben there two days, and partely underſtoode of the Likelehode of the Pryces, that or [*i. e.* ere] eny buy, they al meet and take ordre what every man ſholn gyve, and none to excede, upon payne to forfeit to the King xx*l.* and xx*l.* to the Felowſhip: and who that can eſpie eny doing the contrarie, be it Maſter or Servant, ſhal have to tell [*i. e.* pay] twenty Nobels for his travell. That none make no Servant, no Broker, no Man, Woman, or Child, to buy Wine above that Pryce, upon the payne aforeſaid. And in caſe any happen to come upon other, when they byn taſting, that leſt they ſhuld therby highen the Market, they do avoid. And if after the firſt Seer be gon, and culde not agree, the ſecond happen afterward to buy; yet if it were the Wines of the firſt Seer's Cuſtomer, he ſhal have half the Wyne notwithſtonding of the Buyer, &c.

For the Reteylours.

Retaylers.

Th'Othe of the four Wardens of the *Vintners Reteylours* is, Wel and truly to rule the Company, and to keep th'Ordinaunces that for the Commonwele are or ſhullen be made, and duely to put them in execution; doing alweye Evynhode, as well to the Poore as to the Riche.

Th'Othe of the Freemen is, To be true to the King and his Laws, obedient to the Wardeins and Ordenaunces, to keep good Rule, to obey al Summons, and to pay al Duties after their Power.

Th'Ordinaunce to be rede every Yere twice; *viz.* at the going to *Burdeaux*, and at the beginning of *Lent*.

The Companie, when new Wyne is, ſhal from the Ryding of the Maior unto *Eaſter-day*, aſſemble every Fortnight, to let al Diſorder, in gredy running and buying of Wines. Which if any ſhullen do contrary ther Orders therin, he ſhal pay for every Fault ten Mark.

None ſhal colour Straungers Goods to t'hurt of the Kings Cuſtomes, or highening of the Pryce of Wynes.

None ſhal ſel Wynes tyl the Wardeins have given them the Pryce, upon payne to forfeit 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for every Gallon ſo ſold, &c.

None ſhal utter one Wyne inſted of another, upon payne for every Offence to pay xx *s.*

None of any other Companie ſhal uſe Wynes, except he firſt be ſworn t'obey al the *Vintners* Ordenaunces, whileſt he ſhal occupie.

None ſhal diſcover any Talk, that, concerning the highening of Wynes to be abatyd, ſhal by eny Perſon be gyven or counſilled, upon payne of xx *l.*

Item, That eight Perſons onely of the ſaid Company, being of beſt Experience, were alweys of old tyme appointed to taſt and buy al maner of Wynes, after they were brought over, and had byn cellared three Days. So that none after did excede the Pryces by them made, upon grete Penalties to be payd: Which cauſed good cheap.

Maiors, Sheriffs, &c. of this Company.

Laſtly, For the Honour of this Company, I ſhall give a Catalogue (taken from an authentick Manuſcript) of ſuch *Vintners* as have been Lord Maiors, Sheriffs, Knights, and Men of great Wealth.

Richard Pycarde, Sheriff, the firſt time,	37	*Hen*' III.	1253.
John Adrian, Sheriff, the firſt time,	43		1259.
Richard Pycarde, Sheriff, the ſecond time,	45		1261.
John Adrian, Sheriff, the ſecond time,	51		1267.
John Adrian, Maior,	55		1270.
Richard de Parys, Sheriff,	58		1273.
Johannes de Ware, Sheriff,	14	*Edw*' I.	1286.
Richard Reſſam, Sheriff,	27		1298.
Joh. de St Edmond's, Sheriff,	3	*Edw*' II.	1309.
Richard Reſſam, Maior,	4		1310.
Adam Burgon, Sheriff,	7		1313.
William de Reygate, Sheriff,	9		1316.
Reignold at Conduyte, Sheriff,	14		1320.
John de Oxenford, Sheriff,	17		1324.
Richard Beteigne, Sheriff,	18		1325.

Richard Beteigne *, Maior,	1	*Edw'* III.	1326.
Reginold at Conduyt, Maior,	9		1334.
The ſame, Maior,	10		1335.
Hugh Marbre, Sheriff,	13		1338.
John de Oxenford, Maior,	16		1341.
Buried at St. *James* at *Garlickhith*.			
Henry Pycarde, Sheriff,	23		1348.
Robert de Lynne, Sheriff,	24		1349.
John Stodye, Sheriff,	27		1352.
Thomas Bragiveyne, or *Brangiveyne*,	30		1355.
John Stodye, Maior,	32		1357.
William More, Sheriff,	10	*Rich'* II.	1387.
Henry Vannor, Sheriff,	15		1392.
William More, Maior,	19		1395.
Buried at St. *James Garlickhith*. Of him deſcended *More* of *Biceſter* in *Oxfordſhire*.			
John Wakele, Sheriff,	2	*Hen'* IV.	1400.
John Penne, Sheriff,	12		1410.
John Mycolle, Sheriff,	2	*Hen'* V.	1414.
William Abraham, Sheriff,	26	*Hen'* VI.	1448.
Lewys John, Mil.	39	*Hen'* VI.	1461.
Thomas Walſingham, Mil.			
John Wokinge,			
John Rothinge,			
William Skarborowe,			
John Hyde,			
Geffrey Dallinge,	15	*Ed'* IV.	1476.
Richard Merivale,			
Thomas Rogers,			
Richard Rowe,			
Thomas Bayon,			
James Spencer, Sheriff,	10	*Hen'* VIII.	1518.
James Spencer, Maior,	19		1527.

* Stow writes him *Goldſmith*.

Buried at St. *James Garlickhith* Of him deſcended *Thomas Spencer* of *Cheſter*; who gave his Arms, *Argent*, between a Chevron *Sable*, charged with three Cinquefoils of the firſt, as many Griphons Heads erazed of the ſecond. Varying his Bearing from Sir *James*'s, who bore it thus; Within a Bordure engrailed, the Field parted *per Pale* and *per Feſs Nebule*, three Griphons Heads erazed, all counterchanged *Sable* and *Argent*.

Sir *Cuthbert Buckle*, Maior 1594. In which Year he died the firſt of *July*. Buried at St. *Mary Hill*. Sir *Richard Martin* ſerved out the reſt of the Year, which was four Months.

Sir *Thomas Bludworth*,	Maior,	1666.
Sir *Samuel Daſhwood*,		1703.
Sir *Thomas Rawlinſon*,		1705.
Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*,		1711.

Maiors that had kept Taverns.

Of the abovementioned Perſons ſeveral were Retailers, and ſuch as kept Taverns; as, *Brangeveyne*, *De Oxenford*, *Burgoin*, *De Parys*, *Reſſam*, *Betayne*.

Number of Vintners *Anno* 1564,

About 150 Years ago, the whole number of mere Vintners and ſuch as ſold Wine by Retail in *London*, amounted to 128, as appeared by a Paper given in, in the Year 1564, by the Company.

The Hall.

The Hall belonging to this Company is ſituate in *Thames-ſtreet* in the *Vintry*, having a very comely ſpacious Square, paved with Free-ſtone, the Building of ſmoothed Brick.

Their Royal Founders. *J. S.*

This Company reckons theſe Royal Founders: King *Edward* III. King *Henry* VI. King *Richard* III. King *Henry* VII. King *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary* I. and Queen *Elizabeth*.

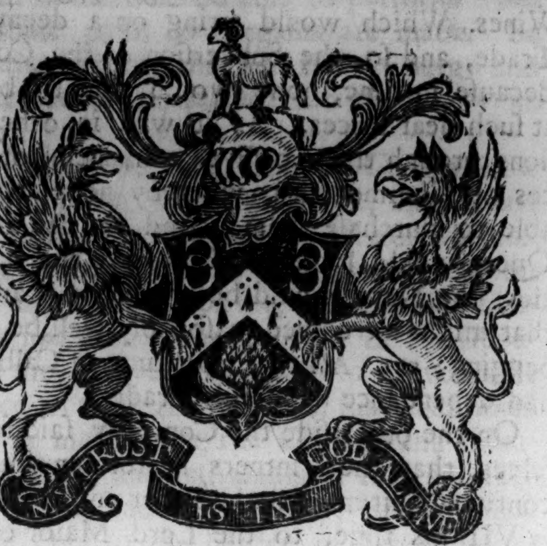
Maſter and Wardens.

The preſent Maſter and Wardens of this Company are,

John Taſh, Eſq; one of the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, Maſter.

Mr. *Edward Serjeant*,
Mr. *Andrew Richmond*, Wardens.
Mr. *John Linwood*,

CLOTHWORKERS.



THE CLOTHWORKERS had their Arms firſt granted by *Thomas Beinolt*, *Clarencieux* in the 22 *Hen.* VIII. *Ann. Dom.* 1530. The Creſt and Supporters granted by *Robert Cook*, *Clarencieux* King of Arms, *Anno Dom.* 1587. [Theſe their Arms were confirmed at a Viſitation of *London*, by Sir *Henry St. George*, Knight, *Richmond* Herald, *Anno Dom.* 1634, *Edward Claxton*, Eſquire, being then Maſter.

Their Charters.

They date their firſt Charter *April* 28. 20 *Ed.* IV. In whoſe Grant they were incorporated under the name of *The Fraternity of the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin* Mary, *of the Sheermen of the City of* London. They were again confirmed by King *Henry* VIII. the Letters Patents bearing date *Jan.* 18. in the nineteenth Year of his Reign. Queen *Elizabeth* yielded to them another Charter by the name of *The Maſter*, *Wardens*, and *Commonalty of Freemen of the Art and Myſtery of Clothworkers in the City of* London. This was confirmed *April* the 24th, by King *Charles* I. in the ninth Year of his Reign.

J. S.

K. *James* I. free of this Company. *Edm How.* Abridgm.

King *James* I. *June* 12. 1607, dined with the Lord Maior, Sir *John Watts*, *Clothworker*; and after went into the *Clothworkers Hall*. And there was made free of that Company, with Sir *Patrick Murrey*, Gentleman of his Bedchamber, Sir *Arthur Arſton*, and Sir *Hugh Carmichel*, Knights, and *James Medow*, D. D. the King's Chaplain.

The Manner thereof.

The Lord Maior at this Dinner preſented the King with a Purſe of Gold. And when he was ready to depart, the ſaid Maior beſought him out of the great Favour which he had before profeſſed to the *Clothworkers* Society in particular, that his Majeſty would vouchſafe to be free of the *Clothworkers*. Which the King readily accepted. And deſcending from the Dining Room, went into the Hall, the Maior bearing the Sword before him. And there he was received by the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants. Unto whom the King ſpake kindly, and with Reſpect. And asking, who was Maſter of the Company. The Lord Maior anſwered, Sir *William Stone*. To whom the King then ſaid, *Wilt thou make me free of the* Clothworkers? *Yes*, ſaid the Maſter, *and do think myſelf a happy Man, that I live to ſee this Day.* Then ſaid the King, *Stone, give me thy Hand. And now I am a* Clothworker. And after that, he walked into the Garden, and then into the great Parlour, the Lord Maior bearing the Sword before him. And while he ſat there, the Earls of *Shrewsbury* and *Cumberland*, being both free of that Company, preſented his Majeſty with Bread and Wine. Then riſing up, he ſaid, *Now I drink unto all my good Brethren the* Clothworkers. *And I pray God to bleſs them all, and all good* Clothworkers. *And for Proof of our ſpecial Favour to the Fraternity, I do here give unto this Company two Brace of Bucks yearly for ever, againſt the Time of the Election of the Maſter* *and Wardens.* Then the Maſter, the Wardens and Aſſiſtants humbly thanked his Majeſty; and having kiſſed his Hand, the King departed.

Other Myſteries about Cloth, now loſt.

There were other Companies incorporated in former Times, which are now ſunk and gone: Whoſe Buſineſs was chiefly about Cloths, as *Fullers, Telars, Burilers,* concerning whom I have met with theſe particular Matters.

FULLERS.

Fullers of Cloths. Lib. Alb.

OF theſe and the *Dyers* a Complaint was made by ſome of the Company to King *Edward* I. that certain of them, namely, *John de Oxon, Henry at Watergate,* and *Elias le Shereman,* concerning Cloths ſent to them to be fulled; and which ought to be fulled only within the City; that they ſent them to the Mill at *Stratford,* and elſewhere without the ſaid City, and cauſed them there to be fulled; in Deceit and great Damage of the Men who owned thoſe Cloths, and alſo of the Men uſing the Trade in the foreſaid City, and to the Depreſſion of the ſaid Trade. Whereupon the King, in the 26th of his Reign, ſent his Letter to the Cuſtos and Sheriffs of *London,* to call the Parties before them. Who accordingly did ſo; and the aboveſaid *John, Henry,* and *Elias,* in all the ſaid Matters acknowledged themſelves to be faulty. And the ſaid Cuſtos and Sheriffs cauſed to appear before them the Dyers, Taylers, Burilers, Weavers, and Fullers, to appoint and provide for the ſaid Trade of *Fullers;* how for the time to come they ought to do, and govern themſelves, to amend the ſaid Trade of *Fullers.*

And this Ordinance was made for the common Profit of the City, that no Fuller, Dyers or Theſſarans, ſhould for the time to come carry Cloths out of the City, to be fulled or dyed, upon certain Penalties.

TELLARS *or* TELARS

WERE Webbers or Weavers of Cloth. Theſe were very ancient, and were a Guild or Fraternity, confirmed by King *John.* And whereas it was a Cuſtom to receive from them, for the King, eighteen Mark of Silver yearly, by this Charter of Confirmation the ſaid King required twenty Mark to be from thence yearly paid at the *Exchequer* on the Feaſt of St. *Michael.*

King *Henry* III. gave them another Charter, and referreth to an *Inſpeximus* of a Charter which his Grandfather King *Henry* granted the *Tellars* of *London.* This King *Henry* III. in his ſaid Charter required of them two Mark in Gold, payable every *Michaelmas.*

Theſe choſe two Bailiffs from among themſelves to hold Courts of the ſame Trade. And preſented the ſaid Bailiffs ſo choſen to the Maior *Elis Ruſſel:* who were by the ſaid Maior accepted and ſworn. And if any matters could not be determined by them, they were to be brought to the Maior, to be ended by him.

BURILERS

Burilers.

WERE a Myſtery for the inſpecting of Cloths woven, as to the well making of them, and meaſuring of the Breadth of them. For Cloth ought to have been two Ells wide from Liſt to Liſt; (which was called *Burrells*) according to an old Conſtitution.

Pat. 9 *H.* III. m. 5.

There uſed to be great Contentions between the *Telars* and theſe *Burilers:* Whereupon King *Henry* III. once interpoſed his Pardon and Indulgence againſt the *Burilers. Rex conceſſit hominibus* London *quod non vexentur propter* Burellos, *vel pannos* Burellatos; *quamvis non ſint in latitudine duarum ulnarum infra Liſtas, ſecundum Conſtitutionem prius factam de pannorum latitudine.*

Lib. Horn. fo. 278.

There is this Record remaining in the Chamber of *London.* ‘Be it remembred, that on *Thurſday* next after St. *Hilary,* the 20th [it ſhould be 28th] of *Edward* I. *John de Caunefeld,* and *Wauter Payne,* Bailiffs of the ſaid Guild of *Telers* of *London,* and the whole Commonalty of the ſame, were ſummoned before *Elis Ruſſel,* then Maior of the ſame City; to anſwer to *Fouk de St. Edmund,* and to *Henry le Joſue,* and other good Men of the Myſtery of *Burilers,* upon certain Articles, and Points, and Eſtabliſhments, in Time whereof there is no Memory: Which the ſaid *Wauter* and *John,* and others of the ſaid Guild have infringed; and other new Ordinances, *&c.* to the Damage and Prejudice of them and their Myſtery of *Burilers.* They acknowledged they were faulty, and in ſome Points did contrary to their Cuſtoms and Uſages: Whereof they prayed Grace.

‘And it was aſſented to by both Parties, that ſome of the *Burilers,* and ſome *Telers* ſhould be choſen; *viz. William de Leyre, Wauter de Finchingfeld, Thomas Romayne,* and *Richard de Glouceſter,* Aldermen; *Fouk de St. Edmund, Henry de Joſue, John de Hatfend,* and three more, *Burilers;* and *William de Gillingham, John de Cannefend, Robert Moris, Simon de Purtepole,* and three more, *Telers.* And theſe ordained that the *Telers* ſhould uſe and hold certain Ordinances.” Which are there ſet down.

As, That none make Cloth mingled with a Thread of *England* and of *Spain.* That no Cloth be made of Flocks and Thrums, *&c.*

The Hall, and Windows painted.

This Company of *Clothworkers* alſo is a very flouriſhing and wealthy Company. The Hall, ſituate in *Mincing-Lane,* was partly burnt down in the great Fire: but the Walls of the Court-Room ſtood, being built in the Year 1594, as appears by the ſaid Year graved upon the Wall toward the Garden, and yet remaining. The Hall is ſpacious, with the Windows painted with Coats of Arms of Perſons of Eminence of their Company, and Benefactors. On the great Eaſt Window is the Coat of Arms of Sir *John Robinſon,* born quarterly; and thus under-written, *Sir* JOHN ROBINSON, *Kt. and Bar' His Majeſty's Lieutenant of the Tower of* London, *Lord Maior of this Honourable City* 1663, *and Preſident of the Artillery Company, kept his Maioralty in this Hall. In which Year he entertained their Majeſties, the King, Queen, and Queen Mother; and their Highneſſes, the Duke and Dutcheſs of* York. *And towards the re-edifying this Hall, a worthy Benefactor.*

On the right ſide of this Window a leſs Light painted with a Coat of Arms, and inſcribed, *Sir* Francis Chaplain, *Kt. Sheriff, and Maſter* 1668. On the left hand the like Window with a Coat of Arms, and inſcribed, *Michael Daviſon,* Eſq; *Maſter of this Company* 1669. Above theſe two Windows, two other painted with Coats of Arms, one for Sir *William Peake,* Kt. Sheriff; the other for Sir *Denys Gauden,* Kt. Sheriff.

In this Eaſt Wall in two Nieches ſtand in full Proportion the Effigies of King *James* I. and King *Charles* I. gilded.

On the great North Window, the Coat of Arms of Sir *Joſeph Williamſon,* Kt. Which is *Or,* between a Chevron engrailed, three Trefoyls *Sable.* The Creſt a demy Eagle riſing, *Gules,* the Wings diſplayed, *Sable.* Thus ſubſcribed, *The Right Honorable Sir* Joſeph Williamſon, *Kt. one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State, Maſter of this worſhipful Company* 1676, *a noble Benefactor.*

On the great South Window oppoſite to it, is painted the Coat of *Samuel Pepys*, Eſq; Secretary to the Admiralty, being quarterly; in the firſt Quarter *Sable*, between a Bend *Or*, charged with three Flowers de Lys of the firſt, two Horſes Heads erazed *Argent*. The ſecond, within a Bordure engrailed *Or*, a Lion rampant. The third as the ſecond, the fourth as the firſt. Under-written, *Samuel Pepys Admiralitati Angliæ à Secretis, Societatis hujuſce Magiſter; idemque Benefactor; Anno Dom.* CIↃ DC LXX VII.

On the next South Window is the Coat of Arms of Mr. *Hewer*, one of the Commiſſioners of the Navy: *Sable*, two Talbots Heads erazed *Or*; between as many Flanches, Ermin. Under-written, *Guilielmus Hewer, Claſſis Angliæ è Commiſſariis; Societatis hujus Magiſter, idemque Benefactor, Anno Dom.* CIↃ DC LXXX VII.

Sir *Joſeph Williamſon* and Mr. *Pepys* gave to this Company two very great Baſins, and as many noble ſtanding Cups gilt. Which are uſed and drunk in on their Feaſt Days.

Lord Maiors of this Company.

Of this Company of *Clothworkers* there have been theſe Maiors.

Sir *William Hewit*, Maior 1560. He was buried at St. *Martin Orgars*. But dwelt in *Philpot-Lane* near *Fenchurch-ſtreet*.

Sir *Rowland Heyward*, Maior 1571. And again in the Year 1591. for Sir *John Allet*, deceaſed; by the ſpace of ſix Weeks. He dwelt in *Philip-Lane* by *Cripplegate*, his Houſe adjoining on St. *Alphage* Church: Where he was buried in *December* 1593.

Sir *James Hawes*, Maior 1575. He dwelt near the Conduit in *Cornhil*: but was buried at St. *Mary Abchurch*.

Sir *Edward Oſborne*, Maior 1584. He dwelt in *Philpot-Lane*, in Sir *William Hewit's* Houſe, whoſe only Daughter he married. And is buried at St. *Denys* in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*.

Sir *John Spencer*, Maior 1595.

Thomas Skinner, Maior 1596. And remained ſo but two Months, dying in the *Chriſtmas* Holidays. He was buried at St. *Maudlin's* in *Milk-ſtreet*. Sir *Henry Billingſley* ſerved the reſt of the Year in the Quality of Maior, which was *Anno* 1597.

Sir *Nicolas Moſley*, Maior 1600.

Sir *John Watts*, Maior 1607.

Sir *Ralph Freeman*, Maior 1633. Dying in his Maioralty, Sir *Thomas Moulſon* ſerved in the Quality of Maior for the reſt of the Year.

Sir *Richard Gourney*,	Maior	1642.
Sir *John Robinſon*,		1663.
Sir *William Peak*,		1668.
Sir *Francis Chaplain*,		1678.
Sir *Thomas Lane*,		1695.
Sir *Robert Benefield*,		1706.
Sir *Robert Beachcroft*,		1712.

The preſent Maſter and Wardens of this Company are,

Mr. *Nicholas Hanbury*, Maſter.

Mr. *Francis Jackſon*,	Wardens.
Mr. *Richard Chauney*,	
Mr. *John Evans*,	
Mr. *William Jenkins*,	

CHAP.

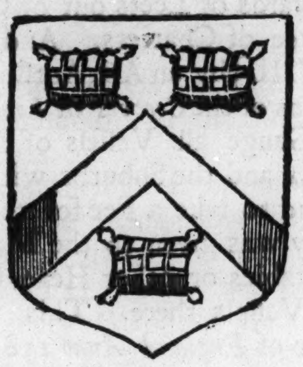
CHAP. XI.

The other Companies following the Twelve. DYERS. BREWERS. *Controverſies about Gauging their Veſſels. Quantity of Beer brewed in* London. *Number of Brewers. Prices ſet upon Beer and Ale. Portage Beer.* LEATHERSELLERS. *The* Glovers *Complaint againſt them. A Patent for Sealing of Leather; earneſtly oppoſed by the Company.* PEWTERERS: *Their Patent for caſting of Tin Bars.*

Precedency of the reſt of the Companies. *J. S.*

THE Place and Precedency of the reſt of the Companies is not reckoned according to the Antiquity of their reſpective Charters granted them by the Kings of *England.* For many of more modern Times incorporated, do take Place of others more ancient. As appears by the Year of their Incorporations under each King's Reign. That which ſtands now after the Twelfth, is that of the]

DYERS.



KING *Henry* the Sixth, late King of *England,* of famous Memory, by his Highneſs Letters Patents, or Charter of Incorporation, bearing date the ſixteenth day of *February,* in the nine and fortieth * year from the beginning of his Reign; and in the firſt year of the Redemption of his Royal Power, did incorporate the Company of the DYERS in *London*; and ſo they have ever ſince continued.

Guild in the 4th of *Henry* VI. And appointed to conſiſt an or Warden, and Commonalty, the 12 of *Edw.* IV. *J. S.*

* *Henry* VI. reigned but 39 Years.

They were made a Brotherhood or of a Guardi-

Their Arms. *J. S.*

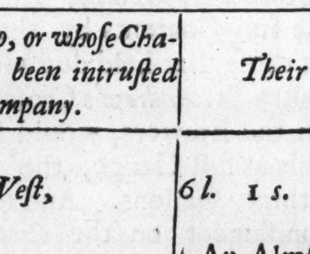
In the Heralds Viſitation Book, the Chevron in the *Dyers* Arms is ingrailed. And there be added Supporters, *viz.* two Lions rampant guardant, ſemy with Roundlets of divers colours, as *Gules, Azure, Vert* and *Sable,* Coronets on their Heads, and Flames iſſuing out of their Mouths and Ears. The Creſt, on a Wreath, ſeveral Leaves, with Flowers and Berries, ſeeming to be Holly Leaves and Holly Berries.

This Company have Privilege of keeping Swans on the River of *Thames.*

Some Account of the Charitable DONATIONS *belonging to the Company of* DYERS, *and their* BENEFACTORS.

Benefactors to, or whoſe Charities have been intruſted with the Company.	*Their* GIFTS.	*For what* USES.
Mr. *Henry Weſt,*	6 *l.* 1 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*	To eight Alms People in *Holborne*: that is, to each Quarterly 2 *s.* 2 *d.* And to each for Coals *per Ann.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.*
Sir *Robert Tyrwit,* Jun.	An Almſhouſe in *White-Cock Alley* in *Thame ſtreet,* containing 8 Rooms.	To each quarterly 8 *s.* 8 *d.* And to each yearly for Coals, 16 *s.*
Mrs. *Elizabeth Baniſter,*	5 *l. per Ann.* 5 *l. per Ann.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.*	To the Poor of *Alhallows* the Leſs. To the Pariſh of *Chriſtchurch.* To 15 Poor of the Company.
Mr. *Henry Trevillian,* Mr. *Richard Stock*	1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.*	For Shirts and Smocks for 4 poor Men, and 4 poor Women of the ſame Pariſh, every ſecond Year.
Mr. *Henry Trevilian,*	4 *l.* 10 *s.* every other year	For the Diſcharge of two Priſoners out of the *Poultry Compter,* either Men or Women. Given every other *Good-Friday*: and 5 *s.* to each afterwards.
Mr. *Richard Stock,*	5 *l. per Ann.*	To five poor Journeymen Dyers, or their Widows; that is, 5 *s.* each quarterly.
Mr. *John Wynn,*	4 *l.* every ſecond year.	For Gowns for 4 poor Men, and 4 poor Women, aged 50. Given every ſecond Year.
Mr. *John Stock,*	6 *l. per Ann.*	To 6 poor Journeymen Dyers, or their Widows: 5 *s.* to each quarterly.

BREWERS.



THE Charter of the BREWERS was granted by King *Henry* the Sixth, and his Letters Patents dated at *Windſor,* the two and twentieth of *February,* in the ſixth Year of his Reign. Moreover, it was re-confirmed at *Greenwich, July* the 13th, and ſecond Year of Queen *Elizabeth* of bleſſed memory.

The Arms. *J. S.*

Theſe Arms were granted to this Corporation by *William Hawkſlow, Clarencieux,* by Patent dated *July* 23. 1468, under the Seal of his Arms. Afterwards *Tho. Hawly, Clarencieux,* granted to the ſame Corporation the Arms and a Creſt, bearing date *ult. Febr.* 35 *H.* VIII. Anciently they bore this Coat impaled with the Arms of *Thomas à Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; that is, Firſt the Arms of the See of *Canterbury*, then three Choughs, *Becket*'s Arms: And laſtly, theſe Arms for the *Brewers*, *viz.* a Chevron charged with three Barrels, between as many Garbs; afterward they bore the Garbs Salteirwiſe, as at preſent.

Matters relating to the Brewers.

Of various Matters relating to this Company of *Brewers*, I have met with theſe Notices, as they happened in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; which I have collected out of ſome authentic Papers.

A Suit made for gauging Beer and Ale.

In the Year 1580, or thereabouts, Sir *Thomas Gorges* ſued to have the Office of Gauger of Beer; namely, to Survey the gauging and filling every Barrel: And for the defraying of the Charges, and of Officers to be employed, to have a Penny for gaugiug every Barrel of Beer and Ale; an Halfpenny for every half Barrel: and ſo for every Veſſel after that Rate. And for inclining the Queen to grant this, he ſhewed in his Petition to the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, that there was a Deceit to the Buyer of Beer and Ale, both in the Aſſize of the Veſſels, and in the not filling them up. And that the Buyers, taken altogether, were deceived hereby 30000 *l.* a Year: Which by this Expedient propounded, would be ſaved. And beſides, it was promiſed that the Queen ſhould have 200 *l.* a Year for a Rent. And that a great number of prohibited Wares were daily tranſported out of the Realm by ſtealth, and ſo eaſily paſt, as they had done. And hereby her Majeſties Cuſtoms would be encreaſed. Beſides, he would engage to gain her 7 or 800 *l.* yearly in the Aſſize of the Veſſels, and filling of Beer and Ale, which was yearly ſerved only to her Majeſties Houſe.

The *Brewers* Anſwer therto.

To which the *Brewers* made this Anſwer;
“ That tho' Veſſels were well filled in the
“ Brewhouſe, yet ſuch as were carried in
“ Drayes, by that time they ſhould be laid in the
“ Buyers Cellars, would, by reaſon of ſpurging
“ and working in the Carriage, want near a
“ Gallon in every Barrel. So that the Survey-
“ ing of the filling of them in the Brewhouſe
“ would bring ſmall Profit to the Buyer. And
“ Ale in *London* and many other Places, being
“ put in Veſſels that be open, as the Buyers may
“ eaſily ſee, whether they be filled or not, the
“ filling of them needs no ſuch Survey of any
“ other Perſon. That the Sizes of Veſſels were
“ limited by Statute, and well known to the
“ moſt part of Buyers; and were continually
“ lookt unto by the Clark of the Market, and by
“ Maior's and other Head Officers of Cities and
“ Corporate Towns, and within Liberties:
“ who were authorized thereunto by Statutes,
“ Charters and Grants. And the Defects might
“ be eaſily perceived by the Buyer. So as there
“ was no great need of a Surveyor in that behalf.
“ And the Correction of the Aſſize of Beer and
“ Ale, touching the Veſſels and Meaſures, be-
“ longing to Head Officers in moſt Cities,
“ Towns Corporate and Leets, was like to be-
“ get many ſudden Complaints. That a Penny
“ for gauging every Barrel of Beer and Ale would
“ grow to a great Yearly Revenue. It was
“ computed, there would be due for Beer Veſſels
“ in *London* only, 5000 *l.* yearly. And it might be
“ thought, that throughout the Realm it would
“ make the Sum up 10000 *l.* a Year at leaſt.”
But this Buſineſs of having a Surveyor for Beer ſtuck ſtill, and we ſhall hear more of it by and by.

Beer tranſported.

In the Year 1585, a *Dutch* Man deſired to have Licence to tranſport Beer. And it was allowed him by the Lord Treaſurer, upon Agreement, to import ſo much Clap board, according to the Tuns of Beer he carried out.

Quantity of Beer brewed.

26 Brewers in *London* and *Weſtminſter.*

The Quantity of Beer brewed in *London*, about this time, *viz.* 1585, in a Year, by the Calculation that one made for the uſe of the Lord Treaſurer, was thus computed. There were at leaſt 26 Brewers in the City, Suburbs and *Weſtminſter*, whereof the one half of them, Strangers, the other *Engliſh*. The moſt of every of them brewed ſix times a Week: and ordinarily they brewed 20 Quarters at every time: which yielded in Small Beer 100 Barrels at the leaſt, and in Strong Beer 60 Barrels at the leaſt. Every one with another of them did brew 420 Barrels weekly a piece. Which amounted to 2496 Barrels yearly. So the whole Number of the Brewers being 26, they did brew yearly 648960 Barrels. And by this Computation the Gentleman that ſued to be General Surveyor for Gauging, at a Penny the Barrel, and ſo for every half Barrel proportionably, ſhould receive in *London* and the Suburbs, 2028 *l.* a Year.

Who had the Power of gauging formerly.

Cap. 4. The *Coopers* to gauge.

Veſſels of Beer and Ale were not gauged by any Statute before the 23 *Hen.* VIII. But the Defects thereof were puniſhable upon the Preſentment of Juries and Ale-Conners, before the Juſtices Itinerants, Juſtices of Peace, the Clarks of the Market, Stewards of Leets out of Cities; and in Cities, by force of Charters. And in that Year [i. e. 23 *H.* VIII.] by an Act, Authority was given to the Wardens of the *Coopers* of *London*, to Search, View and Gauge all Veſſels of Beer, Ale, and Soap in *London* and the Suburbs, within two Miles of *London*; and to take a Fee for the ſame. And like Authority was given to the Maiors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Conſtables or other Head-Officers out of *London*, for Veſſels there. This was urged to the Treaſurer of *England Anno* 1586, againſt any Common Gauger ever having any Authority of Gauging Veſſels, or uſed before.

Deceit of the *Coopers.*

But the *Coopers* were complained of; for that they by the Statute aboveſaid, being to gauge Veſſels for the full Contents by that Statute limited, and that thoſe that held due Meaſure ſhould be Sealed with a St. *Andrew*'s Croſs; they being in bargain with the Brewers, would ſet the Croſs upon the Veſſels as full Gauge, tho' they wanted one, two or three Gallons. And the Law had inflicted no Puniſhment on the *Coopers*, for not gauging or for untrue gauging; the *Coopers* being Judges of their own Work: And having liberty at their pleaſure to Search and Gauge, but not commanded ſo to do.

Complaints againſt the Brewers.

Beſides this Want of Meaſure, there were about this time divers other things charged upon the *Brewers*: Which I will here ſet down, together with their Apology and Vindication of themſelves. They were charged for their Malt and Hops, which they uſed. As that they brewed with ill Malt: and in the End of the Year they commonly brewed with Wyvel Malt, being the Bottom and Sweepings of their Garners, to make room to bring in new Corn. It was alſo bruited, that they put in Darnel, Roſin, Lime and Chalk, and ſuch like; which making the Drinkers thirſty, they might drink the more. And that for Cheapneſs, when Hops were dear, they put into their Drink, Broom, Bay-berries, Ivy-berries, and ſuch like things. But their Surveyor never found this upon Examination to be true.

Item, it was charged upon them, that with one Maſhe they uſed to make two Brewings. But that alſo was hardly true, by reaſon it would taint their Beer, and loſe that which would be good enough to utter to moſt Cuſtomers.

Item, that they boiled not their Liquor, as was done in private Houſes, to ſave Fewel, and to make the more Beer with the leſs Malt. And ſuch Beer was ſoon ſtale. But they anſwered, ſuch Beer pleaſed *London* beſt, to drink new ſmall Beer about 14 Days old.

Item, that they brewed foiſted Beer and corrupt Beer again, ſent home by their Cuſtomers, and never would loſe any.

Item, that the Beer-brewers were very unclean in their Brewing, and about all their Veſſels. But if it were ſo, their Maſters had the Loſs by it, when their Beer was returned home, and fain to be brewed twice at their Charges.

Item, that they ſet in the Heads of their Barrels to make them leſs. But that wanted Proof.

Item, there was this Deceit in Veſſels of Beer that were tranſported: that under the Name of theſe, paſs'd many Barrels ſtufft with prohibited Goods, as Pike-heads, Halbard-heads, Piſtols, and Match, Candles, and Soles of Shoes of new Leather cut out in Pairs of all Sizes, and the like; the Bungs of the ſaid Barrels being beſmeared with a little Yeſt; to the hindrance of the Commonwealth, and to the Profit of Enemies. Another Deceit that the Strangers, Foreigners, and others practiſed with the Brewers and their Servants was, packing up Caſes and Pieces of Silk, and delivering them as empty Barrels on the Brewers Wharf. The Brewers ſtrait beſmeared them with Yeſt, and ſo ſent them to the Merchants Houſes, as Barrels of Beer for the Proviſion of the Houſhold, to the hindrance of the Queen's Cuſtoms.

The Brewers Surveyor.

The Brewers themſelves appointed their Surveyor. And there being now in theſe Days of Queen *Elizabeth*, many Strangers and Denizen Brewers, as well as *Engliſh*, the Company ſet a Penny upon every Barrel of Beer brewed by a Stranger, and an Halfpenny upon every Barrel brewed by an *Engliſhman*, for the ſaid Surveyor's Salary. Tho' ſome ſaid, this was done indeed to drive away the Strangers.

Objections againſt a new Surveyor of the Brewers.

But when the Suit was ſo ſtrongly urged for a General Surveyor to be made by the Queen, ſome about the Year 1586, made theſe conſiderable Objections to it; That if the Queen granted this Survey of the Veſſels, then according to Statute the Brewers would withſtand the ſame, and pray they might be ſurveyed according to Law. That the Maior and Bench of *London* could never bring it to paſs, that the Veſſels ſhould be of the right Sizes, and ſerved out full from their Brew-houſes; nor durſt they ever force the Brewers to it, for fear of leaving the City unvictualled. That the Ale-Brewers by their Charter had Authority to ſearch and ſurvey themſelves: and all Beer-Brewers likewiſe, both for Veſſels, for filling them, and for Wholſomneſs of Drink. And if the new Survey were granted, it would intrude upon their Charter and Authority, to the Offence of the City. And that if the Queen of her Prerogative ſhould command (which was doubted whether ſhe might) never ſo little a Fee upon a Barrel to be paid to the Chief Surveyor, the People would ſay ſtrait, their Drink were exciſed, as it was in *Flanders*, and would be more hereafter. And ſo the People and Brewers both, would repine at it. And that if the People had their Meaſure, the Brewers would exact it again. And laſtly, that as for the clayed and beſmeared Barrels with Yeſt, the Searchers and Officers of the Cuſtom-houſe would provide well enough againſt that.

The Maior's Care of the Beer.

The Lord Maior and Bench of Aldermen did often attempt to make a Reformation among the Brewers, eſpecially in two or three reſpects. Firſt, the Beer being brought in while it was purging, many Gallons were loſt. Which they endeavoured to reform by requiring Beer and Ale Carts to carry filling Beer, to make good that which was ſpilt or purged by the way; or to give Allowance for the ſame. Secondly, for the mending of Beer, it being ſo ſmall, the Maior and Common Council would have had two ſorts of Beer, of 4 *s.* and 6 *s.* the Barrel: and to diſallow the brewing of ſtrong Beer, of 8 *s.* the Barrel, *March* Beer only excepted. There was a notable Act of Common Council made the 6th of the Queen, *Octob.* 25. concerning theſe matters. But neither the Maior nor Bench could ever bring this Reformation to paſs, the Brewers being ſo headſtrong, and ready to leave the City without Proviſion, by leaving off brewing ſuddenly.

A Proclamation of the Maior about the Price of Beer.

In the Year 1591, Sir *John Allot*, Maior, publiſhed by Proclamation, that the Brewers ſhould not make any more ſorts or kinds of Beer or Ale than two, *viz.* the ſtrong and the double. And that the ſame ſhould be ſold after the Rate of 6 *s.* and 8 *d.* the Barrel of the beſt, and 3 *s.* and 4 *d.* the Barrel of the double Beer or Ale, and not above. But all Commodities belonging to Brewers being now advanced conſiderably in their Prices, the Brewers made great Complaints againſt this Order. For Malt was ſold at 13 *s.* the Quarter, Hops at 4 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and 4 *l.* 10 *s.* the Hundred; which heretofore was ſold at 6 *s.* and 8 *d.* the Hundred: and yet one Hundred of Hops then was worth three Hundred of Hops at that preſent ſold. The Price of Barrels being 20 *s.* or 22 *s.* the Laſt, heretofore ſold for 9 *s.* the Laſt. The Price of Coals, then ſold at 24 *s.* or 26 *s.* the Chaldron; not long before ſold at 12 *s.* or 13 *s.* the Chaldron. To which they added, the great and exceſſive Price of all manner of Victuals, and charge of Houſekeeping, and other Neceſſaries belonging to the Brewers Trade; the large Rent of their Houſes, far exceeding the Rents given for the ſame in any former Age. Theſe Things conſidered, the Brewers were not able, at the Prices ſet, to ſell ſuch good and wholſome Beer as was fit the City ſhould be ſerved with. Whereupon they were Suitors to the next Lord Maior, Sir *William Webbe*, and the Aldermen, to have good Conſideration of this Cauſe; and to ſet ſuch reaſonable Prices and Rates on Beer and Ale, as they might make and ſell good and wholſome Liquor, and live by their ſaid Trades. As they had at ſundry times deſired the Lord Maior and Aldermen to conſider the two Statutes, *viz.* 51 *H.* III. and 31 *Ed.* I. and the Prices of Malt, Hops, Coals, Barrels, Kilderkins, Veſſels, and other Neceſſaries, belonging to their Trade; and to make an indifferent Proof and Trial, what and how much good and wholſome Beer and Ale of the beſt, and how much of the Double, might be made of a Quarter of Malt: and to conſider of all Charges belonging to the ſaid Trade. Alſo, they offered to ſhew unto them their Books, whereby they might plainly ſee, what and how much Ale and Beer they had or did make of a Quarter of Malt, and the juſt Charge expended in and about the ſame. Notwithſtanding, the Lord Maior and Aldermen refuſed, and denied. Which as they urged, tended to the great Hindrance of the City; ſince they were not able to ſell and utter ſuch good and wholſome Ale and Beer as was fit: and to the utter undoing of the Brewers, if they continued their ſaid Trades. For many of them ſhould be forced to leave and give over the Trades in which they had been brought up, to the Hindrance, if not undoing, of the Company of *Brewers*.

The Brewers Appeal from the City to the Lord Treaſurer.

This made them appeal to the Lord Treaſurer of *England*. By whoſe means only they acknowledged they had obtained their Incorporation from the Queen, with divers Liberties and Privileges to and for the ſaid Company. Praying him to procure ſuch ſpeedy Trial and Examination of the ſaid Cauſe, and thereupon ſuch reaſonable Prices to be aſſeſſed for Beer and Ale, as thereby the Commonwealth of the City and Suburbs might be well ſerved, and his Orators have a convenient

Living by their Trade. And withal they preſented a Paper to the ſaid Lord Treaſurer, being the true Aſſize of Ale and Beer, according to the Prices of Corn, riſing and falling, by the Equity of the Statute *Anno* 51 *Hen.* III. afterwards confirmed and allowed by Statute *Anno* 31 *Ed.* I. *viz.*

The true Aſſize of Ale and Beer.

Then by the ſame rate a Quarter of Malt being at the Price of 4 *s.* a Barrel of Ale being 32 Gallons, at 1 *d.* the Gallon, amounteth to -	2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Item, the Kilderkin being 16 Gallons after that rate is - - - - -	16 *d.*
Item, the Firkin being 8 Gallons is -	8 *d.*
Item, a Barrel of Beer after that rate being 36 Gallons, at 1 *d.* the Gallon is - - - - - - - - - -	3 *s.*
Item, the Kilderkin being 18 Gallons is - - - - - - - - - -	18 *d.*
Item, the Firkin being 9 Gallons is -	9 *d.*
Item, then a Quarter of Malt being at 8 *s.* the Barrel of Ale being 32 Gallons at 2 *d.* the Gallon is - -	5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Item, the half Barrel or Kilderkin and Firkin according to the ſame rates.	
Item, the Barrel of Beer being 36 Gallons, at 2 *d.* the Gallon, after the ſame rate cometh to - - - - -	6 *s.*
Item, the half Barrel or Kilderkin and Firkin according to the ſame rates.	
Item, the Quarter of Malt being at 12 *s.* the Barrel of Ale being 32 Gallons, at 3 *d.* the Gallon is - -	8 *s.*
Item, the half Barrel or Kilderkin and Firkin after the ſame rates.	
Item, the Barrel of Beer being 36 Gallons, at 3 *d.* the Gallon amounteth to - - - - - - - - - - -	9 *s.*
Item, the half Barrel or Kilderkin and Firkin according to the ſame rates.	

The Price of Corn, and other Things, at the making of the Statute Anno 23 Hen. VIII.

A Quarter of
- Wheat at 6 *s.* 8 *d.*
- Malt at 4 *s.* or 5 *s.*
- Oats at 2 *s.* 8 *d.*

The C. wt. of the beſt Hops at 6 *s.* or 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

The Laſt of
- Barrels at 9 *s.*
- Kilderkins at 5 *s.*

The Price of Ale and Beer then.

And then the Barrel of the beſt Ale and Beer was ſold for - - - -	3 *s.* 8 *d.* or 4 *s.*
The Three-halfpenny Beer was then ſold the Barrel for - - - - - -	3 *s.*
The Barrel of ſingle Ale and Beer - -	2 *s.*

The Price of Corn, and other Things, at the late Proclamation in London, Anno 34 Eliz.

A Quarter of
- Wheat at 18 *s.*
- Malt at 12 or 13 *s.*
- Oats at 8 *s.*

The C. wt. of Hops at 4 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Laſt of
- Barrels 20 *s.*
- Kilderkins 12 *s.*

And now by the ſame Proclamation the Price of the beſt Ale and Beer is but at the Barrel - - - - -	6 *s.* 8 *d.*
And the Price of the ſmaller Ale and Beer the Barrel - - - - - - -	3 *s.* 4 *d.*

☞ It is to be noted, that the Charge of Houſe-Rent, Houſekeeping, Servants Wages, Victual, and other Neceſſaries, do treble and fourfold exceed the Price thereof in thoſe former Times.

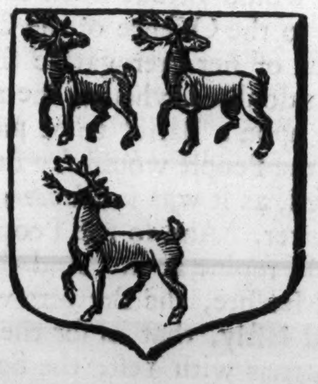
The Tranſportation of Beer raiſeth the Price of Corn.

About theſe middle Times of Queen *Elizabeth* another Controverſie aroſe concerning Beer, namely concerning the tranſporting of Beer beyond Sea, which they called *Portage Beer*. It was obſerved now a-days, that the Tranſportation of Corn and of Beer was the Cauſe of the Dearth of Corn. For the preventing and remedying of which, ſometimes Proclamations were iſſued forth, for the reſtraint of Tranſportation: and ſometimes the Brewers were reſtrained from brewing any ſweet or ſtrong Beer to be tranſported by Cocket, as Merchandize. By this means Corn did once riſe and fall ſundry times within two Months. Sometime before *Michaelmas* Corn was bought and provided to have been tranſported. Whereupon the Price of Corn was enhanced 6 or 7 *s.* in a Quarter. Which happened within the ſpace of 14 days. Then a Proclamation was publiſhed for the Reſtraint of Corn and Beer, the 8th day of *October*; and the Price of Corn within five days did fall 5 or 6 *s.* in a Quarter. Which cauſed many joyful Hearts among the poor Commons, and many thouſand Bleſſings and Prayers for the Author thereof. After this Proclamation, by reaſon of ſome Quantities of Beer brewed and tranſported, the Corn-men then, thinking the Reſtraint would not continue, began again the ſecond time to increaſe their Prices. The Brewer to thwart the evil Minds of the Corn-men, and bad Dealing of the Merchants, reſtrained themſelves from brewing ſtrong Beer to be tranſported as Merchandizes; whereby the Price of Corn did fall the ſecond time. *Novemb.* 4. one procured from the Lord Treaſurer, Licence to brew and tranſport 500 Tuns of Beer, notwithſtanding the Reſtraint and Orders taken againſt the Brewers. Which Warrant was for Service of her Majeſty: Whereby the Price of Corn increaſed the third time.

A Eſtimation, what Beer is yearly carried out.

There was an Eſtimate made at this time [about the Year 1591.] What Beer was carried yearly for the *Low-Countries* and other places, after this manner. There were twenty great Brewhouſes or more, ſituate on the *Thames* ſide, from *Milford*-Stairs in *Fleet-ſtreet*, till below St. *Katharines*. Which brewed yearly the quantity of ſeven or eight Brewings of ſweet Beer or ſtrong Beer; that paſſed to *Stoad*, *Embden*, the *Low-Countries*, *Calais*, *Diep*, and thereabouts. And account but 600 Brewings at 44 Barrels the Brewing, it makes 26400 Barrels: Which at 7 to a Tun, make 3771 Tun.

LEATHERSELEERS.



THE LEATHERSELLERS being formerly a Society, or Brotherhood, of long time, became incorporated in the ſixth Year of King *Richard* II. and when *Whittington* was Lord Maior of *London*.

Their Arms given them by *Roger Machado*, *Clarencieux* King of Arms, the 21ſt of King *Henry* VII. So writeth one in the Margin.]

Viſitation Book *An.* 1634.

The Arms and Creſt were firſt granted by *John Moor*, *Norroy* King of Arms, *May* 20. 19 *Ed.* IV. Afterwards *Richard* .... alias *Clarencieux*, confirmed the ſame Arms and Creſt, and added

thereto

J. S.

thereto Supporters, by Patent under his Hand and Seal, bearing date *Novemb.* 7. 1505. 21 *H.* VII. Afterwards, confirmed by *Tho. Benolt*, *Clarencieux*, *Oct.* 11. 22 *Hen.* VIII. Viewed, entred and approved in the Viſitation 1634.

This Company had a Power to Search Skins.

This Company by Patent from King *Henry* VII. had the Search of Calve-skins, Sheep-skins and Lamb-skins, Goats and Kid-skins, deceitfully wrought; and of all other like deceitful Works and Workmen touching that Myſtery, in any part of the Realm; and were to make ſuch Search by the Survey of the Maior and other Head Officers of the City and Town where ſuch Search ſhall be made: And had further Power to puniſh the ſaid Offenders, and to ſeize, as Forfeit, the ſame deceitful Ware. Whereof the one Moiety to the Uſe of the King and his Succeſſors, or to the Uſe of thoſe Cities and Places where the Offence happens; and the other Moiety to the Company. And the Searchers were to be ſworn to make due Search. And ſuch a Power alſo had the Company of *Skinners* by Patent.

The Glovers complaint againſt the Leatherſellers.

The *Leatherſellers* became great Engroſſers of Leather in all Places of *England*: And did tranſport it abroad, to the raiſing of the Price of it. For which the *Glovers* within 40 miles compaſs about *London*, feeling the Inconveniency of it, made Complaint about the Year 1593 and 1594, to the Lords of the Privy Council. They complained, that the *Leatherſellers* did engroſs continually into their hands all Sorts of Leather within the ſeveral Shires of *England*, and alſo *Ireland* and *Scotland*. Which had raiſed the Price of White Leather from 20 *s.* the Hundred, to 50 *s.* and 3 *l.* the Hundred. Secondly, that when they had ſo engroſſed it by the Thouſand, whereof they bought three or four ſorts at ſeveral Prices, they then packed it into Dozens, and put four Skins at the leaſt into every Dozen, ſcarce worth an Half-penny a piece: And yet nevertheleſs did ſell theſe mixed Dozens far dearer than they paid for the very beſt. Whereby they, the Glovers, were deceived at the leaſt 16 *d.* in every Dozen, by four ſmall Skins in ordinary called *Linings*, packed in every ſuch Dozen. Thirdly, they further complained, that by means of this engroſſing, they were conſtrained to come 30 or 40 Miles compaſs round about *London* to buy their Leather at *London*: Whereas were it not for them, they might have had their Leather at home in the Country, and at a far more reaſonable rate, and better. Laſtly, that where by their intolerable engroſſing (being but four Perſons that did it) they were become great Tranſporters of Leather out of the Land, and under colour of Licence for one Thouſand, ſhipped away ten Thouſand, they prayed their Lordſhips, that ſome might be appointed to ſee, that no more were ſhipped away than were licenſed; and that a Market might be appointed for all White Leather: And that the Countrymen might be commanded to bring in their Leather to a ſettled place; as at *Leaden-hall* or ſuch like, before they made ſale thereof to any Leatherſeller, or other; whereby to engroſs it. That they, the poor Glovers about *London*, might buy the beſt for their Money, as ſoon and as well as they. And then Leather in ſhort ſpace ſhould be ſold for 30 *s.* which was then 50 *s.* and upwards. And for the Reformation of theſe apparent Injuries, they thought it convenient that Leather ſhould be Sealed; ſo as the Price exceeded not 2 *d.* the Dozen. And laſtly, that if this were not lookt to, the Leatherſellers would ſoon become richer than common Subjects; and thouſands of the Glovers forced to beg about the Streets.

To Seal Leather.

Improvement of the Trade of Leather by the Merchants of *Barbary* and *Ruſſia*.

By reaſon of the Trades of the Merchants in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, to *Barbary* and *Ruſſia* and other Places, there was a great Quantity of Skins of divers Sorts then yearly brought into the Realm, more than in times paſt. And towards the latter times of that Queen, the People had better Experience in dreſſing, working and making of Leather; ſome with Oil, ſome with Allom, ſome with Shomack and other things. By reaſon whereof a greater Number of the Queen's Subjects with their Families were ſet on work and maintained, than in former Times. And by reaſon of the good and well dreſſing thereof, the ſame was more uſed than formerly, to the benefit of the Realm, and the great Store tranſported by way of Merchandize. Whereby the Queen had the more Cuſtom and Subſidy both outwards and inwards.

A Patent for Searching and Sealing of Leather. Leatherſellers deceits.

Upon pretence of an Act of Parliament, *Edward Darcy* Eſq; ſued to the Queen for her Letters Patents, during his Life, for or twenty Years, for the Searching and Sealing of all Leather throughout *England*, as was provided in the Statute for Shoe-Leather. For the Leatherſellers had been found guilty of great Abuſes practiſed, in deceitful Dreſſing, Sale and Uttering of all Leather for the moſt part, except Shoe-Leather. The Skin of a Bull, Horſe, &c. was ſold for right Buff. Rams-skins, and Sheeps-skins ſold for right Shamways. And ſo many other kinds, to the wrong and hindrance of the Buyer.

The Gain of this Patent to *Darcy*.

Darcy ſucceeded in his Suit, and had his Patent from the Queen: But ſtill with a Clauſe in it for Revocation by ſix of the Council. This was a very gainful Buſineſs to him. As, for the Sealing of a dozen of the beſt Stags Skins dreſt, worth 4 *l.* was paid 8 *s.* For Sealing a dozen of the ſecond Sort, worth 33 *s* and 4 *d.* the ſame was paid. And ſo proportionably for other Skins. So that he received ſometimes the tenth part, the ninth part, the ſeventh, the ſixth, the fourth, and ſometimes, and often, the third part of the Value of the Commodity.

The Complaint againſt him by all the Dealers in Leather.

Therefore, ſoon after this Patent was begun to be executed, which was about the End of the Year 1592, the Leatherſellers and all that dealt in Leather-cutting, made moſt grievous Complaints, eſpecially the poorer Sort; *viz.* that it was like to overthrow them and their Trades. And were minded to repair in a multitude to the Court to the Lords of the Council. But firſt they went to Sir *William Row*, Lord Maior, with a Petition to him. The Maior hereupon ſent his Letters to the Lords, to prevent the Tumult, together with their Petition. In which Petition joyned all theſe Tradeſmen following, *viz.* Leatherſellers, Fellmongers, Glovers, Point-makers, Purſe-makers, Sadlers, Girdlers, Coffer-makers, Budget-makers, Stationers, White-Tawiers, Jerkinmakers, Leather-dyers, and all other Dreſſers, Workers and Converters of Leather, inhabiting within the City. They ſet forth, That whereas he, the Lord Maior had received a ſtrait Charge from the Lords and others of her Majeſties Privy Council, about the Aſſiſtance to be given to Mr. *Darcy*, touching the Execution of his Patent, for the View, Search and Sealing of Leather of what kind ſoever: Wherein a new Office was allowed, with Allowance of Fees, to ſo exceſſive and enormous a Rate, as the like whereof was never heard of within the Realm, to be impoſed upon the Subjects, upon any occaſion of publick Service or Duty whatſoever, to be performed to her Highneſs and the State of her Realm: Hereby the poor Suppliants were like utterly to be undone, and their Trades overthrown, in Caſe the ſaid Patent ſhould ſo take Effect. WHEREFORE they prayed the Maior, being the Chief Governour of the City under her Highneſs, and the Chief and Principal Warden of the ſaid Companies, and of all other Trades within the City, to be a Means to the Queen or the Lords, that the Execution of

Their Petition brought to the Maior.

of the ſaid Patent might be ſuſpended; and the Grievances of the ſaid Companies be farther conſidered of, either by their Lordſhips, or ſome other grave indifferent Perſons, to be appointed by them. Who by their Wiſdoms might judge and diſcern of the untrue Suggeſtion made to the Queen by Mr. *Darcy*, for the obtaining of this Patent; and alſo of the manifold Inconveniences, and intolerable Oppreſſions, which would fall upon the ſaid Companies, in caſe the ſaid Patent ſhould be put in execution.

The Patentee's Plea againſt the *Leatherſellers*.

So this Buſineſs came before the Lords: And *Darcy* expoſed as much as ever he could, all the Deceits of the *Leatherſellers*, and their monſtrous Gains, by ſelling counterfeited Wares for the beſt. And in concluſion, his Sollicitor aſſerted, that the Workmen that dreſt the true Leather were deſirous to have all Leather ſealed, that thereby the good might be known from the bad; and that all People might perceive by the Seal what they had for their Money. So ſhould not the *Leatherſeller* deceive the whole Commonwealth.

The *Leatherſellers* Plea and Complaint.

The *Leatherſellers*, and the Workers in Leather, put in their Paper to the Lord *Buckhurſt*, Sir *John Forteſcue*, and Sir *John Woolley*, of the Queen's Council, appointed to hear this Buſineſs. Wherein they utterly denied any unlawful, counterfeit, or deceitful Dreſſing of the ſorts of Leather, or that any of it was requiſite to have any Search or Seal in ſuch Manner and Form as Mr. *Darcy* untruly ſuggeſted to her Majeſty. And they marvelled that he, being a Man of great Experience and Calling, would attempt, or preſume to ſue unto her Majeſty to ſearch any ſorts of Leather which were not appointed to be ſearched by Parliament (Tanned Leather being only ſo appointed) and required to ſearch thoſe ſorts of Leather, for which there is no Act of Parliament, nor Law. And her Majeſty ruled her Subjects only by the Laws of the Realm; and would not deal with any contrary to Juſtice. They urged the Bondage the Patentee would bring the Queen's Subjects into; to cauſe every Leather-Cutter, Dreſſer and Occupier of Leather, to bring his Goods to ſuch Towns and Places, and at ſuch times as he and his Deputy ſhould appoint; and there and then attend their leiſure; and what an infinite Toil and Loſs of Time would be conſumed therein, in carrying to and fro. They ſhewed what an intolerable Tax, and what heavy Sums of Money this would amount unto, if it were to be paid by the Law of the Realm. That it would be conſidered, whether it were meet, that ſuch a Tax ſhould be laid upon the People, not being granted by Parliament, nor warranted by Law. And whether, if it were in her Majeſty's Pleaſure to grant it, it were meet or requiſite to raiſe a Revenue of fourſcore or an hundred thouſand Pounds to one Man, to the utter undoing of many Thouſands, her Majeſty's poor and dutiful Subjects. It was alſo put to their Conſiderations, that a multitude of the Queen's Subjects ſhould be bound in 40 *l.* yearly, not to ſell, or put to ſale, any ſuch lawful Leather, without the Search and Seal of Mr. *Darcy*, or his Aſſigns; and that thoſe that refuſed, ſhould be impriſoned and reſtrained from their Trades and Occupations, until it pleaſed Mr. *Darcy* and his Aſſigns or Deputies, to remit their ſuppoſed Offence; and to compel every Man to pay for the ſame Bond 4 *d.* Since that it appeared through the whole Courſe of the Grant, there was no Law to warrant the ſame. Laſtly, whether it were a meet and convenient thing, that Maiors, Bailiffs, &c. who were ſworn to execute Juſtice, ſhould be bound, contrary to the Rules of Law, to give Aid or Aſſiſtance to the Patentee, or his Deputies.

Queries of the Ld. Treaſurer about Leather.

This put ſome ſtop to *Darcy's* Patent. Inſomuch that he earneſtly applied himſelf to the Lord Treaſurer, that he might have his Patent, or at leaſt a new one, with the Fees for Sealing abated; and profeſſing himſelf to be ſatisfied with 200 *l.* or 150 *l.* a Year. The ſaid Treaſurer (to whom this Matter was left) that he might the better judge of the *Leatherſellers* Buſineſs, made theſe Queries. *Firſt*, How many kinds of Leather were ſubject to the Sealing? *Secondly*, Who were the People in Quality that did firſt work upon them? *Thirdly*, How many Workmens Hands they paſſed, before they came to the *Leatherſellers*? *Fourthly*, How many kinds there were of this Leather, and what was the difference of the Prices of them? Theſe Queries he ſent to certain knowing Men in matters of Trade for their Judgment herein. Who gave him in, a Schedule of all the Prices of Leather, with the Rates they judged fitting for the Sealing.

The Reſolution of the *Leatherſellers*.

The Lord Treaſurer at length made ſome other Propoſitions to the *Leatherſellers*. To which nevertheleſs they would not comply. Wherefore he did impriſon ſome of them. Sir *Richard Martin* and Sir *John Hart*, Aldermen, and the Recorder, did adviſe them to yield to *Darcy*. But they (whoſe Names were *John Ward*, *Arthur Parkinſon*, *Anthony Quaplade*, and *Richard Ironſide*) did urge to the ſaid Aldermen, that at their firſt incorporating into this noble City, they were charged with a preciſe Oath; To be obeiſant and obedient unto the Maior and Miniſters of the City, the Franchiſes and Cuſtoms thereof to maintain, and this City to keep harmleſs in that that in them was. And then they bade them judge, if to admit Mr. *Darcy's* Miniſters to Search and Seal, were not to run headlong into the horrible Sin of Perjury; which the Queen could never abide, nor ever yet left unpuniſhed. And becauſe they might err, they prayed, that the Expoſition of their Oath might be referred to the general Cenſure of a Common Council of the City. And they prayed God to ſtrengthen them with all Conſtancy and Patience to endure any thing rather than by their own Act to diſpoſſeſs themſelves of that which had been enjoyed by them and their Predeceſſors, Citizens of *London*, three hundred Years and more; or rather than to yield Mr. *Darcy* a jot more than they were bound to do, in 100 *l.* apiece, by a Decree made with the moſt deep Deliberation the 13th of *February* laſt, in the *Star-Chamber*, by the Lords of her Honourable Privy Council, aſſiſted with the Preſence of the moſt Reverend Judges of the Land.

On the back ſide of this Paper, they in theſe Words petition the Lord Treaſurer:

Their Petition to the Ld. Treaſurer.

> ‘WE moſt humbly beſeech your good Lordſhip, that even as you have been hitherto moſt worthily accounted the very *CATO* of the Common Weal; and even as your Lordſhip will not, that her Majeſty be inferior in Honour and Princely integrity to her moſt noble Father: Who in the ſeventeenth Year of his Reign uttered theſe Words, as is reported by Mr. *Hall*, to his eternal Praiſe; *viz.* That his mind was never to ask any thing of his Commons, that might ſound to his Diſhonour, or the Breach of his Laws; ſo we beſeech your good Lordſhip, even for the Love that you bear to God, her Majeſty, and your Country, whoſe Cauſe this is, to read theſe Reaſons; and then to judge, whether we be worthy of Impriſonment, or no: Having no other Choice, but to endure Impriſonment, or to damn our own Souls, and to yield to that which is more heavy to us, than eight Subſidies yearly paying during our Lives, without Coercion of the Laws.

Fol. 141.

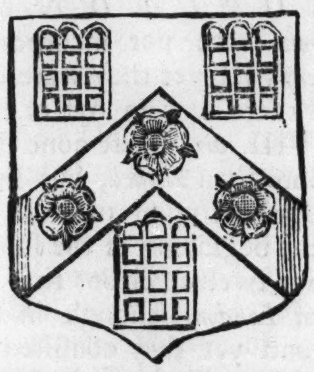
Thus ſtout and hardy were theſe *Leatherſellers*, in aſſerting their Privileges and Rights as Citizens and Free-born Subjects.

The Attorney General's Judgment of the *Leatherſellers* Caſe.

To all this I add, that this Buſineſs having Difficulty as to the matter of Law, ſo much inſiſted on by the *Leatherſellers*, the ſaid Lord Treaſurer, a juſt and wary Man, ſent to *Popham* and *Egerton*, the one the Queen's Attorney General, and the other her Sollicitor, to examine the State of the Caſe. Who found it to ſtand thus, as they ſignified to him in Writing, That King *Henry* VII. did confirm certain Ordinances formerly made by the Maior of *London*, touching the *Leatherſellers* of *London*, in the time of King *Richard* II. concerning how the Defects in the ſaid Myſtery in that time ſhould be ſurveyed and reformed in ſome Points. Which Ordinances concerned only Sheeps, Calves, and Lambs Leather. And King *Henry* VII. by that Charter did farther grant, That the Wardens of the *Leatherſellers* of *London* ſhould by themſelves, or their ſufficient Deputies, have the Search of all counterfeited Calves, Sheeps, and Lambs Leather, and all Workmanſhip concerning the ſame Myſtery, as well in the City, as in all Places of the Realm, and of all miſuſing of the ſame Faculty or Myſtery. Which by the Wardens own Confeſſion before them was neglected, and not exerciſed according to the ſaid Grant. Therefore the ſaid Attorney and Sollicitor thought, in Law the Grant was voidable by *Non uſans*. Yet ſo long as that Grant ſtood unrepealed, *Darcy* could not well have the Effect of his Grant from her Majeſty (being, as they took it, the more reaſonable for Reformation of Abuſes then practiſed) unleſs he ſued a *Scire facias*, for to repeal that Patent of King *Henry* VII. for *Non uſer* thereof: Wherein being negligent in the City of *London*, it was to be thought they had been much more negligent in all other Places.]

On the North ſide of *Hartſtreet* (between *Monkwell-ſtreet* and *Cripplegate*) ſtand ſix Almſhouſes, erected by Mr. *Robert Rogers* of this Company, and good Maintenance allowed the Inhabiters for ever. The overſight whereof is committed to the *Leatherſellers*.

PEWTERERS.



THE PEWTERERS were a Company, or Meeting of friendly and neighbourly Men, in the Time of King *Edward* IV. And in the 13th Year of this King became incorporated, *Jan.* 20. And from this King they have been ſtill confirmed by all Princes ſince. The Roſes on the Chevron are born with Stalks, Leaves, and Buds, omitted here. *J. S.* The Supporters are two Sea-Horſes; the Creſt two Arms holding up a Pewter Diſh, or ſuch like Plate. Theſe granted by *Robert Cooke*, *Clarencieux*, and approved at a Viſitation of *London*, *Anno* 1634.

The Petition of the Company about caſting Bars of Tin.

This Company uſed to caſt into Bars ſuch Tin as was to be tranſported out of the Realm. Whereby the Poor of the Company were wont to have part of their Living. But after, thoſe Bars were made by Strangers beyond the Seas; whereby the Poor were greatly hindred. Which occaſioned the Company, in the Year 1594, to petition the Queen, that they might have ſome lawful Intereſt in the Trade thereof towards their Living and Maintenance, being two Thouſand People at the leaſt. This Petition the Queen committed to the Lord Treaſurer and the Lord *Buckhurſt*. Who moving ſo many Doubts and Difficulties, and inforcing them to give the ſaid Lords Satisfaction therein, three Years and more were ſpent in hearing and determining the ſame. As firſt, they examined, I. How the ſame might ſtand with the Good and Benefit of the *Tinners* of *Cornwal* and *Devonſhire*. For which purpoſe they called before them the Lord Warden of the *Stannaries*; requiring him to confer with ſome principal *Tinners* of thoſe Countries, and to certifie their Lordſhips of their Aſſent or Diſſent thereto. Which was done accordingly with good Allowance of their ſaid Petition, as a thing very beneficial to them: provided only, that it might be taken at their hands at a Price certain. Which was accordingly inſerted in the Grant of the Queen to them.

II. Afterwards, the Lords were deſirous to be further advertiſed, what Benefit or Prejudice might hereby accrue to the Merchant Tranſporters of the Commodity, or to any other uſing the Trade thereof. And ſo they wrote to the Lord Maior of *London*, to confer with ſuch Merchants, or other Traders therein, as he ſhould think fit. The Maior gave anſwer to theſe Lords, certifying that the *Pewterers* Petition was no ways prejudicial to any one of the ſaid Tranſporters or Traders for Tin.

III. Then the aboveſaid Lords were deſirous to know, whether the ſame might be hurtful to the the Queen's Coinage or Cuſtom, and conferred with ſome Officers of the Cuſtom-houſe: And were by them fully reſolved, that it would cauſe not only a Certainty, but an Encreaſe of her Cuſtoms, as well for Coinage as for Tranſportation.

IV. Then their Lordſhips objected, that this Grant to them, the Corporation of the *Pewterers*, might be injurious to the Generality of the *Pewterers* throughout the whole Realm. Of this they were fully ſatisfied by good Proof and Teſtimony made before them, that the caſting of Bars had not heretofore been uſed or practiſed by any *Pewterers* of *England*, but only by the Corporation of *London*.

V. Then their Lordſhips required farther Satiſfaction, whether the Wages or Allowance of one Halfpenny in the Pound, demanded for the melting and the caſting of the ſame Bars, were not too great a Sum. And they heard divers Proofs and Teſtimonies made touching the ſame; that the Charge of the melting and caſting of the ſame into Bars deducted, the Remain thereof was not found ſo great, but that their Lordſhips thought it a fit Relief towards the help of the ſaid Company. And that in former times more than an Halfpenny was uſed to be allowed by the Merchants.

Then their Lordſhips finding a general Exclamation and Diſcontentment againſt Patents of Privilege, thought fit to be adviſed by the Attorney General, whether this Patent might ſtand with the Laws and Statutes of the Realm, or not. Of which being reſolved, they committed to the ſaid Attorney the drawing of the Patent. And yet fearing leſt ſome Inconvenience might eſcape them, which Time and Experience might bring forth, they would not let it paſs without a ſpecial *Proviſo* for her Majeſty to revoke, or annihilate it at her Will and Pleaſure.

And ſo the Patent was engroſſed by the Attorney General by Order from the Queen: And being reviewed by their Lordſhips, and ſigned by them; and by them thought fit to paſs the Queen's Signature at her good Pleaſure. But ſhe, when it was offered her, thought fit to defer the ſigning thereof, till ſhe might receive ſome farther information therein, as well from the Lord Warden of the *Stannaries*, as from Mr. *Carmarthen*, and Mr. *Middleton*, who were very knowing Merchants in thoſe Times. From whom the Queen receiving Satisfaction, ſigned the ſame. And ſo it paſſed both the Signet and Privy Seal.

The *Pewterers* Patent endeavoured to be obtained by the Earl of *Oxford* for himſelf.

After all this Trouble, Coſt and Charges, ſuſtained in proſecuting this Suit four Years, the Earl of *Oxford* wrote to the Queen, to have the Benefit of the ſaid Patent granted to himſelf. And ſo would have undone the *Pewterers*, their Wives and Children. Whereupon the Company petitioned Sir *Thomas Egerton* in the Year 1598. and in the Month of *April*, then Lord Keeper; to be a Means to her Majeſty, that they might have their Patent to paſs the Great Seal according to her Majeſty's gracious Grant thereof unto them. All this Fatigue did theſe *Pewterers* go through for the Good of their Company.

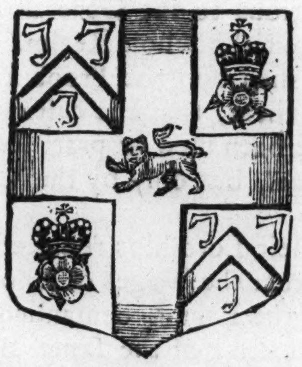
The Value of *Engliſh* Pewter in former times.

The Fellowſhip of the Craft and Myſtery of *Pewterers* of *London* and elſewhere, was before *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, one of the beſt Handicrafts within the Realm; And grew and continued by means of ſundry good Acts and Statutes made for the Exerciſe of the ſame; as in the 19th of *Hen.* VII. and 4 *Hen.* VIII. And the *Engliſh* Pewter was had in much Eſtimation in ſtrange Regions and Countries, by a good mixing of Pewter, and forging of Pewter Veſſels. See the Act concerning *Pewterers* 25 *Hen.* VIII. *Cap.* 9.]

CHAP. XII.

BARBER-CHIRURGEONS: *Formerly two diſtinct Companies.* ARMOURERS. WHITE BAKERS. WAX-CHANDLERS. TALLOW-CHANDLERS: *They had a Patent for ſearching Oil, Vinegar, Butter, Hopps and Soap.* CUTLERS. GIRDLERS. BUTCHERS: *Some loſe their Freedom; and why. A Motion to remove Slaughter-Houſes out of the City.* SADLERS. CARPENTERS. CORDWAINERS: *The Conteſt between them,* SHOEMAKERS *of* Weſtminſter, *and other Strangers and Foreigners of that Trade. An Order of* Star-Chamber *about them.* PAINTERS: *The Decay of Painting.* CORIARS: *Contention between them and the* Cordwainers. MASONS. PLUMBERS.

BARBERS-CHIRURGEONS



J. S.

THEIR Arms, Creſt and Supporters were granted by Sir *Gilbert Dethike*, Garter, *Robert Cook*, Eſq; *Clarencieux*, and *William Flower*, Eſq; *Norroy* (by Patent under their Hands and Seals, *June* 2. 1569.]

The *Barbers-Chirurgeons*, being a Company of no mean Credit and Eſtate, became a Brotherhood and Fellowſhip, incorporated by the Charter of King *Edward* IV. afterwards by the *Henrys*, the Seventh and Eighth, *Philip* and *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*. Laſt of all, they were again confirmed by King *James*, with other Additions alſo to their Charters. And all thoſe former Charters have been re-confirmed, with large Additions, by King *Charles* I.

J. S.

To rectifie and explain what is ſaid of theſe *Barbers-Surgeons*, let this that follows be added.

BARBERS.

Barbers, an ancient Company.

THE *Barbers*, long before they were united with the *Chirurgeons*, were an ancient Company of themſelves; being incorporated in the firſt Year of the Reign of King *Edward* IV. *Febr.* 24. at *Weſtminſter*. And their Company confirmed by King *Henry* VII. and King *Henry* VIII. by ſundry Letters Patents. Theſe *Barbers* anciently practiſed *Surgery* alſo.

Regiſt. Teſtament. Lond. E. A.

Thomas Colard, Citizen and *Barber*, by his Will dated *Anno* 1467, gave his Book of Fyſyk and Surgery, called *Roſſe* and *Conſtantine*, to the Hall of *Barbers*, to be laid into the Library.

Barbers, *Regiſt. Lond.*

Robert Scot, Citizen and *Barber* of *London*, by his Will dated *Decemb.* 1490, gave to the Fellowſhip of the Craft of *Barbers*, his Tenements in the Pariſh of St. *Bartholomew the Leſs*; and to their Succeſſors for ever.]

SURGEONS.

Surgeons, a Company not incorporated. *J. S.*

THE *Surgeons* were not incorporated till the Reign of *Henry* VIII. yet they were a Society long before. And there was an Act of Parliament for them 3 *Hen.* VIII. *viz.* That none ſhould practiſe *Surgery*, no more than *Phyſick*, but firſt to be examined and approved upon pain of 5 *l.* for every Month. In the beginning of the ſaid King *Henry*, there were but twelve Perſons that were *Surgeons* in the City of *London* (though in former times many more) and yet they conſiſted of a Warden and a Fellowſhip, called *Of the Craft and Myſtery of Surgeons*, infranchiſed in the City of *London*. In the 5th of *Henry* VIII. they had an Act made in their Favour, to be diſcharged of Queſts, Watch, or other Office; whereby they ſhould uſe or occupy any defenſible Armour, or Geer of War. And the Cauſe aſſigned of this was, becauſe time out or mind, as well in *London* as in other Cities and Boroughs of the Realm, they had been exempt and diſcharged from all ſuch Offices and Buſineſs; for their continual Service and Attendance, that they daily and nightly, at all Hours and Times, gave to the King's liege People. But they were not as yet incorporated.

BARBERS and SURGEONS.

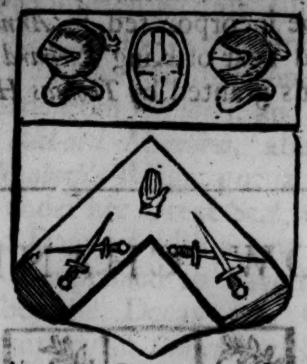
IN the 32. of *Henry* VIII. there was an Act paſſed for the *Barbers* and *Surgeons*; importing, That

Both incorporated 32 *Hen.* VIII. That whereas there were two diſtinct Companies of *Surgeons*, occupying the Science of *Surgery*; the one Company commonly called *The Barbers of London*, the others called *The Surgeons of London*; it being judged neceſſary that both Companies ſhould be united and made one Body Corporate, by the ſaid Act they were both united, and made one intire and whole Body Corporate, and one Commonalty perpetual, to be called by the name of *Maſters or Governours of the Myſtery and Commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons of* London, for evermore. By this Act thoſe of the Company that occupied *Surgery* were to be exempt from bearing of Armour, or from being put in any Watches or Inqueſts. And that they might take every Year four Perſons condemned and put to Death for Felony, for Anatomies, at their diſcretions and pleaſures. And that none of the Company that uſed *Barbery* and *Shaving*, ſhould occupy *Surgery*, letting of Blood, or any other thing belonging to *Surgery*, except only drawing of Teeth. Nor he that uſed the Myſtery of *Surgery*, ſhould exerciſe the Feat or Craft of *Barbery* or Shaving.

Complaint against the *Surgeons*. The *Surgeons* afterwards were complained of, as well for their Ignorance in their Craft, oftentimes hurting their Patients inſtead of doing them good; as alſo for taking great Sums of Money, and doing little therefore. And that it was well known, that the *Surgeons* admitted, would do no Cure to any Perſon, but where they knew to be rewarded with a greater Sum than the Cure extended to. For many rotted and periſhed to Death for lack of help of *Surgery*, and daily died. And that they troubled others well diſpoſed, that miniſtred help for God's ſake to poor People that had ſore Breaſts, Pin and Web in the Eye, Scalding, Burning, ſore Mouth, the Stone and Strangury, Saucelim and Morphew. In Conſideration whereof, and for the Comfort and Relief of the King's poor Subjects, it was ordained, in the 34th and 35th of *Hen.* VIII. That it ſhould be lawful to every Perſon, having Knowlege and Experience in the Nature of Herbs, Roots and Waters, or of the Operation of the ſame, to practiſe and miniſter to any outward Sore, uncome Wound, Apoſtemations, outward Swelling, or Diſeaſe, any Herbs, Ointments, Bath, Pultes and Emplaiſters, according to their Cunning and Experience.]

Leyborne. This Company (beſides divers Priviledges of ſeveral kinds by their Charter granted unto them) have Power at any time to command the Body of any Malefactor executed at *Tyburn*, (except a Traitor's) to anatomize the ſame: which they commonly do, and exerciſe their Skill thereupon in private at their Hall. And commonly once in every Year (and that in the Time of *Lent*) they command ſuch a Body. Which being brought from the Place of Execution to their Hall, is cleanſed, and laid out upon a Table, in their publick Theatre built for that purpoſe; where the next Day, a learned Doctor of Phyſick, meets the chief Members of the Company. And the Doctor ſitting in a Chair againſt the Body, and the reſt ſitting on a Bench about it, reads a Lecture about ſome Part or Member; and two of the Company (called at time Maſters of the Body) ſtanding by the Table upon which the Body lies, having all neceſſary Inſtruments to put in Practice what the Doctor reads and dictates; the Galleries above being filled with young Students in Phyſick and Chirurgery, to hear and ſee the Method and Manner thereof, for the Increaſe of their Knowledge. Theſe Lectures do commonly laſt three Days: And then they bury the mangled Body, in a Place in the Pariſh Church-Yard. But ſometimes they make a Skeleton of the Body, or otherwiſe; and many Pieces of Art of that kind are preſerved, and ſtand erected about their Theatre.]

ARMOURERS.

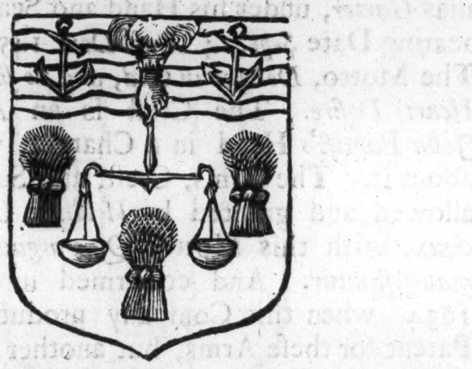


THE Society or Company of the ARMOURERS have been a Brotherhood of ancient continuance, and became incorporated in the beginning of the Reign of King *Henry* VI. the King being pleaſed to ſtile himſelf *a Brother of their Society.*

The Arms and Creſt of the Brothers and Siſters of the Fraternity or Guild of St. *George*, of the Myſtery of the *Armourers* of the City of *London*, (as they were termed in their Charter) were anciently born by the ſaid Corporation. But afterwards declared and confirmed to them by *Thomas Hawley*, *Clarencieux*, by Patent under the Seal of his Arms and Office, 3 & 4 *Phil.* and *Mary*, 1556. And confirmed in a Viſitation, 1634. *J. S.*

Mrs. *Jone Doxie*, Widow, gave to this Company of *Armourers*, for the Relief of four poor Widows, for ever yearly, 5 *l.* to each; and deſired to have it called *the poor Widows Mite.*]

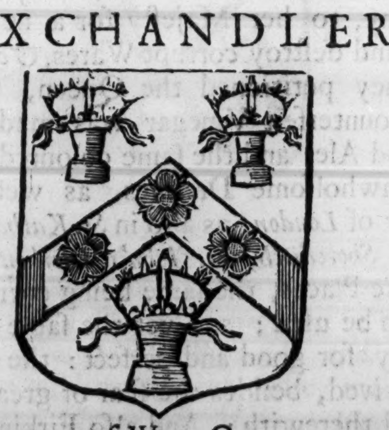
WHITE-BAKERS.



THE Company of WHITE-BAKERS are of great Antiquity, as appeareth by their Records, and divers other things of Antiquity, extant in their Common Hall. They were a Company of this City in the firſt Year of *Edward* II. and had a new Charter granted unto them in the firſt Year of *Henry* VII. the which Charter was confirmed unto them by *Henry* VIII. *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James* I.

Their Arms were anciently born: the Creſt and Supporters were granted to them by *Robert Cook*, *Clarencieux*, the Letters Patents bearing date *Nov.* 8. 32 *Eliz.* 1590. The Cloud on the Chief thro' which the Hand holding the Scales cometh, hath a Glory, omitted in the Edition printed 1633. and on each ſide of the Hand are two Anchors, here alſo omitted; a, by the Viſitation Book *Anno* 1634, appears. *J. S.*

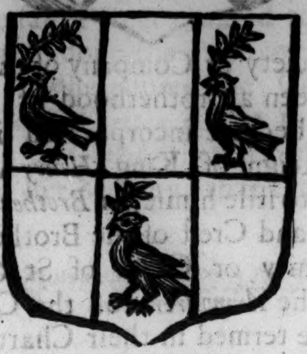
WAXCHANDLERS.



THE Company of WAX CHANDLERS having been a Brotherhood of very ancient ſtanding, and much uſed in the Times of Superſtition, became yet to be incorporated in *Anno* 1484. it being the ſecond Year of King *Richard* III.

[Their Arms granted by *Thomas Holland, Clarencieux.*]

TALLOW CHANDLERS.



THE Company of the TALLOW CHANDLERS, were a Society of great Antiquity, living in good formality among Men, and loving agreement with themſelves: they became to be incorporated in the ſecond Year of King *Edward* IV. and from him ſucceſſively to King *James* I.

J. S.

The Arms and Creſt given to *John Prior, John Thirloe, William Blakeman,* and *Richard Greencroft*, Wardens, and to other notable Men of the Fellowſhip and Occupation of *Tallow Chandlers* of *London*, Freemen, and to their Succeſſors for ever (having no Arms before) by *John Smart*, alias *Garter*, under his Hand and Seal of his Office, bearing Date *Sept.* 24. *Anno Dom.* 1456. 35 *Hen.* VI. The Motto, *Delight in God, and he ſhall give thee thy Hearts Deſire.* The Creſt is an Angel holding *John Baptiſt's* Head in a Charger, with a Glory about it. The Arms, Creſt, and Supporters were allowed and granted by *William Camden, Clarencieux*, with this Motto, *Quæ arguuntur, à Lumine manifeſtantur.* And confirmed in the Viſitation, 1634. when this Company produced an ancient Patent for theſe Arms, but another Creſt, granted to them by *John Smart* aforeſaid.

The *Tallow Chandlers* ſearch Oils.

This Company of *Tallow Chandlers* in former Times dealt not only in Candles, but in Oil, Vinegar, Butter, Hops, Sope, *&c.* They were in the 3d of *Hen.* VIII. appointed to ſearch Oils; and had a Power to deſtroy ſuch as were mingled and corrupt. Which was by them executed for a time; and much Oil thereby deſtroyed, that might have been employed to good Uſe. But for that no Fee was granted for the Execution, it was neglected.

They petition the Queen for redreſſing Deceits in the Trade.

In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, about the Year 1576, and before, Abuſes and Deceits were daily uſed and increaſed in this Trade. Concerning which the chief of the Company had divers Conferences in their Common Hall: And about the ſaid Year 1576, they agreed that *Roger Tyler*, one of the Wardens, and in good Credit among them, as well for his honeſt Dealing, as for his Skill in this his Trade, ſhould ſue in Name of the whole Company, to her Majeſty for a new Grant, to ſearch and deſtroy corrupt Wares, *&c.* And hereupon they petitioned the Queen, that whereas much counterfeit Vinegar was made of corrupt Beer and Ale, and the ſame coloured and mingled with unwholſome Dredges, as well within the Liberty of *London*, as alſo in *St. Katharine's, Whitechappel, Shoreditch, St. John's, Clerkenwel*, and other ſuch like Places, the ſame being corrupt were unmeet to be uſed; and yet the ſame was ſold into the City for good and perfect: the People thereby deceived, beſides the fear of great Infection to be bred therewith: And alſo Firkins of Salt Butter, mingled and packed up with old muſty Butter in divers parts of the Firkins: And the like Abuſe uſed in Oil and Hops: For Reformation whereof, the Maſter and Wardens of *Tallow Chandlers* of *London*, who did retail theſe things, and finding daily theſe Deceits, were moved in Conſcience to procure Redreſs: Did moſt humbly beſeech the Queen's Majeſty to grant them Authority to have the peruſing of theſe things, with the Aſſiſtance of the Lord Maior and the Head Officers, for the reforming of theſe Deceits, and for the ſeeing theſe things to be good and perfect from henceforth.

Deceits uſed in Vinegar, Oil, Butter, and Hops.

The Dredges uſed for colouring Vinegar were *Elder-berries, Privet-berries, Torne-ſole*, and ſuch other like Dredges. The muſty and moldy Butter was packed in the heart of the Veſſels of Butter. The Sallet Oils were mingled with *Lisbon* Oil. The old and muſty Hops were packed in the heart of the Sacks of Hops, and great Quantity of red Sand mingled with the ſame, to make them weigh more. Which mingling was done in *Flanders.*

The Queen's Patents to them.

The Queen's Letters Patents to this Company bore Date at *Weſtminſter* the 15th of *April*, in the 19th Year of her Reign: Naming, appointing and authorizing the Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art and Myſtery of *Tallow Chandlers* of *London*, and their Succeſſors and Deputies, to be Searchers, Examiners, Viewers and Triers of all Sope, Vinegar, Butter, Hops and Oils. And this Office of ſearching the Premiſſes was granted within *London, Southwark, St. Katharine's, Whitechappel, Shoreditch, Weſtminſter, St. John's, Clerkenwel,* and *St. Giles in the Fields.* And Prohibition was given that no Man ſhould put to Sale any of the Premiſſes before they were ſearched, upon pain of Forfeiture: the one Moiety of the Forfeitures to the Queen, and the other to the Searchers. And for the Payment of the Searchers there was an Impoſition upon every Barrel of good Sope, 2 *d.* and ſo proportionably; upon a Tun of Vinegar, 8 *d.* upon a Barrel of Butter, 2 *d.* upon a Tun of *Sevil* Oil, 8 *d.* upon a Sack of Hops, 8 *d.* and ſo upon leſs Quantities proportionably: with a Clauſe of Revocation of theſe Letters Patents for *Miſuſer.*

The Lord Maior oppoſeth this Patent.

But the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, *October* .... 1583, reſiſted the Execution of this Patent, and made a Declaration, why it ought to be ſtayed, and utterly void; and that by common Law, and alſo by Act of Parliament, *viz.* the Statute of 12 *Edw.* IV. *cap.* 8. “*Item*, whereas “the Governours, that is, the Maiors, Bailiffs, “and other like Governours of every City, Burgh, “and Town of Subſtance within this Realm, *&c.* By vertue of which Law the Lord Maior's learned Counſel urged, that of common Right, and by the Laws of the Realm, the ſurveying of all Victuals, and the Correction and Puniſhment of the Offenders and Breakers of the Aſſize of the ſame, are to be preſented, and amerced in the Law-Days, Leets, and Views of Frank-Pledge. And that the Lords of the ſaid Courts are inheritable to the ſame Amerciaments. But by this Charter made to the *Tallow Chandlers*, they are to be diſinherited for ever. And in all the Places mentioned in the Patent, where the *Tallow Chandlers* have their Power of ſearching, the Lords of the Liberty have Leets or Law Days. To whom by reaſon of the ſame Liberty, the Scrutiny and Search of the Premiſſes do juſtly and of Right pertain. In *Southwark*, the Lord Maior and Commons have a Leet, or Law-Day. In *Weſtminſter*, the Dean and Chapter. In *St. Katharines*, the Maſter and Confreres. In *White Chappel*, the Lord *Wentworth*. In *Shoreditch*, the Dean and Chapter of *Paul's*. In *Clerkenwel*, the Queen. In St. *Giles in the Fields*, and in *High Holbourn*, the Lord *Mountjoy*. So that there was no Place left, where the *TallowChandlers* might exerciſe the ſaid Office of

By Cuſtom and Uſage all Myſteries to be ſearched by the Maior and City.

Search, but where other Men were juſtly inheritable in the ſame.

Another Argument againſt this Patent was, That the Maior and Aldermen of the City, and all other the chief Governours thereof, and their Predeceſſors always, time out of mind had, and uſed to have, the View, Search and Correction of all Myſteries and Crafts within the City, for and concerning all manner of Deceits and Defaults in all things touching their Myſteries. Which was to be proved as well by the daily Uſage, as alſo by a great number of Records and Precedents of the ſaid City. And beſides the general Uſage and Cuſtom, there were ſpecial Grants and Charters made to the City touching theſe things in queſtion; as Butter, Hops, Vinegar, *&c.* Theſe were the Arguments and Pleadings of *Fleetwood* Recorder, *Thomas Wykes* and *William Daniel*, all learned Lawyers.

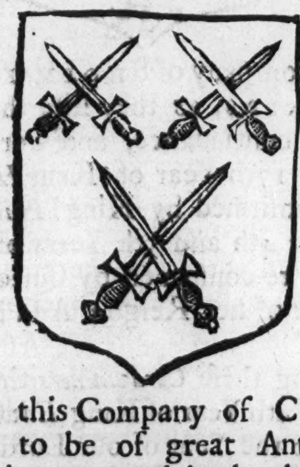
Other Arguments againſt the *Tallow-Chandlers* Patent.

They urged alſo, that the Impoſition contained in the ſaid Letters Patents was againſt the Common Law, and the Liberty of every Subject in his Goods; and againſt the free Traffick of the City of *London*, granted by Charter, in the 50th of *Hen.* III. That there was no need of this Patent, for the *Tallow Chandlers* ſearching theſe Commodities; becauſe the Lord Maior was bound by his Oath taken in the *Exchequer*, to perform the ſaid Search. The Words of the Oath are theſe; *Good Aſſize yee ſhall ſet upon Bread, Wine, Ale, Fiſh, Fleſh, Corn, and all other Victuals. Weights and Meaſures in the ſaid City yee ſhall do to be kept; and due Execution do upon the Defaults that thereof ſhall be found, according to all the Statutes thereof made, not repealed.* Theſe things I find concerning the *Tallow Chandlers* Company.

The *Tallow Chandlers* refuſe to ſell their Candles.

To which I add one thing more, happening in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. *Anno* 1551. The *Tallow Chandlers* of *London*, upon ſome Diſguſt, perhaps upon the City's ſetting too low a Price upon their Commodities, refuſed to ſell any, by an univerſal Conſent. Which came ſo far, that Orders were taken by the King and Council, commanding them to ſell their Candles: and ſome of them were ſent to Priſon.]

CUTLERS.



CONcerning this Company of CUTLERS, I find them to be of great Antiquity, and that they were incorporated in the beginning of the Reign of King *Henry* V. and afterward confirmed by King *Henry* VI. King *Henry* VIII. King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*. And King *James*, in his 5th Year, the 8th Day of *February*, fully confirmed all.

[The Arms of the *Cutlers* of *London* were granted by *Thomas Holme Clarencieux* King of Arms, the 16th of King *Edw.* IV. the Creſt by *Robert Cook, Clarencieux*, which is an Elephant bearing a Caſtle.]

Knives. *J. S.*

Knives for hundreds of Years (paſt all Memory were made in this Kingdom, but coarſe and uncomely. But in King *James* the Firſt his time, the beſt and fineſt Knives in the World were made in *London*. *Richard Matthew* at *Fleetbridge* was the firſt *Engliſhman* that attained to the Skill of making fine Knives, and Knive-hafts; and 5 *Elizabeth* he obtained a Prohibition againſt all Strangers and others, from bringing any Knives into *England* from beyond Seas: which until that time were brought in by Ship loads from *Flanders*, and other Places.

A Patent for making Knives and Daggers.

The ſame *Richard Matthew*, about the middle of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, got a Privilege from her Majeſty under her Great Seal, for the making of Knives and Daggers with a new kind of Hafts. But this was complained to have been, and further would be, the Decay and Overthrow of the whole Company of *Cutlers* within the City, beſides their Wives, Children and Apprentices; and the Prices of Knives and Daggers exceſſively enhaunced, prejudicial to the Queen's Subjects.

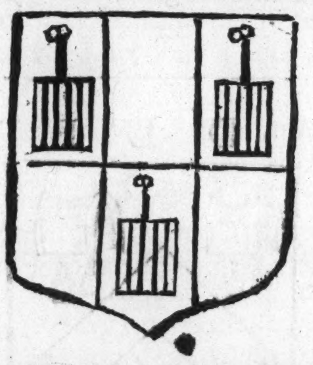
Mrs. *Crawthornes* Gift to this Company.

In the Hall of this Company, ſituate in *Cloaklane*, is an ancient Picture of one Mrs. *Crawthorne*: Who gave the *Bell-Savage* on *Ludgate hill* to the *Cutlers* with truſt, out of the Rents thereof to perform ſeveral charitable Acts yearly: as two Exhibitions for Scholars in *Cambridge*, Coals for the Poor of the Pariſhes of St. *Brides* and St. *Sepulchres*, and certain Payments to the Priſons and to St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital.

Vid. Vintry Ward. *Cutlers* Hall.

Theſe *Cutlers* formerly were three Companies, according to three different Arts or Trades, *viz.* *Bladers*, who were Smiths that forged Blades: *Haftmakers*, ſuch as made the Hafts for the Blades: and *Sheathmakers*, that made Sheaths for Swords, Daggers and Knives. Afterwards all, 4 *Hen.* VI. incorporated into one Fraternity, by the Name of *Cutlers*.]

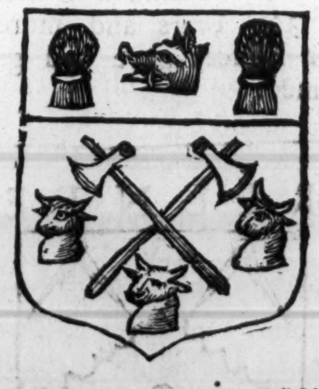
GIRDLERS.



I Find the Company of the GIRDLERS not to be much behind-hand (with others) for Eminency and Antiquity, becauſe they have held good correſpondency with the World and with themſelves: They became to be incorporated the ſixth Day of *Auguſt*, in the ſeven and twentieth Year of the Reign of King *Henry* the ſixth.

They ſeem to have been a Fraternity of St. *Laurence*, becauſe of the three Gridirons their Arms.

BUTCHERS.



THE BUTCHERS were incorporated by King *James* I. under his Letters Patents, bearing Date the ſixteenth Day of *September*, in the third Year of his Reign of *England*, and of *Scotland* the nine and twentieth. They were incorporated by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens and Commonalty of the Art or Myſtery of Butchers* of the City of *London*, the Fraternity being very ancient.

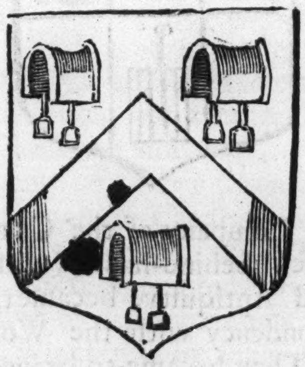
Butchers loſe their Freedom, and why. *Lib. Horn.* *J. S.*

Thomas le Bedel, Robert le Bedel, Alan Underwode, Edmund May, Butchers, came before *John le Blund,* Maior of *London, John de Wengrave, William de Leyre, Richer de Reſham, Adam de Fulham,* &c. Aldermen. And it was found by their Recognizance, that they held Land *de Villinagio* of the Biſhop of *London,* in *Stebenhethe*: and they remain out of the Freedom of the City of *London.* Therefore it follows, that they loſe the Freedom of the City. [Yet *Bracton* ſaith, *Villenagium vel Servitium nihil detrahit Libertatis, habita tamen diſtinctione, utrum tales ſint Villani.* And the Law Interpreter writes, that Tenure in Villenage could make no Man *Villain,* until it were continued Time out of Mind.]

The noiſome Scents by Butchers a Cauſe of Infection.

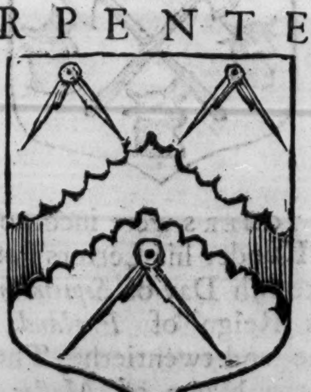
Upon occaſion of the Plague in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, continuing in the City for a long time (whether it were that in the Year 1563, or ſome Plague afterwards happening, I cannot tell) an Ingenious *Italian* Gentleman, and Phyſician, as it ſeems, aſſigned one great Cauſe of it to be, the killing of Cattel within the City. Blood and Garbage lying ſo long in the Shops, and in ſome other Corners before it was removed, gave a moſt unſavory ſmell. And this chiefly in *Eaſtcheape,* and St. *Nicolas Fleſh Shambles,* Places of great Thoroughfare. And carried away by Night thorow the Streets unto the River, ſpread as it paſſed a very offenſive Scent, leaving it behind. Therefore he propounded, that the Queen ſhould build in ſome convenient Place in the Suburbs of this, and other Cities, Slaughter-Houſes, where the Butchers ſhould kill their Beaſts; and the Queen to be allowed for every Beaſt, killed in her Slaughter-Houſe. Specially there being an Act of Parliament in the Reign of *Henry* VII. for this Purpoſe.]

SADLERS.



THE Company of SADLERS queſtionleſs declare themſelves to be of great Antiquity, as ſhewing their beginning in the Times of theſe Kings following: *Edward* I. *Richard* II. *Henry* IV. *Edward* II. *Edward* III. *Henry* V. *Henry* VI. *Edward* IV. *Richard* III. *Henry* VII. *Henry* VIII. *Edward* VI. And ſince the firſt King above named, the Craft of the *Sadlers* hath given Livery, and ſo have continued in their Livery, by the ſpace of 300 Years and more. What all the precedent Princes gave and granted, King *James* I. cofirmed.

CARPENTERS.



THE Company of the CARPENTERS, being a Society of ancient ſtanding, were incorporated by Letters Patents, bearing date the ſeventh Day of *July,* in the ſeventeenth Year of the Reign of King *Edward* IV. by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens, and Comminalty of the Myſtery of Freemen of the Capentry* of the City of *London.*

Picture in this Hall of *W. Portington;*

In this Hall, in Memory of two eminent Members of this Company, hang up two Pictures repreſenting them. The one is an aged Perſon, in a Ruff well drawn: with one Hand putting a Compaſs upon a Rule, held in the other: and underwrit,

WILLIAM PORTINGTON *Eſq;*
Maſter Carpenter in the Office of his Majeſties Buildings. Who ſerved that Place 40 Years, and departed this Life the 28th of March 1628. *Aged* 84 *Years. Who was a well-wiſher of this Society. This being the Gift of* Matthew Banks, *who ſerved him* 14 *Years, and is at this preſent, Maſter of the ſaid Company,* Auguſt 19*th.* 1637.

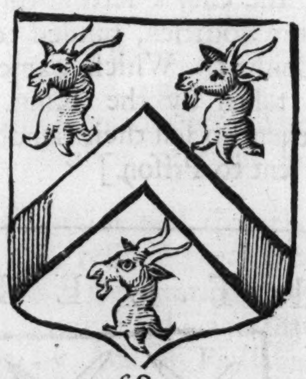
And *John Scot,* Eſq;

The other Picture is more modern, underwritten, *This Picture of* JOHN SCOT, *Eſq, Carpenter and Carriage-Maker to the Office of Ordnance in the Reign of King* Charles II. *was placed here by his Apprentice* Matthew Banks, *Eſq; Maſter Carpenter to his Majeſty, and Maſter of this Company this preſent Year* 1698.

Richard Wiat a Benefactor.

A Table alſo hangs up for RICHARD WIAT of *London,* Eſq; thrice Maſter of this Company of Carpenters, *Anno Dom.* 1604, 1605, 1616. and a good Benefactor thereunto. Among other Gifts he gave 500 *l.* to build an Alms Houſe near *Godalmin* in *Surrey,* for Ten poor Men: and 70 *l.* a Year to maintain them. And his Wife added ſomething, for the Company to go down and viſit it.]

CORDWAINERS.



THE Company of SHOEMAKERS or CORDWAINERS, as they ſtile themſelves, have been of long continuance, and were firſt incorporated in the 17th Year of King *Henry* VI. being afterward confirmed by King *Philip* and Queen *Mary,* in the 4th and 5th Years of their Reign: Then again re-confirmed by Queen *Elizabeth,* in the 4th Year of her Reign: And laſtly, by King *James* I.

A Statute concerning the Cordwainers. 4 *Ed.* IV. *Ca.* 7. *J. S.*

Concerning theſe *Cordwainers* there was an Act made in the 4th Year of King *Edward* IV. (which anſwereth to the Year of our Lord 1464.) to this Tenour; "That no Cordwainer or Cobler, be he "within Franchiſe or without, make any Shoes, "Galoſhes, or Huſeans, with any Pyke or Poleyn, that ſhould paſs the Length of two Inches, "to be judged by the Wardens or Governours of "the ſame Myſtery in the City: Nor ſell any up"on Sundays or Feaſts of the Nativity and Aſcen"ſion, and *Corpus Chriſti*; nor ſet or put them up"on the Feet or Legs of any Perſon on thoſe Days, "upon pain of Forfeiture of 20 *s.*

Whence we may obſerve certain Antiquities concerning theſe Tradeſmen and their Ware, about 240 Years ago. Firſt, That the Name of *Shoemaker* was not yet known for thoſe of this Calling, but *Cordwainer* or *Cobler.* And that the Name of *Cobler* was not then a name of Contempt, for a Man of leſs Skill in that Myſtery, or only a Mender

der, but for a Maker and Seller of that Commodity. Secondly, That there were in thoſe Times three ſorts of Shoes worn, *Shoes*, *Galoſhes*, and *Huſeaus*, of whatſoever faſhion they were, 'tis uncertain; but that one of theſe three ſorts covered the Legs, or at leaſt ſome part of the Leg, as others were for the Feet. And thoſe perhaps for the Legs were the *Huſeaus*, ſomewhat like it may be to the Buskin, or perhaps rather to the *High Shoes*, which Countrymen wear in ſome dirty, miry Countries. Thirdly, That the Shoes, Galoſhes, *&c.* were with Toes of an extraordinary length, and ſharp, called therefore *Pykes*, or *Poleyns*. And that the People, eſpecially the better Sort ſo affected the wearing them, that an Act was fain to be made to reſtrain the Length of theſe Pykes to a certain Meaſure; that is to ſay, not to above two Inches. Fourthly, That theſe *Cordwainers* had a Privilege, or at leaſt a Cuſtom, beyond other Tradeſmen, to ſit and ſell their Shoes on Sundays and the greateſt Holidays. Which was therefore now prohibited upon a Penalty.

This Company build a new Hall.

This ancient Corporation in the Year 1577, built a fair and new Hall for themſelves. And on Tueſday, *July* 23. the ſame Year, they made a magnificent Feaſt for their Friends; which they called, their *Houſe-warming*. Here was preſent, among the reſt of the honorary Gueſts, the Recorder *Fleetwood*.

The Strangers Shoemakers: a Commiſſion for them.

Of the Foreigners born, that flocked over into *England*, not far off from the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, many were of this Occupation of *Shoemakers*. Whereupon *Anno* 1576, this Company procured a Commiſſion to enquire of certain Aliens born, being of the ſaid Trade; Firſt, Whether they were Denizens, or not. And if they were, then to enquire by whom they were ſo made. Secondly, Whether thoſe Denizens being Strangers, had refuſed to pay to the ſaid *Shoemakers* of *London* every Quarter, in the name of *Quarteridge*, 6 *d.* according to a certain Decree thereof, made in the Star-Chamber, and confirmed, as they ſaid, by Act of Parliament. Thirdly, Whether there were any *Proviſo* in the ſaid Denizens Letters Patents, binding them thereby to do and pay, as the Citizens ought for to do: And alſo, what Penalty and Loſs the ſaid Strangers ought to ſuſtain thereby, not doing and paying as is aforeſaid.

Quarteridge exacted by the Company.

For the better underſtanding of the aboveſaid, it muſt be known, that in the fifth Year of the Queen there was an Act made concerning Tanners, Curriers, and other Artificers occupying the cutting of Leather, that every Perſon, Stranger born, or other, uſing to convert Tanned Leather into made Wares, might thenceforth buy all kind of Tanned Leather to the intent aforeſaid, upon every *Monday* in the Market at *Leadenhall* in *London*. Sithence the making whereof, the *Shoemakers* and *Curriers*, being free of the City of *London*, exacted 2 *s.* yearly, as well of every *Engliſh*, as Stranger foreign Houſholder, and 12 *d.* upon every like foreign Journeyman, within three Miles compaſs of *London*, in name of a *Quarteridge*; contrary to the meaning of the ſaid Statute, or any other Graunt.

Their Dealings with Foreigners.

And for the better confirming of this Exaction, they practiſed with certain Foreigners, to condeſcend in the name of all the reſt, although in truth without their Conſent, to ſet down the ſame by an Order in the *Exchequer*. And thereupon, as was ſuppoſed, they made the ſaid Foreigners free of the City. And other Foreigners they perſuaded in their Hall to become bound in Obligation of 5 *l.* for the true Payment thereof.

Their Bill.

And in a Parliament *Anno* 1575, they exhibited an odious Bill againſt the ſaid Foreigners, as well *Engliſh* as Strangers; requiring thereby, that the Foreigners might be ſecluded and avoided from buying of Tanned Leather on the ſaid *Monday* at *Leadenhall* Market, or in any other open Market in the City: To the intent that all ſuch Leather ſhould be bought at their hands, and not elſewhere: And the Foreigners ſhould be reſtrained from bringing or ſelling any their made Wares unto any Honourable, Worſhipful, or Common Perſon within the City of *London*, upon pain of Forfeiture of the ſaid Wares; contrary to former Statutes, and againſt all ancient Uſage and Cuſtom.

The *Shoemakers* of *Weſtminſter*'s Complaint againſt them.

Whereupon the whole Company of *Shoemakers* inhabiting within the Liberty of the City of *Weſtminſter*, as well *Engliſh* as Strangers, petitioned the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, (who was High Steward of *Weſtminſter*) Shewing, how they, all her Majeſty's loving Subjects, charged with many Children, Houſholds and Families, ſhould utterly be impoveriſhed, if the ſaid Bill ſhould take effect; and many Honourable, Worſhipful and other People might be diſappointed of ſuch Wares, to their great Diſcommodities, and Enhancement of Prices for the ſame againſt the Common Weal. And for that they could not any wiſe obtain a Sight or Copy of the Bill, whereby to propoſe any Allegations or probable Matter, to ſubvert or reject the ſame. And for that they were poor, and a number of unskilful Perſons, having no other Refuge under her Majeſty, but only his Lordſhip, to defend them; Therefore they prayed him to give his Furtherance and Aid in that High Court of Parliament, that they might continue and enjoy the Benefit of the ſaid Market, and buying of Leather, as in the late Statute was expreſt, without any Repeal of the ſame; and to occupy and retail their ſaid Wares without Reſtraint, Exactions, Forfeitures, or Servility.

The Conteſt between 'em continues.

This Controverſy between the *Shoemakers* of *Weſtminſter* and the Company of *Shoemakers* of *London*, continued the next Year. For the Company ſet forth Articles againſt thoſe of *Weſtminſter*. And they on the other hand gave in their Anſwers to thoſe Articles.

Shoemakers of *Weſtminſter* would hinder the Company in their Search.

Another particular Conteſt between them was, that the *Shoemakers* of *Weſtminſter* made great endeavour, that the Company of *Cordwainers* of *London* ſhould not have the Searching of their Wares, though the Queen by Letters Patents had granted to the Maſter and Wardens of the ſame Myſtery, the Search and Correction of all Men occupying the ſame Art within the City of *London*, and three Miles compaſs. And this confirmed by an Act. To evade this Patent and Act, divers Strangers that made Boots and Shoes, did ſue to *Edward Dyer*, Eſquire, to have a Licence to be diſpenſed with, from all Contempts, Penalties and Forfeitures whatſoever, committed or incurred by reaſon of Force of any Article contained in that Statute. Which made the Company of *Cordwainers* in *September*, 1577, petition the Lord Treaſurer, that no ſuch Licence might be granted: That they might not be at liberty to make and work their Wares, contrary to good Laws and Statutes, and hurtful to the Profit of the Common People, and dangerous to the Wardens of the Company, by reaſon of a Penalty of 5 *l.* to be laid upon them for every Default made by any *Shoemakers* in their Wares.

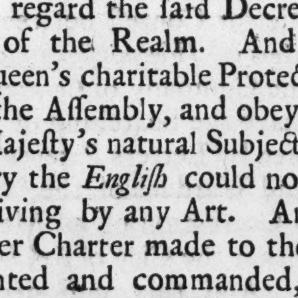
They ſue one another in ſeveral Courts.

The Heats ſtill grew between them. For the next thing you hear of them was, that the Free *Shoemakers* ſued the *Shoemakers* in *Weſtminſter* in the *Exchequer*. And theſe *Shoemakers* on the other hand exhibited a Bill againſt the Free *Shoemakers* in the High Court of *Star-Chamber*, upon divers Extortions by them ſuppoſed to be committed. For which to be quit with them again, the Free *Shoemakers* indicted them at a Seſſions of the Peace held in the County of *Middleſex*, alledging, that the Repair that the *Shoemakers* of *Weſtminſter* had made unto their Solicitor, one *Francis Sparry*, was an unlawful Rout and Aſſembly, unlawfully to gather Money to the Maintenance of their Suits, thinking to enforce one to bear the Suit againſt them. And ſithence that time, they arreſted one *Edward Tyſe*, one of the *Shoemakers* dwelling at the *Savoy*, binding him unto the Peace without a Cauſe of his Breach of the Peace, and without any Oath-taking, only to put him, being a poor Man, to extreme Charge and Trouble. And when the *Shoemakers* Solicitor was ſerving a *Subpœna* upon one *John Lenche* to come to the *Star-Chamber*, there came running upon him the ſaid Solicitor, *Abraham Lenche* his Son; and being behind him did ſtrike the ſaid Solicitor with a Dagger down to the Ground, and had ſlain him, had not others preſent ſaved him. And not therewith contented, they reported, they would not only undo theſe *Shoemakers*, but all thoſe that would be Aiders, and take part with them. All this theſe Men in a Petition laid open before the ſaid Lord Treaſurer: Praying him to grant, that they might have their Cauſes as well in the Court of *Exchequer*, as in their Court of *Star Chamber* depending, to be heard and determined with Expedition; and that Juſtice *Southcote*, and ſome other Juſtice of Peace within the County of *Middleſex*, might conſider upon the ſaid Indictment, and take order therein, according to Law and Juſtice.

The *Shoemakers* Petition. An Order of *Star-Chamber* about Strangers.

The Free *Shoemakers*, in the Month of *October* 1578, put up another Petition to the Lord Treaſurer, ſetting forth their Caſe, *viz.* That there was an Order in *Star Chamber* in King *Henry* the Eighth's Time, that all Strangers Artificers ſhould be Contributors as the King's natural Subjects were; and ſhould come to the Halls, and take the Oaths to be true to the King and his Heirs. Of which ſundry Exemplifications were made and ſent to the ſeveral Companies in *London*; and among the reſt, one to the *Cordwainers*. But that certain Strangers of that Art, as namely, *Francis Gerers*, *Daniel Swarts*, *John Yong*, *Edward Tyſon*, *Leonard Harman*, and many other by their Example, did not regard the ſaid Decree, nor the Acts and Laws of the Realm. And not contented with the Queen's charitable Protection, did refuſe to come to the Aſſembly, and obey and be governed as her Majeſty's natural Subjects. Whereas in their Country the *Engliſh* could not be ſuffered to get their Living by any Art. And whereas the Queen by her Charter made to the ſaid Myſtery, expreſly granted and commanded, that all the ſaid Perſons ſhould be obedient to the lawful Ordinances of the ſaid Company (which Ordinances were, by the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, and the Lords Chief Juſtices, peruſed, ratified and confirmed, according to an Act of Parliament in that caſe provided) the Strangers, for juſtifying their Contempt, did arrogantly and untruly pretend the Lord Treaſurer's Letters in their Favour, written to the Lord Maior and Recorder of *London*, before whom the ſaid Company had no Cauſe depending. Therefore they prayed his Lordſhip to examine, or cauſe the Premiſſes to be examined; and to give Order, that her Majeſty's Laws, Commiſſions, Charters, and Commandments, and the lawful Ordinances of the Company, might be duly obeyed.]

PAINTERS.



THE Company of the PAINTERS, having the addition of PAINTERS STAINERS, for their Skill and Cunning in divers myſterious Works, have been a Society of great Antiquity from time to time, and were incorporated *Anno Dom.* 1580, it being the three and twentieth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, &c.

The Art of Painting declines. And why. *J. S.*

The *Painters Stainers* were a Brotherhood ſince the Times of *Edward* III. and a Company: And ſo continued till the Year 1575, and 17th of Queen *Elizabeth*; but no Corporation: Paying Scot, Lot, and all kinds of Charges in the Queen's Affairs, and otherwiſe: As in time of War, charged with the ſetting forth of twelve Soldiers and all their Furniture; they having neither Lands, Revenues, nor any Riches to diſcharge the ſame; but only levied among the Brethren of the Company, every Man according to his Ability. Which Brethren were maintained by their good Workmanſhip in their Trades. But now about the Time beforeſaid, their Trade began to go to decay, by reaſon of other Perſons that had not been Apprentices to it, who undertook Painting; as *Plaiſterers* and others, intermeddling in the ſame Science: And the *Painters* having no Power to reſtrain them by vertue of any Corporation, to the great Slander of the Art and Science, and the utter Decay and Ruine of all ſuch as would endeavour themſelves to be good Workmen in the ſame. Much ſlight Work went off; as Pictures of the Queen and other Noblemen and others; and all other manner of Works, which ſhewed fair to ſight: And the People bought the ſame, being much deceived; for that ſuch Pictures and Works were not ſubſtantially wrought: A Slander to the whole Company of *Painters*, and a great Decay of all Workmanſhip in the ſaid Science; and alſo a great Diſcouragement to divers forward young Men, very deſirous to travel for Knowledge in the ſame.

The *Painters* complain of it:

Of this the *Painters* made Complaint from time to time to the Lord Maior for the time being; and yet could never get any Redreſs for the ſame. The Reaſon whereof, they ſaid, was, that they had no Judgment or Skill in that Science, to diſcern ſuch fraudulent Workmanſhip from that was ſubſtantial and good. Therefore *Anno* 1575 and 1576, they addreſſed to the Queen, that ſhe would conſider their Cauſe, and give Aid and Aſſiſtance to them. And deſired of her to be incorporated by the name of *Maſter*, *Wardens*, and *Commonalty of Painters-Stainers* within the City, Liberties and Suburbs of the City of *London*, being Freemen and Citizens of the ſame; and to be enabled to purchaſe Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments to the Uſe and Behalf of that Company, in Fee: To have a Common Seal, to chooſe a Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants, according to Ordinances to be made by them; to execute all Cauſes pertaining to that Company; to reſtrain, that none be ſuffered to uſe that Trade, but ſuch as have been, or ſhall be Apprentices to ſome of that Myſtery ſeven Years; to have Authority to enter into any Shops, Warehouſes or Workhouſes of Men exerciſing that Myſtery, and to ſearch, examine and ſurvey their Works, Painting, Colours, or other Stuff, &c. This was granted.

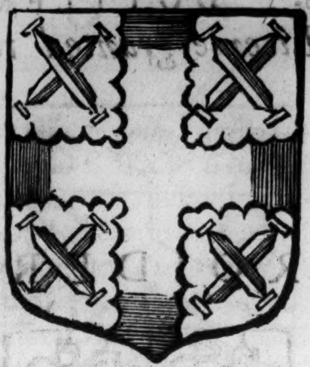
And petition to be incorporated.

Q. *Elizabeth's* Serjeant *Painter*.

One *George Gower* was Queen *Elizabeth's* Serjeant *Painter*. Who had a Warrant from her for him, or his ſufficient Deputy or Deputies, for the better Execution of his Office, to take up and provide for the Queen, and in her Name, for the only Proviſion of her Service, all Colour, Oil, Varniſh, Workmen and Labourers, as well Free as Foreign, and all manner of Neceſſaries and Stuff whatſoever, meet to be employed for that Service. And alſo to take up all manner of Carriages, as Barges, Boats, Carts, Wayns, Horſes, with their Furnitures, neceſſary for the Conveyances of the Premiſſes, as well by Water as Land, at reaſonable Payments and Prices to be made in that behalf.

Of this Company was *Sampſon Camden*, the Father of the Learned *William Camden*, *Clarencieux* King at Arms. Who in memory thereof gave them a Gilt Bowl of 16 *l.* Price. Thus inſcribed, *Guil. Camdenus, Clarencieux, filius Sampſonis Pictoris Londinenſis, dono dedit.*]

CURRIERS.

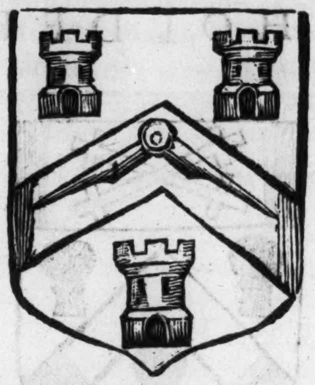


THE Company of CURRIERS, a Company of long Continuance, and of good Community amongſt themſelves, became incorporated in the third Year of King *James* I. the 12th day of *June*.

Contention between the *Curriers* and *Cordwainers*. *J. S.*

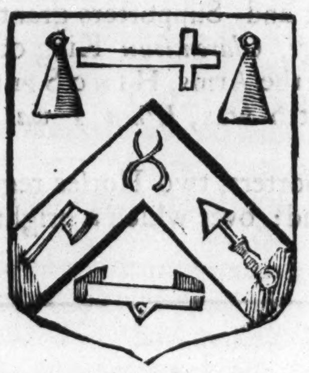
The Trade of theſe *Curriers*, or *Coriers*, is chiefly to prepare and dreſs Leather for the uſe of the *Cordwainers* or *Shoemakers*. In the Times of Queen *Elizabeth* there happened Contention between them and the *Shoemakers*, about the ill dreſſing of their Leather, and about the Prices to be paid them for their Work; about ſelling and buying of Leather in their own Houſes, and about coming to the Markets to buy Leather, which would not be allowed them. But at laſt, about the Year 1590, both Parties came to Articles of Agreement indented. As, That the *Curriers* ſhould have the Dreſſing of all the Leather bought in *Leadenhall* and *Southwark* Markets, and three Miles compaſs of *London*. That the *Shoemakers* ſhould find Tallow for the tallowing of their Backs; and that the *Curriers* ſhould not refuſe to accept thereof, unleſs it were inſufficient and not good. That the *Shoemakers* ſhould give hereafter, for the dreſſing of all upper Leather Hides, 2 *s.* apiece, the *Curriers* finding good and ſufficient Stuff. That the *Shoemakers* ſhould give to the *Curriers* from *Lady-day* to *Michaelmas*, for currying and tallowing of Backs, 6 *d.* and the *Shoemakers* to find Tallow; and from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-day*, 8 *d.* ſo that they be well ſliked. The *Shoemakers* to give for the dreſſing of all kind of Skins, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* a Dozen. But all this upon theſe Conditions on the *Cordwainers* ſide; *viz.* That if any Hide, Back, or Skin, ſhall be found by the Maſter and Wardens of the *Cordwainers* for the time being, to be inſufficiently dreſſed and wrought by any *Currier*, then the ſaid *Currier* ſhall forfeit to the Party grieved the Sum of 10 *s.* And that whenſoever any *Currier* ſhould come into their Markets at *Leadenhall*, *Southwark*, *Bartholomew* Fair, or three Miles compaſs, the Maſter and Wardens of the *Cordwainers* ſhould commit him that ſhall be found there to Priſon, there to remain 24 Hours without Bail or Mainprize; and forfeit ſuch a Fine to the Chamber of *London*, as the Lord Maior and Aldermen ſhould think convenient. And that if any Free *Currier* ſhould buy or ſell any kind of Leather in their Houſes or elſewhere, then likewiſe the ſaid Maſter and Wardens ſhould have the like Authority to commit him to Priſon, there to remain during the time aforeſaid, and pay ſuch Fine as the ſaid Lord Maior and Aldermen ſhould think convenient. Otherwiſe the Free *Cordwainers* could not agree to the Articles aforeſaid.]

MASONS.



THE Company of MASONS, being otherwiſe termed FREE MASONS, of ancient ſtanding and good reckoning, by means of affable and kind Meetings divers times, and as a loving Brotherhood ſhould uſe to do, did frequent this mutual Aſſembly in the Time of King *Henry* IV. in the 12th Year of his moſt gracious Reign. [Their Arms granted by *William Hanckeſlow*, *Clarencieux* King at Arms, 13 *Edw* IV.]

PLUMBERS.

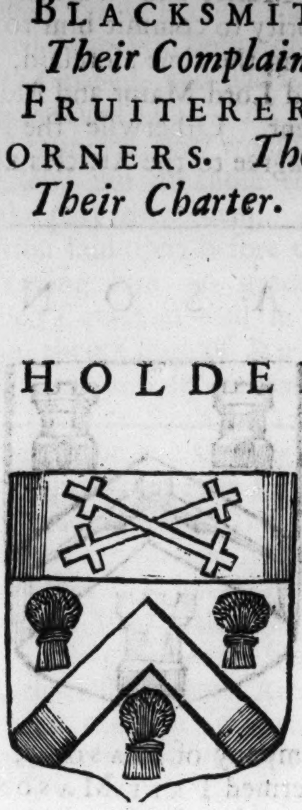


THE Company of PLUMBERS, of large and very memorable Antiquity, remaining a Fellowſhip or Brotherhood by the name of *Plumbers*. At length they attained to be incorporated by Letters Patents, the 11th or 12th Day of *April*, in the ninth Year of King *James* I. of *England*, and of *Scotland* the four and fortieth, *&c.*

CHAP. XIII.

INHOLDERS. FOUNDERS. EMBROIDERERS. POULTERS. COOKS. COOPERS. BRICKLAYERS *and* TYLERS. BOWYERS. FLETCHERS. *Theſe two Companies with the* Stringers *and* Arrow-headmakers, *their Petition, for the Reſtoration of* Archery. *Queen* ELIZABETH's *Commiſſion for the Laws about Shooting in the Bow. Bow-ſtaves.* BLACKSMITHS. JOYNERS. PLAISTERERS. WEAVERS. *Their Complaint againſt the* Silk-Weavers. *The City take their Parts.* FRUITERERS. SCRIVENERS. BOTTLEMAKERS *and* HORNERS. *Their Complaint upon a Licence granted to tranſport Horns. Their Charter.*

INHOLDERS.

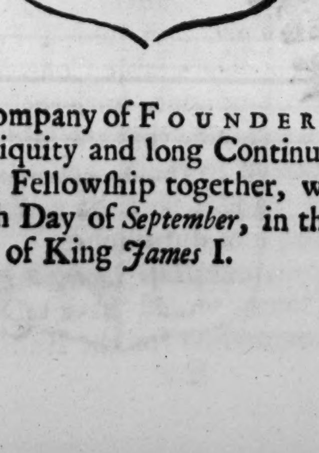


THE Company of INHOLDERS, having been a Community or Society of honeſt friendly Men, by their often meeting and converſing together, as in thoſe Days it was a matter much obſerved; became to be incorporated in the 6th Year of King *Henry* VIII. and ſo renewed from time to time.

[The Arms altered the Viſitation of *London*; and the Creſt and Supporters granted by Sir *Richard St. George, Clarencieux* King of Arms. The Motto under the Arms, HINC SPES AFFULGET. The old Motto was, *When I was Harbourleſs, ye lodged me.*]

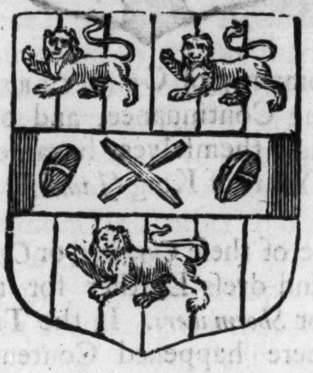
J. S. The Supporters, two Horſes regardant. The Creſt, a Cloud: over which a bright *Eſtoille.*

FOUNDERS.



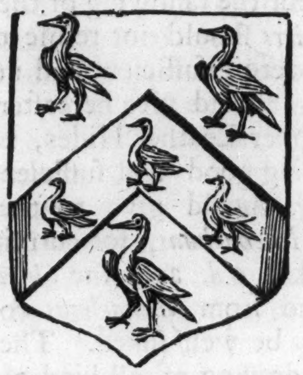
THE Company of FOUNDERS, no doubt of Antiquity and long Continuance in Brotherhood and Fellowſhip together, were incorporated the 18th Day of *September*, in the 12th Year of the Reign of King *James* I.

EMBROIDERERS.



THE Company of the EMBROIDERERS can make appear by their worthy and famous Pieces of Art, that they have been of ancient Uſe and Eminence, as is to be ſeen in divers places at this Day: But for the matter of their Incorporating, it hath relation to the 4th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, &c.

POULTERS.



THE Company of POULTERS were incorporated in the 19th Year of *Henry* VII. the 23th Day of *January*. And renewed again in the 30th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, *February* the 22th.

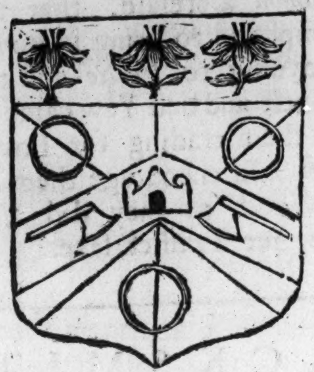
COOKS.

THE Company of the COOKS, having been a Fellowſhip or Brotherhood of Antiquity, came to be incorporated in the 12th Year of the Reign of King *Edward* IV. the 11th Day of *July*: Re-confirmed again by Queen *Elizabeth*: And afterwards by King *James*, in the 13th Year of his Reign, *May* the 19th.

Record *Lond.* *J. S.*

A *Cook* was in former Time ſet upon the Pillory, becauſe he ſold *Picam olentem*: i. e. a ſtinking Pike.]

COOPERS.



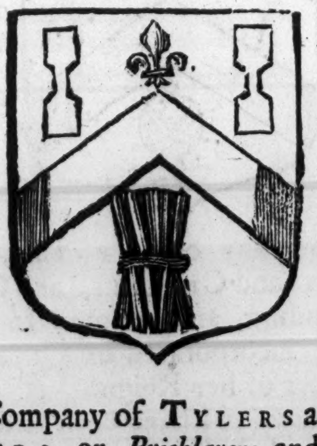
THE Company of COOPERS became to be incorporated in the 16th Year of the Reign of King *Henry* VII. by the Name of Maſter, Wardens, or Keepers and Commonalty of the Freemen of the Myſtery of *Coopers* in *London*, and the Suburbs of the ſame City.

A great Benefactor of this Company. *J. S.*

Mr. *Stroud* lately deceaſed, dying ſome Years ago Maſter of this Company of *Coopers* of *London*, was a noble Benefactor: Who left this Company 6000 *l.* in Truſt to build a Free School and Hoſpital at *Eggham* near *Staines*. Which is accordingly erected, and endowed.

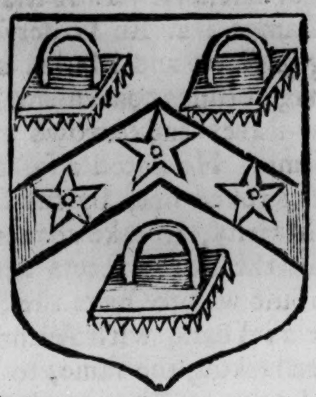
Nicholas Gibſon, ſometime Sheriff of *London* in the latter End of King *Henry* VIII. founded a Free School, and Hoſpital adjoining thereto, in *Ratcliff*. And left an Eſtate in Truſt to this Company for the perpetual Maintenance thereof. The ſaid Company have greatly improved and augmented this Foundation, both in the Number of poor People, and Salaries and Penſions: *Toby Wood*, Eſq; a Counſellor of *Lincoln's* Inn, and one Mr. *Cloker* of this Company, being Benefactors to it. The Maſter of the School is bound to teach 30 Boys: and his Salary is encreaſed from 10 *l.* a Year to 30 *l.*]

BRICKLAYERS and TYLERS.



THE Company of TYLERS and BRICKLAYERS, or *Bricklayers* and *Tylers*, notwithſtanding their Antiquity, were firſt incorporated in the 10th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and confirmed again in the 2d Year of the Reign of King *James* I.

BOWYERS.

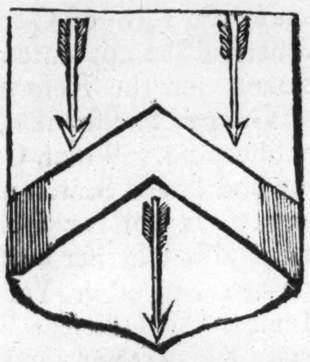


THE Company of BOWYERS, in regard that the Uſe of the Long Bow hath added no mean Honour to this Realm of *England*, making it famous in far remote Nations: They may well ſtand on a great Privilege of Antiquity, yet their Incorporating ſpeaks but of the 21th Year of the Reign of King *James* I.

Their Hall anciently was in *Hartſtreet* in the Ward of *Cripplegate Within*: And before the great Fire, upon *St. Peter's Hill* in the Ward of *Caſtle Bainard*: Since the Fire, they uſe to meet at ſome publick Houſe, to confer about their Affairs.]

Their Hall. *J. S.*

FLETCHERS.



ALtho' there is ſmall reaſon of ſundring Bows from Arrows, or Arrows from Bows; yet becauſe they have divided themſelves into two ſeveral Companies, let the Fault be on their own Heads. For as I find them, ſo I leave them.

Bowyers, Fletchers, Stringers, Arrow-headmakers: their Petition. *J. S.*

But beſides theſe two Trades belonging to Archers, there were alſo two more; namely *Stringers* and *Arrow-Headmakers*. All theſe about the Year 1570 and odd, petitioned the Lord Treaſurer: Wherein they ſtile themſelves, *the Decayed Companies of Bowyers, Fletchers, Stringers and Arrow-Headmakers*, as well in the City of *London*, as elſewhere through the Realm. They had made a Petition to the Queen before, concerning their own decayed Condition, by reaſon of the Diſcontinuance of the Uſe of *Archery*, and Toleration of unlawful Games and Exerciſes. Concerning which, *Aubrey*, Maſter of Requeſts, told them what the Lord Treaſurer had ſaid upon View of their ſaid Petition; *viz.* That he thought it meet and requiſite a Commiſſion ſhould be granted to ſome of the chief of the Companies of *Bowyers* and *Fletchers*, Freemen of the City, as well for ſuppreſſing unlawful Games, as alſo for the Enforcement of the Exerciſes of the Long Bow, according to the Law and Statute of the Realm in thoſe Caſes provided. Upon this they preferred a Petition to him, to have due and favourable Conſideration of the Cauſe of their Complaint, with their decayed Eſtates; and to vouchſafe, that the ſaid Commiſſion might be granted to them, according to his Lordſhip's former Model, and as certain Notes ready to be ſhewed him did import.

Raſe Lane, ſues for a Commiſſion for taking care of the Laws for Archery.

In the Year 1576, one *Raſe Lane*, a great Projector in thoſe Times, would have monopolized to himſelf this Commiſſion for the Reſtoration of

Archery. He ſhewed in his Paper put in for that purpoſe, that Archery depended upon three ſpecial Points, provided for in the Statute, for the Maintenance of Archery. 1. A ſtrait Prohibition of unlawful Games. 2. An Order for making up and repairing of Butts and Marks, and the Exerciſe of Shooting at times convenient. 3. For a Proviſion of Bow-ſtaves and Arrows at low Prices, rated in the ſame. He noted alſo, that the Pains of the Premiſſes reſted not, by the ſaid Laws, in the Queen's Majeſty, to take advantage of, or to pardon, but in the Lords Leets and Franchiſes. This Man's Suit was to have the Survey of the Premiſſes for 21 Years, with Authority ſufficient to enjoyn Men lacking the ſame, to take the Supply of their Lacks of Bows and Arrows at his hand, at the Prices of the ſaid Laws, and not above: And alſo like Authority, as far as in her Majeſty lay, by taking the Penalties, and the Puniſhments of unlawful Games, in ſuch as he ſhould find, upon the Survey, to continue the uſe of them, or to releaſe the ſame to ſuch as ſhould conform themſelves to the contrary; and would take Bows, as was aforeſaid: whereby they might be both forced and allured to exerciſe Shooting at times convenient; and alſo to keep up the Butts and Marks, as the ſaid Laws did appoint.

The Statute for the Long Bow.

The Statute for the Maintenance and Exerciſe of Shooting in the Long Bow, was made *Anno* 1541, in the 33d of *Henry* VIII.

The Queen's Commiſſion for Archery.

It was upon the Ground of this Statute, that the abovementioned Petitions were built: As was alſo a Commiſſion in the 13th of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1570. Wherein She appointed Commiſſioners in each County for the Reformation of the Uſe of unlawful Games, and for the Maintenance and Exerciſe of Shooting. Which Commiſſioners were to take due and lawful Search in every place within each County, as well for ſuch as uſed unlawful Games, as alſo whether every Perſon for himſelf, his Servants and other Youth in his, or their ſeveral Houſes, had ſufficient Furniture and Proviſion of Bows and Arrows, and had not occupied the ſame according to the Meaning of the ſaid Statute of *Henry* VIII. But notwithſtanding this Commiſſion to ſee the Abuſes reformed and corrected, in many Parts the Uſe of Shooting was never the more frequented or uſed; and the Faults as many as they were wont. Upon this the Queen iſſued another Commiſſion in the 14th of her Reign, *Anno* 1571; *viz.* That theſe Commiſſioners ſhould within 40 Days after the Receit of thoſe Preſents, certify unto the Lord Keeper or Lord Chancellor for the time being, in how many Towns and Pariſhes in the ſaid County they had executed and performed the Effect of the ſaid Commiſſion, and in how many not: and alſo the Names of ſuch Perſons, whom they had or ſhould find offending in the Premiſſes, together with their reſpective Offences in that behalf, in writing under their Hands and Seals; to the intent that further Order might be taken therein. But this Commiſſion, tho' it was fair tranſcribed in Parchment, yet was not ſigned by the Queen; but only examined by Sir *Gilbert Gerard*, Her Attorney General: whoſe Hand is ſet at the bottom.

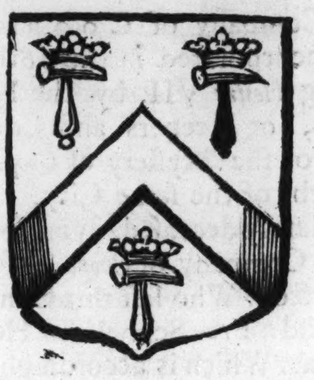
Bowſtaves brought from *Italy*.

For the Supply of this Nation anciently with Bow-ſtaves made of Yew, the *Italian* Merchants by an old Statute, provided in *Edward* the Fourth's Time, were bound to bring in Bow-ſtaves into *England*. One *Middlemore* had a Commiſſion from the Queen, to ſee to the Performance of this Statute. The Penalty whereof by his Officer, one *Wanton*, was required now of the *Italian* Merchants, and particularly of one *Diogenes Franciſchini*, and other Merchants of *Venice*. Who were fain to make a Complaint by way of Petition to the Lord Treaſurer; ſhewing, That this bringing in of Bow-ſtaves was a Matter of long time not uſed, and ſo not provided for by them, the *Italian* Merchants: And alſo became impoſſible; for that the Country from whence Bow-ſtaves were had in King *Edward* the Fourth's Days, had been in the *Turks* Poſſeſſion, and none were within any of their Trades. So that they could not perform that which then might have been, nor did know any ſuch Courſe of Traffick, how to come by them: but was a Matter wholly diſcontinued, as impoſſible.

The *Italian* Merchants to be compelled to bring Bow-ſtaves. The beſt Yew.

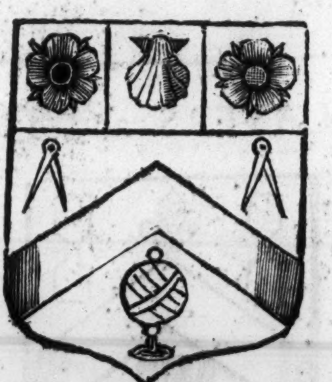
Yet in former Times, to ſupply this Defect in our Country, the *Italian Merchants* touched at *Spain*, where they took in Bow-ſtaves. The People of *Caſtile* on purpoſe deſtroyed their Woods; and provided by Law, that no ſuch Wood, as Yew, ſhould be preſerved. But notwithſtanding it was urged by *Wanton* aforeſaid, that theſe *Italians* ſhould be compelled to bring in Bow-ſtaves from the Parts adjoyning to *Venice* and there abouts; becauſe the fineſt and beſt Yew came from thence; And becauſe their trading for Bow-ſtaves with that People would encourage them to plant and cheriſh that Wood, as they did Vines and *Corinths*; that is, for Traffick ſake.

BLACKSMITHS.



THE Company of SMITHS, or BLACKSMITHS, by which Title you pleaſe to term them, being a very ancient Brotherhood or Fraternity of the City of *London*, were firſt incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, in the 20th Year of her Reign, their Charter bearing Date the 15th of *April*, *&c.* Afterward it was re-confirmed by King *James* I. in the ſecond Year of his Reign, the 21th Day of *March*.

JOYNERS.



THE Company of JOYNERS, called alſo JOYNERS and CEELERS, [and CARVERS,] of ancient ſtanding, and reputed to be a loving Society, were incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, in the 13th Year of her Reign.

Their Hall. Mr. *John Burroughs.* *J. S.*

This Company (as I have been told by one that hath long been their Clark) hath been a Brotherhood ever ſince the Times of King *Henry* VII. And that their Hall (which is ſituate in *Thames-ſtreet*) was given them by a Widow, enjoyning them, in conſideration of that Gift, to procure a certain Number of Maſſes to be ſaid for her Soul. The Great Hall is all wainſcotted, and King *William* and Queen *Mary*'s Arms at the upper

per End, with excellent Carving. Their Skreen at the lower End coſt (as they ſay) 130 *l.*

The Parlour.

Their Parlour is likewiſe wainſcotted with more curious Artifice and Embelliſhments. And ſo is the Cieling fretted with Wainſcot Work. In which are three Circles: wherein are excellent Painting of Angels, *&c.* The middle Circle, which is the largeſt, hath a Draught of St. *James*, the Patron of their Company, with a Square in his Hand, as it were giving his Orders to ſeveral Perſons ſtanding about, and directing their Work.

On the Chimneypiece is a very curious Picture, repreſenting ſeveral Perſons of the Company, ſitting at a long Table in their Livery Gowns; and Mr. *Whiting*, (ſometime of this Company) and his Man, laying a Model before them of the Work of their Hall, or ſome Rooms in it; with ſome of the Aſſiſtants viewing and conſidering it. This Parlour, they ſay, coſt 300 *l.* wainſcotting and painting.

Burnt down.

This Houſe was burnt down in the great Fire; and the Hall of it burnt down again *Anno 1694.* but the Parlour ſaved, (ſuffering ſome little Damage) by the Diligence of Mr. *Burroughs*, the Clark, employing Engines, and good Engineers, to throw great Quantities of Water in at a Window in the Parlour, that fronted the Door entring into the Hall.

Charles Hobſon.

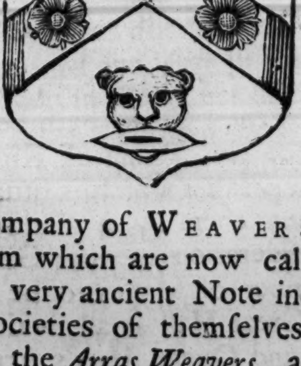
Charles Hobſon, Eſq; ſoon after Knighted, was of this Company: Who was employed by the late Queen *Anne* about her Works in *White-hall*, *Chelſea* College, and other Places *Anno* 1708. He was drunk to by the Lord Maior for Sheriff of *London* the enſuing Year. He told her Majeſty of it; and ſhe ſeemed pleaſed, and enjoined him to hold. Which he did.

There are in this Company about 260 upon the Livery.]

PLAISTERERS.

THE Company of the PLAISTERERS, of larger Antiquity than leiſure will admit to be delivered, of good and mutual Agreement among themſelves, like affable and loving Brethren, were incorporated in the Time of King *Henry* VII.

WEAVERS.



THE Company of WEAVERS (not meaning them which are now called *Silk-Weavers*) were of very ancient Note indeed, as having ſeveral Societies of themſelves, the *Woolen Cloth Weavers*, the *Arras Weavers*, and the *Linnen Weavers.* All which I refer to a further Relation.

The Company's Complaint againſt the *Silk Weavers.* *J. S.*

Divers Freemen of the City of ſundry ſorts, under the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and ſince the Flight of Strangers into theſe Parts, had by their Induſtry learned of theſe Strangers, and otherwiſe, the Art of Silk-weaving; namely, making of Silk-lace, and ſuch like things in the Loom; and ſo did lawfully uſe the ſame. But the Company of *Weavers*, who would not allow any kind of weaving to any one but ſuch as were Members of their Myſtery, about the Year 1583, impeached theſe Weavers, and exhibited a Bill to the Lord Treaſurer, Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy, and Barons of the *Exchequer*, againſt the ſaid Freemen, as uſing the Art of Silk-weaving, being free of other Myſteries. Upon this a great number of theſe Freemen ſo complained of, brought to the Maior, Sir *Edward Osborn*, and the Aldermen his Brethren, their Complaint, that the Bailiff and Company of the Guild of the *Weavers*, had diſturbed their Liberty. Hereupon the Lord Maior wrote a Letter to the Lord Treaſurer, relating the Cauſe in favour of thoſe Silk-weavers, againſt the Company: "Shewing him, that the "ancient Liberties of the City had ever been, "that a Freeman of any Company might lawfully uſe any lawful Art within the ſame City, "and being free of one, was free of all. And "that without which general Freedom, both the "Commonweal might receive great Prejudice, "and the Order and Governance of the Companies, and of the whole City, ſhould receive ſuch "a Confuſion, as the State thereof could no way "bear. And that the *Weavers* themſelves did for "the moſt part live by the Uſe of other Arts, and "took the Fruit of that general Freedom which "they denied to others.

Osborn Maior his Judgment of the Freedom of the City.

The ſame *Weavers* alſo (and a Note was produced to the Lord Treaſurer for that purpoſe) took upon them for Money, to admit a number of Strangers, as well not Denizens as others, to uſe their Art, to the great Hindrance of the Queen's natural Subjects. Which Matters the ſaid Treaſurer by his Letters willed to be enquired upon, by occaſion of a Libel ſpread, and ſent to him. Sir *Thomas Blank*, the former Maior, and his Brethren, called the ſaid Weavers, and required them to hold them content with the general Liberty, for others to uſe their Art, as they might others: And did offer to them, if any Lack were to them in Search, Correction, or good Order, they ſhould be reaſonably aſſiſted. This they refuſed; and in great Contempt, and to the Peril of the Diſſolution of the whole State of the Company, they purſued their Bill before-mentioned.

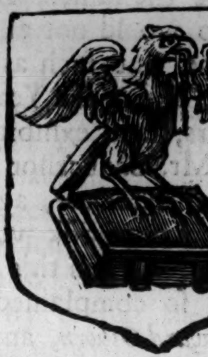
Blank Maior, his dealing with the *Weavers.*

Osborn, then Maior, prayed the Lord Treaſurer, that by his Order the ſaid general Liberty might be maintained, and the Weavers remitted to the Maior and Aldermens Conſideration, according to the Laws and Orders of the City. Wherein he promiſed, they ſhould, as Citizens, have reaſonable Favour, as the State of the Commonweal, and this City ſhould require.]

FRUITERERS.

THE Company of the FRUITERERS, being a very ancient Brotherhood, and of long continuance, became to be firſt incorporated in the third Year of the Reign of King *James* I.

SCRIVENERS.



THE Company of the SCRIVENERS, an ancient and long continued Society, were incorporated the 28th of *January*, in the 14th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *James* I.

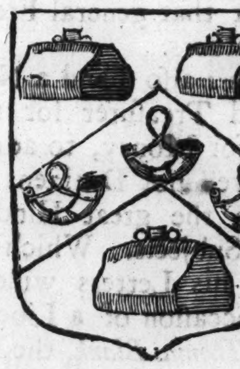
J. S.

Their Hall ſtood in *Noble-ſtreet* in *Alderſgate* Ward: which they have lately parted with, and ſold to the Company of the *Coachmakers*, lately incorporated.

Paternoſter-maker. Lit. Broun. E. A.

Among the Wills and Teſtaments in the Biſhop of *London*'s Regiſter, is the Will of *William Taverner*, *Pater-noſter-maker*, *An.* 14... It may be enquired whether he were not of this Company.]

BOTTLE-MAKERS & HORNERS.



AS for BOTTLE-MAKERS and HORN-MAKERS, the precedent Times have remembred them to be of Antiquity, and two diſtinct Companies combined in one: But I find no Record that they were at any time incorporated.

Tranſportation of Horns. *J. S.*

Conſiderable Quantities of Horns were wont to be tranſported by theſe *Horners*. In the Year 1576, were ſhipped that Year 140000 Horns, to the value of 210 *l.*

Queen *Elizabeth* granted a Patent to *Simon Furney* and *John Craford*, for tranſporting of Horns. Whereby the *Horners* were hindred from tranſporting them: Yet by an Act they were allowed to tranſport refuſe Horns. And theſe were now ſtopt by the Patentees. Which cauſed a Petition of Complaint to the Lord Treaſurer.

The *Horners* Petition againſt Patentees for Horns.

For in the Year 1592, the *Horners* made a Petition, complaining, That whereas they and their Predeceſſors had all heretofore bought all manner of Horns, and wrought the beſt of them, to ſerve in the Realm, and ſold the Refuſe, and ſome of their wrought Wares, as Blowing Horns, Shoehorns, and Lanthorns, both to *Engliſh* and ſtrange Merchants: Now one *Simon Furner* a Merchant, and *John Craford* a Scrivener, got a Licenſe from her Majeſty for tranſporting of Horns: and thereby had not only reſtrained the Petitioners from their former Traffic, to their undoing in general, but alſo thereby greatly endamaged the Queen in her Cuſtoms, almoſt ſubverting the ſame. For whereas heretofore ſhe had 18 *d.* Cuſtom for a Thouſand of Horns, they would ſuffer none to paſs, unleſs they had 10 *s.* more to themſelves for every Thouſand. Which intolerable Impoſition took away Traffic; and ſo conſequently her Cuſtom. There was a Proviſo in their Licenſe, that if any Abuſe or Inconvenience grew thereby, then the Lord Treaſurer of *England* for the time, ſhould reform and order the ſame. So the Petitioners prayed the ſaid Lord, to order the matter as the Equity and Neceſſity of the Cauſe required. Alſo there was a Proviſo in her Majeſty's Grant, that the *Horners* ſhould have their ancient Liberties, that had been Time out of mind: and the Statute allowed them the like. Therefore they prayed his Lordſhip's Letter to the Cuſtomers, that they might enjoy their former Liberties.

The *Horners* Liberty by their Charter.

This Matter depended till the Year 1597, when the Treaſurer ſent to Sir *Richard Carmarthen*, to call before him theſe two Patentees beforeſaid, and underſtand what could be alledged on both Parts, touching the Liberty of the *Horners* by their Charter, and to end the Queſtion between both, if he could: Or elſe to let him underſtand his Opinion, what he conceived fit to be done therein. He endeavoured accordingly to end the Controverſy between them, but could not. The Queſtion roſe upon one Word chiefly: *viz.* That they had deſired of the King (that gave them their Charter) that they might have the Liberty within the City of *London*, and four and twenty Miles about, to chooſe and buy the principalleſt Horns, before the Strangers ſhould buy and tranſport away. And then after the Company were ſo furniſhed, it ſhould be lawful for THEM, and all other Perſons, to buy and tranſport the reſt. Now the *Horners* conſtrued the Word THEM to pertain to their Company; *Furner* and *Craford* conſtrued the Word THEM to pertain to the Strangers, and all other Perſons upon their Suit. *Carmarthen* ſaid, that being no Lawyer, he dared not to judge of the Word, but left it to his Lordſhip's better Judgment.]

CHAP. XIV.

STATIONERS. *The ancienteſt* Printers. *Ordinances made in the* Starchamber *for Printing. Privileges granted to particular Perſons for printing certain Books. The Controverſies ariſing among the* Stationers *thereupon. Decrees in the* Starchamber *for reſtraining the Liberty of the Preſs. An Act in* Richard III. *his Reign, encouraging bringing in Books and Printers, into the Realm. Repealed.* MARBLERS. WOOLPACKERS. FARRIORS. PAVIORS. LORIMERS. BROWN BAKERS. WHITE BAKERS. WOODMONGERS. UPHOLSTERS: *Deceits in that Trade. An Endeavour to procure the Searching of their Goods. The Company's Petitions.* TURNERS. GLAZIERS. CLARKS. WATERMEN. APOTHECARIES. SILK-THROWERS: *Their Incorporation.*

STATIONERS.

THE Company of STATIONERS, of great Antiquity, before the famous Art of *Printing* was invented, or brought hither, as (for the moſt part) their dwelling in *Pater-noſter-Row*, and the adjoining Parts, can teſtify. Their Charter of Incorporation was granted the 4th Day of *May* in the third and fourth Years of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*.

The firſt and moſt eminent Printers. *J. S.*

Of this Corporation are *Printers*, *Bookſellers*, and ſuch as ſell Paper and Parchment, and Blank Books bound up for the Uſe of Tradeſmen and Merchants; and theſe laſt are now peculiarly called *Stationers*. The firſt of this Corporation which I have met with, who practiſed the Art of Printing Books, were *Wynkyn de Worde* (a *Dutchman* as it ſeems) who dwelt at the *Sun* in *Fleetſtreet*, and one *Pynſon*: Who both flouriſhed in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. and in the beginning of the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. And *Tho. Godfrey*; who printed a Treatiſe, writ by St. *Germain* in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. concerning Conſtitutions Provincial and Legatine. And next to them in the ſaid King *Henry* VIII. his Reign, were *Richard Grafton* and *Edward Whitchurch*; who had the Honour to print the Tranſlation of the Bible into *Engliſh* in the Years 1538 and 1540, or thereabouts. Theſe continued in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. Now alſo *Reginald Wolf*, a *Switzer*, and learned, *John Day*, and *William Seres*, were noted Printers: Whereof *Wolf* was Archbiſhop *Cranmer's* Printer, and printed his Books, and other Books appointed for publick Uſe in the Church. He was alſo a great Collector of *Engliſh* Hiſtory: afterwards digeſted and printed by *Hollingſhead*. *Cawood* and *Jugg* printed Proclamations and State-Books in the Times of King *Edward* VI. and Queen *Mary*. *Richard Totil* in the Time of Queen *Mary*, was the great Printer of Law-Books, of whom more by and by. *Seres* kept his Shop in *Peter College*, a Place ſo called, ſituate on the Weſt of St. *Paul's* Church. Sir *William Cecyl*, Principal Secretary to King *Edward*, procured for him, being his Servant, a Licenſe to print all manner of private Prayers called *Primers* (containing the Pſalter or Pſalms, Devotions, &c.) as ſhould be agreeable to the Book of Common Prayer eſtabliſhed in the Court of Parliament. And that none elſe ſhould print the ſame, upon pain of forfeiting the ſame. Provided, that before the ſaid *Seres*, or his Aſſigns did begin to print the ſame, he or they ſhould preſent a Copy thereof, to be allowed by the Lords of the Privy Council, or by the Lord Chancellor for the Time being, or by the King's four Ordinary Chaplains, or two of them. And when the ſame was, or ſhould be from Time to Time printed, that by the ſaid Lords, and others of the ſaid Privy Council, or by the Lord Chancellor, or with the Advice of the Wardens of the ſaid Occupation, the reaſonable Price thereof be ſet, as well in the Leaves, as being bound in Paſte or Board, in like manner as was expreſs'd in the End of the Book of Common Prayer. This Licenſe bore Date 4. *March*, 7 *Edw.* VI.

Seres. K. *Edw.* Warr. Book.

Day the Printer.

Day, the Printer, was not inferior in Reputation for Printing to any in thoſe Times. He had his Printing-Houſe in *Alderſgate*, and his Shop, or Shed, near the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, in St. *Paul's* Churchyard, by Permiſſion of the Church. He printed the voluminous Books of *Fox's Acts and Monuments*, of *Thomas Beacon's* Works, and a great many other good Books, written in favour of Religion againſt Popery. His *Motto*, with reſpect to the Night of Ignorance and Superſtition newly diſperſed, was, *Ariſe, for it is DAY*. He alſo 7 *Edw.* VI. *Mar.* 25. obtained a Licenſe for the printing a Catechiſm in *Engliſh*, with the Brief of an *A B C*, thereunto annexed: And alſo for the printing and reprinting of all ſuch Works and Books deviſed and compiled by the Reverend Father in God *John* Biſhop of *Winton*, or by *Thomas Beacon*, Profeſſor of Divinity. So that no ſuch Books, or any Part of them, were any ways repugnant to the holy Scriptures, or Proceedings in Religion, or the Laws of the Realm; as the Licenſe ran.

King *Edw.* Warr. Book.

I have ſeen a Patent ready drawn for Queen *Elizabeth's* ſigning, for ſeven Years privileging *Richard Totil*, Stationer, to imprint all manner of Books or Tables whatſoever, which touched or concerned Coſmography, or any Part thereof, as Geography, Chorography, Topography, writ in the *Engliſh* Tongue, or tranſlated out of any other Language into *Engliſh*, of whatſoever Countries they treated, and whoſoever were the Author. But whether this were ever actually ſigned, I cannot tell.

Care taken by the *Starchamber* and Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion, for Books.

In the Year 1566. a Sheet was printed, intituled, *Ordinances decreed for Reformation of divers Diſorders in printing and uttering of Books.* At the End were ſubſcribed the Names of ſome of the Privy Council hereunto; being an Order in the *Starchamber: viz.* the Lord Keeper *Bacon*, Marquis of *Wincheſter*, Lord Treaſurer, Earl of *Leiceſter*, Lord *Clynton*, Lord Admiral, Secretary *Cecil*, and others. Which was occaſioned by a Motion of thoſe of the Commiſſion Eccleſiaſtical under their Hands. Theſe Ordinances were deſigned for the preventing the bringing in, or printing Books againſt the Religion eſtabliſhed, and were as follow.

Ordinances decreed for Reformation of divers Diſorders in printing and uttering of Books.

Ordinances for printing and uttering Books.

THAT no perſon ſhall print, or cauſe to be imprinted, nor ſhall bring, or cauſe or procure to be brought into this Realme imprinted, any Booke or Copie, againſt the forme and meaning of any Ordinance, Prohibition, or Commandement conteyned, or to be conteyned, in any the Statutes or Lawes of this Realme, or in any Injunctions, Letters Patents, or Ordinances, paſſed or ſet forth, or to be paſſed or ſet forth, by the Queenes moſt Excellent Majeſties Graunt, Commiſſion or Authoritie.

THAT whoſoeuer ſhall offend againſt the ſaid Ordinances, ſhall not onely forfeite all ſuch Bookes and Copies as ſhalbe ſo printed or brought in, but alſo ſhall from thenceforth neuer vſe or exerciſe, nor take benefite by any vſing or exerciſing of the Feate of Printing; and ſhall ſuſteine three moneths impriſonment, without baile or mainepriſe. And if he be not before ſuch offence bound with ſuerties in forme hereafter expreſſed, then he ſhall alſo forfaite for euery offence.

THAT no perſon ſhall ſell, vtter, put to ſale, binde, ſtitche, or ſowe any ſuch Bookes or Copies ſo printed or brought in, contrarie to the ſaid Ordinance, vpon paine to forfaite all ſuch Bookes and Copies, and for euery Booke xx *s*.

THAT all Bookes to be ſo forfaited, ſhalbe brought into the Stationers Hall in *London*, and there the one moitie of all ſuch forfaitures of money ſhalbe reſerued to the Queenes Majeſties vſe, and the other moitie ſhalbe deliuered to him or them that ſhall firſt ſeiſe the ſame Bookes or Copies, or make complaint thereof to the Wardens of the ſaid Companie: and all the Bookes ſo to be forfaited, ſhalbe deſtroyed or made waſte paper, by the diſcretion of the ſaid Wardens.

THAT it ſhalbe lawful for the Wardens of the ſaid Companie for the time being, or any two of the ſaid Companie, thereto deputed by the ſaid Wardens, as well in any Portes, as other ſuſpected places within this Realme, to open and viewe all Packes, Drifattes, Maunds, and other thinges, wherein Bookes or Paper ſhall be conteyned, brought into this Realme, and alſo to make ſearch in all Workehouſes, Shoppes, Warehouſes, and other places of Printers, Bookeſellers, or ſuch as bring Bookes into this Realme to be ſolde, or where they ſhall have reaſonable cauſe of ſuſpition. And all Bookes to be found againſt the ſaid Ordinances, to ſeiſe and carrie to the ſaid Hall to the vſes aboueſaide, and the parties therein offending, to leade and preſente before the Queenes Majeſties Commiſſioners in cauſes Eccleſiaſtical.

THAT euery Stationer, Printer, Bookeſeller, Marchant, and other perſon, vſing any trade of Bookes printing, binding, ſelling, or bringing into this Realme, ſhall before the ſaid Commiſſioners, or before any other perſons, thereunto to be aſſigned by the Queenes Majeſties moſt honourable Priuie Counſel, enter into ſeuerall recogniſaunces of reaſonable ſummes of money to her Majeſties vſe, with ſuerties or without, as to the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall be thought expedient: that he ſhall truely obſerue all the ſaid Ordinances, well and truely yeelde and pay all ſuch forfaitures, and in no point be reſiſting, but in all things ayding to the ſaid Wardens and their Deputies, for the true execution of the premiſes.

Vpon the conſideration before expreſſed, and vpon the motion of the Commiſſioners: We of the priuie Counſell haue agreed this to be obſerued and kept, vpon the paines therein conteyned. At the Starre Chamber the xxix. day of Iune, Anno 1566. and the eight yeere of the Queenes Majeſties reigne.

N. Bacon, C. S. *Wincheſter.*
R. Leyceſter. *E. Clynton.*
E. Rogers. *F. Knollis.* *W. Cecill.*
Ambr. Caue.

We vnderwritten thinke theſe Ordinances meete and neceſſarie to be decreed and obſerued.

Mathew Cantuar.
Edm. London.
Ambr. Caue.
Dauid Lewes.
Thomas Yale.
Rob. Weſton.
T. Huycke.

Printing of Ballads, &c. done by the Company.

IN the Year 1575, ſome certain Perſons endeavoured to obtain from the Queen a Privilege for the ſole printing of all Ballads, Damaſk Paper, and Books in Proſe or Meeter, from the Quantity of one Sheet of Paper to four and twenty. The Company of *Stationers* made a Petition to the Lord Treaſurer, for ſtay of this: ſetting forth, how it would be the Overthrow of a multitude of Families: And that by the imprinting of theſe the Company was chiefly maintained. So as if the ſame were taken from them by way of Privilege, they ſhould be utterly undone. Whereof if the Queen were advertiſed, they were ſure ſhe would not paſs ſuch a Grant. Wherefore they prayed the Treaſurer, who had aforetime always been favourable to them in all their Cauſes, that he would acquaint the Queen with the Premiſſes, and be a means that the ſaid Privilege might not be granted.

Privileges granted to particular Printers.

Other Privileges there were, which the Queen ſometimes had granted to ſome Stationers for their Propriety in certain Copies; whereby all others were abridged from printing the ſame: And ſome of theſe Copies, ſuch as before were indifferently printed by any of that Calling, to the great Suſtentation of them and their Families. Which Advantage was by theſe Privileges taken from them. Thus

Jugge. *John Jugge*, beſides the being her Majeſty's Printer, had the Privilege for printing of Bibles and Teſtaments. The which had been common to all the Printers.

Tothil. *Richard Tothil*, the printing of all kind of Law Books, (common before to all Printers) who ſold the ſame Books at exceſſive Prices, to the hindrance of a great number of poor Students.

Day. *John Day*, the printing of *A B C*, and the Catechiſm, with the ſole ſelling of them, by the colour of a Commiſſion. Theſe Books were the only Relief of the pooreſt ſort of that Company.

Roberts. *James Roberts* and *Richard Watkins*, the printing of all Almanacks and Prognoſtications. The which was alſo the chief Relief of the pooreſt of the Printers.

Marſh. *Thomas Marſh*, had a great Licenſe for Latin Books, uſed in the Grammar Schools of *England*.

The which was the general Living of the whole Company of *Stationers*.

Vautroller.

Tho. Vautroller, a Stranger, had the ſole printing of other Latin Books, as the New Teſtament and others.

Byrde.

One *Byrde*, a Singingman, had a Licenſe for printing all Muſick Books: and by that means claimed the printing of ruled Paper.

Seres.

William Seres, had Privilege for the printing of all Pſalters, all manner of Primers *Engliſh* or *Latin*, and all manner of Prayer Books: With the Reverſion of the ſame to his Son.

Flower.

Francis Flower, a Gentleman, being none of the Company, had Privilege of printing the Grammar, and other things: and had farmed it out to ſome of the Company for 100 *l.* by the Year. Which 100 *l.* was raiſed in the enhauncing of the Prices above the accuſtomed Order.

This as a Grievance many of the Company complained of, being now in number in the City 175. And of theſe 140 came to their Freedoms ſince Queen *Elizabeth*'s Acceſs to the Crown. So much did Printing and Learning come in requeſt under the Reformation.

Seres Privilege of printing granted by the Queen, impugned.

It was ſhewn before, that *William Seres* had a Licenſe from King *Edward* VI. to print all manner of Primers. This was taken away from him in Queen *Mary*'s Days. But obtained again for him under Queen *Elizabeth* by *Cecyl*'s means. And the Grant now was to him and to his Son *William Seres*, during the Life of the longeſt Liver of them, with an Addition to print all Books of private Prayers. For which they had a Patent. This gave Occaſion to a great Caſe. For *Seres* the Father, in his latter Years, and being not ſo well able to attend and follow his Buſineſs, aſſigned the Privilege, with all his Preſſes, Letters, Stocks and Copies, (which in his whole Life he got) to one *Henry Denham*, for a yearly Rent. *Denham* took ſeven young Men of the Company of *Stationers* to join with him in the ſame. But certain inferior Perſons of the Company, ſetting up Preſſes more than *England* might bear, did print other Mens Copies forbidden to them, and privileged to others by the Queen's Letters Patents. Theſe endeavoured, for their own Gain, to have the ſaid Privilege taken away; preferring a Petition to the Privy Council, wherein they pretended, that in Juſtice, it ſtood with the beſt Policy of this Realm, that the printing of all good and uſeful Books ſhould be at liberty for every Man to do, without granting or allowing of any Privilege by the Prince to the contrary. And they ſaid it was againſt the Law; and that the Queen ought not to grant any ſuch. *Seres* upon this, in a Petition to the Lord Treaſurer, urged againſt theſe Men, that Privilege for ſpecial Books was ever granted by the Prince. For that for the moſt part in all ancient Books we read theſe Words, *Cum Privilegio ad imprimendum ſolum.* And that many Records might be found of the ſame. Whereby it appeared, that the Prince or Magiſtrate had ever care to commit the printing of all good Books, ſpecially of the beſt ſort, to ſome ſpecial Men well known, and tried for their Fidelity, Skill and Ability. Examples whereof might be ſhewed as well in *England*, as in other Chriſtian Countries. And that the Reaſon hereof was, that Printing of itſelf was moſt dangerous and pernicious, if it were not ſtraited and reſtrained by politick Order of the Prince or Magiſtrate.

A Controverſy among the *Stationers* about Licenſes.

This grew into a more general Conteſt between the *Stationers*, who had from the Queen Licenſes of Privilege to print certain Books, and the other Stationers; who thought this a great Hindrance to them, that they might not print them: Pretending that by their Freedom they ought to print any lawful Books: Nay, even thoſe Books, the Copies whereof had been bought of the Authors for their Money, or elſe given to thoſe that had the Propriety in them, to make their Benefit of. They would not allow the Queen to have a Power of granting theſe Privileges. And would and did, take upon them to print what they pleaſed. The Matter was heard before the Lord Maior. And afterwards before the Privy Council. Who committed the hearing of this Cauſe to Dr. *Hammond*, a Civilian, and *Thomas Norton*, a Divine, and ſome others. Theſe after Examination found the Complainants Intent to be derogatory to the Queen's Prerogative, not only as touching the granting of Privileges for Printing, but alſo for ſundry other Licenſes: And wiſhed the Complainants no further to attempt that Courſe, ſhewing unto them the Inconvenience that would enſue. Whereupon theſe Stationers ſeemed to renounce their Suits: affirming that they meant not to overthrow Privileges, but craved, that there might be ſomething appointed for them to Print. Wherein they were alſo ſatisfied by friendly agreement through the mediation of the ſaid Committees.

Copies voluntary granted to the Company.

The Expedient was this, that thoſe That had Privileges were to grant ſome Allowances unto the Company for the Maintenance of their Charge and their Poor. Thus *Seres* for his Part, who had the Privilege of Printing Primers and Pſalters and all Books of private Prayer, he and his Aſſigns yielded the beſt part of the ſaid Privilege for Relief of the whole Company: And out of that Privilege only reſerved to themſelves the Little Primer and uſual Pſalter. And divers other eminent Stationers in like manner granted many of their Copies for the ſame Intent. This was about the Year 1583.

Some Printers will Print other Men's Copies, notwithſtanding the Queen's Privilege.

But ſhortly after, one *John Wolf*, a *Fiſhmonger* uſing Printing, taking upon him as a Captain in this Cauſe, was content with no Agreement, but generally affirmed that he might and would print any Lawful Book, notwithſtanding any Commandment of the Queen. And to that End had incenſed the Popularity of *London*, as in a Common Cauſe, ſomewhat dangerouſly. And with him ſeveral of the reſt, changing their Minds, were aſſociated, and laboured to overthrow thoſe Privileges the Queen had granted, or could grant. Whereupon the above ſaid Committees finding them ſo diſordered, would have bound them to appear before the Queen's Council: which they promiſed to do. But after Conference with their Abettors, refuſed: and ſtill proſecuted their Complaints to her Majeſty, garniſhing the ſame with Pretences of the Liberties of *London*, and the Commonwealth of the ſaid Company: and ſaying, the Queen was deceived by thoſe that were Means for obtaining ſuch Privileges.

Redreſs required.

Seres after all this, prayed the Lord Treaſurer, that ſince the ſaid Complainants did ſtill intrude upon his ſaid Privilege, and did more obſtinately print his Books than afore, ſome Redreſs might be had therein.

Roger Ward reſiſts the Maſter and Wardens.

As *Wolf* was one of theſe unruly Printers, ſo one *Roger Ward* was another, who would Print any Book however forbidden by the Queen's Privilege, and made it his Practice to print all kind of Books at his Pleaſure. The Maſter and Wardens of the Company going to Search his Printing Houſe, according to the Power they had, were reſiſted by his Wife and Servants. Of which a Complaint was made by the ſaid Maſter and Wardens to the Court. And again in the Year 1583, the Maſter and Wardens preferred a Petition againſt this Man to the Lord Treaſurer: ſhewing his contemptuous Demeanour, doing contrary to all Order and Authority: and withal his Inſufficiency to uſe the Art of Printing. The Commiſſioners appointed by the Council could bring him to nothing: but ſtill he continued to print what he pleaſed without Allowance, by his own Authority; and ſuch Books as were warranted by her Highneſs Letters Patents to other Men: And ſold and uttered the ſame in City and Country, to Men of other Arts. Whereby the Company ſuſtained great Loſs, in taking the Sale of them; and particularly to the Decay of Seven poor young Men, who executed a Privilege granted to *William Seres* for a yearly Rent. This Man notwithſtanding had given two ſeveral Bonds to the Queen; the one, not to print any more diſorderly; the other, to bring in ſuch Books as he had ſo printed. But none performed. All this was laid open in the ſaid Petition. The Signers of it were, *John Harriſon*, Maſter; and *Richard Watkins* and *Raſe Neubery*, Wardens. And beſides them, *Chriſtopher Barker*, *John Day*, *William Norton*, *George Biſhop*, *John Judſon*, *Francis Caldock*; All Bookſellers in theſe Times of the chiefeſt Reputation.

The Stationers that had Privileges Petition the Council. Their Reaſons for them.

This Practice of ſome Printers, printing of Books, which others had Grants from the Queen only to do, was not yet laid aſide: which cauſed the Queen's Patentees *Anno* 1586, to petition the Lords of her Majeſtys Council in behalf of themſelves, who ſeemed now to be in ſome danger of having their Patents revoked. And withal preſented a Paper for the maintaining of Privileges for Printing: To this Import, “That all Princes in Chriſtendom, where Printing was uſed, granted Privilege, ſometimes for Years, ſometimes for Life, and ſometimes in Fee. That in this Realm the Queen's noble Progenitors had from time to time granted Privileges ever ſince the ſaid Myſtery was firſt uſed in the Land: which were always held good. And that her Majeſties Prerogative being no leſs than the Prerogative of her Predeceſſors, it ſeemed great Boldneſs in thoſe who now impugned Her herein. And that without Petition to her Highneſs, with Declaration of the Inconveniences, if any were. Seeing alſo that heretofore her Majeſties Patents for Printing had not only been allowed of, but fortifyed alſo by a Decree made in the Star-Chamber in the ſixth Year of her Majeſties Reign, by inflicting Puniſhments to the Infringers of them. But that for the Conveniency of Privileges, it were very neceſſary for the Common-wealth, that none ſhould Print at all, but ſuch as were authorized from her Majeſty, being known Men. For, that if every Man might Print that were ſo diſpoſed, it might be a means, that Hereſies, Treaſons, and ſeditious Libels ſhould often be diſperſed. Alſo, that Privileges were occaſion that many Books were printed which were more beneficial to the Common-wealth, than profitable to the Printer. For the Patentee being benefited otherwiſe by Books of profitable Sale, was content to beſtow part of his Gains in other Books, which were within the Compaſs of his Patent, very beneficial for the Common-wealth; and yet ſuch whereby the Printer ſhould ſcarce reap the tenth Part of his Charge. Which Books would never be printed, if Privilege were revoked. That further, if Privilege were revoked, no Books at all ſhould be printed within ſhort time. For commonly the firſt Printer was at Charge for the Author's Pains, and ſome other ſuch like extraordinary Coſt; whereas any other that would print it after him, came to the Copy *gratis*; and ſo might he ſell better cheap than the firſt Printer. And the firſt-Printer ſhould never utter his Books. Beſides, the ſecond Printer might better the firſt Impreſſion by Notes, Tables, Difference in Paper or Volume (as it is eaſier to amend than firſt to invent) which would alſo hinder the Sale of the firſt Printer's Books to his utter undoing. Theſe Inconveniences ſeen, every Man would ſtrain Courteſie who ſhould begin; ſo far, that in the End all Printing would decay within the Realm, to the undoing of the whole Company of *Stationers*. Then for the Price, if the Patentee ſhould exact out of reaſon, becauſe no Man might print the Book but himſelf, that would be remedied by the Statute of 25 *Hen.* VIII. If the Workmanſhip of the Patentee were worſe than it ought to be, it ſeemed to be a Condition in Law annexed to the Office, whereby he ſhould forfeit the ſame. And as well for theſe Reaſons as many others, which their Honours could beſt conceive of, they hoped their Honours were perſwaded that theſe Privileges were to be upholden.

A Privilege craved of the Queen for printing the Accidence and Grammar.

About theſe Times the Company of *Stationers* put up a Petition to the Lord Treaſurer (who was their great Patron) that, toward the maintaining of their poor Company, he would be a Means to the Queen to grant them, for their Relief, the Privilege of printing thoſe two little Books of Introduction into the Latin Tongue, uſed in Schools by Her Authority, *viz.* the *Accidence* and *Grammar*. For which they offered to yield ſomewhat yearly into the Receit of her Majeſty's Exchequer. They ſet forth in this Petition, what a very poor Company they were, and not able to bear the Charge that lay on them: That they paid exceſſive yearly Rents, for farming of ſuch Books, pertaining to their Art, as had been obtained from them by means of Privileges: Their good Deſerts from the Commonwealth, in ſearching for, and ſuppreſſing of Popiſh and Seditious Books, and executing ſeveral Warrants directed to them for ſuch purpoſe by the Queen's Commiſſioners in Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical. And finally, that they ſhould be driven to diſſolve their Company, unleſs the Treaſurer ſtood their good Lord, as on former Occaſions he had done, as the ſpecial Patron of their Company, and Favourer of the Art of Printing.

Decrees of Starchamber concerning Printers.

The Printing-Preſſes now a-days took too much Liberty; and the Printers being many, made bold to print ſundry Books that created great Diſturbances as well to the Church as the Civil Government. Whereof Complaint was made to the Queen. At length certain Decerees were made in the Star-Chamber concerning Printers, Stationers, *&c.* in the 28th Year of the Queen, and in the Year of our Lord 1585.

Encouragement of printing in King *Richard* III. his Days

In the Act againſt Merchant Strangers, in the Reign of King *Richard* III. *Cap.* 19. there was a *Proviſo* for the Encouragement of bringing Books into the Realm by Strangers, and for the encouraging of ſuch as ſhould print. It was provided, “That that Act, or any Parcel thereof, ſhould not extend to the Prejudice, Diſturbance, Damage or Impediment to any Artificer, or Merchant Stranger, of what Nation or Country he be, for bringing into this Realm, or ſelling by Retail or otherwiſe, any Book written or printed, or for inhabiting within this Realm for the ſame Intent: Or any Scrivener, Alluminer, Reader or Printer of ſuch Book: which he hath or ſhall have, to ſell by way of Merchandize: or for their dwelling within this Realm, for the Exerciſe of the ſaid Occupation.

Repealed 25 *Hen.* VIII.

Yet this *Proviſo* was repealed *Anno* 25 *Henry* VIII. It appears by the ſaid Act of *Henry* VIII. that upon the Act made of *Richard* III. for bringing in Books and Printers, there came into the Realm ſince the making of the ſame, a mervaillous Number of Printed Books, and daily did. And that the Cauſe of making the ſame *Proviſo* under King *Richard* was, for that there were but few Books, and few Printers within the Realm at that time, which could not well exerciſe and occupy

Few Books and few Printers under King *Richard* III.

cupy the ſaid Science and Craft of Printing. But ſince, many of the Kings natural Subjects had ſo diligently learned and exerciſed the ſame Art, that at that Day there were within the Realm [as that Statute of 25 *Henry* VIII. ſet forth] a great Number, cunning and expert in the ſaid Science and Craft of Printing; as able to exerciſe the Craft in all Points, as any Stranger. Whence we ſee how long Printing hath been uſed in *England*, even from the time of King *Richard*, who reigned in the Year 1485. And how well ſtocked the Nation was with them about the middle of the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. which was little more than 40 Years after.

An Act to confirm to the *Stationers* their Copies.

The *Stationers Anno* 8 *Regin. Annæ*, 170$\frac{9}{10}$ preſented a Bill to the Parliament, to have a Right to their Copies, confirmed to them, and the Sole power of Printing their reſpective Books. For it was now become common for others to be *Interlopers*, as they called them, and to Print upon them; that is, to Print again the Copies that they had bought: and that uſually of a worſe Paper and leſs Letter, that it might be afforded cheaper. By which means the firſt Printers (who were at great charge in the purchaſing of Copies and Printing the ſame) received great Dammage.

They ſet forth to the Parliament, that when the Author had conveyed over his Copy to any of them, they had a juſt and legal Property thereunto. And that they had given Sums of Money for Copies: and had ſettled thoſe Copies on their Wives at Marriage, or on their Children at their Deaths. And that at this time many Widows and Orphans had none other Subſiſtence: And that the Copies then in uſe had coſt the preſent Poſſeſſors (excluſively of all other Charges of Print and Paper) at leaſt 50000 *l.* Urging further, that this Property was the ſame with Houſes and other Eſtates, being agreeable to Common Law and good Reaſon. To which might be added, that unleſs this Liberty of Printing upon the Owners of Copies were ſtopped, it would prove a great diſcouragement to the printing of many good Books, offered by Authors to the Bookſellers: who would not care to meddle in ſuch uncertain Gain. And thereby might enſue great prejupice to Knowledge and Learning.]

No Book to be printed without the Author's or Proprietor's Conſent.

This produced an Act of Parliament *Ann.* 8 *Regin. Annæ*, to this import: It was enacted, That after the 10th of *April*, 1710, the Author of any Book already printed (who had not transferred the Copy thereof) or the Bookſeller, or other Perſon, who hath purchaſed any Copy to print or reprint, ſhall have the ſole Right of printing it for 21 Years. And the Author of any Book not yet printed, or of any Book hereafter to be compoſed, ſhall have the ſole liberty of printing it for 14 Years, to commence from the day of Publiſhing thereof. The Offender againſt this, who ſhall publiſh any ſuch Book without the Conſent of the Proprietor under his Hand, with Witneſſes, to forfeit the Books to the Proprietor. Who ſhall forthwith damask them, and make them waſte Paper; and forfeit 1 *d.* beſide for every Sheet found in his Cuſtody.

The Title to the Copy of the Book to be publiſhed, to be entred in the Regiſter-Book of the Company at the Hall of the ſaid Company: And the Conſent of the Proprietor entred.

Prices of Books not to be exceſſive.

If any Proprietor after the 25th of *March* 1710, ſhall ſet an unreaſonable Price upon any Book, any Perſon may complain to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to the Lord Chancellor, the Biſhop of *London*, the Lords Chief Juſtices, or Chief Baron, *&c.* who may call the Bookſeller before him, and enquire into the Cauſe of the Dearneſs; and upon Examination may reform and redreſs, and ſettle the Price. And if, after ſuch Price ſet, the Bookſeller ſhall expoſe to ſale, or ſell any Book at an higher rate, he forfeiteth 5 *l.* for every Book ſo ſold.

Nine Copies of every Book printed for as many Libraries.

Nine Copies of each Book printed on the beſt Paper, after the 10th of *April* 1710, are to be delivered to the Warehouſe-Keeper of the Company of *Stationers* at their Hall, before the Books ſhall be publiſhed, for the uſe of the Royal Library, the Libraries of the Univerſities of *Cambridge* and *Oxford*, for the Libraries of the four Univerſities of *Scotland*, of *Sion* College in *London*, and the Library of the Advocates in *Scotland*. And the Warehouſe-Keepers ſhall deliver the ſaid Copies within ten Days after demand, upon Forfeiture of the Value of the Book, and 5 *l.*

After the end of fourteen Years, the ſole Right of printing or diſpoſing Copies ſhall return to the Author for another fourteen Years.

Theſe are the Matters I have gathered, concerning this Company of *Stationers.*]

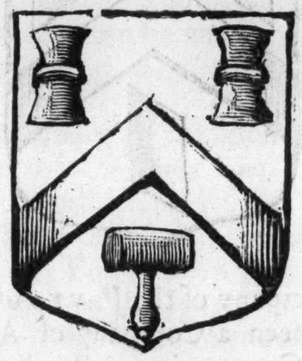
Legacies to the Poor of the Company.

R. B.

William Lamb gave to the Company of *Stationers* a Legacy of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for perpetual Relief of the Poor in the Pariſh Church of St. *Faith*'s under St. *Paul*'s: *viz.* To Twelve poor People, 12 *d.* in Money, and 12 *d.* in Bread, every *Friday* thro' the Year.

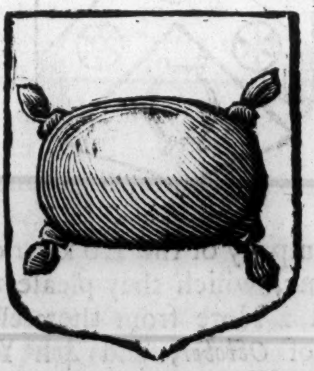
William Norton, Stationer (Treaſurer of *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*) gave to his Company 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* yearly, to be lent to young Men free of the ſame Society.]

MARBLERS.



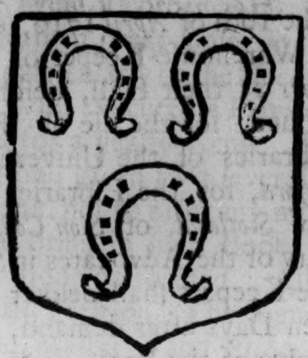
THE Company called by the name of MARBLERS, for their excellent Knowledge and Skill in the Art of inſculpting Perſonages for Tombs, Grave-ſtones, and Monuments in Churches, and elſewhere in Religious Places. Their Antiquity, and what reſpect they have carried, is unknown to me; nor can I find them to be incorporated, but to hold ſome Friendſhip with the *Maſons*, and are thought to be eſteemed among them in Fellowſhip.

WOOL-PACKERS.



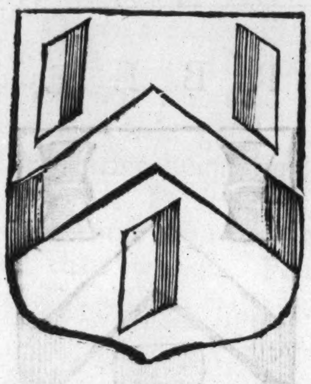
THE Company of WOOL-PACKERS, I know not what to ſay of them, becauſe it ſeems that there were ſuch Men in the *Haunſe*-days, when the Wool-Staple flouriſhed, and our Wool-Merchants had their Eminency. Further I cannot ſpeak of them, but leave them and their Arms to your Conſideration.

FARRIERS.



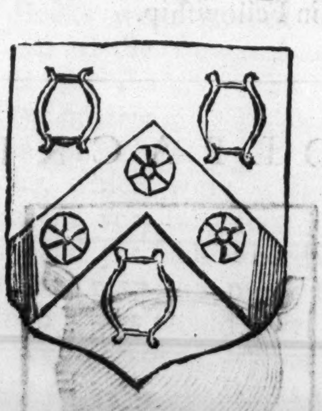
THE Company of the FARRIERS. My Relation concerning them, muſt needs be anſwerable to their own Allegation. *Henry de Ferrariis*, or *Ferrers*, a *Norman* born, came over with *William the Conqueror*, who gave unto the ſaid *Henry de Ferrariis* (as being his *Farrier*, or Maſter of his Horſe) the Honour of *Tutbury*, in the County of *Stafford*. Which was the firſt Honour given to the *Farriers* in *England*.

PAVIORS.



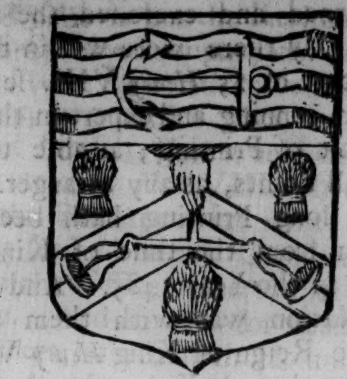
THE Company of the PAVIOURS, no doubt have been a Company of Antiquity, and maintained a Community or Brotherhood among themſelves; but for Incorporation, no Record doth teſtifie it to me, and therefore I have the leſs to ſay of them.

LORINORS.



THE Company of the LORINORS, or LORIMERS, which they pleaſe to accept. I have received a Note from themſelves, that the ſecond Day of *October*, and 4th Year of King *Henry* VII. the Wardens of the Art of *Lorimers* came into the Court of our Lord the King, in the Chamber of *Guild-Hall*, in the City of *London*, before Sir *William Horne*, Knight, then Lord Maior, and Aldermen of the ſaid City; Preferring then and there a Bill or Supplication to the Maior and Aldermen. And this is all that I can find remembred of them. [They are now incorporated, and have a Maſter and Wardens.] *J. S.*

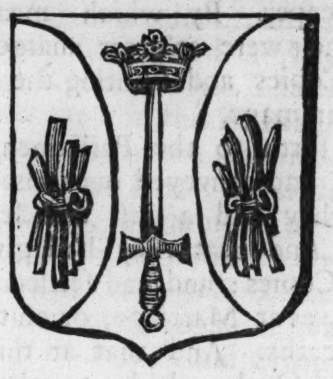
BROWN BAKERS.



THE Company cf the BROWN BAKERS, a Society of long ſtanding and continuance, prevailed to have their Incorporating granted the ninth Day of *June*, in the 19th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *James* I.

[*Fraternitas Sancti* Clementis *Piſtorum* London, *Anno* 1380.] Regiſt. *Lond.*

WOODMONGERS, *or* FUELLERS.



THE Company of the WOODMONGERS being a very ancient Fellowſhip, and of good and amiable* Agreement together for long time, came to be incorporated the 29th day of *Auguſt*, in the third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *James* I. * Amicable.

The Supporters of theſe Arms are St. *Katharine* holding a Wheel, and St. *John Baptiſt*, with a Coat of Camels Hair: The Creſt, a Lion, *Or*, iſſuing out of a Thicket, proper. The Motto, *Now is the Ax laid to the Root of the Tree.*

Billeters. *E. A.* Whether ſome of theſe *Woodmongers* were called *Billeters* from dealing in *Billets*, I leave to conjecture. In the *Regiſter of Wills*, *London*, mention is made of one *William Burford*'s Will, Citizen and *Belleytere* of *London*.

Cars and Carts governed ſometime by this Company. *J. S.* The *Woodmongers* in former times had intruſted to them by the City the Government of the Cars and Carts to be employed in the City and Liberties; becauſe, as may be ſuppoſed, they made uſe of ſo many in a continual Carriage of Fire-Wood and Coals, of Timber, Boards, &c. to the Inhabitants for their neceſſary Supplies. Sir *Richard Brown*, Knight, who was the Loyal Lord Maior, when King *Charles* II. came in, was of this Company: And in their behalf procured an Act of Common Council, *Anno* 1661, for them to order and diſpoſe of the Carts; that Truſt having been before in the Preſident and Governours of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*. But in the Year 1665, *Laurence*, Maior, this Power was by another Act taken from the Company, and committed again to the ſaid Hoſpital, where it ſtill abideth. A further Account of theſe *Carmen* will follow by and by. In that Act were ſeveral Rules and Orders made for this Company; *viz.*

Orders for *Woodmongers*. For the Prevention of the Deceit of *Woodmongers* in the Sale and Meaſure of their Coals, it was ordered, 'That all Sea-coals ſhall be filled and 'brought home to the Buyers in the Sea-Coal 'Meeters Sacks, or ſuch other Sacks as contain 'the full Meaſure of the Sea-coal Meeters Sacks; 'and ſhall be marked by the Keeper of *Guild-'Hall* for the time being, according to an Order 'of the Court of Aldermen made the 25th of Their Sacks.

‘ *October*, in the Maioralty of Sir *Thomas Cambel*, Knight.

Their Buſhel. ‘ All Perſons vending and uttering Sea-coal by Retail, ſhall, when they carry or ſend any Coals within *London* or Liberties, carry along with their Coals a good lawful Buſhel, ſealed according to the Buſhel of the *Guildhall*, allowed for meaſuring of Sea-coal: Which agreeth with the Fat anciently uſed for meaſuring Sea-coals. Which Buſhel ſhall be and contain in Breadth from out to out, (the Ring not exceeding half an Inch) nineteen Inches and an half; and in Depth within the Buſhel ſeven Inches and an half. If they bring Coals without ſuch Buſhel, to forfeit 10 *s.* for the firſt and ſecond Offence; and for third, the Car or Carrs of the Offender ſo to be ſeized, and carried to the new Store-Yard.

None to foreſtal Coals. ‘ And whereas the *Woodmongers* and others, uſing to ſell and utter Coals by Retail, have commonly gone or ſent down the River *Thames*, or otherwiſe travelled or employed their Agents, to meet the Ships and Veſſels coming from *Newcaſtle*, and other Parts, and at diſtant Places from the City, or by their Contract within the ſaid City and Liberties, have bought up and foreſtalled and engroſſed great Quantity of Coals, which ſhould have been brought to the City by the Owners and Sellers thereof, to be there ſold at reaſonable Prices: And the ſame have conveyed and brought to the City, to ſell again at high and exceſſive Prices, againſt the Cuſtom and Privileges of the City, to the Publick Detriment and Oppreſſion of the Poor: It was enacted, That no Perſon inhabiting within the City or Liberties, provide by Barge or Contract for any Sea-Coals, *Scotch*-Coal, Pit-Coals, or other Coals coming towards the City to be ſold, other than ſuch as ſhall be provided to be ſpent within their own private Houſes; nor ſhall ſell or utter the ſame by Retail or in Groſs; but that the Owners and Sellers thereof ſhall and may bring the ſame Coals to the City themſelves, here by them to be ſold, upon pain of forfeiting 5 *s.* for every Chaldron; and the like Sum for every Tun of *Scotch*-Coals or Pit-Coals.

Yeomen of the Wood-Wharfs. ‘ That the Yeomen of the Wood-Wharfs of this City diligently overſee, that all Perſons coming or repairing to this City with any Coals forementioned to be ſold, do obſerve the Orders and Rules before going; and uſe the like Diligence for the Diſcovery and Puniſhment of all Offenders in and about any Particulars thereof.

Penalties. ‘ And that all Pains, Penalties and Forfeitures in and by this Act limited, may be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, or Information, in the name of the Chamberlain of the City, and in his Majeſty's Court holden before the Maior and Aldermen in the ſaid City, in the Chamber of the *Guild-Hall*. And after Recovery thereof, one Moiety to the Informer, after Charges deducted, and the other Moiety to the Poor of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*.

Carmen. The *Carmen* would make themſelves an ancient Fellowſhip, and joined in the ſame Corporation with the *Woodmongers*. And of later times fell out with the *Woodmongers*: who kept their own Carts for carrying out their Wood and Coals; to the great Prejudice of the Free *Carmen* of *London*. Whereupon they brought their Caſe before the Court of Common Council againſt the *Woodmongers* for working unlicenſed Carts; and for procuring 140 Carts by an Act of Common Council, to 420 old licenſed Carts, to the impoveriſhing of them. The Caſe by them ſtated was as followeth.

The CASE *of the ancient Free* CARMEN *of* London, *humbly offered to the Conſideration of the Honourable Court of* Common Council.

THE *Carmen* of *London* were made a Fellowſhip by the City in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. and in the 3d Year of King *James* I. were incorporated with the People called *Fuellers*, by the name of *Woodmongers*, and ſo continued till the Year 1668. About which time ſeveral Complaints being made to King *Charles* II. by divers great Perſonages, of the *Woodmongers* Frauds in buying and ſelling of Sea-Coal and other Fuel, his Majeſty recommended the Redreſs thereof to the City of *London*: Upon which a Committee of *Common Council* was choſen, who reported their Frauds and Abuſes in the Meaſure of their Fuel; and amongſt divers other Matters, *That no effectual Courſe could be taken for Redreſſing thereof, but by prohibiting the* Woodmongers *from keeping and working Carts of their own for carrying abroad their Fuel.* Upon which Report, the Court of *Common Council* paſſed an Act to effect the ſame.

The Free Carmen. That the *Woodmongers* ſtill continuing their evil Practices, particularly their grand Abuſes done to the *Carmen*, application was made to the King in Council for the *Carmens* Relief; upon which the *Woodmongers* appealed to the Parliament, where their Abuſes were made ſo apparent, that, for fear of Proſecution and Puniſhment, they ſurrendered their Gharter: And hereupon the *Carmen* were made a Fellowſhip by the City, by the name of *The Free Carmen of the City of* London, *Ann.* 1668.

That the *Woodmongers* contemning the aforementioned Act of *Common Council*, ſeveral Suits were brought againſt them for working unlicenſed Carts; and the Act being found to be deficient in matter of Form, upon Argument in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, the Judges gave particular Directions how it ſhould be amended; which the *Common Council* having done, it was by them paſſed into an Act in the Year 1681. And the *Woodmongers* ſtill refuſing to conform, Actions were brought againſt them in *London*; which they removed into the Court of *Common Pleas* and *Exchequer*; where the Validity of the Act was argued by Council learned, and the Honourable the Judges of both Courts, pronounced the ſaid Act to be a good By-Law, and granted *Procedendo*'s thereupon.

That the *Woodmongers*, after having put the City, *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, and the poor *Carmen* to the Expence of thirty Years Time and Treaſure, finding the ſaid By-Law to be binding, did apply themſelves to the City, and by their crafty Inſinuations, have obtained an Act of *Common Council* for allowing them 120 Carts, over and above the 420 old licenſed Carts which they now work; ſo that near 200 old licenſed Carts ſtand idle daily for want of their rightful Labour, to the impoveriſhing and undoing ſeveral hundreds of the ancient Free *Carmen*.

And now may it farther be offered to your Conſiderations, that we the ſaid poor Carmen *of* London, *have paid time out of mind* 400 *l. a Year, for the Relief of the poor Children of* Chriſt's Hoſpital. *And tho' we are now oppreſt by the new Addition of* 120, *over and above the ancient number of* 420, *yet we continue to pay it ſtill.*

And that the ſaid ancient Carmen *do not deſire to leſſen the Authority the City of* London *and the Hoſpital ought of right to have over them, but to eſtabliſh the number of* 420, *thoſe being more than a ſufficient number to perform all the Services of the City.*

And farther, are willing to pay 400 l. per Ann. *into the Chamber of* London, *for the City's Uſe, over and above the* 400 l. *a Year paid to* Chriſt's Hoſpital; *and are likewiſe willing to pay* 20 l. *a Year towards making and maintaining a Cart-way up and down* Tower Dock, *if the Honourable* Common Council *ſhall pleaſe to reduce the Carts to the ancient number of* 420, *uſed by the Free* Carmen: *And are content with the Rates or Prices the City has already ſet and appointed for the Cartage of all ſorts of Goods.*

An Act of Common Council was made, for the licenſing of Carts for theſe *Woodmongers*, in the Maioralty of Sir *William Aſhurſt*. Which may not be amiſs here alſo to inſert.

Com' Concil' tent' in Camera *Guildhald'* Civitat' *London*, die Veneris Viceſimo ſexto die *Octobr'* Anno Regni Domini & Dominæ noſtrorum, *WILLIELMI* & *MARIÆ*, nunc Regis & Reginæ *Angliæ*, &c. Sexto. Coram *Willielmo Aſhurſt* Mil' Majori, *Thoma Lane* Mil', Major' Elect', *Roberto Clayton* Mil', *Patienc' Ward* Mil', *Thoma Stamp* Mil', *Salathiel Lovell* Mil', Servien' ad Legem ac Recordat' dictæ Civitat', *Humphrido Edwin* Mil', *Richardo Levet* Mil', *Jacobo Houblon* Mil', *Thoma Abney* Mil', & *Willielmo Hodges* Mil' & Alderman'; necnon major' parte Communiar' dictæ Civitat' in eodem Com' Concil' tunc & ibidem aſſemblat'.

An ACT for Licenſing CARTS, to be uſed by the Freemen Woodmongers, *or Traders in Fuel, that inhabit within the City and Liberties thereof.*

Whereas there was formerly aſſigned, allowed and appropriated, by the Maior and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, unto the Woodmongers or Traders in Fuel, inhabiting within the ſaid City and the Liberties thereof, a certain number of Carts, for carrying of Sea-Coals and other Fuel, which have been part of the number of four hundred and twenty Cars or Carts allowed, marked and appointed for the general Service of this City: But of late years the number of Inhabitants being greatly increaſed, and by reaſon thereof the neceſſary uſe of Street-Cars or Carts is much increaſed alſo; and therefore all the ſaid four hundred and twenty Cars have been uſed only for Street-Cars and Carts, whereby the Woodmongers and Traders in Fuel, within this City and the Liberties thereof, are in a great meaſure diſabled to manage and carry on their ſaid Trade and Imployments: The which they have humbly repreſented unto this Court of Common Council, and prayed Relief therein.

And this Court having taken the ſame into ſerious Conſideration, do find it neceſſary to encreaſe the ſaid number of four hundred and twenty Cars and Carts, ſo allowed and appointed as aforeſaid, ſo far forth as may be neceſſary for the ſaid Woodmongers or Dealers in Fuel, only for the management and carrying on their ſaid Trades and Imployments; and alſo for enabling them to furniſh the Citizens and other Inhabitants of this City and Liberties, with Coals and other Fuel, at as cheap and eaſy Rates and Prices, as they or any others may or can.

Be it Enacted therefore by the Right Honourable the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Commons in Common Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That there ſhall be allowed, marked, and appointed to and for the ſole Uſe and Imployment of the Woodmongers, or Traders in Fuel, (being Freemen, and inhabiting within the City of London and the Liberties thereof, and no other) a fitting and convenient number of Cars and Carts, not exceeding one hundred and twenty, other than and beſides the aforeſaid number of four hundred and twenty Cars and Carts, now uſed as Street-Cars and Carts, as aforeſaid:

The which Cars and Carts ſo to be allowed, marked and appointed, ſhall be appropriated unto them the ſaid Woodmongers, or Traders in Fuel, for the ſole uſe, management and carrying on the Trade or Imployment of Woodmongers, or Dealers in Fuel only; and ſhall be divided and diſtributed to and amongſt them from time to time, as may be moſt convenient for them, and leaſt to the Annoyance and Obſtruction of the Publick Streets and Paſſages of this City, and the Liberties thereof; any Act of Common Council, or other Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom of this City, now in being and in force, to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it farther Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Cars and Carts ſo to be allowed, marked and appointed by virtue of this Act, ſhall not be, nor taken or eſteemed to be appurtenant to the ſeveral and reſpective Wharf or Wharfs, to which the ſame or any of them are or ſhall be ſo allowed or appointed, nor ſhall be ſold or diſpoſed of by ſuch or any other the Woodmongers or Traders in Fuel, in any manner howſoever.

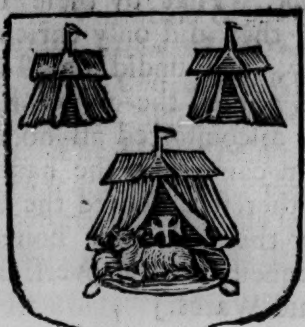
And that the Cars and Carts ſo to be allowed and appointed to the ſaid Woodmongers or Traders in Fuel, ſhall be burnt with a Faggot-mark on both the outſides thereof, and ſhall have alſo thereupon a piece of Braſs with the true number of ſuch Cars or Carts; and the Raves thereof ſhall be higher than the Raves of the Street-Cars or Carts, to keep the Fuel the ſafer from falling off and hurting the People in the Streets, and alſo the better to diſtinguiſh them from the ſaid other Cars or Carts.

And that the ſaid Wharf-Carts nor Cars, nor any of them, ſhall work in the Streets in any other Work than only in carrying of Coals and other Fuel, to and from the reſpective Wharfs, belonging to ſuch Perſons to whom the ſaid Cars or Carts ſhall be allowed: Upon pain, That for every time ſuch Wharf-Car or Cart ſhall work, or be otherwiſe employed for Wages, Hire, or Reward, the ſaid Car or Cart ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch Offence the Sum of Five Pounds.

And all and every the Licenſes that ſhall be given to any ſuch Woodmonger or Trader in Fuel, whoſe Carts or Cars ſhall be ſo hired and imployed, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this preſent Act, ſhall from thence be ſuſpended, till ſuch reſpective Penalty or Penalties ſhall be paid and ſatisfied: And every Perſon ſo offending, ſhall (till the ſaid reſpective Sums be paid) be diſabled to work any of his ſaid Cars or Carts; notwithſtanding any License or Licenſes to ſuch Perſon or Perſons, granted by virtue of this Act.

And for the better putting this Act in due Execution, and for the more equal and impartial Diſtribution of the ſaid Wharf-Cars or Carts, to and amongſt the ſaid Woodmongers or Traders in Fuel, with due reſpect to their ſeveral and reſpective Wants and Occaſions in the ſaid reſpective Trades: Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Lane, Knight, Lord Maior elect, Sir Thomas Stamp, Knight, Sir James Houblon and Sir Francis Child, Knights and Aldermen of this City; and Mr. Caddon, Mr. Deputy Eyre, &c.

UPHOLSTERS.



THE Company of UPHOLSTERS or UPHOLDERS, were in elder times of Reckoning and Eſteem, and had a Brotherhood or Fellowſhip among themſelves. But concerning their Incorporating I find it not recorded.

Deceit in the Sacks of Feathers imported, *&c.* *J. S.*

In the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and perhaps before, great was the Deceit by theſe Tradeſmen uſed in their Feathers, in their Quilts and Coverlids, in their Quiſhions for Chairs and Stools. And from 1578, and forwards, moſt Feathers that were in Sacks came out of the *Low-Countries*, ſo packed up, out of the Spoil of Houſes, with Lime, Dirt, Duſt, Stones and all heavy Rubbiſh, to make them Weight; that when they did drive a Sack, to make Beds of them, they did garboil out of every Hundred, the Half of ſuch Baggage and Refuſe Stuff; and yet the Feathers ſtill remained unmade clean for the Purpoſe, the Lime would cleave ſo faſt on them. A better ſort of Sacks of Feathers came out of *Eaſtland*; but near hand as faulty: which in driving fell out a little better, but not much.

Stuffs for Quilts and Coverlids brought from *France*, and *Flanders*.

All made Stuff, that came out of *France* for Quilts and Coverlids, for Inns and Husbandmen of the Country, came all ſtuffed with Cow Hair, taken from the Head by the Tanners. And ſuch Stuff made as came from thence or *Flanders* in Cuſhions, or for Chairs and Stools were filled with Thiſtle-Down, naughty Flocks, and all Baggage in them, that would breed Worms, and eat the Stuff, and ſtink. And ſo did they fill all their Mattraſſes.

One ſues to Search the Abuſes of the *Upholſters*.

One *Cordel* about the Year 1585, ſued to the Queen, that conſidering theſe Abuſes in the Trade of *Upholſters*, he might be appointed to ſearch and ſeal their Commodities and to have the Place of a Searcher, and accordingly to ſeize ſuch as were thus abuſed, as forfeit by Law. The Lord Treaſuter *Burghley* privately ſent *Peter Oſborn*, his Remembrancer, a diſcreet and honeſt Man, into the City, to get Information, the beſt he could, in this Matter. Who, without mentioning *Cordel*'s Suit, asking an Upholſter, whether a Search would not help? He ſaid, All Retailers were then undone: For all their Stuff of that kind was ſuch, and forfeited by the Statute. But if it began with the Merchants that brought it in, they would bring no more ſuch, as he thought, till they might have better.

Thoughts of making this Company a Corporation.

Then the Upholſter complaining, how the *Upholſters* were no Corporation, *Oſborn* moved, whether Incorporating them would help, putting the Search thereof into their Hands; he thought it would, if they had Authority: And tho' there were but ſix of their Company of any Subſtance, they would beſtow an 100 *l.* to have it; that this Suit of the Search which then they heard of, might ſtay. The Iſſue was, that *Oſborn* ſent the Warden of the Company of *Upholſters* to the Lord Treaſurer. And his Advice was, that *Cordel* ſhould have ſome good Sum to procure their Corporation, and ſome part of the Forfeitures upon Searches, and the Queen adding ſome little Portion on her part, would advance well *Cordel*'s Suit, and bring a Reformation of a great Inconvenience to the Common Weal.

A Searcher for the Frauds of the Upholſters.

I find again in the Year 1594, publick Complaints made to the Lord Treaſurer, of divers Frauds and Miſchiefs in Upholſters Commodities: As of the Badneſs of the Feathers, of their Smelling, of Fen-Down, of *Squib* and *Strick* Hair, of ſtuffing *French* Quilts with Cows Hair; of Wares made up of Flocks and part of Wool. And for the Redreſs of theſe things Petitions were put up by ſeveral of the *Upholſters*: And they (as it ſeems) the honeſteſt of them. The Lord Treaſurer upon this ſent his Letters (together with the Petition offered him) to certain of the eminenteſt, and of them to know, if thoſe Informations were true; and if they were willing a Searcher ſhould be appointed to look into them.

Information from themſelves of the need thereof.

Theſe in their Anſwer (excepting two or three of them, who diſſented) acknowledged the Abuſes committed in the ſaid Trade were very great, and rather greater than was expreſt in the Petition. And that altho' ſeveral Laws had been made heretofore in the Times of King *Henry* VII. and King *Edward* VI. for Reformation of the ſaid Abuſes; yet for want of good Execution, the ſaid Deceits were much more encreaſed. That in reſpect whereof, becauſe they that were Traders in the ſaid Occupation, conſiſting of divers Companies, namely, *Upholſters*, *Drapers*, *Merchant Taylors*, *Skinners* and *Clothworkers*, could not conveniently reform the ſame among themſelves, their Deſire was, if her Majeſty paſſed any Graunt for the Overſight and Correction of the ſame Abuſes, that then the Perſon to whom the ſaid Graunt ſhould be made, ſhould call to his Aid and Aſſiſtance, as oft as he ſhould overſee any of theſe Abuſes, two or three honeſt Subſidy Men, of ſome of the aforeſaid five Companies: Whereby no Wrong might be done to any Man, but that the Commonwealth might receive thereby ſuch Benefit as was deſired. In the which Courſe, they aſſured his Honour, there would be a Reformation of intolerable Abuſes, and a general Good done.

A Searcher oppoſed.

Feathers.

But whatever Anſwer they gave, this was oppoſed by a great many others: Who in another Petition to the ſaid Lord Treaſurer, alledged theſe things; That of Feathers were divers ſorts, and that they did much vary in their own Nature: And that it was not poſſible to make thoſe good that of themſelves were bad. That thoſe that ſmelled could not be made ſweet, but by ſome Continuance of wearing. That the Duſt that was in them was by reaſon of the Dryneſs and Sandineſs of the Soil wherein they were bred. That as for the Rubbiſh and Quills, they might be put into them by the Parties who had the uſing of them, and the other by the Negligence of them that had the making of them. Which they humbly beſeeched his Honour might be look'd unto by Men experienced in ſuch Caſes, of the Company of *Upholſters*, and not by ſuch as only ſought for private Gain. For unleſs they underhand agreed with the Merchant (which would breed great Inconveniences) it was to be feared that the Merchant, ſeeing his Wares toſſed, garbled and ript up, at length they ſhould have neither good nor bad. That there were none to be found, but Exceptions might be taken againſt them in ſome Caſe: And that the Prices at that Day were ſo exceſſive, that where they had been in their Remembrance at 5 *d.* now they were at 8 *d.* the Pound, and not ſo good. That if they ſpake of good, there was but one Country, which was *France*, from whence they came; where they did once a Year pluck their Geeſe alive, and let them go again. And this was the Cauſe that no other Feathers would be ſweet. Which *French* Feathers would be but few, if they had no others.

Down.

Secondly, For the *Downe*, in ſome Caſes they found it to be tolerable: that is, for ſtuffing of Cuſhions and making of Bedding for the Poor;

whoſe Ability might not reach higher. And as for the Stuff it ſelf, they knew it would breed nothing that was hurtful to the Health of the Body. Only in the firſt Year that it was gathered, it would breed a Worm while it was green: but being a Year old, the Stuff was as ſweet and clean as any Feathers. And for this, Order was taken by them, that none ſhould be uſed, until it were a Year old; as alſo by the Parties that gathered them, which were the poor People in the Iſle of *Ely*. For the mingling of this Stuff with Feathers, or any other Stuff to deceive any, was a thing which they never heard of or knew.

Squib and *Strick* Hair.

Thirdly, As touching *Squib* and *Strick* Hair, they were of Opinion it was not to be uſed (Cow Hair excepted) and they thought was not uſed of any: For *Downe* was come in the place of it. Neither could they ſee, that it could altogether be taken away, Flocks being of ſo high Price, that the Poor could not reach them: Neither could the Quantity of Flocks be gotten in all *England* to ſerve for this purpoſe. Whereby many poor People ſhould lye in the Straw, or full hard. And it was uſed for Mattreſſes to lye under Featherbeds, to keep them from the Cords.

Cow Hair.

Fourthly, For *French* Quilts which were ſtufft with Cow Hair, there had not any quantity come over in four Years: Neither did they look for any quantity; altho' they were much deſired of many; and eſpeciallly of Inn-keepers, who knew that they were ſtufft with Cow Hair; nor could find any thing for that Price ſo convenient to ſerve their purpoſe.

Fifthly, That whereas ſome ſued, that all Wares, wherein there was any Cow Hair, might be forfeited, it was a thing unreaſonable. For ſo ſhould the moſt part of our Coverings that come out of *Flanders*, called *Varder*, and a hundred a Week that came out of *Gloceſterſhire*, be forfeited. And it being reported, that *Buckrams* which came out of *France*, and Ticks which came out of *Flanders* (whereof they then had but few, and thoſe dear) were intended to be ſealed. The Rumour of which Sealing and Garbling their Commodities was ſo noiſed among the Merchants, that they ſhould want that which otherwiſe would have been brought over in ſome reaſonable ſort, to the great prejudice of the Commonwealth.

Flocks.

Sixthly, Wares made part of Flocks and part of Wool, as *Dornix* and certain Coverings made at *Sudbury*, whether mixed with Flocks or not, they were not able truly to ſay; but for theſe, Sealers were appointed; and yet never were they ſo bad, nor ſo dear.

And theſe were their Anſwers to the pre-ſuppoſed Abuſes in their Trade: And in concluſion they beſeeched his Lordſhip, that by his Authoriry there might not any ſuch Thing or Graunt paſs againſt them as was required: Which if he ſhould permit, it would be to the utter Overthrow and impoveriſhing of the Trade, and the great Hindrance of her Majeſty's Subjects.

Secret Gains made by the Upholſters.

Notwithſtanding this Petition of the Company of *Upholſters*, the other Party (who called themſelves alſo the Company) preſented their Petition againſt the former, with their Anſwers to each Article above-mentioned; which they called *falſe Suggeſtions*; and craved leave to unfold to the Lord Treaſurer the true Reaſons, why they withſtood the Reformation of the ſame Abuſes: *Viz.* That they ordinarily bought Fen-Downe and Thiſtle-Downe for an Half-penny a Pound, and ſold the ſame among Feathers for 6 *d.* the Pound; and amongſt Feather-Downe, for 16 *d.* the Pound. That they took coarſe Canvas Cloth, being worth about 2 *s.* and 6 *d.* for a Tick of a Bed, and ſtufft the ſame with Fen-Downe mingled with Squib, Cow Hair and Strike, which coſt them about 6 *d.* and ſold the ſame for a Bed to the Poor, for 10 or 12 *s.* and ſometimes more, which in very ſhort time turned all to Worms. And it was moſt filthy and corrupt. That by theſe deceitful and wicked means, they did only enrich themſelves, being not many, and undid almoſt all the whole Company, and abuſed the whole Realm. And, which greatly diſcomforted all honeſt Men, the greateſt Cuſtom came into the hands of theſe Abuſers. And therefore deſired the Lord Treaſurer, to further the ſaid moſt honeſt, reaſonable and lawful Requeſt, for the overſeeing and correction of the ſaid Wares.]

TURNERS.

THE Company of TURNERS had long continued a loving Fellowſhip or Brotherhood among themſelves, to the good Example of others. They became incorporated in the Second Year of King *James*.

The *Turners* made Meaſures for Corn, and Liquids. Red Book *J. S.*

Theſe *Turners* anciently were Meaſure-makers: And there is this Record in the Chamber of *London*, concerning an Oath ſome of them took before the Maior about making Meaſures. *Henry le Tournour*, dwelling in *Woodſtreet*, *Richard le Tournour*, *John le Tournour*, in *Swithin's Lane* of *Candelwikeſtreete*; *Rob. le Tournour*, living at *Flete*; *Will. le Tournour*, without *Biſhopſgate*; *Richard le Corveiſer*, Tournour, living in *Wodeſtrete*: All theſe were ſworn on *Saturday* next before the Feaſt of St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, *An.* 4 *Edw.* II. before the Maior and Aldermen, that for the futute they make not any Meaſures but Gallons, Potels and Quarts: And that they make no falſe Meaſures; as Meaſures called *Chopines* and *Gylles*; nor to make them after the manner of Boxes, or Glaſſes, or after any other manner. And that all ſuch falſe Meaſures, of what ſort ſoever they be, and whereſoever it ſhall happen they find them, they ſhall attach into the Hands of the *Turners*; or in any other place, as well in the Hands of Strangers as of Freemen: And ſhall cauſe them to come to *Gyhald* before the Maior; and ſhall preſent them, under pain of heavy Forfeiture.]

GLASIERS.

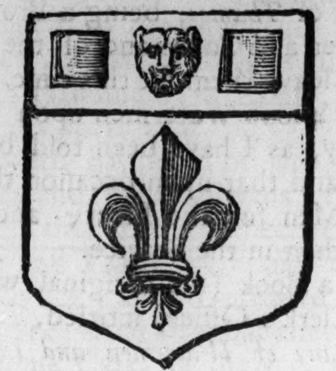
THE Company called of the GLASIERS, have been a Society of ancient Memory, and maintained a League of brotherly Affection together: But becauſe I am able to ſay nothing of their Incorporating, I am the more willing to paſs them over.

[The Arms and Creſt were confirmed to them by *Robert Cook*, *Clarencieux* King of Arms, *Anno* 1588, and in the Viſitation of *London*, made by Sir *Henry St. George*, *Richmond*, Deputy to Sir *Richard St. George*, Knt. *Clarencieux* King of Arms; the Demy Lion in the Chief altered to a Lion paſſant, *Gold*, 1634. The Maſter being Mr. *John Addiſon*; *William Hide* and *Euſebius Palmer*, Wardens.]

J. S.

Their Hall before the Fire was in *Thameſtreet*; ſince that they met at *Loriners* Hall on all Occaſions.]

CLARKES.



THE Company of CLARKES, commonly termed PARISH-CLARKES, I find to be very ancient in Continuance, and ſtand regiſtred in the Books of *Guild-Hall*. They became firſt to be incorporated in the ſeventeenth Year of King *Henry* III. and followed on ſtill in all the Princes Reigns, to the ninth Year of our Sovereign Lord King *James* I.

J. S.

A Compoſition was anciently made between the Chamberlain of the City, and the Pariſh-Clarks, for having the Liberty of the City.

This Company ancient.

Pariſh Clarks Guide, printed 1698.

They were a Guild or Fraternity for 400 Years and upwards; being firſt incorporated by King *Henry* III. Known then by the name of the Brotherhood of St. *Nicolas*. Whoſe Hall was near *Little St. Helen*'s by *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet* within the Gate, at the then Sign of the Angel. Where the *Pariſh Clarks* had ſeven Almſhouſes for poor Clarks Widows, as *Stow* ſhews. Unto this Fraternity Men and Women of the firſt Quality, Eccleſiaſtical and others, joined themſelves: Who, as they were great Lovers of the Church-Muſick in general, ſo their Beneficence unto *Pariſh Clarks* in particular, is abundantly evident by ſome ancient Manuſcripts at their Common Hall in *Great Wood-ſtreet*. Wherein Footſteps of their gteat Bounty appear, by the large Gifts and Revenues given for the Maintenance and Encouragement of ſuch as ſhould devote themſelves to the Study and Practice of this Noble and Divine Science; and in which the *Pariſh Clerks* did then excel, Singing being their peculiar Province.

Their Privileges and Charter.

King *Charles* I. renewed their Charter, and conferred upon them very ample Privileges and Immunities; and incorporated them by the name of *Maſter, Wardens, and Fellowſhip of Pariſh Church Clarks* of the City and Suburbs of *London*, and the Liberties thereof; the City of *Weſtminſter*, the Borough of *Southwark*, and the fifteen Out-Pariſhes adjacent. And of which Privileges this is not the leaſt; *viz.* That in reſpect of their great and continual Service, and the Charge which they undergo, they ſhould be free from all Offices, unleſs they deſired or yielded themſelves thereunto. Which Privilege was confirmed to them by the Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, in the Maioralty of Sir *Robert Viner*, in the .... of King *Charles* II. in theſe Words, *viz. All Pariſh Clarks to be exempt from all Pariſh Offices, as by their Charter, and by an Order of the Maioralty of the City of* London. But if any Pariſh Clark within the Bills of Mortality ſhall happen to live in any other Pariſh than that of which he is Clark, he may not expect that Privilege; but muſt take his Lot, and bear his Office as well as other Pariſhioners. Another Privilege is, that they are allowed to have a Printing-Preſs in their Common Hall, for the printing of their Weekly and General Bills of Mortality. And a Printer for that purpoſe is appointed them by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* for the time being.

To report Chriſtnings and Burials weekly.

By their Charter alſo they are enjoined to make Report of all the Chriſtnings and Burials, which do happen in their ſeveral reſpective Pariſhes, on every *Tueſday* weekly by ſix a Clock in the Afternoon at the fartheſt, (but according to the By-Laws, by Two) that the King or Queen may have a true Account thereof upon *Wedneſday* following. For whom a Book is drawn up by the Clark of the Company, and ſent to his Majeſty; and another Book prepared for his Lordſhip's own uſe.

Their Oath.

They are by their Charter empowered to adminiſter an Oath to the Members of their Corporation, upon their firſt Admiſſion; "To be obſervant of, and obedient unto all ſuch wholſom "Rules and Orders made or to be made, which "may conduce to the common Profit and Benefit of the ſaid Company or Fellowſhip." And before the Oath be miniſtred to one newly choſen a *Pariſh Clark*, he muſt procure a Licenſe under the Seal of the Office of the Biſhop of *London*. Upon producing which, the next Court-day he may be ſworn, and received as a Brother of the Society of *Pariſh Clarks*. Notwithſtanding, if the Perſon have not obtained his Licenſe as aforeſaid, he may not be refuſed his Admittance, provided he produce a Certificate under the hand of the Miniſter and Churchwardens of ſuch his Election into the Place of *Pariſh Clark*.

Rules for *Pariſh Clarks.*

Rules and Orders are printed and given to every Pariſh Clark, when he is ſworn: The ſame with thoſe that are appointed to be hung up in a Frame in the Common Hall, where all that are concerned may take notice of them. They chiefly relate to direct the *Clark* in his Care concerning the Bills of Mortality; and to take a careful Account of all that Die in his Pariſh, or are Chriſtened; with their Names, Diſeaſes, Places of Dwelling, *&c.* And to bring all in duly to the Hall, in order to the printing the ſaid Bills. But again, to look a little upon them in times foregoing.

The *Pariſh Clarks* Meetings in *Guild-Hall* Chappel.

Formerly this Society of *Pariſh Clarks* uſed to attend great Funerals; going before the Hearſe, and ſinging, with their Surplices hanging on their Arms, till they came to the Church.

Some certain Days in the Year they had their publick Feaſts, which they celebrated with Singing and Muſick. And then received into their Society, ſuch Perſons as delighted in Singing, or were ſtudious of it. Theſe their Meetings and Performances were in *Guild-Hall* College, or Chappel. Thus the 27th of *September*, 1560, on the Eve thereof, they had Even Song, and on the Morrow there was a Communion. And after, they retired to *Carpenters-Hall* to Dinner. And *May* the 11th, 1562, they kept their Communion at the ſaid *Guild Hall* Chappel, and received ſeven Perſons into their Brotherhood. And then repaired to their own Hall to Dinner. And after Dinner, a goodly Play of the Children of *Weſtminſter*, with Waits, and Regals, and Singing.]

Other Myſteries aboliſhed. *J. S.*

I FIND anciently there were divers other Myſteries, which are now aboliſhed and gone, or ſwallowed up in other Societies. As,

WHITAWERS.

FUSTARERS, or FUSTERS.

FUSTERS, or SEELERS of *London*. They ſeem to be *Saddletree-makers*. Theſe came before *John le Blund*, Maior, [in the Reign of *Edward* II. about the Year 1307.] and the Aldermen, and prayed, that the Points or Articles of the Myſtery *de Fuſte*, [of *Fuſters*,] which were uſed in the times of their Anceſtors, might yet be held and uſed; and by ſix honeſt Men of the Myſtery might be ſearched and tried: That is, that no *Fuſtier* make *Arzſons de Seels*, i. e. *Bows* or *Trees* of Saddles, but of Quarter; and that *le Fuſt*, i. e. *The Staff*, be dry before it be painted. And that each *Fuſter* have one certain Mark to mark all his *Arzſouns*, i. e. *Saddle Bows*, that he makes; and that no Painter put Paint or Colour upon an *Arzſun* made out of the City.

Lib. Horn. fo. 314. *J. S.*

MEGUSERS.

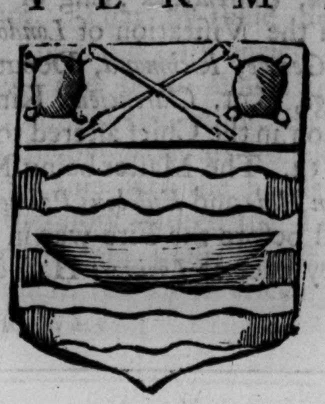
THESE were a Company who dealt in the Skins of dead Horſes and other Creatures, and flawed them. Which they ſometimes did within the City. Which was ſuch an Annoyance, that it ſeems it was complained of to the Maior and Aldermen. And in the Maioralty of *Richard de Reſham*, *Ann.* 4. *Regni Regis* Edw. *fil. Regis* Edw. *Walter le Whitawyer*, *Richard de Hundeſdich*, *John le Megucer*, *Richard le Megucer*, were ſworn, that they ſhall never hereafter flaw, or cauſe to be flawed, dead Horſes within the City or Suburbs, by themſelves or others, under pain of danger to fall upon them. And if any of the aforeſaid ſworn Perſons ſhould hereafter ſee any flawing any Horſe within the City or Suburbs, preſently to inform the Maior for the time being.

CAPPERS.

CAPELLARII, *Cappers*. *Hugh Fitz-Otonis* being *Cuſtos* of the City, 54 *Hen.* III. were made certain Ordinances for the Trade of the *Cappers*, in the preſence of the Aldermen, and by their unanimous Conſent; *viz.* That none ſhould make a Cap but of good White or Grey Wool, or Black. That none dye a Cap made of White or Grey Wool, into Black; becauſe there is very great Deceit therein; for coming into the Rain, they fall, or loſe Colour, *&c.*

There was an Act 13 *Eliz.* in favour of theſe *Cappers*, which Trade began then to grow into decay. In this Act was declared, what abundance of poor People, with Women and Children, were employed; as alſo halt, decrepit, lame, in ſundry Exerciſes belonging to that Trade; as, Carders, Spinners, Knitters, Parters of Wool, Forcers, Thickers, Dreſſers, Walkers, Dyers, Battelers, Shearers, Preſſers, Edgers, Liners, Bandmakers, and other Exerciſes; who have thereby maintained themſelves and their Families. And the ſaid Act mentioneth, how the wearing of theſe Caps were very decent and comely for all Eſtates and Degrees, eſpecially for ſuch as inhabit Cities, Boroughs, Towns, Villages and Hamlets within the Realm. The Act alſo ſpecified what ſort of Perſons muſt wear theſe Caps, and when: *Viz.* All above the Age of ſix Years, except Maidens, Ladies and Gentlewomen inhabiting within Cities, Boroughs, Towns, *&c.* and except Noble Perſons, Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen of the Poſſeſſion of 20 Mark by the Year; and except all that have born Office of Worſhip in any City, *&c.* Theſe ſhall wear upon the Sabbath and Holidays (unleſs they travel out of the City, Towns, *&c.*) upon their Heads one Cap of Wool, knit, thicked, and dreſſed in *England*, upon pain of Forfeiture of 3 *s.* 4 *d.*]

WATERMEN



THE Company of the WATERMEN, that have their maintenance by Rowing in Boats on the River of *Thames*, being a Brotherhood under the Power and Command of the Lord Maior of *London*, I leave them for this time.

There be 40000 Watermen upon the Rolls of the Company, as I have been told by one of the Company; and that upon occaſion they can furniſh 20000 Men for the Fleet; and that there were 8000 then in the Service.

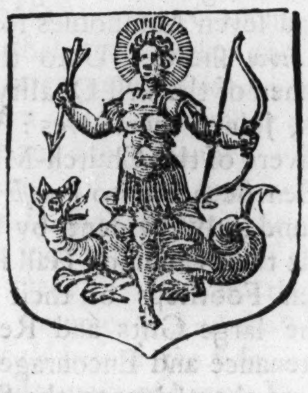
J. S.

There is a Book (the Original whereof is in the Town-Clerk's Office) intitled, *The Conſtitution of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen*, as amended by the Right Honourable the Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen. And afterwards confirmed and approved by the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt*. Whoſe Approbation ran in theſe Words: *I have ſeen and peruſed theſe By-Laws, and do approve, allow, and confirm the ſame. Dated the 16th Day of* April, Anno Dom. 1708.

The Conſtitution of the Watermen. *Records of the City.*

To which is prefixed a Table of the Contents of thoſe By-Laws. And thereunto annexed an Abſtract of the reſpective Duties of Rulers, *&c.* This Book was printed *Anno* 1708, by *Laurence Braddon*, from the Original in the Records of the City.]

APOTHECARIES.



THE Company of the APOTHECARIES, that have divided themſelves from the ancient Society of *Grocers*, grew ſo highly favoured by our Sovereign Lord King *James* I. that (as I have heard) he called them *His Company*; and granted them Order for Incorporation the ſixth Day of *December*, in the fifteenth Year of his Highneſs's Reign.

The Office of the Men of this Myſtery is to make up and prepare Phyſick for the Sick or Diſeaſed, according to the Preſcriptions and Directions of the Phyſician: And ſo are to be Men ſkilled in Plants and Herbs, in Roots and Druggs, and to underſtand and exerciſe Chymiſtry. And hereby they become Aſſiſtants to the Phyſician in helping Men in Pain and Miſery, and in the Recovery of Life and Health. 'Which being, as a 'learned Phyſician writes, the moſt valuable thing 'in the World, that Art whereby the firſt may 'be prolonged, and the other preſerved or reſtored, muſt needs challenge the Eſteem and Regard of all. Theſe are the proper and genuine

The Office and Uſe of the Apothecary. *J. S.*

Preſent State of the Practice of Phyſick. By Dr. *Pitts.* Printed 1702.

Ends of the Art of Phyſick: An Art to which, under God, ſome owe their Conception, others their Birth; and which is helpful to Mankind in all the Periods of Life. It eaſeth the Pained, and comforteth the Sick and Languiſhing; it giveth Sight to the Blind, Hearing to the Deaf, and Feet to the Lame. It cheareth the Melancholick, reſtoreth the Uſe of Reaſon to the Diſtracted, and procureth Sleep and Quiet to the Reſtleſs. It extinguiſheth the Flame of Feavers, draineth and drieth up the Deluge of Dropſies, and putteth Life and Beauty into the Faces of the Fair Sex. In ſhort, it cureth Diſeaſes almoſt innumerable; and if not all and always, 'tis becauſe Sin, that hath made Death certain, muſt needs alſo make ſome Diſeaſes incurable.' But through this Commendation primarily belongeth to the Phyſician's Learning, yet the Apothecary's Art, which is ſo ſubſervient, and ſuch an Handmaid thereunto, muſt not be deprived of its Share in it.

Diſſenſion between the Phyſicians and the Apothecaries.

A Controverſy happened of late between theſe Apothecaries and the Phyſicians; the Phyſicians complaining, that the Apothecaries did exceed their Office and Trade, in taking upon them to adminſter Phyſick; and ſo intruded into the Phyſicians Province: And alſo that they wanted ſome Skill, and ſome Care, in making and preparing their Phyſick. Wherefore they not long ago ſued one *Roſe* an Apothecary, for ſeveral Months Practice. In which time he had by his own Advice miniſtred Medicines to one Man, to a conſiderable Value. This was proved in Court. But yet the Jury heſitated, as to the finding it for the Plaintiff. Whereat the Court wondering, the Lord Chief Juſtice asked them, Whether they did not believe the Evidence? To which the Foreman replied, That the Defendant had done only what other Apothecaries did. Whereupon my Lord ſet the Jury right. And then they brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff.

Number of Apothecaries.

It is thought by ſome, that *London* and the Suburbs are overſtocked with *Apothecaries*; reputing the number of them to be near a thouſand: Whereas in *Paris* there were but fifty one; in *Stockholm* and *Copenhagen* but four or five apiece; and in *Hamburgh* but one *Apothecary*'s Shop. For they ſay, that one *Apothecary*'s Shop is ſufficient to make up at leaſt three Phyſicians Preſcriptions, and they of good Buſineſs.

Incorporated at firſt with the *Grocers*.

In the 4th of King *James* I. the King incorporated the *Apothecaries* with the *Grocers*, to be one Body Corporate and Politick. They were again divided from the *Grocers*, and made a Body Corporate of their own by a Charter of the ſame King, to wit, 13 *Jac.* 1. *May* the 30th. In which Charter are all the *Apothecaries* Names inſerted, beginning with *William Beſſe*, amounting to 104. Which we may conclude to be all of that Calling in *London* and the Suburbs.

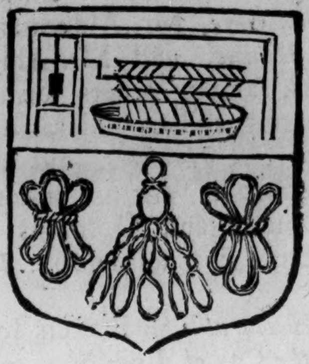
Their Phyſick Garden.

This Company have a Phyſick Garden in *Chelſea*, repleniſhed with various Plants. Thoſe that have the Privilege of going into it, have a Ticket given them, which hath the Impreſſion of a *Phœbus* on it, and round it is this ſuitable Motto, *Herbarum eſt ſubjecta potentia nobis*; taken out of *Ovid*, and follows immediately after the Words the Company took for their Motto; *viz. Opiferq; per Orbem dicor.*

Not to ſerve Pariſh-Offices.

Anno 10 *Regin. Annæ*, 1712, an Act paſſed for reviving and continuing ſeveral Acts therein mentioned. One whereof was, for exempting *Apothecaries* from ſerving the Offices of Conſtable and Scavenger, and other Pariſh and Ward Offices, and ſerving upon Juries. This Act referred to, was that made 6 & 7 *Reg. Guliel.* 3. which was to continue for the ſpace of ſeven Years. Which Act was continued by an Act made 1 *Regin. Annæ*, for a further time of ſeven Years; and to be in force, after the Expiration thereof, for the ſpace of eleven Years.

SILK-THROWERS.



The Supporters and Creſt of this Company. *Ex Offic. Armor.*

J. S.

THE Supporters and Creſt of this Company being not here preſented, were as follow: The Supporters are two *Turks* in Habit, with Turbants upon their Heads. On the right ſide a *Turk* ſupporting the Arms, habited in Silk, *Gules*, decked, *Gold*; holding on his Right Hand a Battle-Ax, *Or*. On his left Arm a Skean of Silk, hanging down, proper: His Robe turned down about his Neck, *Azure*, eſcaloped. His Face with Whiskers, proper. Upon his Head a Turbant, *Argent*, charged in the middle with a Lozenge, *Gold*; with a Taſſel upen the top, *Gules*. The *Turk* on the Siniſter ſide alſo ſupports the Arms with his Right Hand; Robed *Blew*, and decked *Gold*; holding in his Left Hand, proper, a Scymitar ſheathed, all *Gold*, a Skean of Silk hanging down his Left Arm, proper. His Robe about his Neck as before, turned down, eſcaloped, *Gules*. His Face and Hair and Whiskers, proper. The Turbant on his Head, *Argent*, charged with a Lozenge, *Or*.

For the Creſt, Upon an Hill, *Vert*, a Mulberry-Tree, proper; Silk-Worms hanging about the Tree, and on the Leaves of the Tree, crawling.]

This Company of Silk-Throwers, or Silk-Throwsters, having gained their Trade and Skill of *Silk-Throwing* from the Strangers, ſince *Anno quinto* of Queen *Elizabeth*, and being for the moſt part Freemen of this City, were made a Fellowſhip of this City, 4 *die Junii*, *Anno* 19 of King *James* I. Sir *Francis Jones*, Knight, being then Lord Maior. And 23. *die Aprilis*, *Anno* 5 *Caroli Regis*, they were incorporated by the name of the *Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Commonalty of the Trade, Art and Myſtery of Silk-Throwers* of the City of *London*.

Silk-Twiſters.

There were ſeveral Tradeſmen, called *Silk-Twiſters*, Foreigners, towards the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, living in St. *Martin*'s Liberty; who ſeemed tc be of the ſame Art and Calling. Among the trading Strangers that came over into *England* from *Flanders*, and thoſe Parts for their Religion, in the ſaid Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, there were divers of this ſort that dealt in dreſſing and preparing Silk for other Trades.

Thrown or wrought Silk forbidden to be imported, 1 *Hen.* VII. *cap.* 9.

Tho' this Craft of *Throwing* Raw Silk is generally thought and ſaid to have been but of late ſtanding in *England*, *viz.* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, yet it is plain, that *Thrown* Silk was known in *England* long before. For in the 12th of *Edward* IV. it was enacted, that no Silk, nor *Colein* Silk, *Thrown* or wrought, ſhould be brought in, upon pain of Forfeiture thereof. Which Act was renewed and confirmed in the 1ſt of King *Henry* VII. Which Acts ſuppoſe that it had been brought in before. But the *Throwing* of it in *England* was not known nor practiſed till many Years after.

An Order was entered and regiſtered in the *Archives* at *Guild-Hall*, *London*, concerning the *Silk-*

An Order of the Court of Aldermen for the *Silk-Throwers.* *E lib. ſuor. Statuor.*

Throwers, petitioning to be made a Corporation. Which was as follows, ‘ *Anno* 1621, *April* 17, *Anno Regis Jacobi* 19. *Johnes* Maior, *Benet*, *Low*, *Leman*, *Cockain*, *Barkham*, *Preſcot*, *Proby*, *Gore*, *Cotton*, *Hacket*, *Johnſon*, *Hearne*, *Hamerſley*, *Dean*, *Cambel*, *&c.* Aldermen, *Allen* and *Ducy*, Sheriffs.

‘ This Day Mr. Alderman *Barkham*, Mr. Alderman *John Gore*, Mr. Alderman *Haliday*, Mr. Alderman *Hearne*, and Mr. Alderman *Cambel*, Committees, among others formerly appointed to take Hearing and Conſideration of the Petition of the *Silk-Throwers*, did deliver to this Court a Report in Writing under their Hands, of their Doings and Opinions therein. The Tenor whereof is as followeth: *Viz.*

To the Right Honourable Sir Francis Johnes, *Kt. Lord Maior of the City of* London; *and to the Right Worſhipful his Brethren, the Aldermen of the ſaid City.*

‘MAY it pleaſe your Lordſhip and Worſhips to be advertiſed, that according to an Order of this Honourable Court, We whoſe Names are hereunder ſubſcribed, Committees, among others in the ſame Order named, have met about the Petition of the *Silk Throwſters*, recommended by the ſame Order to our Conſideration: And upon the full Hearing and Debate of the Cauſe, and Conference had ſundry times with the Petitioners themſelves, and with ſundry Strangers that uſe the Trade of *Silk-throwing*, it appeared unto us, that it is very neceſſary, that this Company ſhould be made a Fellowſhip, as well for the governing themſelves and their Servants in the matter of their Trade, as for the reforming of many Abuſes, now uſed among them. And it will be a means, as we conceive, that Silk may be *throwed*, as heretofore Silk was that came from *Bridges*, and other Places beyond the Seas. The doing whereof doth and will tend unto the Benefit of the Commonwealth. Thoſe that now uſe the Trade of *Silk-throwing* in and about this City, are increaſed within forty Years paſt * from three or four to above fifty in number. Of which number above three parts are *Engliſhmen*; and of them the moſt Freemen, and the reſt Strangers. By which *Silk-Throwſters*, about 7000 or 8000 poor People in and about this City are employed and ſet a work, in winding and throwing of Silk (as we are informed.) For the bettering therefore of this Workmanſhip, and reforming Abuſes, and to have a ſettled Government among themſelves touching their Trade, by Order of this Court; and, as much as may be, to prevent the ſetting up of Intruders, ſuch as have not duly and orderly ſerved at the Trade, as Apprentices, according to the Laws of this Land, and Cuſtoms of this Honourable City, the *Silk-Throwſters* humbly deſire to be made a Fellowſhip, and to have Orders and Ordinances made and confirmed to them by this Court, for the free Uſe and Exerciſe of their Trade, and for the better Government of them and their Servants. Which Fellowſhip they deſire may be termed and called, *The Fellowſhip of* Silk-Throwſters *of the City of* London: and that out of the ſame, there may be yearly choſen two Rulers and ſix Aſſiſtants, for the more orderly and better Government, as well of thoſe that now do, or hereafter ſhall, uſe the ſame Trade. Whereby good Work may be made, for the general Benefit of his Majeſty's People.

* *An.* 1580.

7 or 8000 poor People employed.

Their Petition.

‘ This being the Sum and Subſtance of the *Silk-Throwſters* Petition, we have taken the ſame into our Conſideration, and have alſo adviſed with Mr. *Stone* and Mr. *Pheſant* about the Premiſſes: and both we and they do conceive, that their Requeſts are moderate and reaſonable, and no wiſe in Prejudice of the City Government: and we hold, that the Petitioners are fit to be aided and relieved in this Court in this which they deſire, being in point of Government of their Trade; conſidering that this Manufacture is grown of very great Uſe: by which many Thouſands of poor People are employed and ſet on work.

‘ Howbeit we hold it meet, that ſuch as are already Freemen, ſhall continue of the Companies whereof they are now free; and that they bind their Apprentices at their Halls, as they have accuſtomed: And that the Ordinances by which they are to rule and govern be firſt read, ratified and confirmed by this honourable Court: And the ſame Fellowſhip to have Continuance during the pleaſure of this Court only, and no longer. To the Intent the ſame may be again diſſolved by this Court, if any Inconvenience ſhall hereafter be found to ariſe thereby: Which yet appears not. All which we nevertheleſs ſubmit and leave to the Judgment and Conſideration of your Lordſhip and Worſhips, this 23d Day of *March*, 1620. *And then the Aldermens Names are ſubſcribed,* Edward Barkham, *&c.*

The which Report being openly read, was allowed of, and ordered to be entered into the *Repertory*, and to be performed accordingly.

The Orders.

The Orders of the Company were alſo entered in the Book and Regiſter of the Court at *Guild-Hall*, dated *May* the 15th, 1621. *Jones*, Maior, in theſe Words, “ This Day certain Orders made and deviſed to be obſerved by the Fellowſhip of *Silk-Throwſters*, within the City of *London* and Liberties thereof, were here openly read, and ordered to be entered into the *Repertory*, and to be performed. The Tenour whereof is as followeth. *And then follow the Orders at length.*

This Fellowſhip the Court of Aldermen granted and confirmed under their Seal, the 4th Day of *June*, *Anno Regis Angliæ Jac.* I. 19. *& Scotiæ* 54.

K. *Charles* I. his Patent to the Silk-Throwſters.

After this, they obtained King *Charles* the Firſt his Patent under his Broad Seal, in the Fifth of his Reign, to eſtabliſh them a Fellowſhip. It ſet forth, ‘ That whereas ſundry Perſons, his well beloved Subjects, uſing the Trade, Art or Myſtery of Silk-Throwing within the City of *London*, had by their Petition ſhewed unto him, that above 50 Years paſt, the Trade began in the ſame City by ſome few Perſons skilful therein. Who having entertained divers Perſons, trained them up in the Uſe and Exerciſe thereof; inſomuch, as they being for the moſt part Freemen of the City of *London*, and Natives born, were now become a great Company: And that about ten Years paſt they were Suitors to the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, that in regard the Trade was grown into great Uſe and Conſequence, they might be made a Brotherhood as other Companies in like Caſes had been: Which upon mature Deliberation was accordingly granted——— And that now the ſaid Silk-Throwers finding themſelves too weak by the Power they yet have, to rectifie ſuch Enormities, as daily happen among them, or to eſtabliſh ſuch Ordinances for the true working in the Trade as were requiſite, without which they could not well ſubſiſt: And that the Number of 6 or 7000 Poor were daily relieved and ſet on Work in the ſaid Trade: For redreſs of theſe Enormities, they humbly beſought his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to make them a Corporation or Body Politic; for that the ſame might tend not only to the particular Benefit of the Company, but alſo to the general Good of the Commonwealth——— KNOW yee, that of Our ſpecial Grace——— We have Granted,

‘ Conſtituted or Ordained, and by theſe Preſents for Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors, do Grant, that Our well beloved Subjects, *Robert Bolling, Tho. Lord, Hugh Lobley, Chriſtopher Dover, George Garret, &c.* now uſing the Trade, Art and Myſtery of Silk-Throwing, and all and every other the Freemen uſing the Trade, which now uſe, or hereafter ſhall uſe the ſame, in the City or Liberties, or within any Place or Places within four Miles of our ſaid City; Be, and ſhall be from henceforth for ever one Body Politic and Corporate in Deed and in Name, by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens and Aſſiſtants and Communalty of the Trade, Art and Myſtery of Silk-Throwers, &c.* And we do grant, that from henceforth for ever there ſhall be one Maſter, two Wardens, and eighteen Aſſiſtants, *&c. Robert Bolling* to be the firſt and preſent Maſter: and ſo to continue till the firſt *Thurſday*, which ſhall fall to be in the Month of *May* in the Year 1630, *&c.* And *Tho. Lord* and *Will. Hart*, the two Wardens till the ſaid Year, *&c.* That no Foreigner, or other Perſon, not being Free of the ſaid Trade, other than *Engliſhmen* born, which have already been trained up, taught and experienced in the ſaid Art and Myſtery, do at any time hereafter attempt, *&c.* to uſe or exerciſe the ſaid Trade, or any thing thereunto belonging, within the ſaid City of *London* or Liberties, or within any place within four Miles; unleſs it be the Widows of Freemen that have uſed in the ſaid Trade——— Yielding and paying to Us, Our Heirs, *&c.* for the Premiſes a Fee Farm Rent of 20 *s.* yearly at the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, &c. Witneſs Our ſelf at *Weſtminſter* the 23. of *April*, in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

Orders of the Company confirmed by the Lord Keeper and Chief Juſtices. *Book of Statutes. p.* 39.

The Company alſo obtained an Inſtrument from the Lord Keeper *Coventre*, and the two Lords Chief Juſtices, Sir *Nicolas Hyde*, and Sir *Thomas Richardſon*, to confirm a Book of *Conſtitutions and Orders* made by the Company, and offered unto them by Petition, by vertue of a Statute made 19 *H.* VII. That no Maſters, Wardens or Fellowſhip of Crafts or Myſteries ſhould take upon them to make any Acts or Ordinances, or to execute them, in Diſinheritance or Diminution of the King's Prerogative, nor of any other, againſt the common Profit of the People: But unleſs the ſaid Acts or Ordinances be examined by the Chancellor and Treaſurer of *England*, or Chief Juſtices of either Bench, or three of them, upon pain of Forfeiture of 40 *l.* for every time they ſhould do the contrary.

They obtain an Act of Parliament.

And laſtly, This Company obtained an Act of Parliament in 14 *Car.* II. intitled, *An Act for regulating the Trade of Silk-Throwing.* Which ſeems to be the firſt Act of Parliament made in their behalf. Which Act ſetteth forth, that the Company of *Silk-Throwers* were incorporated 5*to Caroli Primi*, and made a Body Politic. That the Trade was of ſingular Uſe, and very advantagious to this Commonwealth, there being employed by the ſaid Company in and about the City of *London* (as was expreſt in their Petition) above 40000 Men, Women and Children. That they prayed an Enlargement of their Charter, whereby they might be better enabled to avoid the many Deceits and Inconveniences they daily met withal by Intruders, who had not been brought up Apprentices to the ſaid Trade; and others who ſettled themſelves beyond the Limits of the ſaid Charter [which was within four Miles of *London*] on purpoſe to avoid the Searches and Superviſion of the ſaid Governours. It was enacted, that from the 25. of *December* 166*2*, none ſhould exerciſe the Trade of a *Silk-Thrower* within the Realm of *England*, unleſs ſuch as were Apprentices to the ſaid Trade, upon pain of 40 *s.* for every Month.

It was ſet forth in their Petition *An.* 1629. that 7 or 8000 were employed. So much had the Trade encreaſed in 30 Years or thereabouts.

All now uſing or exerciſing the Trade in *London*, or within twenty Miles of it, to enter themſelves into the ſaid Society or Corporation: And to be ſubject to the Statutes, Orders and Ordinances thereof.

The Maſter, Wardens, *&c.* to have and enjoy all ſuch Grants, Privileges, *&c.* as by this preſent Act, or by the Letters Patents of Corporation were given and granted them.

Winders and Doublers, that pawn, ſell or detain Silk delivered to them: And the Buyers and Receivers of ſuch Silk, to make to the Parties grieved, Recompence and Satisfaction for their Damage, Loſs and Charges, as by the Juſtices and Officers ſhould be ordered and appointed.

If not able to make Recompence and Satisfaction, then to be whipt and ſet in the Stocks, where the Offence is committed, or in ſome Market Town in the County, for the firſt Offence: and for the ſecond, to make the like, or further Puniſhment, as the Juſtice ſhall think fit.

The Receivers and Buyers alſo to make Satiſfaction, or ſuch as take to pawn any Silk embezelled.

It is lawful for any Freeman of the Company to ſet on Work any Perſon being a native Subject to his Majeſty, and no other, whether Men, Women or Children, to turn the Mill, tie Threads, double Silk, wind Silk, as formerly they have uſed to do, altho' ſuch Perſons have not ſerved as Apprentices to the Trade, by the ſpace of ſeven Years.]

The Corporation ſhall not make any Orders or Ordinances, to ſet any Rates, or Prices whatſoever, upon the Throwing of Silk, to bind and enforce their Members to work at. But therein the Members ſhall be left at liberty to contract with their reſpective Employers.

CHAP. XV.

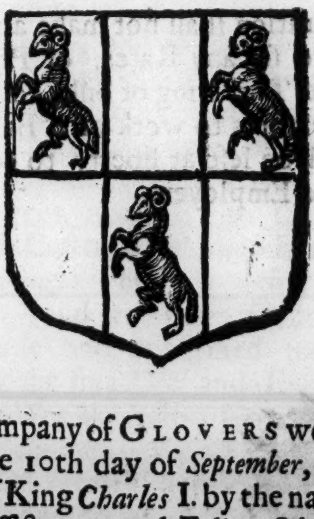
GLOVERS. TINNERS. DISTILLERS: *Abuſes of* DISTILLERS: *A Patent granted for the preventing thereof.* CLOCKMAKERS. MUSICIANS. FELTMAKERS: *Their Endeavours to be made a Corporation: Move for a Search of Flocks and Wool.* SOPEMAKERS: *Three Sorts of Sope.* GLASS-SELLERS: *Verſelyn a* Venetian, *the firſt that ſet up a Glaſs-Houſe in* England. POTTERS. *Fine Galley Ware.* COACH *and* COACH-HARNESS-MAKERS. PINNERS *and* NEEDLERS: *Petition againſt Foreign Pins and Needles.* PATTENMAKERS, *an ancient Trade.* NOTARIES: *Their Complaint of a Patent for making Policies.* BROGGERS *or* BROKEKS: *Their Complaint of the ſame. Retailing* BROGGERS. REFINERS *of Sugar: Began in* England 1544. PLAYERS; *Retainers to Noblemen.* SILKMEN. SHIPWRIGHTS, *&c. A Scheme of the Companies.*

Several Companies lately incorporated. *J. S.*

THE laſt Edition of this *Survey* went no further in the Catalogue of the Companies of *London*, there being then no more incorporated than thoſe ſixty two above mentioned. But ſince that time there have been ſeveral other Companies or Societies of Trades uſed, flouriſhing in the City: Which tho' formerly well known, yet were included in other Companies, and not incorporated by themſelves, and regulated by Governours and Laws of their own, till of later times. So that to the ſixty two, Nine more are to be added, which make up in all Seventy one, *viz.* The *Glovers*, the *Tinners*, *Diſtillers*, *Clockmakers*, *Muſicians*, *Feltmakers*, *Sopemakers*, *Glaſs-ſellers*, *Coach* and *Coach-Harneſs-makers*: To which may be added the *Pinners* and *Needlers*, the *Patten-makers*, *Notaries*, *Brokers* or *Broggers*, *Refiners* of Sugar, *Players*, the *Luſtring* Company, and perhaps divers other Callings and Trades this City may afford.

To ſeveral of theſe we can only ſhew the Arms they bear.

GLOVERS.

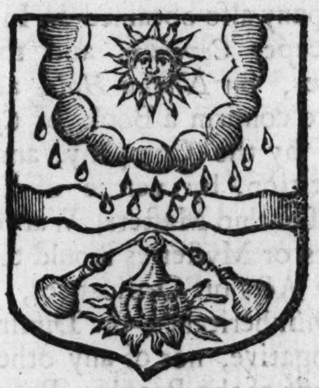


THE Company of GLOVERS were incorporated the 10th day of *September*, *1639*. In the 14th Year of King *Charles* I. by the name of Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Fellowſhip of the Company of *Glovers* of the City of *London*; and by their Charter empowered to have one Maſter, four Wardens, ſixteen Aſſiſtants, or more, at the diſcretion of the Maſter and Wardens for the time being; and they to be choſen annually the 8th of *September*, the Nativity of the Virgin *Mary*.

TINNERS.

THE Company of TIN PLATE-WORKERS were incorporated by Charter the 29th of *December*, in the 22th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* II. by the name of Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants and Commonalty of the Art and Myſtery of *Tyn Plate-workers*, alias *Wyre-workers*, of the City of *London*.

DISTILLERS.



Abuſes of Diſtillers by uſing of Hog-waſh, &c.

THeſe were ſuch as diſtilled *Aqua Vitæ*, *Aqua Compoſita*, Vinegar, and the like. In the Year 1593, one endeavoured to get a Grant from the Queen, for the taking care that theſe Liquors ſhould be well made, againſt the pretended great and dangerous Abuſes commonly practiſed in the making thereof. He ſhewed (taking the Opportunity of this before-named Year, wherein was a Plague) that the ordinary Makers of theſe Liquors made them of Hog-waſh, and Dregs, and the Waſhing of Coolbacks; which might occaſion many infectious Diſeaſes. The Lord Treaſurer, the better to inform himſelf, ſent to Alderman *Anthony Radclyff*, a Perſon knowing in ſuch Matters, for his Opinion. Who informed him, that it was a thing long ſince moved to be reformed by Parliament, as a Matter the abuſing whereof cauſed great Inconvenience. That he had Conference with the beſt and ſubſtantialeſt Men of that Calling, who made their Strong-Waters for the moſt part of good Ale and Beer; and that they wiſht all other Makers were debarred by ſome good Means, for the more exact making thereof. But that they that were poor and found more ſweet by making it of weak Beer and Ale, or of worſe Stuff, no doubt would repine at any new Grant to reſtrain them. He added, that when he enquired and ſought to underſtand how ſo many bought this Hog-waſh and Dreggs of the Coolback, he was told it was only the *Feltmakers* and *Weavers*, till at laſt he found it indeed, that even the *Diſtillers* of *Aqua Vitæ*, and Vinegar-makers, did engroſs it up; and with it work ſecretly in their Houſes, or ſo uttered it, or happly mixed it with weaker Beer, where the beſt and ſtrongeſt was fitteſt to be uſed for the Queen's Subjects. That he found, that in making of Vinegar, the Brewer ought to brew good Malt, as they did brew the beſt ſort for the Subject. The Prices of which ſort of Beer was from five to eight Shillings the Barrel. And that the Beeregre of eight Shillings the Barrel would continue and hold out, when the ſmaller would putrify and decay. That touching *Aqua Vitæ* and *Aqua Compoſita*, it was wont to be made only of Wine and Wine Lees, and of Ale made on purpoſe; but of later Years ſince Wines grew dearer, certain Strangers practiſed to ſtill the Dregs and Waſhings of Coolbacks of Beer: And now uſually bought by the greateſt Numbers of *Diſtillers*: from whence to his Underſtanding were very corrupt Stuff. That the aforeſaid Vinegar did not hold his ſtrength as it ought to do in the Service of long Voyages in Navigation. That in the beginning of the Wars in the *Low Countries*, the *Flemings* bought great Quantities of this kind of Beeregre for the cooling of their Ordinance, and was ſold at good Prices to the *Spaniards*, and to the contrary Part: but afterward it was not in that Requeſt. That he himſelf coming by chance into the Yard of one of the Vinegar-makers, found a Brewer's Drayman bringing unto him a Barrel of Dreggs, gathered out of divers Men's Houſes; and confeſt that he ſold the ſame to the Vinegar-makers ſometime for 20 *d.* and 2 *s.* the Barrel. And laſtly, the ſame Alderman *Radclyff* adviſed, that if the Parties that now ſhould have the brewing of this Beeregre and Alegre ſhould not put in good Bonds, to amend the Fault, and be tyed to ſell their Beer at ſuch reaſonable Prices as now or heretofore the beſt hath been ſold, the Abuſe would remain all one, or rather worſe.

A Patent granted to rectify the Diſtillers.

However, ſoon after, *Richard Drake* obtained a Patent from the Queen for the brewing and providing of all wholſome Liquor or Stuff for the making of Beeregre, Alegre, *Aqua Vitæ* and *Aqua Compoſita*.

But in the Event it proved, that this Patent remedied not this Evil. So that in the Year 1596, thoſe that were concerned in the Trade, petitioned againſt this *Drake* to the Lord Treaſurer; That he, under a Colour and ſubtil Suggeſtion, that the Liquors whereof *Aqua Vitæ*, Vinegar, *&c.* were made before his Grant, were of Draggs, Laggs, and ſuch like unmeet and unwholſome Stuff, which the Patentee pretended to reform, had notwithſtanding, ſince the obtaining of the ſaid Patent, wrought no Reformation; but every Liquor before occupyed was ſtill uſed: only the Benefit of the poor Artiſt was wholly turned to the peculiar profit of the ſaid *Drake*, and of his Aſſigns: who bound every one of theſe Makers in great Bonds to buy the Stuff of themſelves only; and they of the Brewers: Exacting to themſelves great Commodities from the Hands and Labours of others in ſuch grievous manner and extream ſort, as appeared by certain Articles which they annexed to their Petition. They prayed therefore that theſe Extremities might be redreſt, and the Grant recalled, which tended only to the private Gain of the ſaid *Drake*, and the ſubverſion of the Suppliants and their Wives and Families.

The Diſtillers Articles againſt the Patentee.

The Sum of which Articles were, That the ſame pretended unmeet and unwholſome Stuff, as Draggs, Laggs, *&c.* were made uſe of after this Grant, and allowed by the Patentee or his Aſſigns, as were before; nay, far worſe than heretofore. That the poor Traders that bought and ſold Vinegar, and thoſe other Commodities, were compelled by Threats and Impriſonment, to enter into Bonds, to buy of none, but of the Patentee only, or his Aſſigns, and to pay for making of their own Bonds, 3 *s.* apiece. That they forced the *Brewers* to ſell unto them their Grounds, which themſelves before, in their Suggeſtions to her Majeſty, had in very foul and odious terms named *Draggs, &c.* That they compelled the Tradeſmen to compound with them for 2 *d.* the Barrel; and would not permit them to buy where they would for their beſt Eaſe and Profit; as where they had beſt Credit, and might be aſſured of good and wholſome Stuff; except they would pay 3 *d.* the Barrel: Which would amount to a great Sum by the Year. Which Payments being made, the ſaid Tradeſmen might do what they liſted. That the Patentees, under pretence of their Letters Patents, had ſtayed divers Hogſheads of Vinegar, after they were cuſtomed and ſhipped: Whereby the Shipmaſters loſt their Voyage, and the Merchants greatly hindered for the Sale of their Lading. And that they had entred into divers Merchants Houſes, and took away Hogſheads of *Aqua Vitæ*, ready to be ſent over Sea, and Cuſtom paid; until one had paid 3 *l.* and another 30 *s.* according to the Quantity they had.

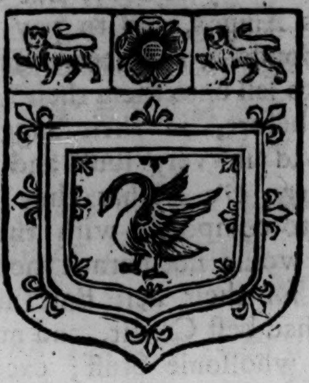
Arguments of the Illegality of the Patent.

Twenty Years before this, one Dr. *Baily* ſought to have the Survey of corrupt Vinegar, Beeregre, and Alegre, among other corrupt things; as Oil, Sope, and Butter. But it was anſwered, that this was granted by the Queen's Letters Patents about the 7th or 8th Year of her Reign, to the Company of *Tallow Chandlers* in *London*: and therefore could not be then granted to him. And the making of *Aqua vitæ*, *Aqua Compoſita*, and *Askebaugh*, and the Survey of the corrupt ſorts thereof, was granted to one Mr. *Candiſhe* of the Court, by Letters Patents under the Great Seal; and ſo ungrantable by her Majeſty during *Candiſhe*'s Life. Beſides, it was thought, and much objected by divers Laws, that the Queen by her Licenſe under her Great Seal, could not grant the ſole Trade of any one Occupation or Myſtery to any one Man alone, that had been in uſe in the Commonweal before her Majeſty's Grant; nor yet impoſe a Fine or Impriſonment upon them that ſhould withſtand her ſaid Licenſe. Finally, That the Trade concerned ſo many poor Mens Livings, that it was impoſſible to bring it into one Man's hand by Licenſe. Theſe things were argued in point of Law againſt *Drake*, who by his Patent aſſumed a Power over the whole *Diſtillers* Trade.

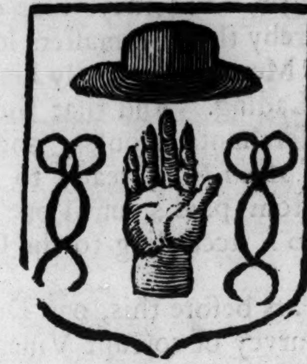
CLOCKMAKERS.

THE Company of CLOCKMAKERS were incorporated by Charter the 22d of *Auguſt*, in the ſeventh Year of King *Charles* I. by the name of Maſter, Wardens, and Fellowſhip of the Art of Clockmakers of the City of *London*.

MUSICIANS.



FELTMAKERS.



THE Company of FELTMAKERS were incorporated by Charter the 2d Day of *Auguſt*, in the ſecond Year of King *James* I. by the name of Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Myſtery of *Feltmakers* of *London*; and again by Charter of Incorporation and Confirmation by the ſame Name, bearing date the 27th of *June*, in the nineteenth Year of King *Charles* II.

The Faſhion of wearing Felts.

The Faſhion of wearing Hats or *Felts* (as they formerly called them) began to take great place in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign. And they were of two ſorts; *viz.* fine Felts and coarſe: The former were made of Wool brought from *Spain*, called *Spaniſh* Wool, and the latter made of *Eſtridge* Wool, brought from the Eaſt Countries. Theſe were for the wearing of Country People and of the meaner ſort: And ſometimes they were covered with Velvet, Taffata, or ſuch like.

Their Petition to be a Corporation.

In the Year 1576, the *Feltmakers* ſued to the Lord Treaſurer to befriend them in their Supplication to the Queen, to be incorporated: being, as they ſet forth in their Petition, the ancient and diſcreeteſt ſort of them. That thoſe of this Trade were four hundred Houſholders, diſperſed and reſident in ſundry parts of the City and Suburbs, as *Southwark*, *St. Katharine*'s and other Places. That they had no Government of themſelves, as other Companies: and that they made their Felts for the moſt part very deceitfully, and of corrupt and unlawful Stuff, brought out of *Spain* and other Places; bought up by ſuch as had no Skill or Knowlege, whether they were good or bad; and by them retailed to ſuch *Feltmakers* as for Lucre were content to make deceitful Wares, to the deceiving the Wearers thereof, to the Breach of the Queen's Laws, and the Slander and utter Reproach of the whole Company. Which, if it were not in time foreſeen and reformed, would be the Overthrow of the whole Company, and the utter Impoveriſhment of their poor Wives, Children and Families. Therefore they ſued that they might be made a Body Corporate by her Majeſty's Letters Patents.

The *Haberdaſhers* hinder the Grant of their Petition.

But it ſeems the *Haberdaſhers* (of which Company theſe *Feltmakers* were) proved too hard for them. So that the Lords of the Council would not then allow their Petition. But after much Conteſt between them, they came to an Agreement. And the *Feltmakers* were to ſubmit themſelves to the *Haberdaſhers*, to be ſearched, ruled, and governed by the Maſter and Wardens, and governed by the Maſter and Wardens; and that there ſhould be certain Rules drawn between them, for the better Government of the ſaid Trade of *Feltmaking*, and of their Servants. At length Orders and Rules were by their own Conſents made and deviſed, and on both their parts pormiſed and agreed to be performed and kept; and which were required to be ſet down in the *Starchamber* between them.

Their Petition about Apprentices that ſerved not out their time.

The *Hatmakers* or *Feltmakers*, in the Year 1583, endeavoured to get a Patent from the Queen to put that Statute in the 8th. of her Reign in Execution, which was made about their Trade, that none ſhould occupy the ſame, but ſuch as had been Apprentices to it ſeven Years. For afterwards, divers that had not ſerved that time, and others that had never been Apprentices at all, enticed divers young Apprentices and hired Servants from *London* from their Maſters, and maintained and kept them at work at the ſame Trade: and would keep, ſome three, four or five Apprentices, and for leſs Years than the Statute limited. Whereby they were grown to ſo great a Number of Feltmakers in the Country, that the *Feltmakers* in *Loudon* living within the Compaſs of the Statute, and keeping all other Duties and Obſervances within the City of *London*, were not able to live upon the ſaid Trade, and to maintain themſelves and their great Families, without ſome preſent Remedy. *Richard Seckford*, one of the Queen's Maſters of Requeſts, *July* the 3. 1583. moved the Queen, then at *Greenwich*, in this Suit. Who then referred the ſame to the Lord Treaſurer. *Thomas Blank*, Lord Maior, and Maſter of the *Haberdaſhers* Company, wrote to the ſaid *Seckford*, *March* 27. the Year aboveſaid, that a Motion having been made by the *Fletmakers* to them, for the furtherance of their Suit, they thought the Suit very reaſonable, and needful to be granted for all Offenders againſt the ſaid Statute. But foraſmuch as the *Feltmakers*, and all within three Miles of *London*, were under the Government and Correction of the Company of *Haberdaſhers*, the Company prayed him, that there might be a *Proviſo* in their Book, that they ſhould not, by force of their Grant, intermeddle with any *Hatmakers* inhabiting within the City, or three Miles Compaſs, than, to the Maſter and Wardens of the ſaid Company, for the time being, ſhould be thought meet and expedient. And that when any Occaſion ſhould be, to uſe their Grant for the puniſhment of any Offender within the Limits of the ſaid Company, the Patentees to have the one half of all Forfeitures coming in that behalf, and the Company to have the other half, towards the Relief of the poor *Feltmakerrs*.

They petition the Queen for for an Officer, to ſearch the Wools and Flocks.

The *Feltmakers* bought their Wools, Flocks and other Stuff for their Hats, of the Merchants, both Strangers and *Engliſh*. Which Wools were brought from *Spain*, *France*, the Eaſt Country, and other Foreign Countries. But theſe Commodities were often very bad, being fallen May-Wool, rotten and other ill Wool, not apt, meet nor capable to be wrought or uſed in making of any Hats or Felts; and partly unwaſhed and full of Sand, Filth, Droſs, corrupt and unlawful Stuff, moſt deceitfully packed up in Sacks, and other cloſe things, and wound up in Fleeces, being neither ſuch merchantable nor ſtaple Wares, as it had been, nor in Truth, Conſcience, Juſtice and Equity it ought to be. By which deceitful Wools and other Stuffs, the *Feltmakers* ſuſtained great Loſs and Damage, and many times a Number of them, their poor Wives and Families utterly undone. Whereupon in *January* 1579, they made a Petition to the Queen, under the Names of *Thomas Caunton*, *Thomas Bradford* and others, who had ſubſcribed their Names in their own behalf, and in the behalf of more than 3000 of her Majeſties Subjects in the City of *London*, *Bermondſe-ſtreet* and *St. Katharines* and elſewhere, to authorize one of her Majeſties Subjects or his Aſſigns, for Indifferency ſake, to Search, Sort and Cleanſe the ſaid Wools, Flocks and other Stuff.

The loſs to the Feltmakers by bad Wool, laid before the Lord Treaſurer.

They likewiſe petitioned the Lord Treaſurer to the ſame Purport. And in their Addreſs to him, they ſhewed that in their Wool, it was ſo bad, that they commonly loſt one half or a third Part; and in the beſt of it brought into the Realm, they uſually loſt a fourth part. And that the making of Felts, then much encreaſing in *England*, and thereby great Numbers of the Queen's poor Subjects ſet on Work, they were conſtrained to buy great Quantities of the ſaid evil and deceitful Wools, becauſe they could get none other; the ſame being brought into the Realm, moſt by *Engliſh* Merchants, Aldermen and the beſt Commoners of *London*, and other Cities and Towns in the Weſt parts. Which foreign Wools, till within this few Years, were brought in only by Strangers. And then the ſame was waſhed, and void of May-Wool, and other rotten and ill Wool, Droſs, Duſt, Sand, *&c.* And if any were found contrary, the Buyer did uſually return it to the Merchant, or elſe had Allowance for the ſame. And then the Merchant by Certificate made return thereof into the foreign Countries, and to the Perſons by whom it had been bought, and had like Allowance for the ſame.

Their Requeſt.

The ſaid *Feltmakers* drew up their Deſire in ſeveral Articles, preſented to the Queen. The Chief whereof was, that ſhe would grant them one of her Servants, and his Aſſigns, to ſearch, ſort and cleanſe theſe Wools and Stuffs: And a good Fee to be allowed him. And tho' it were a large Fee, yet it would be well deſerved: for that two Men could hardly diſcharge and diſpatch a hundred Weight in a Day, to do it well. Adding, that the Merchants would not loſe hereby, but only would hereafter take care to import better and cleaner Wools: for which they might have a better Price.

The Merchants Anſwer concerning a Garbler of the Wools.

To theſe Petitions and Deſires of the *Feltmakers*, the Merchants, in *February* following, gave their Anſwer, firſt in ſome Heat and Anger, accuſing the chief Agitators in this Buſineſs, *viz. Caunton* and *Bradford*, as if they were of ſlender Credit, and of the worſt ſort of Felters, and Haunters of Taverns: Where they entred into Devices not to do any good to the Commonwealth, but to maintain their idle Lives with other Men's Goods. That many, whoſe Hands were ſet to the Petition, did diſallow the Matters contained in it. They added, that the Merchants brought thoſe Wools from *Spain*, without any falſifying, corrupting or mingling by the way; And therefore were not to be puniſhed with new Charges of needleſs Officers. Which Charges muſt not be raiſed upon the poor Workmen and Buyers. That it was true, the Wools of *England* were waſhed and picked; but the Uſage of *Spain* was not ſo. That touching the Tare of groſs and weighty Bags of *Spaniſh* Wool, whereof the Feltmakers ſaid they had no Allowance, they abuſed the Lords of the Council: For thoſe Wools were not brought in groſs and weighty Bags, but commonly ſuch as were carried two Sacks upon an Horſe, and ſeldom exceeding one hundred and half, or an hundred and three quarters. And yet how ſmall ſo ever they were, the Felters were allowed eight Pound for the Tare of every Bag. That where they ſpake of May-Wool, they ſpake ignorantly, or, on purpoſe, untruly. For thoſe *Spaniſh* Wools for Felters were not Fleece Wools wherein May-Wool could be, but altogether Lamb-Wool, or ſuch as could have no May-Wool, unleſs it were by great hap; very rarely a Lock of an old Lamb, or ſuch like long Wool. That it was reaſon, that Wools in *England*, ſerving for Cloth, ſhould be waſhed and cleanſed and wound, or elſe they would not ſerve the Clothiers: but contrariwiſe, the *Spaniſh* Wools for felting could not be wound, but lye looſe in Locks, becauſe it is Lamb-Wool, or very ſhort. Neither ought they to be waſhed or cleanſed; for they muſt be kept in their Fatneſs, as they come from the Sheep, or elſe they would not Felt, or meet together, and ſerve for the uſe of Felting. And ſo thoſe new Offers ſhould do more hurt than good. Beſides, that the ſorting was a vain Work: for no Feltmaker could diſcern the Wool good for Felters, however it were ſorted, till they had tryed it. And therefore the beſt Workmen of them did uſe to take Samples for Tryal, afore they bargained for it. That where they ſaid, *Spaniſh* Wools, by the Merchants Deceitfulneſs and Corruption, have often been returned by Certificate, it was wholly untrue. Their Honours were deſired alſo to conſider, that the means which her Majeſties Subjects had to bring Oyls and thoſe Wools, being the natural Commodities of thoſe Countries, made that People favourable to the *Engliſh*. And that if the ſaid Device of the Feltmakers ſhould take effect, it might not only be a great Hindrance to the Merchants, but alſo to the Navy of the Realm, daily employed in bringing home thoſe Wools; and a great hindrance to her Majeſties Cuſtoms. To this three Aldermen ſubſcribed their Hand, *viz. Thomas Pulliſon* (afterwards Maior) *Francis Bowyer*, and *George Bond*, and ſeveral other Merchants, as *Hewyt*, *Haidon*, *Whitmore*, *Folkys*, and thirteen more.

By *Bradford*'s and *Caunton*'s ſtirring ſo much in this Buſineſs, it was ſeen, that they endeavoured to get themſelves in, to be Garblers of the *Spaniſh* Wools.

Quantities of *Spaniſh* Wools imported.

Theſe Conteſts made the Lord Treaſurer enquire into the Quantities of Wool imported. And *Smith* the Queen's Cuſtomer ſent in this Account from *March* 1578, to *March* 1579. *Spaniſh* Wool brought into the Port of *London*, by *George Bond*, *William Bond*, *William Hewyt* and others, to the Quantity of 729 Bags: which did contain an hundred, or an hundred and a quarter a Bag. The *Eſtridge* Wools, that is the Wools imported from the Eaſt Countries, a coarſer ſort, amounted not to two hundred Weight.

The *Haberdaſhers* claim the Search of Wools.

But to prevent this Office of garbling Wools, the *Haberdaſhers* interpoſed; alledging this as an Infringment of an Agreement formerly made between the Company and the Feltmakers. Whereof *Woodroff*, Maior, and Maſter of the ſaid Company, wrote an account to the Lord Treaſurer to put a Stop to it, if he could. ‘ That whereas Suit was made by ſome light Perſons, for an Office of Garblerſhip of Foreign Wools to be erected, with ſeveral great Allowances for the garbling of every Bag of Wool, to the great Charge and Trouble of the Owners, and to the enhauncing of the Prices of Wool; by the Ordinances, lately confirmed to the Company of Haberdaſhers of *London*, (according to a Decree ſet down by him, the Lord Treaſurer and others of the Privy Counſel for the Government of the Feltmakers) there was Authority expreſly given to the Maſter and Wardens of the ſaid Company, with five, four, three, or two of the Feltmakers, to Search all Foreign Wools put to Sale by any Perſons within this City, or three Miles Compaſs of the ſame; and to puniſh by Fines any Perſon that ſhould offend in utterance of corrupt Stuff, with ſundry other ‘like Authorities, for the better Government of the ſaid Hatmakers. In the Execution of all which Ordinances, there were joyned yearly to the ſaid Wardens five Feltmakers; who had hitherto dealt as effectually as they could, in reforming all Abuſes: and had not ſpared to do any thing (to the great Charges of the Company) which was required of them to do by the ſaid five Feltmakers. In all which time they never required the Maſter and Wardens to ſearch Foreign Wools, or complained of any Neceſſity of Search therein to be made. Which the Wardens and others, if need had been, either known to themſelves, or informed by others, would not have failed to have done what had been requiſite. And finally, he moved his Lordſhip, that if by any reaſon he thought it needful that this Garbling ſhould be put in Execution, then that he would be a means, for indifferency ſake between the Merchant and the Hatmaker, that the Maſter and Wardens for the ſaid Company, with ſome other ſuch ſkilful Perſons as they ſhould thereunto appoint, might, upon Information, deal in the ſame in ſuch manner and ſort, as ſhould be thought needful and expedient. And in this State were theſe Hatmakers before they were a Corporation.

Abridg. of Eng. Chron *p.* 446.

It was not before the Year 1604. *An.* 2 *Reg. Jac.* I. that theſe *Feltmakers* were incorporated, by Letters Patents from King *James* I. by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens and Commonalty of the Art or Myſtery of* Feltmakers of *London*: Granting unto them divers Privileges and Liberties for the good Government of the ſame Corporation: being the firſt Company incorporated by this King: and was obtained by the humble and earneſt Suit of *Richard Baniſter, John Sandes, Hugh Philips, Robert Brown* and others, *Feltmakers* of *London.*]

SOPEMAKERS

Three ſorts of Sope. Gray Sope forbid. *J. S.*

TOwards the middle of Queen *Elizabeth*’s Reign three Sorts of Sope were made. Firſt, Coarſe Sope, made of Train Oyl, and *Danske* Sope Aſhes. Secondly, Sweet Sope, made of *Sivil* Oyl, and *Danske* Sope Aſhes. And Thirdly, *Specle* Sope, made of Tallow and the ſaid Aſhes. This was commonly called *Gray Sope*. This laſt was forbid by the Common Council of *London*: And that by Order from the Board. The Reaſon was, it would ſo waſt in ſhort time the Tallow of the Realm, that the Poverty would have no Candles, but muſt pay 6 *d.* or 7 *d.* yea and more, for a Pound of Candles. And beſides, it ſmelt worſe than the Sope made with the Train Oyl.

The Inconvenience of SpeckleSope.

This *Speckle* Sope, if allowed, would have endangered the making Sope with Oyl; becauſe they made their Sope cheaper with Tallow. And the Common People more deſired this made with Tallow, than that made with Oyl: becauſe the Specks in this Sope ſhewed fair and white in Winter by the congealing of the Cold. And the Makers of Sope with Oyl would be fain to corrupt their Sope, to make it as good cheap as the *Speckle* Sope, to be able to ſell with them in cheapneſs of price. And then the Realm ſhould have neither good Sope nor ſweet Sope any more.

Now not above eight or ten Sopemakers in *London*.

There were now about eight or ten Sopemakers in *London*: and they able to ſerve the whole Realm; yea and ſend beyond Sea alſo, if they might have Vent. They had four, five, or ſix Men apiece, and ſome more, beſides their Houſhold, that tended their Fats, and the beating of their Aſhes. And beſides, ſet many Men at work in the Realm, as Coopers, Labourers, Carters, *&c.* and made uſe of all manner of Carriages both by Land and Sea; being a Trade that ſent out weekly out of *London* great Quantities of this Commodity over the Realm, and moſt Northward. Yet there was Sopemaking alſo already at *York*, at *Hull*, and at *Briſtol*. Theſe things were urged before they were a Corporation, to recommend them to the Countenance of the State.]

GLASS-SELLERS.

The firſt Glaſs-houſe in *London*, by Patent to a *Venetian*. *J. S.*

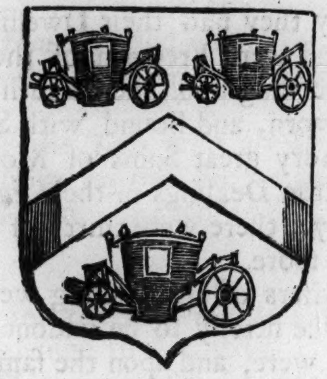
ONE *James Verſelyn*, a Stranger, a *Venetian*, about the Year 1580, or perhaps ſomewhat before, was the firſt that ſet up a Glaſs-houſe in *London*, for making *Venice* Glaſſes. For which the Queen granted him a Privilege under her Great Seal. But the Glaſs-Sellers in *London* were much aggrieved at this, and ſhewed the Lords of the Privy Council, that it was the Overthrow of fifty Houſholds, uſing only the Trade of ſelling of Glaſſes; beſides the hindrance of the Merchant-Adventurers, bringing Glaſſes into this Realm beyond the Seas, the Loſs of her Majeſty’s Cuſtom, and the conſuming of 400000 Billets every Year in burning the ſame in one Glaſs-houſe; and the enhancing of the Prices of Glaſſes, prejudicial to all the Queen’s Subjects; there being a Prohibition in the ſame Patent, that none ſhould ſell ſuch Glaſſes, but the ſaid *Verſelyn* only.]

POTTERS.

Gally Tiles, and Apothecaries Veſſels *J. S.*

ABOUT the Year 1567, *Jaſper Andries* and *Jacob Janſon*, Potters, came away from *Antwerp*, to avoid the Perſecution there, and ſettled themſelves in *Norwich*; where they followed their Trade, making Gally paving Tiles, and Veſſels for *Apothecaries* and others, very artificially. *Anno* 1570 they removed to *London*, with the Teſtimonial of *Isbrand Balckius*, the Miniſter, and the reſt of the Elders and Deacons of that Church; and deſired by Petition, from Queen *Elizabeth*, that they might have Liberty to follow their Trade in that City without Interruption; and preſented her with a Cheſt of their handy Work. They ſet forth in their Petition, that they were the firſt, which brought in, and exerciſed the ſaid Science in this Realm: and were at great Charges, before they could find the Materials in this Realm. And that the ſame Science was ſo acceptable to King *Henry* VIII. that he offered to the ſame *Jaſper's* Father good Wages and Houſe-room, to come and exerciſe the ſame here: Which then came to none effect. They beſeeched her, in recompence of their great Coſt and Charges, that ſhe would grant them Houſe-room in, or without the Liberties of *London*, by the Water ſide; and Privilege for the time of twenty Years, that none but they, their Wives and Children, and Aſſigns, might exerciſe the ſame Science in this Realm; and to ſell and tranſport the ſame, as well outward as inward, to all Men, free of all Cuſtom.

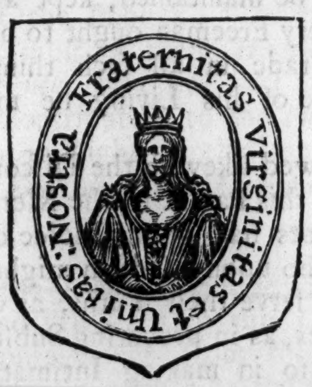
COACH and COACH-HARNESS-MAKERS.



THE Company of COACH-MAKERS and COACH-HARNESS-MAKERS, were incorporated by Charter, the 31ſt Day of *May*, in the 29th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* II. by the Name of the *Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Commonalty of the Company of* Coach-makers *and* Coach-Harneſs-makers *of* London. Their Privileges to extend to the Cities and Suburbs of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and twenty Miles round.

Confirmed by King *James* II. by Charter dated the 12th Day of *May*, in the third Year of his Reign.

PINNERS and NEEDLERS


Fraternitas Virginitas et Unitas Nostra

Foreign Pins and Needles imported, the deſtruction of the Trade here: Petitioned againſt. *J. S.*

FOreign Pins and Needles being brought in about the Year 1597, did much prejudice theſe Callings; which employed abundance of poor People: who were put off their working, becauſe theſe foreign Pins and Needles could be afforded cheaper than they could afford them that wrought them here at home: Therefore in the aforeſaid Year, in the Month of *December*, they petitioned the Lord Treaſurer for Reſtraint of theſe Pins and Needles. The bringing in whereof was the Cauſe, that ſo many idle Perſons periſhed and miſcarried for want of Work. For that in foreign Lands theſe Commodities were wrought in Hoſpitals, which found the Workers of them in Meat, Drink, and Clothing; and the Artiſts had the Work only, for inſtructing them. But in this Land (for that there was not ſuch Proviſion for the poor Suppliants uſing this Trade) they could not live to ſell their Wares at ſo low a rate, as thoſe foreign Wares were ſold. But if they were reſtrained, many Thouſands would be ſet on work, and made Commonwealths Men, that now died in the Streets. The Premiſſes conſidered, and for that there were above 40000 *l.* worth of Pins and Needles yearly brought into the Realm, and which were nothing ſo good and well wrought as thoſe were, which were made and wrought within the Land, and that the Reſtraint of bringing them in, would be the Means of ſetting many Thouſands of our Poor on work: and that lame Soldiers, tho' they had no Legs, and Children, might work on this Trade. They prayed his Lordſhip therefore to give his Furtherance for reviving a Statute for Reſtraint of foreign Wares, of 3 *Edw.* IV. 4. 1 *Ric.* III. 12. 5 *Eliz.* 7. 14 *Eliz.* 11.

PATTEN-MAKERS.

This Trade ancient. *J. S.*

An Act of Parliament in their behalf.

PAttens and Clogs were anciently worn by Perſons of Quality, as well as others. And the Makers of them were an ancient Company. And there is a Pariſh Church in *London*, denominated from them, *viz.* St. *Margaret Pattens*, thoſe of that Trade probably having their Shops chiefly there. In an Act 4 *Edw.* IV. *cap.* 9. they are called the *Myſtery of Pattenmakers* of *London*. Theſe had an Act of Parliament made in their Behalf, upon a Complaint which they made of the grievous Hurt and Damage which they and other Perſons in time paſt of the ſame Occupation, had ſuffered by an Act of Parliament of 4 *Hen.* V. that abridged them the uſing of Timber of Aſp in making Pattens and Clogs, upon a Penalty; for the Benefit of the *Fletchers*, who uſed that Wood; that they might ſell their Shafts at eaſier Prices. But they ſhewed, how that this Wood was the beſt and lighteſt Timber for Pattens and Clogs; and moſt eaſy for the wearing of all Eſtates, Gentlemen, and other People. And that Perſons of other Crafts and Occupations, as Turners, Carpenters, Woodmongers, and Colemakers uſed this Wood, and had no Reſtraint put upon them: And that there was much Aſp-Timber, and fit for the *Fletchers* uſe to make Shafts, which they ſhould not uſe. Hereupon the Parliament enacted, that it ſhould be lawful from thenceforth, that the Pattenmakers might make Pattens of ſuch Timber of Aſp, as was not apt nor convenient to be made into Shafts.

NOTARIES.

THESE are a Branch of the *Scriveners*, but their Buſineſs being diſtinct, and different from them, they may deſerve to be conſidered by themſelves.

Their Complaint againſt one that had got a Patent for making Inſurances and Policies. *J. S.*

There were ſixteen *Notaries* in the Maioralty of Sir *James Haws*, who was Maior 1574. *viz. Humfrey Brook*, *George Keval*, *&c.* Theſe made a Complaint to the ſaid Lord Maior againſt one *Richard Candler*; who had got a Patent under the Broad Seal, that none but he and his Deputies ſhould make and regiſter Inſurances, and Policies, and other Inſtruments relating to Merchants. Which would be the impoveriſhing, Overthrow, and utter Decay of all theſe *Notaries Publick* of the City, with their Children, Servants, Apprentices and Families, to the number of 120 Perſons, and above: Who lived upon the making of Policies, Intimations, Renunciations, and other Writings granted unto the ſaid *Candler*. They ſhewed the Lord Maior, that they were Freemen of the City, and examined and admitted, and allowed to their Function by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and his Anteceſſors, by force of an Act of Parliament *Anno* 25 *Hen.* VIII. and confirmed by Act of Parliament 1 *Eliz.* That they were brought up, from their Infancies, all or the moſt part, as Apprentices; and ſithence poor Houſholders, having none other Trade to live by, but only by making of ſuch Writings. They added, that they were lawfully admitted to their Function. That it was a Function that Time out of mind was lawfully uſed, and reputed as expedient and neceſſary within this Realm, like as in all other Regions of Chriſtendom. Into which Regions the Suppliants had made divers and ſundry Inſtruments of great Weight: Whereunto good Credit was, and had been granted. That if this Grant ſhould take place, it would alſo be a great prejudice to the *Notaries* Servants ſucceeding them; and in the End of their Terms be forced to ſeek new Trades of Living. In fine, they prayed the Lord Maior and Aldermen to be a Means to the Queen and her Privy Council, that this Patent might be called in; that the Faculty of *Notaries* might ſtill be exerciſed.

With their Reaſons againſt ſuch a Patent.

They moreover ſhewed their Reaſons againſt this Patent in ſeven Articles. One was, touching the Office of a *Notary*: that it had been frequented Time out of mind. And the Prerogative of Admiſſion of Perſons meet to the ſame Function (after the Exoneration of their Predeceſſors from Exactions and other things from the See of *Rome*) was granted by Act of Parliament to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. And ſince that Time ratified and confirmed by Act of Parliament alſo, in the fifth Year of the Reign of the Queen's Majeſty. From whom they, the Suppliants, had their Authority. The which according to the expreſs Words of the former Statute of King *Henry* VIII. ought to be accepted, approved and allowed and admitted, good and effectual in the Law, in all Places, Courts and Juriſdictions, as well Spiritual and Temporal within this Realm, as elſewhere within her Majeſty's Dominions, without any Revocation or Repeal to be had thereof: And all Acts to be done, had or executed according to the Tenour of that King'sGrant, made by Authority of the ſaid Act of Parliament, ought to be firm, permanent, and remain in force, as by the ſame Statute appeared. Which Premiſſes would be abridged and taken from them, if the Queen's Letters Patents granted to *Candler* ſhould not be revoked.

BROGGERS or BROKERS.

What their Office and Buſineſs is. *J. S.*

THEY were called *Broggers* in a Statute 10 *Ric.* II. and in *Latin* they are ſtiled *Abrocarii* or *Broccarii*, an Office of Antiquity and Credit. Formerly they were to be *recepti ac jurati.* Again, none to be *Brocars* in any Myſtery, unleſs choſen by the ſame Myſtery. Further, none of them to make Contracts of Uſury or Bargain, unleſs he bring the Seller and Buyer together, *&c.*

City Records. A. G.

Now *Brokers* are ſuch as are Aſſiſtants to the Merchants in buying and ſelling, and in their Contracts; concerned alſo in the Writing of Inſurances and Policies, and ſuch like. And therefore formerly they had their Dwellings near the *Exchange*, and were Freemen of the City. And ſo much depending upon their Truth and Honeſty, they were ſworn, and bound with Sureties in divers and ſundry great Sums of Money, for their honeſt and true Dealings in their Faculty. About the Year 1574, there were thirty of them in number, and no more.

The *Brokers*, in danger of being undone by a Patent, petition againſt it.

The Practiſers of this Calling were, about the ſaid Year, like utterly to be undone, as the *Notaries* before were, and upon the ſame Cauſe, *viz.* by a Patent obtained by *Candler*, that none but he, or his Deputies, ſhould make and regiſter Policies and Inſtruments of Aſſurance. Which Time out of mind were done by *Notaries Public*, and by the ſworn *Brokers* of the City. Theſe *Brokers* therefore petitioned the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, to be a means to the Queen, that the Premiſſes might be revoked: Otherwiſe it would be their utter undoing. That it would alſo be an Infringment upon the Liberty of every good Citizen, who before might make his Writing and Aſſurances himſelf, and uſe neither *Broker* nor *Notary*, except he pleaſed himſelf. Nor was it good, that one Man ſhould have an Office of divers Mens Livings. They urged moreover, that the old Freedoms, Liberties and Cuſtoms of this City might be maintained, kept and continued: and that every Freeman ought to be free, and occupy his Trade in all ſuch things, as for the Maintenance of his Living he might by good Order.

The Merchants incommoded by it.

They ſhewed likewiſe the Diſcommodities and Dangers of this Patent to the Merchants. That the Merchants had good Choice of *Notaries* and *Brokers*: Who upon a ſudden might be ready, and diligent to ſerve their Turns, as well in making their Policies, as in procuring Subſcriptions of the ſame, as alſo in making Intimations and other Writings incident thereunto. By which ſpeedy Diſpatch divers Loſſes and Inconveniences, which otherwiſe might happen, were prevented That if all this ſerving Merchants Occaſions ſhould be committed to one peculiar Perſon, it were not poſſible but great Diſcommodities and Loſſes would happen to many for lack of Diſpatch. That the Merchants found great Commodity and Surety by dealing with *Notaries* and *Brokers*, known to be ſkilful, ſecret, careful and diligent, in uſing and doing their Offices with Expedition. That it would be a great Bondage to Merchants to be tied to one particular Perſon, who might either for Favour or Reward diſpatch one Man, and for Diſpleaſure or Ill Will delay another. That Merchants who intended ſome ſecret, and yet lawful Voyage, would be glad to paſs their Writings privately by ſuch *Notaries* and *Brokers*, as they knew would be ſecret to them in that Behalf. Of which Convenience they muſt utterly be deprived, if they ſhould be forced to come to a publick Officer to paſs the ſame. That the Credit and Fidelity of the *Broker* is occaſion of divers Aſſurances, which otherwiſe would not be made, *&c.*

Jews Brokers.

Of late many *Jews* follow this Calling. Inſomuch that Endeavours have been made to reſtrain their Number. As appears by this Paper following.

Reaſons humbly offered to the Right Honourable the Lord Maior, *and* Court of Aldermen, *againſt a* Jew *(who is a known Enemy to the* Chriſtian Religion*) his being admitted a* Broker.

I. THAT the *Act* of *Parliament* to reſtrain the Number and ill Practice of *Brokers* and *Stock-Jobbers*, only limits the Number of *Brokers* to be *one Hundred*, and makes no mention of *Jews*, or any other *Foreigners* whatſoever.

II. THAT of the *Jews*, who are already *Sworn Brokers*, not above *one half* are of advantage to the Merchants in any Branch of Trade whatſoever.

III. THAT for the drawing and remitting of Money by Exchange to and from Foreign Parts, in which the *Jews* might be ſerviceable, if need required, there are already *more* than *ſufficient*; which has occaſioned almoſt *one half* of the *Jew-Brokers* to run into *Stock-Jobbing*: Which, with the *great Number* of other *Jews* employed to act under them as *Brokers*, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the aforeſaid *Act* of *Parliament*, has been the Occaſion of *great Irregularities* committed in dealing in *Stocks*.

IV. THAT there is no one *Branch* of *Trade*, which will receive any Detriment by not admitting a *Jew* to be a *Broker* at this time.

V. THAT the *Jew-Brokers* are, for the moſt part, neither *Free* of this *Honourable City of London*, nor any *Livery Company*, and pay very little towards the Support of the Publick: Whereas the other Petitioners are moſt of them *Houſekeepers*, *Freemen* and *Livery-men*, who pay *Scott* and *Lott*, and are otherwiſe Contributors to the *Publick Charge*, and have a *Native* Right to the Immunities and Privileges of *Engliſhmen* and *Citizens*, which the *Jews* have not.

VI. THAT the *Jews* have not any Right to the Immunities and Privileges of this *City*, nor deſerve any Incouragement from this *Honourable Court*, will evidently appear by the many *Statute Laws* now in force againſt them, contained in a *Book*, printed *Anno* 1703, dedicated *to the Reverend the Clergy, and particularly to the Members of the Convocation*: Which *Book* is ready to be produced. And if duly conſidered, 'tis humbly hoped, this *Honourable Court* will find no Reaſon to admit any more *Jews* to be *Sworn Brokers*.

Retailing Brokers.

There was another ſort of theſe, which they called *Retailing Brokers*, or *Huckſters*. And they were ſuch as uſed to buy old Apparel, Houſhold-ſtuff, Bedding, Books, Ends and Remnants of Silks and Velvets, Linnen and Woolen Cloth, *&c.*

Of this Trade there were many Abuſes diſcovered in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, as well as of later times. As the receiving and concealing of ſtolen Goods, and buying them at under Rates. Much of the Queen's own Plate and Jewels, Chains, Bracelets, *&c.* and of the Nobility's alſo, were ſtolen away from them, and brought to theſe Men to pawn or ſell. Of which Complaint ſeems to be made to the City. This cauſed an Act of Common Council *Anno* 1595, and 38 *Eliz.* Wherein a Regiſter was appointed to be of their Names that followed this Calling, written and kept by four honeſt and ſufficient Perſons, Freemen of the City, to be appointed and ſworn by the Maior and Aldermen. And theſe to enter the Names of every ſuch *Retailing Brogger*, or *Broker*, with the Place of their Dwelling, who ſhould receive, buy, or take to pawn any ſuch Plate or Goods: And likewiſe their Names, with the Place of their Abode, that ſhould deliver, ſell or empawn the ſame: Alſo a particular Note of the Things ſo delivered, ſold or laid to pawn; with the Prices or Sums of Money, for which the ſame were ſo delivered. To the Intent that any Perſon from whom any ſuch things have been unlawfully taken or conveyed, might make Search in the ſaid Regiſter Books for the ſame. Alſo, no *Broker* to buy, receive, or take to pawn theſe things, before he had preſented to the Regiſters the Parties who ſhould offer them to ſale, keep or pawn; and ſhewed to the ſaid Regiſters all ſuch things ſo offered to Pawn or Sale: A true Note alſo firſt to be regiſtered of the Names of thoſe that ſhould buy, *&c.* the ſame; and another Note deſcribing the Nature, Colour and Quality of the Things, and of the Prices and Sums of Money, for which the ſame were to be ſold or empawned. If they were empawned or left to be kept, then for what Time of Redemption: And if abſolutely ſold, yet it ſhould not be lawful for any *Brogger* to make Sale, or put away thoſe Things within the Space of ſeven Days next after. To the Intent, that if they had been ſtolen, the right Proprietors might freely view and ſee the ſame. The *Broker* to pay the Keeper of the Regiſter one Halfpenny, when the thing ſo entered to be kept or empawned, be for 5 *s.* or under: but if it be above, then one Penny, and no more.

No *Broker* or *Huckſter*, after Notice given to him by any of the Regiſters of any Plate, Goods, *&c.* affirmed to be ſtolen, ſhould buy or receive the ſame, but make ſtay of ſuch things ſo offered to Sale or Pawn: and cauſe the Party, ſo offering the ſame, to be apprehended and brought before ſome Juſtice of Peace, to be examined concerning the ſame Felony ſuppoſed. And at every ſuch Apprehenſion, to give Knowledge to the ſaid Regiſter who left the ſaid Warning, as well of the Party ſo taken, as of the Goods by him offered. To the Intent that the right Owner might be advertiſed by the ſaid Regiſter. No *Broker* to receive, buy or take to pawn any Plate, Jewels, Goods, *&c.* on Sabbath-Days, Feſtivals, or any Holidays, being not open Market Days. Every *Broker* offending in any Article, Clauſe or Point aforeſaid, to forfeit for every ſuch Offence 5 *l.* the one half to the City, the other to the Keepers of the Regiſter: and to pay to the Party grieved the full Value of the thing ſo bought, received or taken in Pawn, and concealed or untruly entered.

Pawn-Brokers, who.

The modern *Pawn-Brokers* are ſuch as take Plate, or any other Goods, and lend Money upon them at unreaſonable Conſideration; and to be returned back upon a Day, or otherwiſe the Commodities left in Pawn to be forfeited. Which hard Condition poor People are fain to comply with, to ſupply themſelves with ready Money upon ſome Extremity. Theſe, 'tis pity, the State hath not thought fit to take notice of, to redreſs their evil and unconſcionable Practices.

REFINERS of SUGARS.

The firſt Refiners of Sugar. *J. S.*

But two Sugar-houſes in *England*.

ABOUT the Year 1544, Refining of Sugar was firſt uſed in *England*. And the firſt Dealers therein were *Cornelius Buſſine*, *Ferdinando Points*, ... *Mounſie* or *Mounſtow*, *John Gardiner*, and Sir *William Cheſter*. Then there were but two Sugar-Houſes. And their Profit was but very little, by reaſon there were ſo many Sugar-Bakers in *Antwerp*: and Sugar came thence better cheap than it could be afforded at *London*. And for the Space of twenty Years together, thoſe two Sugar-Houſes ſerved the whole Realm, both to the Commendation and Profit of them that undertook the ſame. Whoſe Benefit was occaſioned by ſtopping of the Intercourſe between *England* and *Antwerp*.

Sugar Refiners unſucceſsful.

Sir *T. Mildmay* petitions for a Licenſe to refine Sugars.

Reaſons againſt it.

Afterwards many entered into that Trade, namely, *John Alden*, *Henry Topsfield*, *Nic. Barneſly*, *Tho. Cordal*, *Richard Oldfield*, *Francis Fleming*, *Richard Pacton*, *Will. Holman*, *Ric. Bateman*, and others. Who made ſmall Profit by it: and ſome proved Bankrupts. In the Year 1596, Sir *Tho. Mildmay*, a Courtier, (and before him one *Henry Nowel*, who died in the Suit) petitioned the Queen that he might have a Licenſe granted to him for Years, to refine Sugars: for which he would pay a Rent to the Queen. And to prevail in his Petition, he endeavoured to ſhew, that it was no Hindrance to her Majeſty's Cuſtoms, no prejudice to any Merchant Adventurer, no Damage to the Grocers of *London*, no Inconvenience to the Commonwealth, altho' it might be called *a Monopoly*. But the Lord Treaſurer (who would never conſent to any ſuch things without hearing what could be ſaid by others againſt it) received Reaſons why the Refining of Sugars ſhould not be granted to one, two or three private Perſons only, but be uſed generally, as had been accuſtomed: *viz.* That the Refining of Sugars was an ancient Faculty; and had been uſed in divers Countries for a general Commodity of the Commonweals, by all ſuch as had Skill by true Workmanſhip to exerciſe the ſame, without rejection. And whereas theſe Petitioners objected, that the former Refiners of Sugar added thereunto corrupt Mixtures, to their own private Gain, and to the deceiving of the Subject; a great number of honeſt Men would depoſe the ſame to be falſe and untrue. And this being privately in a few Hands, would be a principal Cauſe of the Decay of true Workmanſhip, and would alſo be the advancing of the Prices of all ſorts of Sugar, to the enriching of a few covetous and ill minded Perſons, and to the great Hindrance of the Commonwealth in general. That if the refining of Sugars ſhould be forbidden, then her Majeſty would loſe her Cuſtoms; which were no ſmall Sums: And that whereas *England* had been accuſtomed to be ſerved with fine Sugars from *Antwerp*, now *England* was ſufficient to ſerve itſelf, and did daily tranſport great Quantities into other Countries.

PLAYERS.

Players, Retainers to great Noblemen. *J. S.*

ACTING of Plays for the Diverſion and Entertainment of the Court, the Gentry, or any others, is become a Calling, whereby many get their Livings: How lawfully, is another Queſtion. *Players* in former times were Retainers to ſome Noblemen; and none had the Privilege to Act Plays, but ſuch. So in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, many of the great Nobility had Servants and Retainers, who were *Players*, and went about getting their Livelihood that way. The Lord Admiral had *Players*, and ſo had the Lord *Strange*, that played within the City of *London*. It was not unuſual then, upon any Gentleman's Complaint of them, for Abuſes or undecent Reflections practiſed in their Plays, to have them put down. Thus once the Lord Treaſurer ſignified to the Lord Maior *Hart*, to have theſe Players of the Lord Admiral and Lord *Strange*, prohibited, at leaſt for ſome time; becauſe one Mr. *Tilney* had utterly for ſome Reaſons diſliked them. Whereupon the Maior ſent for both Companies, and gave them a ſtrict Charge, and required them in the Queen's Name, to forbear Playing for ſome time, till further Order might be given for their Allowance. The Lord Admiral's *Players* obeyed; but the Lord *Strange*'s in a contentious manner went away to the *Croſs Keys*, and played that Afternoon, to the great Offence of the better ſort, that knew they were prohibited by Order from the Lord Treaſurer. So the Maior committed two of them to the Compter; and prohibited all Playing for the future, till the Treaſurer's Pleaſure was further known. This was in the Year 1589. More will be ſaid of theſe *Players*, when we come to *Plays* and *Paſtimes* uſed in the City.

There were two Acts of Common Council made about the middle of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, concerning theſe Actors of Plays. The firſt was in the Maioralty of Sir *James Hawes*, *Anno* 1574. Great Complaints were made by ſober Citizens againſt them: As, for their corrupting of Youth, Frays and Quarrels, increaſing the Infection by great Companies meeting together; (this being alſo a Time of Sickneſs;) Acting on *Sundays* and Holidays in the Afternoons, hindring the People's reſorting to the Prayers. And divers other Inconveniences and Sins, which the Citizens would not bear; and therefore made a very good Act for the Regulation of theſe *Players*. Which I tranſcribe from the authentick Act in Writing: Made the 6th of *December*, 17 *Regin. Hawes* Maior, Preſent the ſaid Maior, *Fleetwood* Recorder; *Offley*, *Ducket*, *Alleyn*, Knights; *Nicolas Bond*, *Barneham*, *Box*, *Pipe*, *Woodroff*, *Oſborn*, Aldermen; *Barnes*, *Gamage*, Sheriffs; *& immenſ. multitudin. Commun.*

WHereas heretofore ſundry great Diſorders and Inconveniences have been found to enſue in this City, by the inordinate haunting of great numbers of People, eſpecially Youth, to Plays, Enterludes and Shews; namely, occaſion of Frays and Quarrels, evil Practices of Incontinency, in great Inns, having Chambers and ſecret Places adjoining to their open Stages and Galleries; enveagling and alluring the Maids, eſpecially Orphans, and good Citizens Children under Age, to privy and unmeet Contracts; the publiſhing of unchaſte, uncomely, and unſhamefaced Speeches and Doings; withdrawing the Queen's Majeſty's Subjects from Divine Service on Sundays and Holidays; (at which time ſuch Plays were chiefly uſed;) unthrifty Waſt of the Money of the Poor and fond Perſons; ſundry Robberies by picking and cutting of Purſes; uttering of popular, buſy and ſeditious matters; and many other Corruptions of Youth, and other Enormities: Beſides, that alſo ſundry Slaughters and Maynehemings of the Queen's Subjects have happened by Ruines of Scaffolds, Frames and Stages; and by Engines, Weapons and Powder, uſed in Plays:

And where in times of God's Viſitation by the Plague, ſuch Aſſemblies of People in Throngs and Preſs, have been very dangerous for ſpreading of Infection: For the ſame and other great Cauſes, by the Authority of the Honourable LL. Maiors of this City, and th'Aldermen their Brethren; and eſpecially upon the ſevere and earneſt Admonition of the Lords of the moſt Honourable Privy Council, with ſignifying her Majeſty's expreſs Pleaſure and Commandment in that behalf; ſuch uſe of Plays, Enterludes and Shews hath been during the time of this Sickneſs, forbidden and reſtrained: And for that the Lord Maior and his Brethren the Aldermen, together with the grave and diſcreet Citizens in the Common Council aſſembled, do doubt and fear, leſt upon God's merciful withdrawing of his hand of Sickneſs from us (which God grant) the People, eſpecially the meaner and moſt unruly ſort, ſhould, with ſudden forgetting of his Viſitation, without Fear of God's Wrath, and without due Reſpect of this good and politick Means, that he hath afforded for the Preſervation of Common Weals and Peoples in Health and good Order, return unto the undue uſe of ſuch Enormities, to the great Offence of God, the Queen's Commandment and good Governance.

Now therefore, to the intent that ſuch Perils may be avoided, and the lawful, honeſt and comely Uſe of Plays, Paſtimes and Recreations in good ſort only permitted, and good Proviſion had for the Safety and well ordering of the People there aſſembled: Be it enacted by the Authority of this Common Council, that from henceforth no Play, Comedy, Tragedy, Interlude, nor Publick Shew, ſhall be openly played or ſhewed within the Liberties of the City; wherein ſhalbe uttered any Words, Examples, or any Doings of any Unchaſtity, Sedition, nor ſuch like unfit or uncomely matter, upon pain of Impriſonment by the ſpace of fourteen Days, of all Perſons offending in any ſuch open Playing or Shewing; and 5 l. for every ſuch Offender. And that no Inn-Keeper, Tavern-Keeper, nor other Perſon whatſoever, within the Liberties of this City, ſhall openly ſhew or play, nor cauſe or ſuffer to be openly ſhewed or played, within his Houſe, Yard, or any other Place within the Liberties of this City, any Play, Enterlude, Comedy, Tragedy, Matter, or Shew, that ſhall not be firſt peruſed and allowed in ſuch Order and Form, and by ſuch Perſons, as by the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen for the time being, ſhall be appointed: Nor ſhall ſuffer to be enterlaced, added, mingled, or uttered in any ſuch Play, Enterlude, Comedy, Tragedy, Shew, or any other Matter, than ſuch as ſhall be firſt peruſed and allowed, as is aboveſaid.

And that no Perſon ſhall ſuffer any Plays, Enterludes, Tragedies, or Shews to be played or ſhewed in his Houſe, Yard, or other Place, whereof he then ſhall have Rule or Power; but only ſuch Perſon, and in ſuch Places, as upon good and reaſonable Conſiderations ſhewed, ſhall be thereunto permitted and allowed by the Lord Maior and Aldermen for the time being. Neither ſhall take or uſe any Benefit or Advantage of ſuch Permiſſion, before, or until ſuch Perſon be bound to the Chamberlain of London for the time being, with ſuch Sureties, and in ſuch Sum, and ſuch Form of the keeping of good Order, for avoiding the Diſcords and Inconveniences aboveſaid; as by the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen for the time being, ſhall ſeem convenient. Neither ſhall uſe or exerciſe any ſuch Licence or Permiſſion at or in any Matters, in which the ſame, for any reaſonable Conſideration of Sickneſs or otherwiſe ſhall, by the Lord Maior and Aldermen, by publick Proclamation, or by Precept to ſuch Perſons, be reſtrained, or commaunded to ſtay and ceaſe: Nor in any uſual time of Divine Service in the Sunday or Holiday, nor receive any to that purpoſe in the Time of Divine Service to ſee the ſame; upon pain to forfeit for every Offence 5 l.

And be it Enacted, That every Perſon ſo to be licenſed or permitted, ſhall, during the time of ſuch Continuance of ſuch Licence or Permiſſion, pay, or cauſe to be paid, to the Uſe of the Poor in Hoſpitals of the City, or of the Poor of the City viſited with the Sickneſs, by the Diſcretion of the ſaid Lord Maior and Aldermen, ſuch Sums and Payments, and in ſuch Form, as betwixt the Lord Maior and Aldermen for the time being, on th'one part, and ſuch Perſon ſo to be licenſed or permitted on th'other part, ſhalbe agreed: Upon pain, that in want of every ſuch Payment; or if ſuch Perſon ſhal not firſt be bound with good Sureties to the Chamberlain of London for the time being, for the true Payment of ſuch Sums to the Poor; that then every ſuch Licence or Permiſſion ſhalbe utterly void. And every Doing, by Force of Colour of ſuch Licence or Permiſſion, ſhalbe adjudged an Offence againſt this Act, in ſuch manner, as if no ſuch Licence or Permiſſion had been had or made; any ſuch Licence or Permiſſion to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it likewiſe Enacted, That all Sums and Forfeitures to be incurred for any Offence againſt this Act; and all Forfeitures of Bonds to be taken by force, mean, or occaſion of this Act, ſhalbe employed to the Relief of the Poor in the Hoſpitals of this City, or the Poor infected or diſeaſed in this City of London; as the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen for the time being, adjudge meet to be diſtributed. And that the Chamberlain of London ſhall have and recover the ſame for theſe Purpoſes aforeſaid, by Bill, Plaint, Action of Debt, or Information, to be commenced and purſued in his own Name, in the Court of the utter Chamber of the Guild Hall of London, called, The Maior's Court. In which Suit no Eſſoine, or Wager of Law for the Defendant, ſhalbe admitted or allowed.

Provided always, that this Act (otherwiſe than touching the publiſhing of unchaſt ſeditious and unmeet Matters) ſhall not extend to any Plays, Enterludes, Comedies, Tragedies, or Shews, to be played or ſhewed, in the private Houſe, Dwelling, or Lodging of any Nobleman, Citizen, or Gentleman, which ſhall or will then have the ſame there played, or ſhewed in his Preſence, for the Feſtivity of any Marriage, Aſſembly of Friends, or other like Caſe; without publick or common Collection of Money of the Auditory, or Beholders thereof: Referring always to the Lord Maior and Aldermen for the time being, the Judgment and Conſtruction, according to Equity, what ſhall be counted ſuch a Playing or Shewing in a private place; any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

The Petition of the Queen's Players againſt the former Act.

Upon this Act the Queen's *Players* made Petition to the Lords of her Majeſty's Privy Council, to this purport: ‘ That whereas the Queen's *Poor*
‘ *Players* (as they ſtiled themſelves) their time of
‘ Service drew near, ſo as of neceſſity they muſt
‘ exerciſe, to enable them the better for the ſame,
‘ and alſo for their better Help and Relief in their
‘ poor Living, the Seaſon of the Year being paſt,
‘ to play at any of the Houſes without the City
‘ of *London* (as in their Articles annexed to their
‘ Supplication might more at large appear.) Their
‘ Petition therefore was, that it might pleaſe their
‘ Lordſhips to vouchſafe the reading of their Ar-
‘ ticles ſent herewith, and in tender Conſidera-
‘ tion of the Matter therein mentioned, contain-
‘ ing the very Stay and good Eſtate of their Li-
‘ ving, to grant unto them the Confirmation of
‘ the ſame, or of as many, or as much of them,
‘ as ſhould be to their Honours good liking: And
‘ therewithal their Lordſhip's favourable Letters
‘ unto the Lord Maior of *London*, to permit them
‘ to exerciſe within the City, according to the
‘ Articles. And alſo that the ſaid Letters might

‘contain ſome Orders to the Juſtices of *Middleſex*, as in the ſame Articles are mentioned: Whereby they ſhould ceaſe their continual troubling of their Lordſhips. Subſcribing,

Your moſt bounden and daily Orators,

Her Majeſty's poor Players.

This Petition and the Articles annexed were anſwered by the City; and the Anſwer delivered, as it ſeems, to the Lord Treaſurer againſt them. And in fine, the *Remedies* (as they are ſtiled) for theſe Players, and for the more orderly Performance of them (ſent alſo to that Lord) were as follows.

Rules for them.

‘That they hold themſelves content with playing in private Houſes, at Weddings, *&c.* without publick Aſſemblies.

‘If more be thought good to be tolerated, that then they be reſtrained to the Orders of the Act of Common Council, *Tempore Hawes*.

‘That they play not openly, till the whole Death in *London* have been come by twenty Days unto Fifty a Week; nor longer than it ſhall ſo continue.

‘That no Plays be on the Sabbath Day.

‘That no Playing be on Holidays, but after Evening Prayer: Nor any received into the Auditory, till after Evening Prayer.

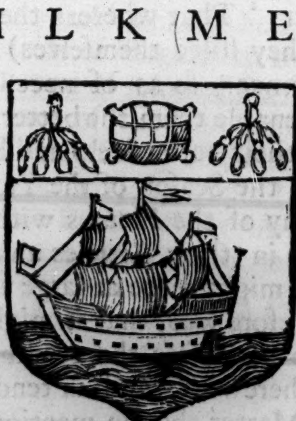
‘That no Playing be in the dark; nor continue any ſuch time, but as any of the Auditory may return to their Dwellings in *London*, before Sun-ſet, or at leaſt before it be dark.

‘That the Queen's *Players* only be tolerated. And of them their Number and certain Names to be notified in your Lordſhips Letters to the Lord Maior, and to the Juſtices of *Middleſex* and *Surrey*. And thoſe her *Players* not to divide themſelves into ſeveral Companies.

‘That for breaking any of theſe Orders, their Toleration ceaſe.

BUT notwithſtanding, theſe Orders were not duly obſerved, and the lewd Matters of Plays encreaſed; and in the Haunt unto them were found many Dangers, both for Religion, State, Honeſty of Manners, Unthriftineſs of the Poor, Danger of Infection, *&c.* And the Preachers daily crying againſt them, ſuit was made, that they might be baniſhed not only in the Liberties of the City, but in Places adjoining. And ſince that, namely, upon the Ruin at *Paris Garden*, ſuit was made to the Lords to baniſh Plays wholly in the Places near *London*. And Letters were obtained from the Lords, to baniſh them on the Sabbath Days.

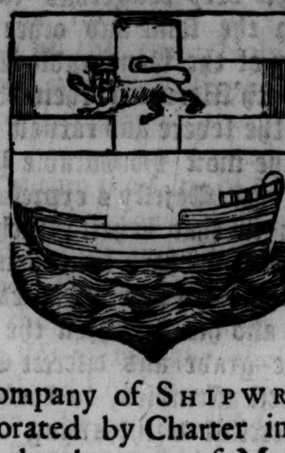
SILKMEN.



THE SILKMEN were incorporated by King *Charles* I. by the name of a Governour and twenty five Aſſiſtants. Now they are not ſo; but are Members of other Corporations of the City of *London*.

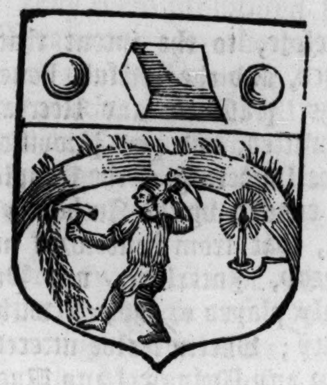
The Arms above were granted them by Sir *Richard St. George*, Knight, *Clarencieux* King of Arms, *Anno* 1631.

SHIPWRIGHTS.



THE Company of SHIPWRIGHTS were incorporated by Charter in the Reign of King *James* I. by the name of Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants.

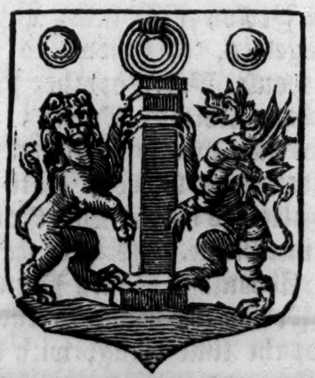
The Company for the MINES ROYAL.



THE Company for the MINES ROYAL were firſt incorporated by Charter the 28th Day of *May* in the 10th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, by the name of Governour, Aſſiſtants and Commonalty of the Mines Royal; afterwards confirmed the 28th Day of *January*, in the 2d Year of King *James* I.

Their Arms were granted them by Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Knight, *alias* Garter Principal King of Arms, *Anno* 1568.

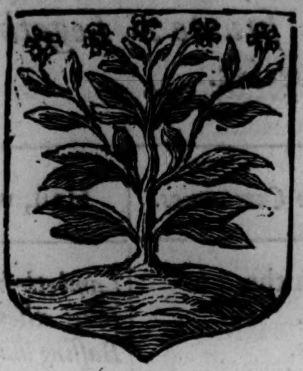
MINERAL and BATTERY WORKERS.



THE Company of the MINERAL and BATTERY WORKERS were firſt incorporated by Charter the 28th Day of *May*, in the 10th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, by the name of the Governours, Aſſiſtants and Society of the Mineral and Battery Workers; afterwards confirmed the 22d of *January*, in the 2d Year of King *James* I.

Their Arms were granted them by Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Knight, Garter Principal King of Arms, *Anno* 1569.

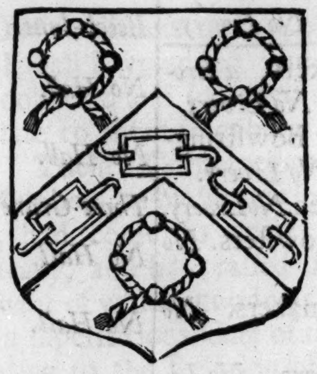
TOBACCO-PIPE-MAKERS.



THE TOBACCO-PIPE-MAKERS Company were incorporated by Charter. Their Privileges extending through the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, the Kingdom of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*. They have a Maſter, 4 Wardens, and about 24 Aſſiſtants. They were firſt incorporated by King *James* I. in his ſeventeenth Year, Confirmed again by King *Charles* I. And laſtly, the 29th of *April*, in the fifteenth Year of King *Charles* II. in all the Privileges of their aforeſaid Charters.

The above Device is given by this Company on all their Publick Occaſions.

HATBAND-MAKERS.



This Company preſent King *George* with a Gold Hatband: *J. S.*

THE Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the incorporated Company of HATBAND-MAKERS of *London*, *May* 26. *Anno* 1718, waited on his Majeſty King GEORGE, with their humble Addreſs, and Preſent of a *Gold Hatband:* Which his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to accept; and further promiſed to wear the ſame Hatband. And was alſo graciouſly pleaſed to admit them to kiſs his Hand.

And the Prince of *Wales* with the like Preſent.

And the next Month, they waited on his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales* at *Richmond*, and preſented him likewiſe with a Gold Hatband. Who was pleaſed to accept and wear the ſame. And they were admitted to kiſs his Hand: and entertained at Dinner.

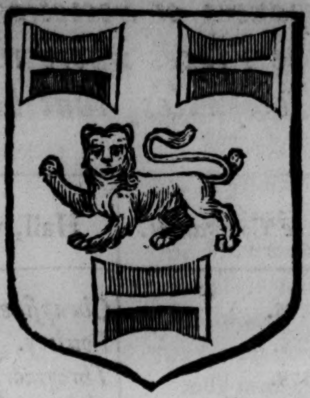
If their Deſign hereby were to bring into Faſhion the wearing of ſuch Hatbands, they were not to be blamed.

This Company of *Hatband-makers* were incorporated by Charter, the firſt Day of *December*, in the 13th Year of King *Charles* II. by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Fellowſhip of the Art and Myſtery of* Hatband-makers *of the City of* London.

The above Device is given by this Company on all their publick Occaſions.

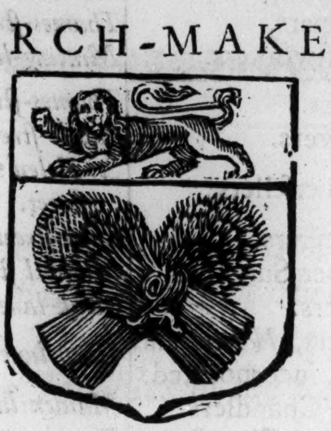
⁂

COMB-MAKERS.

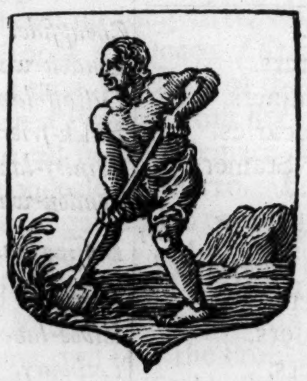


THE COMB-MAKERS Company were inporated by Charter, the 4th of *April*, in the 13th Year of King *Charles* I. by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens, and Fellowſhip of* Comb-makers *of* London.

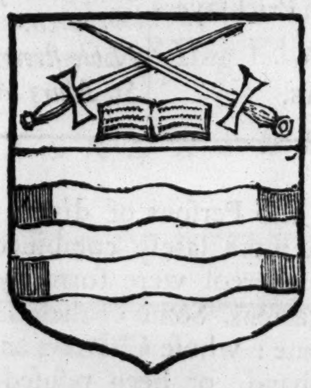
STARCH-MAKERS.



GARDINERS.



ACADEMY of the MUSES.



HERE ſhall follow a Scheme of the Companies, drawn up many Years ago by Mr. *Richard Smith*, ſome time Secondary of the *Compter*; whereby, under one View, may be ſeen their Order, and the particular Streets or Lanes where the reſpective Halls ſtand, or ſtood: With a Note of ſuch Societies as had no Hall, or no Livery, or both. Alſo it ſhall be ſhewn after what manner the Liveries uſed to be ſummoned to elect Parliament-men for the City.

The

Rich. Smith.

The Companies or Societies of the Freemen of the City of London; *their Order, with the Places where their ſeveral Halls are ſituate: Together with the later Companies, that have no Halls, or no Liveries.*

Order of the Companies.	Hall, where ſituate.	*Order of the Companies.*	Hall, where ſituate.
1. Mercers.	*Cheapſide.*	41. Blackſmiths.	*Lambeth-hill.*
2. Grocers.	*Poultry.*	42. Joyners.	*Freer Alley* in *Thames-ſtreet*
3. Drapers.	*Throgmorton-ſtreet.*	43. Weavers.	*Baſſing ſhall ſtreet.*
4. Fiſhmongers.	*Thames-ſtreet.*	44. Woolpackers.	*Philpot-lane* in *Turners-hall*
5. Goldſmiths.	*Foſter-lane.*	45. Woodmongers.	*Dukes Place.*
6. Skinners.	*Dowgate.*	46. Scriveners.	*Noble-ſtreet.*
7. Merchant Taylors.	*Threadneedle-ſtreet.*	47. Fruiterers.	*Vintrie, Three Cranes.*
8. Haberdaſhers.	*Maiden-lane* by *Woodſtreet*	48. Plaiſterers.	*Wood-ſtreet.*
9. Salters.	*London-ſtone.*	49. Stationers.	*Ave-mary-lane.*
10. Ironmongers.	*Fanchurch-ſtreet.*	50. Embroiderers.	*Gutter-lane.*
11. Vintners.	*Thames-ſtreet, Three Cranes.*	51. Upholders.	*St. Peters Hill.*
12. Clothworkers.	*Mincing-lane.*	52. Muſicians.	*Addle ſtreet.*
13. Dyers.	*Thames-ſtreet.*	53. Turners.	*Philpot-lane.*
14. Brewers.	*Addle-ſtreet.*	54. Basket-makers. *No Livery.*	*Broad-ſtreet.*
15. Leatherſellers.	*St. Helen*'s in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.*	55. Glaziers.	*Thames-ſtreet* at the End of *St. Peters Hill.*
16. Pewterers.	*Lime-ſtreet.*	56. Farriers.	Without *London-wall* at the *Poſtern* over-againſt *Baſſingſhall-ſtreet.*
17. Barber-Surgeons.	*Mugwel ſtreet.*	57. Loriners.	*Shoe-lane.*
18. Cutlers.	*Cloak-lane.*	58. Paviers. *No Livery.*	*No Hall.*
19. Bakers, *White* and *Brown*, incorporated.	*Harp-lane* in *Tower-ſtreet.*	59. Bottle-makers *and* Horners. *No Livery.*	*Petticoat-lane.*
20. Wax Chandlers.	*Maiden-lane* by *Woodſtreet.*	60. Glovers. *No Livery.*	*Beech-lane.*
21. Tallow Chandlers.	*Dowgate.*	61. Felt-makers, *a Brotherhood. No Livery.*	*No Hall.*
22. Armourers.	*Coleman ſtreet.*	62. Long Bowſtring-makers. *No Livery.*	*No Hall.*
23. Girdlers.	*Baſſing ſhall-ſtreet.*	63. Watermen. *No Livery.*	*Three Cranes, Vintrie.*
24 Butchers.	*Butchers-lane Shambles.*	64. Silk-Throwſters. *No Livery.*	*No Hall.*
25. Sadlers.	*Cheapſide.*	65. Starch-makers. *No Livery.*	*No Hall.*
26. Carpenters.	*London-wall* in *Alhallows.*	66. Pin-makers. *No Livery.*	*No Hall.*
27. Cordwainers.	*Diſtaff-lane.*	67. Clock-makers. *No Livery.*	*No Hall.*
28. Apothecaries.	*Black-friers.*	68. Spectacle-makers. *No Livery.*	*No Hall.*
29. Painter-Stainers.	*Trinity-lane.*	69. Comb-makers. *No Livery.*	*No Hall.*
30. Curriers.	*London-wall* by *Cripplegate.*	70. Pariſh Clarks. *No Livery.*	*Three Cranes, Vintrie.*
31. Maſons. *To this* Marblers *incorporated.*	*Baſſingſhall-ſtreet.*		
32. Plumbers.	*Dowgate* by *Cherier-Yard.*		
33. Innholders.	*Elboe-lane* by *Dowgate.*		
34. Founders.	*Lothbury.*		
35. Poulterers.	*Butchers-lane Shambles.*		
36. Cooks *and* Paſtelers.	*Alderſgate-ſtreet.*		
37. Coopers.	*Baſſing ſhall-ſtreet.*		
38. Tilers *and* Bricklayers	*Leadenhall-ſtreet* by *Creechurch.*		
39. Bowyers.	*Noble-ſtreet.*		
40. Fletchers.	*St. Mary Axe.*		

There are alſo Perſous of divers other Trades and Sciences, more lately combined into Societies; ſeveral whereof were formerly Branches of other Corporations. Some of theſe have Charters, and others none: whoſe Charters and Arms have not come to hand, or been refuſed to be ſhewn, *viz. Framework-Knitters, Gun-makers, Card-makers, Fan-makers*, and *Spectacle-makers*.

Theſe that follow were anciently Members of other Companies: *viz. Needle-makers*, of the Company of *Pinners* and *Needlers*; *Gold and Silver Wiredrawers*, of the Company of *Goldſmiths*; *Long Bowſtring-makers*, of the *Bowſtringers*, under the *Bowyers* and *Fletchers*; *Carmen*, of the Company of *Woodmongers*.

Liveries elect Repreſentatives for Parliament.

When Members for the City were to be ſent to ſit in Parliament, they were choſen by the Liveries of the Companies. And every one of the Liveries of theſe Companies were warned by ſeveral Tickets delivered to the ſeveral Beadles of every Company who have Liveries, and to none other, with the Sheriffs Names ſubſcribed to every Ticket: As, ‘You are to warn the Liveries of your Company to meet at their Hall, and from thence to go together in their Livery Gowns unto the *Guild-Hall, London*, on *Wedneſday* next the of this inſtant *July*, at eight of the Clock in the Morning, for the Election of ſix fit Perſons to ſerve as Members for the City of *London*, in the Parliament next following, to be holden at *Weſtminſter*, &c. Dated the 8th of *July*, 1654.

Walter Bigs, } Sheriffs.
James Philips,

J. S.

I find by divers Liſts of theſe Companies, that their Order of Place and Precedency doth vary. The moſt authentick Liſt of them ſeems to be that printed lately by the City Printer, *John Barber*, at the End of a little Book ſhewing the *Order* of my Lord Maior, the Aldermen and Sheriffs, for their meeting and wearing of their Apparel, *&c.* Which Liſt is entitled, *The Names of the ſeveral Companies in their Order.* And is as followeth, (after the Twelve firſt Companies)

13. *Dyers.*
14. *Brewers.*
15. *Leatherſellers.*
16. *Pewterers.*
17. *Barber-Surgeons.*
18. *Cutlers.*
19. *Bakers.*
20. *Wax Chandlers.*
21. *Tallow Chandlers.*
22. *Armourers.*
23. *Girdlers.*
24. *Butchers.*
25. *Sadlers.*
26. *Carpenters.*
27. *Cordwainers.*
28. *Painter-Stainers.*
29. *Curriers.*
30. *Maſons.*
31. *Plumbers.*
32. *Innholders.*
33. *Founders.*
34. *Poulterers.*
35. *Cooks.*
36. *Coopers.*
37. *Tylers* and *Bricklayers.*
38. *Bowyers.*
39. *Fletchers.*
40. *Blackſmiths.*
41. *Joyners.*
42. *Weavers.*
43. *Woolmen.*
44. *Scriveners.*
45. *Fruiterers.*
46. *Plaiſterers.*
47. *Stationers.*
48. *Embroiderers.*
49. *Upholders.*
50. *Muſicians.*
51. *Turners.*
52. *Baſket-makers.*
53. *Glaſiers.*
54. *Horners.*
55. *Farriers.*
56. *Paviors.*
57. *Lorinors.*
58. *Apothecaries.*
59. *Shipwrights.*
60. *Spectacle-makers.*
61. *Clock-makers.*
62. *Glovers.*
63. *Comb-makers.*
64. *Felt-makers.*
65. *Framework-knitters.*
66. *Silk-throwers.*
67. *Carmen.*
68. *Pin-makers.*
69. *Needle-makers.*
70. *Gardiners.*
71. *Sope-makers.*
72. *Tinplate-workers.*
73. *Wheelwrights.*
74. *Diſtillers.*
75. *Hatband-makers.*
76. *Patten-makers.*
77. *Glaſs-ſellers.*
78. *Tobaccopipe-makers.*
79. *Coach and Coach-Harneſs-makers.*
80. *Gun-makers.*
81. *Gold and Silver Wire-drawers.*
82. *LongBowſtring-makers.*
83. *Card-makers.*
84. *Fan-makers.*

CHAP. XVI.

Many Lands and Tenements of the Companies, given away by an Act in King Edward VI. *Reign. Purchaſed again of the King. A Liſt thereof. A Project for each Company to ſend out a Ship for Trade. None to exerciſe any Trade than what he was Apprentice to. The Troubles of the Companies by means of the Patents granted for concealed Lands.*

NOW to diſmiſs theſe Companies, after I ſhall have added ſome few things collected and gathered up, which relate to them in general.

The Companies receive a great ſtroke by the Act for taking away Chauntries. *J. S.*

Theſe Corporations had ſometimes ſuch Members, as by ſucceſs in their Trades and Callings, had come to great Wealth, and Chief Magiſtracy, and had raiſed Families. In acknowledgment of which goodneſs of God, and partly, out of a ſuperſtitious Care of their Souls departed according to the Religion of thoſe times, they gave part of their Eſtates to their reſpective Companies, in truſt for the building and maintaining of Hoſpitals, for annual Relief of the Poor; to which was commonly added certain Rents upon thoſe Lands or Tenements ſo given, for the Celebration of their yearly *Obits*, and for Prieſts, called *Chauntry Prieſts*, to ſing Maſs at ſet Days in the Churches where they were buried, for their Souls deliverance out of Purgatory, and for the Souls of ſome of their particular Friends and Relations deceaſed. Now this being ſuch a Nurſery of Superſtition, and a Maintenance for idle Prieſts, by an Act made in the beginning of King *Edward* VI. Reign, all ſuch Gifts were granted to the Crown. And accordingly all ſuch Lands and Poſſeſſions were ſeized into the King's hands; and ſo ſuch Portions of the Rents of them as were appropriated for ſuperſtitious Uſes, were as Rent-Charges paid by the Companies to the King. This was a great Blow to the Corporations of *London;* which were extreamly weakned in their Incomes and Revenues by the taking ſo much from them, and brought their charitable Donations almoſt to an End. Nor was there any other way for them but to purchaſe, and buy off theſe Rent-Charges, and get as good Penyworths as they could, of the King. And this they did 3 *Edw.* VI. by ſelling other of their Lands to enable them to make theſe Purchaſes. This coſt them 18700 *l.* Which Poſſeſſions when they had thus cleared again, they employed them to good Uſes, according to the firſt intent of them, abating the Superſtitions. A very exact account of which appears in this Table following. Which was drawn up long after, *viz.* in the Year 1587. and preſented to Queen *Elizabeth* and her Council, upon a new Vexation of them by certain, who had gotten a Patent, from her to look and ſearch into all ſuch Collegiate and Chauntry Foundations concealed hitherto. For which the Companies were again called to account; of which we ſhall hear more by and by. Here are ſpecified the Lands, purchaſed by each Company of King *Edward* VI. and what Lands they ſold to purhaſe the ſame, and how the Profits thereof were beſtowed. Which I tranſcribe from an Original.

A particular Note of ſuche Charitable good Uſes, as are performed by divers of the Companies of London, *out of ſuche Rents as they purchaſed of King* Edward VI.

HABERDASHERS.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	40	10	02
They ſould Tenements to buy the ſame Rente *per Ann.*	25	10	00
Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.			
In Penſions to poore decaied Brethren.	23	06	08
In Exhibitions to Schollers.	16	13	04
In Almes to poor Men and Women.	20	00	00
Sum of ther yerelie Payments.	60	00	00

GROCERS.

They purchaſed of the King in Rente.	86	08	00
They ſould Tenements to buy the ſame *per Ann.*	65	02	04

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
In penſions to poore decaied Brethren.	30	00	00
In Exhibitions to Schollers.	15	06	08
Towards the Maintenance of a Schole.	10	00	00
In Almes to poore Men and Women.	50	00	00
Sum of ther yerelie Payments.	105	06	08

DRAPERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	55	07	00
They ſould Tenements to buy the ſame *per Ann.*	40	16	08

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

In penſions to poor decaied Brethren.	18	00	00
In Exhibitions.	15	00	00
In Almes to poore Men and Women.	50	00	00
Sum of ther yerelie Payments.	83	00	00

GOLDSMITHS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	106	16	09
They ſould Tenements to buy the ſame *per Ann.*	105	12	00

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

In penſions to poore decaied Brethren.	30	00	00
In Exhibitions to Schollers.	20	13	04
To the Maintenance of two Scholes.	20	00	00
In Almes to poore Men and Women.	80	00	00
Sum of ther yerelie payments.	150	16	04

FISHMONGERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	95	01	04
They ſoulde Tenements to buy the ſame *per Ann.*	113	09	04

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

In penſions to poore decaied Brethren.	25	00	00
In Exhibitions to Schollers.	30	00	00
To the maintenance of a Schole.	30	00	00
In Almes to the poore of ther Companie.	22	10	08
Sum of ther yerelie payments of the Rents purchaſed.	107	10	08

MERCHANTAILERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	98	11	05
They ſoulde Tenements to buy the ſame *per Ann.*	124	01	08

Payments yerelie out of ther Rents purchaſed.

In penſions to poore decaided Brethren.	58	00	00
In Exhibitions to Schollers.	18	00	00
One Grammer Schole.	10	00	00
To ther Almeſmen.	42	00	00
Sum of their yerelie payments	148	00	00

VINTENERS.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	18	01	06
They ſould Tenements to buy the ſame *per Ann.*	06	00	00

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

In penſions to decaied Brethren	10	00	00
In Exhibitions to Schollers.	13	06	08
To ther Almeſmen.	15	00	00
Sum of ther yerelie payments	38	06	08

IRONMONGERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	12	05	00
They ſould Tenements to buy the ſame *per Ann.*	08	00	00

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

In penſions to poore decaied Brethren.	07	00	00
In Exhibitions to Schollers.	13	06	08
To ther Almeſmen.	10	00	00
Sum of ther yerelie payments.	30	06	08

SALTERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	48	09	09
They ſould Tenements to buy the ſame *per Ann.*	47	10	08

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

In penſions to poor decayed Brethren.	10	00	00
In Exhibitions to Schollers.	10	00	00
In Almes to ther poor Brethren.	37	06	08
Sums of ther yerelie Payments.	57	06	08

SKYNNERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rent *per Ann.*	46	03	07
They ſoulde Tenements to buye the ſame, *per Ann.*	47	08	06

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

In penſions to poore decayed Brethren.	25	13	04
In Exhibitions to Schollers.	13	06	08
To the Maintenance of a Schole.	33	06	08
To ther Almeſmen.	6	13	04
Sum of ther yerely Payments.	78	13	04

CLOTHWORKERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rent *per Ann.*	20	05	02
They ſould Tenements to buy the ſame.	18	03	04

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

In penſions to poore decaied Brethren.	15	00	00
In Exhibitions to Schollers.	13	06	08
To ther Almeſmen.	18	07	06
To the Maintenance of a Schole.	20	00	00
Sum of ther yearlie Payments.	66	13	04

DYERS.

	l.	s.	d.
They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	06	06	08
They ſould noe Lande to purchaſe the ſame.	00	00	00

Payments yearlie out of the Rent purchaſed.

	l.	s.	d.
In penſions to poore decaied Brethren.	06	13	04
To ther Almeſmen.	10	00	00
Sum of ther yerelie Payments.	16	13	04

BREWERS.

	l.	s.	d.
They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	18	00	00
They ſould Tenements to purchaſe the ſame *per Ann.*	09	01	00

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

	l.	s.	d.
In penſions to poor decaied Brethren.	13	06	08
In Exhibitions to Schollers.	10	00	00
To ther poore in Almes.	13	06	08
Sum of ther yerelie payments.	36	13	04

LETHERSELLERS.

	l.	s.	d.
They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	09	09	04
They ſould noe Lands for the purchaſe thereof. *nihil.*	00	00	00

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

	l.	s.	d.
In penſions to the poor decaied Brethren.	10	00	00
Item, to poore Priſoners.	06	13	04
Item, to the reading of a Lecture.	04	00	00
Sum	20	13	04

TALLOWCHANDLERS.

	l.	s.	d.
They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	08	02	08
They ſould Tenements to buy the ſame *per Ann.*	14	09	04

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

	l.	s.	d.
In penſions to poore decaied Brethren.	04	00	00
In Almes to the poore.	06	13	04
Sum of ther yerelie payments	10	13	04

PEWTERERS.

	l.	s.	d.
They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	01	07	00
They ſould noe Lande to buy the ſame			

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

	l.	s.	d.
In penſions to poore decaied Brethren.	03	06	08
Sum *predict.*	03	06	08

SADLERS.

	l.	s.	d.
They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	32	05	02
They ſould Tenements to buy the ſame *per Ann.*	21	14	08

Sum of the yerelie payments out of the Rents purchaſed.

	l.	s.	d.
In penſions to poore decaied Brethren.	14	00	00
In Exhibition to Schollers.	05	06	08
To ther Almeſmen.	21	18	08
Sum of the yerelie payments.	41	05	04

BARBERSURGEONS.

	l.	s.	d.
They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	00	02	00
They gave in Almes to ther decaied Brethren.	04	00	00
Sum *predict.*			

GIRDLERS.

	l.	s.	d.
They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	00	19	02
They ſould noe Land.			
They paie to a poore decaied Brother out this Lande.	01	10	00
Sum *predict.*			

CURRIORS.

	l.	s.	d.
They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	01	16	08
Sold *nihil.*			

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

	l.	s.	d.
In penſions to poor Brethren.	02	12	00
To other poore	00	10	00
In Almes.	02	00	00
Sum	05	02	00

CORDWAINERS.

	l.	s.	d.
They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	01	03	04
They ſould noe Lande. *nihil.*			

Payment yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

	l.	s.	d.
In penſions to poore decaied Brethren.	02	10	00
In Almes.	01	10	00
Sum	04	00	00

ARMOURERS.

	l.	s.	d.
They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	10	11	00
They ſould Tenements to buy the ſame *per Ann.*	09	00	00

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

	l.	s.	d.
In Almes to poor decaied Brethren.	12	06	08
To the Priſoners of Ludgate.	02	00	00
Sum of ther yearlie payments.	14	06	08

COOPERS.

	l.	s.	d.
They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente.	00	19	00
They ſould towards the ſame. *nihil.*			

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

	l.	s.	d.
In pentions to poore decaied Brethren.	02	10	00
In Exhibitions.	03	06	08
To the poore.	01	00	00
Sum of ther yerelie payments.	06	16	08

CARPENTERS.

	l.	s.	d.
They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente.	00	08	00
They ſould noe Lands.	*nihil*		
They pay in Almes.	02	00	00
Sum *prediƈt.*			

COOKS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente.	01	09	04
They ſould in Tenements *per Ann.*	01	06	00

Payments out of the Rents purchaſed.

In Almes.	05	00	00
Sum *prediƈt.*			

CUTLERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente	00	13	04
They ſould	*nihil*		
They pay out of the Rente purchaſed, to the poore.	02	10	00
Sum	02	10	00

BAKERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente	02	09	00
Sold	*nihil*		

Payments out of ther Rent.

To decaied Brethren.	06	13	04
To Schollers.	04	00	00
Sum of ther payments.	10	13	04

WAXCHANDLERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	03	04	00
Sold	*nihil*		

Payments out of the Rents purchaſed.

In penſions to poore Brethren.	06	13	04
In Almes	02	00	00
Sum	08	13	04

Sum Total of theſe Charitable uſes amountethe unto 1119 *l.* 08 *s.* 04 *d.*

Memorandum, That the yerelie value of all the Rentes purchaſed in the Patents of King *Edward* VI. for the which after the rate of twenty Yeres purchaſe, was paid 18714 *l.* 11 *s.* 02 *d.* amounted unto the ſomme of 934 *l.* 18 *s.* 05 *d. ob.*

Every Company to ſend a Ship to Sea, with their own Manufaƈture.

One *Thomas Barnaby*, a Merchant in *Edward* VI. his Days, urged to ſome great Lord of the Court the vaſt uſefulneſs of Shipping to this Iſland, of which at that time there was a great deficiency. And for the promoting of Shipping, he adviſed this way; that every Company of the City ſhould provide, and ſend out one Ship at leaſt, laden with the Commodities proper to their own Trade or Manufaƈture. Which might conſiderably advance Navigation in this Realm, and the Riches alſo of each Society. “ There be, *ſaid he*, ſo many rich Halls, that may ſpend 800 *l.* ſome 600 *l.* ſome leſs and ſome more, yearly. And great Revenues come to them yearly for Quarteridges and Forfeits: which riſe to no ſmall Sum. And nothing done withal, but making great Feaſts every Month or ſix Weeks at their Halls, and cauſing Viƈtuals to be dear. But it might be turned to a more honourable uſe: Alſo, it would be a great maintaining to the King's Subjeƈts, for every Craft to have a Ship to carry their Merchandizes to and fro, to the great advancement of the King's Honour, and to their own Commodities. And if chance ſhould fall (which God forbid) that a Ship ſhould be loſt, the Halls might eaſily bear the Smarts thereof.

A Bill that none ſhould exerciſe any Trade but he that had ſerved an Apprenticeſhip to it.

There was an endeavour made in *March* 1575, to obtain an Aƈt of Parliament that no Perſon ſhould exerciſe any other Trade than what he was Apprentice to. The Bill was drawn up and intitled, *A Bill prohibiting the Exerciſe of any Art or Myſtery, ſaving to ſuch as have been Apprentice to the ſame*; or, to prohibit, that no Perſon of one Art or Myſtery ſhall intermeddle with the Art or Myſtery of others. It ſet forth, How in the 37th Year of King *Edward* III. it was enaƈted, that Artificers and Men of Myſteries ſhould hold themſelves to one Myſtery, and that none ſhould uſe the Myſtery or Trade of others, but that which he had choſen. And in the Parliament holden in the fifth Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, it was enaƈted that after the firſt of *May* then next enſuing, it ſhould not be lawful for any other than ſuch as did then lawfully uſe or exerciſe any Art, Myſtery, or manual Occupation, to ſet up, occupy or uſe any Craft, Trade, Myſtery, or Occupation, except he was brought up therein Seven Years; nor to ſet any Perſon at work in ſuch Myſtery, except he ſhould have been an Apprentice as aforeſaid.

Records ſhewed the Lord Treaſurer, relating thereto.

The City offered to the Lord Treaſurer a Paper, ſhewing, thar it appeared by ancient Records, that ſeveral Companies in *London* were incorporated, as well for the good Government of their Companies, and to ſee that true and perfeƈt Wares were made and ſold in the Realm, as to puniſh the diſordered Perſons, and baniſh the deceitful and corrupt Wares. At which time every ſeveral Company might occupy no other Trade but that whereunto the Perſon was Apprentice. Which Order kept the foreign Commodities at far lower Prices than at that preſent they were; and yet the Stuff and Wares better made than now they were. That Ignorance was a great occaſion of making and maintaining evil and corrupt Wares, and alſo of enhancing and raiſing up the Prices of foreign Commodities. That if every Man occupied his own Trade, that theſe Abuſes might eaſily be eſpied, and ordered either by the Governour of the Corporations, or by ſome other Device made by her Majeſty and the Honourable Council. That there were in *London* of ſeveral Companies far greater numbers that retailed Silks, than were free of the Mercers; and therefore no good Order could be kept.

Several diſfranchiſed for that cauſe in *Richard* the Second's Time.

In the Times of King *Richard* II. Sir *Nicolas Brambre* Maior, divers were diſfranchiſed and loſt their Freedom; for that they occupied other Trades than they were Apprentices unto: *Viz.* *John Lynne* and *Nicolas Merchant*, free of the Haberdaſhers, for that they occupied Merceries: *Geffrey Preſtbery*, for that he knew the ſaid *Nicolas Merchant* to occupy Mercery, and procured him to be free of the Haberdaſhers: *William Southbrook*, free of the Weavers, for that he occupied Drapery: *Richard Croſs*, for that he procured the ſaid *Southbrook*, occupying Drapery, to be free of the Weavers: *Richard Skinner* being a Taylor, loſt his Freedom, for that he uſed Drapery. Six ſeveral Taylors at that time loſt their Freedom, for that they knew the ſaid *Skinner* occupied Drapery, and yet procured him to be free of the Taylors.

From

Concealed Chauntry-Lands taken away from the Companies.

From the Year 1582, and ſome Years after, the Companies were again put to great trouble, a great part of their Lands and Tenements being in danger to be forfeited and taken from them, by reaſon of Sir *Edward Stafford* and others, who had obtained Patents from the Queen for finding out *Obit* and *Chauntry*, and Collegiate Lands concealed. Many of theſe Lands given by Act of Parliament to the King and his Heirs, 1 *Edw.* VI. the Companies were fain to purchaſe again of King *Edw.* VI. according to the Rent-Charges upon them, as was ſhewn before. But ſome other Chauntry Lands there were, which they held concealed hitherto; till certain prying Fellows (hoping thereby to make ſome Gains to themſelves) had made Diſcoveries of them to theſe Patentees, commonly called *Concelers*. Who examined narrowly into all theſe Concealments. And what was diſcovered became the Patentees, the Queen having ſome ſmall Part in Feefarm.

Concelers.

Lands concealed by the *Grocers.*

Thus *Anno* 1582, two of theſe *Concelers*, named *Adams* and *Woodſhaw*, diſcovered, that whereas divers of the Companies had upon the Act for Chauntries bought of King *Edward* VI. the Lands belonging to the Chauntries, and given to the reſpective Companies, and ſo enjoyed the ſaid Lands as they had done before, they had concealed ſome of the ſaid Chauntry Lands, and retained them in their hands, paying nothing for them. As for Example, the *Grocers* bought of King *Edward* VI. 67 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum*; for which they gave 1341 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and built the Weigh-houſe, which coſt them 1100 *l.* But theſe Men found, that the Lands belonging to Chauntries, in their Poſſeſſion, amounted to 147 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* What therefore remained of the Sum beſides 67 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* was by right the Queen's. Which ſhe gave to the Patentees: out of which the Queen had 4 *l.* 10 *s. per Annum* as a Fee Farm.

Lands concealed by the *Skinners.*

And ſo the *Skinners* bought of the ſaid King, Rents of their Chauntries to the Value of 30 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d. per Annum.* For which they paid 615 *l.* 10 *s.* Whereas there was now diſcovered to be Lands of that nature in their Poſſeſſion of 101 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum.*

By the *Salters.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The *Salters* bought of the King Rents out of theſe Lands, *per An.*	33	18	03
For which they paid to the King,	688	05	00
Their Lands now diſcovered to be *per Annum,*	82	01	08

By the *Vintners.*

The *Vintners* bought Rents of the King, as before, *per Ann.*	9	15	00
For which they paid	195	06	08
Their Lands now diſcovered to be *per Ann.*	30	00	00

Beſides their Hall and 14 Almſhouſes paſſed to the Patentees as concealed.

By the *Drapers.*

The *Drapers* bought Rents of the King as before, *per Ann.*	37	05	10
For which they paid	746	13	04
Their Lands now diſcovered to be *per Annum*	110	07	00

And ſo of divers other of the Twelve Companies. All theſe Lands and Tenements of the Companies of *London* ſo concealed, the Queen paſſed by her Letters Patents to the abovesaid *Adams* and *Woodſhaw.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
So that the total Sum of the Lands ſo paſſed was *per Annum,*	838	04	06
Rents out of the ſame bought of the King by the Companies, *per Annum*	312	16	03
Monies therefore paid to the King by them,	5640	00	08

To the Queen for all the ſame Lands by the Patentees in Fee Farm, *per Annum,* 22 *l.* 12 *s.* 04 *d.*

The Companies beſtow the whole Value of their Lands charitably.

Note, That the Value of the ſaid Lands were here ſet as they were charitably let by the Companies, (which was one great portion of their good Deeds) but would be much more by Improvement. Alſo the whole yearly Value aforeſaid, and the whole yearly Value of all the reſt of their Lands, the Companies ſhewed that they did beſtow upon the Poor, and upon Scholars, and other publick good uſes; without employing any one Penny thereof in their Dinners, or other like Charges. But the ſame were wholly born of their Quarteridge, and the Wardens Charge out of their own Purſes. As appeareth by this one Example of the *Grocers* here following.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The whole Rents of the *Grocers per Annum,*	216	14	04
Whereof,			
To the Poor weekly, by divers Wills and otherwiſe in Alms. To the Schoolmaſter, Uſher, and Almſmen at *Owndel.* To poor Scholars in the Univerſities.	165	16	00
For Fees and Penſions of poor Servants of the Company, whereof they live,	46	00	00
Reparations of the School, Almſhouſes, and other the Premiſſes,	40	00	00
Sum,	251	16	00

Beſide ſetting forth, entertaining and training of Soldiers, Proviſion of Armour always in ſtore, and 400 Quarters of Wheat ever aforehand; wherein the poorer ſort bear no Burden.

And ſo in like ſort and proportion is to be ſaid of all the reſt of the ſaid Companies.

Note alſo, That the ſaid Companies are ſet by their Lands in Subſidy, 638 *l.* And ſo do pay at every whole Subſidy, 128 *l.* 10 *s.* Which, accounting every fourth Year to pay a Subſidy, amounteth yearly, *communibus annis,* to 31 *l.* 7 *s.* And ſo if the Companies loſe their Lands, the Queen ſhall loſe more in Subſidy than the whole that the Patentees do give her for the Lands.

Item, If the Land be taken away, and ſo the Purchaſe of the Rents void, if her Majeſty in equity repay the Sums that the King received for the Rents, it amounteth to 5640 *l.* 8 *d.*

The Companies buy their Lands concealed.

In fine, there was no way for theſe Companies to enjoy theſe concealed, but now diſcovered, Lands, unleſs they would lay down Money and buy them of the Patentees. Nor would the Patentees be contented to have them valued according to the old Rents they went at formerly, and as let by the Companies, but according to what they might be rented for at that preſent; and ſo ſet the Value upon them at 20 Years Purchaſe. But ſeveral Companies contended with theſe Concealers. For many of theſe Lands were dubious whether they came under the Statute for Chauntries. At length ſome Matters of Law in this Cauſe were put to the Lords Chief Juſtices, Sir *Chriſtopher Wray* and Sir *Edmund Anderſon.*

The Lords Chief Juſtices Judgments about theſe Lands.

Wherein they gave their Judgments under their hands, That albeit Meſſuages were demiſed to Corporations of Myſteries in *London*, yet being appoint to Chauntries, Obits, &c. they were given to the King by the Statute *Anno* 1 *Edw.* VI. And then they gave their Judgments, that the Queen was entitled to certain Meſſuages in Controverſy; and others they left doubtful, and cleared ſome others.

Four Concealments were diſcovered in the *Drapers* Company: *viz.*

Concealments in the *Drapers* Company.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
I. *William Calleys*'s Lands, being of the old yearly Rent of	26	06	08
The Patentees reckoned them worth yearly,	80	00	00
So as worth to be ſold at 20 Years Purchaſe,	1600	00	00
II. *Dolphin*'s Lands old Rent yearly,	4	06	08
Now worth to be let by year,	13	06	08
Worth to be ſold as before,	266	13	04
III. *William Brother*'s Lands, old yearly Rents,	6	01	08
Now worth yearly,	20	00	00
Worth to be ſold at that Rate,	400	00	00
IV. Again, *William Brother*'s Lands, of old yearly Rent	20	00	00
Now worth yearly,	70	00	00
Worth to be ſold as before,	1400	00	00
The Sum of the old yearly Rent of all the ſaid Lands and Tenements,	56	15	00
The Sum of the Rents they would at that preſent let for,	183	06	08
The Sum that the ſaid Tenements will be ſold for, after 20 Years Purchaſe, according to the ſaid new Valuation,	3244	13	04

Deducting the annual Rents of 21 *l.* 2 *s.* purchaſed out of the ſaid Tenements by the ſaid *Drapers* Company.

The City's Plea.

But to make this Matter clearer, and to ſhew what the City pleaded for it ſelf againſt theſe Concealers, this Plea which they put in to the Lord Treaſurer, may deſerve to be conſidered.

1. IN the firſte yeare of Kinge *Edward* the vjth, Chauntries, Colledges and divers Lands, Tenements, Rents, &c. employed in ſuperſtitious uſes, were geven to the Kinge, his Heires and Succeſſors.

2. In the ſame Statute are divers Clauſes, lymitinge in what Caſes the Kinge ſhould have all or parte, or Rente, or the Land it ſelfe.

3. Among other, there is a Clauſe to this effecte; That all Profites emploied by Corporations of Miſteries, to ſuch ſuperſtitious Uſes, ſhould bee to the Kinge as Rentes-charge, whereunto all thoſe and other the Landes of ſuch Corporations ſhould be liable.

4. Hereupon the Lawe was then taken and put in uſe, that in ſuch caſes where Landes were geven to ſuche Corporations, with lymitinge of Proffites to bee ſo ſuperſtitiouſly emploied, the Kinge ſhould not have the Landes, but the Proffites ſo employed, as Rentes-charge.

5. Upon this Statute, Commiſſions were directed for *London*, to certen Perſons of the Kings Counſell learned, and other greate learned Men in Lawe, and ſuche as were of Parliament, and prevye to the makinge of the Lawe, and ſo beſte underſtanding the true meaninge of the Statute.

6. Theſe Commiſſioners came to the Halles of *London*, and there had all the Evidencies of the Companies laide before them, that they mighte accordinge to their Underſtandinge, ſett downe the Rightes of the Kinge.

7. They, according to the ſaid Expoſition, did ſett downe and certifie thoſe Proffites to bee the Kinges, as Rents-charge, and did not entitle the Kinge to the Landes themſelves.

8. The Certificates were ſo accepted and allowed in the Kinges Courts, no doubte with the adviſe of the Kinges Officers and Judges and Counſel learned.

9. Theſe Rents were accordingly paied to the Kinge by the ſpace of certen yeres, without queſtion.

10. Afterward the Kinge in the thirde yere of his Raigne, having occaſion to levie a great Maſſe of Money, did require the Companies to purchaſe thoſe Rents, which they were lothe to doe; but beinge urged by their Dutie of Love and Service to the Kinge.

11. The Companies accordingly purchaſed thoſe Rents, for which they paied to the Kinge allmoſt xix thouſand Pounds.

12. For the raiſinge of this Somme of 18700 *l.* they were enforced to ſell divers of the ſaide Landes and Tenements, to paye for the reſte.

13. The Kinge moſt gratiouſlye meaninge that both the Companies and the ſaid Purchaſers ſhould reteyne bothe the ſaide Landes, and enjoye their ſaide Rentes according to their Bargaynes, did in the fifth Yere of his Raigne, in a Seſſion of the ſame Parliament, paſſe an Acte of Parliament for their aſſurance againſte Reverſions, Remainders and other Incombrances.

14. In the Preamble of the ſaid Acte is recited, howe the Kinge was by the ſaid Statute in the firſte Yere of his Raign, intituled to the ſaid Proffits, as Rents-charge, and not to the Landes in the handes of thoſe Laye Corporations.

15. So by the Judgement of the Kinge, his Nobles, Judges, Counſaile learned, and whole Court of Parliamente, in the ſaid late Seſſion, who had bene allſo of the former Seſſion, and beſte underſtandinge their owne meaninge, it was confeſſed and recited, that the Kinge in this Caſe, had the Rents, and not the Landes.

16. In the Bodie of the ſaid Acte is expreſſely ſett downe, that the ſaid Companies and Corporations ſhall quietly enjoye and holde both the ſaid Rents, Manors, Landes, Tenements and Hereditaments.

17. Accordinge to this Expoſition, they have ever ſince quietly enjoyed the ſame.

18. They have made ſondrye Sales, Grauntes, and Leaſes of their ſaid Landes and their Grauntees, have likewiſe done. Upon which Grauntes are ſondrye Warrantiſes, Bondes and Covenants.

19. Many of the ſaid Leaſes are become Portions of Widowes and Orphanes.

20. Many have beſtowed great Buildings upon the ſame, to the beautifying of her MajeſtiesCitie.

21. Many, but eſpecially poore Men, have their Habitations and onely Settlings of their livinge in the Premiſſes.

22. The Arrerages of the Profits are very greate Sommes.

23. The Companies havinge purchaſed the ſaid Rents, thoughe they mighte have turned them wholly to their owne profite, have emploied the ſame to publike uſes, *viz.* reliefe of poore Perſons, of Almes, Exhibitions, of Schollers in the Univerſities, Proviſions of Grayne and Armour, ſetting forth and Entertainments of Souldiers, and other Service of their Soveraignes from time to time.

24. Nowe of late there hath bene founde out a newe Opynion upon the ſaid Statute, contrary to the forſaid Expoſition and Underſtanding thereof. And it is ſuggeſted that the Kinge is entitled to the ſaid Landes, and not to the Proffites; and ſo the ſaid Companies have neither Lande nor Rente, notwithſtanding their Purchaſes *bona fide*, and by the Judgment of the Kinge, his Counſels learned and Parliaments.

25. Upon this Suggeſtion, informations of Intruſions are brought againſt the ſaid Companies, all for concealed Landes.

26. Yf the ſaide Informations ſhould prevaile, and the ſaid newe Opynion holden for Lawe, infinite Inconveniences would enſue: *Viz.*

27. The Companys beinge *bona fidei Poſſeſſores*, and having truly purchaſed for greate Sommes at the Kings requeſte, ſhould be defrawded of their lawful Bargaines.

28. The Arrerages ſhould be to them a greater Burden then they are able to ſuſteyne.

29. The Warrantizes, Covenants, Bondes and Forfeitures, are an infinite Somme, and a moſte unſpeakeable Confuſion.

30. The Charge of their Buildinge ſhould be wholely loſte.

31. Multitudes of Widowes and poore Orphanes ſhould be thruſte out of their Portions, and utterly undone.

32. The Teſtaments and Laſte Willes of many perſons ſhould be utterly defeated.

33. Infinite nombers of poore Inhabitants ſhould at an inſtant be expelled from their Dwellings.

34. Marveilous nombers of Poore ſuſteined by thoſe Revenues of Companies, ſhould be put from their Reliefe, and coſte to miſerie, and burden of the State more than *London* ſhall be able to ſuſteyne.

35. Many poore Schollers muſte loſe their Exhibitions.

36. The Companies ſhall not bee able to furniſhe her Majeſties Service from time to time as they have done, and deſire to doe; much leſſe to mainteyne the good contynuance of her Citie to her Majeſties Honoure.

37. Finally, the Confuſion and Tumbling up of the whole State and Order of this Citie would bee uncredible.

38. Her Majeſtie ſhould hereof, by the ſaid Suggeſters, receyve little or nothinge, and in no waye comparable to the loſſe that her Highnes may ſuſteyne in her Cities Diſabilitie.

It may therefore pleaſe your honourable Lordſhip of your Goodneſs,

To be favourable to the ſaid Citie and Companies in their moſt humble Petitions to her Majeſty, and counſell for their Reliefe, and to be meane,

That her Majeſtie will allowe the ſaid true Interpretations of the Statutes, whereby they have hetherto enjoyed the ſaid Landes.

That her Majeſtie will commaunde ſuch Sutes, Informations, and Moleſtations, to ceaſe.

And that her Highneſs, if need ſhould be, will by her moſte gracious Graunts, or Royal Aſſente to an Acte of Parliament hereafter for that Cauſe, ratifie the the Poſſeſſions of the ſaid Companies in playne and expreſſe Forme.

Arbitrators between the Patentees and Companies.

FOR the final compounding and adjuſting theſe Controverſies ariſing between the Patentees and Companies, certain Lords of the Council were made Arbitrators between them; whereof one of them was the Lord Treaſurer of *England*.

Offer of Patentees to the Companies.

The Offers of the Patentees before the Lords Arbitrators, *April* 4. 1585, to the Companies, were as folow:

'They require the Inheritance and Fee-ſimple of ſo much of the Lands in queſtion, as they ſhall be found to have Right unto by the Opinions of the Judges: In conſideration whereof, they will grant unto the ſaid Companies and their Succeſſors for ever, out of the ſame Tenements, ſo much annual Rent, in nature of a Rent-Charge, as the ſame Tenements are now demiſed for, and remit unto them beſides all the Arrearages, without offering Diſturbance to any Tenant for the Leaſe or Term of Years granted them *bona fide*, before the Date of the Patent.

'They demand 5000 *l.* and Leaſes in Reverſion for an hundred Years, of all the Lands that they ſhall have Right unto by the Opinions of the Judges, remitting to the Companies abſolutely the Inheritance of the Lands, the whole Arrearages, and ſuffering the Tenants quietly to enjoy their Eſtates.

'They are contented to depart with a third Part of ſo much Land as ſhall be thought to be their Right by the Opinions of the Judges, reſerving only to themſelves two parts of the ſame Land, being rated and caſt up according to the yearly Value in Rent, or as it is worth to be ſold.

'Where it is alledged by the Companies, that they paid for the Rents-Charges out of theſe and other Lands 19000 *l.* or thereabouts; the Patentees, to ſave the Companies from Loſs and Prejudice, are contented to repay unto them ſo much Money ratably for the Rents out of the Lands to be adjudged for the Patentees, as it ſhall appear they diſburſed for the ſame, remitting unto them the Arrearages and mean Profits: The ſaid Companies to reſign over to the Patentees all their Intereſt both in the ſaid Lands and Rents ſo by them purchaſed; and the Tenants to continue out their Leaſes made *bona fide* before the Date of the Patent.

In ſhort, the Rents in *Adam*'s and *Woodſhaw*'s Patent were compounded for in the Year 1587, which amounted to 227 *l.* 16 *s.* 10 *d.* The *Mercers* Companies Rents, which they had before compounded for of the Queen, amounted to 196 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.* and there remained much more to be compounded for.

K. *James* I. diſcharges all Eſtates of Concealments by Proclamation.

King *James* I. in the ſeventh Year of his Reign, *Anno* 1609, for the Eaſe of theſe long complain'd of Grievances, ſet forth a gracious Proclamation, intituled, *A Proclamation ſignifying his Majeſties Pleaſure to confirm by all means the Eſtates of his Subjects againſt all Defects in their Aſſurances, and all concealed Titles*; importing, 'That it had pleaſed him, as a Pledge of greater Favour intended towards his Subjects than ever they received from his Predeceſſors (ſetting apart all Conſiderations of Profit to himſelf, or Power over his good Subjects in this kind) by this Proclamation to declare, that he was fully reſolved, that all his Subjects ſhould partake of this Grace, to have all the Eſtates of their Lands confirmed and made perfect, and to be diſcharged of all mean Profits and Iſſues whatſoever heretofore due, or acknowledged, notwithſtanding any Defects, or Imperfections, &c.

The Act againſt Concealers; 21 *Jac.* I.

But it was not before the 21ſt of King *James* I. that this great Vexation of the Subject, by reaſon of Concealments, was put a full and ſatisfactory End to; when an Act of Parliament was made againſt theſe Concealers, and all Pretences of Concealments whatſoever. The Contents of the ſaid Act was, 'That the King, his Heirs, and Succeſſors, ſhall not at any time hereafter ſue, impeach, queſtion, or implead any Perſon or Perſons, Bodies Politick or Corporate; for, or in any wiſe concerning any Manours, &c. Secondly, or for or concerning the Revenues, Iſſues, or Profits thereof: Thirdly, or make any Title, Claim, Challenge, or Demand, &c. And that every Perſon or Perſons, Bodies Politick and Corporate, their Heirs and Succeſſors, and all claiming from, by, or under them, or any of them, for and according to their ſeveral Eſtates and Intereſts, which they have or claim to have in the ſame reſpectively, ſhall hereafter quietly and freely have, hold, and enjoy againſt his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, &c. And furthermore, that every Perſon or Perſons, Bodies Politick and Corporate, their Heirs and Succeſſors, &c. ſhall quietly and freely have, hold and enjoy all ſuch Manours, &c. as they now have, claim and enjoy, &c. againſt 'all and every Perſon and Perſons, their Heirs and Aſſigns, having, claiming, or pretending to have any Eſtate, Right, Title, Intereſt, Claim or Demand whatſoever, *&c.* by reaſon or colour of any Letters Patents, or Grants, upon Suggeſtion of Concealment, or wrongful detaining, or not being in Charge, or defective Titles, or by, from, or under any Patentees, *&c.* of, or for which Manours, *&c.* no Verdict, *&c.*

CHAP. XVII.

Trade. Cuſtom-Houſe, Weights and Meaſures. Merchants: Various Corporations of them. Merchants of the Staple, Merchant Adventurers. Ruſſia *Merchants. The* Eaſtland *Merchants.* Levant *Merchants.* Spaniſh *Merchants.* Eaſt-India *Merchants.* French *Merchants.* Virginia *Merchants. The* African *Company. The* Canary *Company. The* Spaniſh, Portugal, Italian, French, Dutch, *and* Weſt-India *Merchants. The Royal Fiſhery.*

Merchants. Their Companies. *J. S.*

WE have not yet told of all the Myſteries and Trades in *London*, as diſtinguiſhed into their ſeveral Companies. There is yet another Rank of conſiderable Traders, whoſe Traffick and Commerce lieth chiefly abroad, and who employ Shipping; exporting the Products and Manufactures of *England* into foreign Parts, and importing the Commodities of foreign Growth hither. Theſe we call *Merchants*, in great Credit and Reputation among us, as well as of Wealth and Opulency. Of theſe there be divers Companies alſo, according to the Regions and Countries of the World to which they trade, being incorporated by divers of our Kings and Queens. But notwithſtanding they are of theſe Companies of Merchants, yet moſt of them are Freemen of the City, and belong to ſome one either of the Twelve, or the other Companies of the Myſteries of *London*. But firſt to ſpeak ſomething of the Trade in general.

The Trade of *London*.

Which is that which makes *London* to be *London*, that is, makes her flow with Wealth and Honour, and able to deſerve the Name of the *Chamber* of the Kings of *England*; and finally, which influenceth the Proſperity and good Eſtate of the whole Nation: For ſhe is the Spring of Wealth, whence, as in ſo many Channels, it is derived throughout all the Parts of the Kingdom.

The great Trade of it. *R. B.*

And the *Trade* and *Commerce* of this City cannot but be great, if we conſider the vaſt Sum paid into the King's *Treaſury*, ariſing from the *Cuſtoms*, which amounts to about 400000 *l. per Ann.*

Moreover its great Trade may be gueſs'd at by the Shipping lying at *Anchor* in the River *Thames*, inſomuch that paſſing down the ſaid River, the Maſts reſemble a *Wood*, or *Foreſt*, beſides thoſe conſtantly going out, or coming from foreign Parts of the known World. Its great Trade may alſo be computed by great Numbers of well furniſhed Shops and Warehouſes, and by the great Port and Splendour the *Merchants* and *Tradeſmen* live in; their Houſes richly furniſhed; their Apparel coſtly; their Equipage noble, and their Tables plentiful, and many of them honoured by the Prince with Knighthood: Inſomuch, that *London* may not improperly be reckoned, a grand Magazine of Money, and Commodities of all ſorts, neceſſary for the Uſe and Pleaſure of Mankind. And for Horſes, Ammunition and all ſorts of Arms, it may be ſtiled a Storehouſe for War. And laſtly, for Men of all Ranks and Qualities, as *Nobility*, *Gentry*, *Courtiers*, *Divines*, *Lawyers*, *Phyſicians*, *Merchants*, *Tradeſmen*, *Artificers*, *Seamen* and *Foreigners*, is a vaſt Rendezvous of People.

Commodities exported.

For *Exportation*, this City (as the Storehouſe of the Kingdom) ſupplies other Nations with *Lead*, *Tin*, *Copper*, *Iron*, *Pewter* both wrought and unwrought, *Shot*, *Guns*, *Allom*, *Seacoal*, *Saffron*, *Tallow*, *Hides*, *Leather*, *Calves-Skins*, *Lamb-Skins*, *Cony-Skins*, *Hops*, *Corn*, when under ſuch a Price *per* Buſhel, as is ſet by Act of Parliament, *Pilchards*, *Herrings*, *Barrel-Cod*, *Poor-Jack*, *Ling*, *Shoes*, *Stockings*, *Hats*, *Caps*, *Ruggs*, *Honey*, *Sope*, *Madder*, *Butter*, *Cheeſe*, all ſorts of *Haberdaſhery* Wares, as *Gloves*, *Ribbons*, *Needles*, *Pins*, *Tape*, *&c.* but above all, with *Cloth* and *Woolen Manufactures* made into *Serges*, *Norwich Stuffs*, *Sayes*, *Bayes*, *Perpetuanoes*, *Druggets*, *Kerſies*, *Raſhes*, *Cottons*, *Fuſtians*, *Flannels*, *Worſteds*, *Frizes*, *Peniſtons*, *&c.* and that in vaſt quantities. All which ſaid *Commodities*, with divers others, not here named, find great vent beyond Seas.

Importation of Commodities.

The *Importations* are alſo as conſiderable, the Merchants bringing in from all parts of the Earth their Wares and Riches: which, after we have ſufficiently ſupplied our ſelves with, in great quantities, to the enrichment of the Importers and others that deal in them, are again tranſported to other Countries. And as our *American* Plantations take off prodigious quantities of all ſorts of the aforeſaid Commodities; that is, as well thoſe of our own Growth and Manufacture, as thoſe imported; ſo likewiſe by the Plantations, as *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, *Virginia*, *New-England*, *Maryland*, *New-York*, *Carolina*, *Penſilvania*, *Bermudos*, *St. Chriſtopher*, *Nevis*, *&c.* no leſs advantage is made by their *Sugars*, *Tobacco*, *Indico*, *Ginger*, *Fiamento*, *Cotton*, *Cocoa*, *Furrs*, *Fuſticks* and other Woods; which is enough not only for our Nation, but to ſupply moſt Countries with.

The *American* Plantations a great enrichment to *England*.

Commodities imported.

The *Commodities* imported are, *Oils*, *Wines*, *Brandy*, *Spices*, Fruits, as, *Raſins*, *Corinths*, *Figs*, *Prunes*, and *Prunelloes*, *Calicoes*, *Pintadoes* of ſeveral ſorts, *Saunders*, *Tamerines*, *Spicknard*, *Alloes*, *Myrrhe*, *Rhubard*, *Opium*, *Druggs* of ſundry ſorts, *Precious Stones*, *Gold*, *Silver*, *Pearl*, *Amber*, *Frankincenſe*, *Caſſia*, *Camphire*, *Borax*, *Mirabolans*, *Benjamin*, *Rice*, *Chryſtal*, *Porcelane*, *Cabinets*, *Coffee*, *Tea*, *China-wares*, *Cornelian Rings*, *Muſk*, *Civet*, *Ambergreeſe*, *Salt-petre*, *Grograins*, *Turkey Carpets*, *Silks*, Raw and Wrought into ſeveral Fabricks, as *Taffaties*, *Sarſnets*, *Tabbies*, *Velvets* and *Pluſh*, *Diaper*, *Damaſk*, *Cambricks*, *Hollands*, *Ghentings*, *Muſlins*, *&c.* alſo *Caviare*, *Catchope*, *Pot-aſhes*, *Firs*, *Pipe-ſtaves*, *Oars*, *Deals*, *Clapboards*, *Cordage*, *Cable-yarn*, *Cottons*, *Cotton yarn*, *Red-wood*, *Log-wood*, *Fuſtick*, *Cedar*, *Pitch*, *Tar*, *Roſin*, *Iron*, *Steel*, *Wire*, *Laten*, *Elephants Teeth*, *Cochineil*, *Flax*, *Hemp*, *Wax*, *Tallow*, *Furrs*, *Goat skins*, *Cordovants*, *Hides*, *Sturgeon*, *Camels Hair*, *Mohair*, *Camblets*, *Grograms*, *Yarn*, *Galls*, *Glaſs, Slood, Allom, Iſinglaſs, Hogs Briſtles, Beaver Wool, Woombs, Colours for Painters, Pictures, Paper, Rice, Anniſeeds, &c.* And indeed all Commodities whatſoever find good vent here.]

The Cuſtom Houſe for the Queen's Cuſtoms. *J. S.*

For the Management of Trade in Shipping off and Landing Goods, and for the Entring of them, in order to the Payment of the King's Duties, there is a Cuſtom-Houſe in *Thameſtreet*, below the Bridge, commodiouſly ſeated and ſupplied with Wharfs and Cranes for the lading and unlading of Goods: and as convenient within, by ſeveral Apartments for Offices belonging thereunto; beſides, a very large and ſpacious Room, where the Clarks and others ſit, for the diſpatch of Buſineſs.

The Officers.

In this Office of the Cuſtom-Houſe is a great Number of Officers employed, in their ſeveral Stations: many whereof have very large and noble Stipends, beſides other Advantages. The Principal Officers are the King's Commiſſioners; who have the whole Charge and Management of all his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in all the Ports of *England*, as well as *London*; and the Overſight and Ordering of the numerous Officers and Servants belonging to them. Theſe Commiſſioners, as ſeveral other Officers do, hold their Places by Patent from the King. Many others there are that are appointed by Warrant from the Lord Treaſurer, or the Lord Commiſſioners of the Treaſury for the time being. The Officers alſo for the Out-Ports, ſome are Patent-Officers, and others Warrant-Officers, to a great number. The Names of all theſe Offices belonging to the Cuſtom-Houſe, and their reſpective Salaries, may be ſeen by thoſe that have a mind to know, in the Book called the *Preſent State* of *England*.

Weights and Meaſures. *Magna Charta*, Cap. 27.

Other great and neceſſary Appendages of Trade, are Weights and Meaſures. Which by the *Magna Charta*, ought to be one and the ſame throughout the whole Kingdom: and thoſe muſt be according to the King's Standard, of Weights and Meaſures kept in the Exchequer, by a ſpecial Officer of the Houſe, called the Clark, or Comptroller, of the Market. And for the preventing of Deceits in ſo important a Matter, there are Officers appointed to inſpect the ſame: As the Jury of Inqueſts in the ſeveral Wards and Pariſhes of *London*, and the like for the Parts without the City Liberty. And in the County there is a Clark of the Market, for the Verge of the King's Palace, (which ſome ſay is twelve Miles circuit round the Court) whoſe Care is to look after the ſame. And to that end he keeps his Courts half yearly, at convenient Places for the Inhabitants; who bring or ſend their Weights and Meaſures to be tryed, by the Standard kept by him. And what Weights and Meaſures are by the Jury found to be faulty, the Owners thereof are preſented and fined by the ſaid Clark, more or leſs, according to the Offence, or returned into the Exchequer; and accordingly to be eſtreated for the King.

Clark of the Market.

But within the City Liberties, the Lord Maior hath the looking after the ſame: And the like hath the Steward, or Head Bailiff for the Liberty of *Weſtminſter*. And ſo for other Liberties, which by ſome old Privilege claim ſuch a Power, as *St. Katharines, &c.*

Concerning the Weights and Meaſures uſed in *London*, and all over *England*, and the particular practice of weighing and meaſuring Commodities, recourſe may be had to Books of Commerce, and Merchandize; and for a brief and ſuccinct Relation thereof, *to the Preſent State of England*.

Preſent State, p. 385. *Edit.* 1694.

The ſame Standard for *Great Britain.*

I only add, that after the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, it was enacted that the ſame Weights and Meaſures be uſed throughout *Great Britain*, as were before uſed in *England*: And the Standards of thoſe Weights and Meaſures, (anciently kept in the Exchequer at *Weſtminſter*) to be kept alſo in thoſe Burghs in *Scotland*, to which the keeping of Weights and Meaſures are now in Uſe. And all the Standards to be ſent down to the reſpective Burghs from the Standard kept in the Exchequer.

The Beam.

There antiently was, and ſtill is, a publick Ballance, or *Beam*, belonging to the City, for weigh of Commodities between Buyer and Seller, and a Maſter Weigher appointed: and there was all poſſible Care uſed for the juſt keeping of this Beam. For which Purpoſe theſe Orders of old time, may be taken notice of.

An Ordinance made of the manner of weighing by the Beam, 3 *Ed.* II. *Ann. Dom.* 319. Red Book.

* *Speciarias.*

Quia ſepius, &c. In Engliſh, ‘ Becauſe often before theſe times, many and ſundry Contentions have ariſen betwixt the Merchants Strangers ſelling, and the private Merchants buying different Commodities of Averdupois, and * Spices: which were weighed as well by the great Balance, as the ſmall: So that it was uncertain upon the Tract of weighing: For the Weigher gave to ſome more, and to ſome leſs, as was reported:

‘ For the avoiding of ſuch Contentions, and for the removing them for the time to come, it was agreed by *Thomas Romayn*, Maior, and the Aldermen, and by the aſſent of *Luke de Haveryng, William de Byderik, Raſe le Balauncer, Peter Adrian, William Furneys, Roger de Arcubus, William le Boteler, William le Barber, John Godelinyng, Richard de Dorſete, Richard de Iſpania*, Citizens and Merchants of *London*: and *John le Lang, Hildebrand de nova Curia, Jacob Fiſh, John Pope, Richard Sware, Bertram de Coloign, John de Sterneberwe*, &c. Merchants of *Lombardy*, and *Provence*: THAT all the Merchandizes of Averdupois, as of Wax, Almonds, Rices, Copper, *&c.* and ſuch like, which are to be weighed by the Beam, for the time to come be weighed equally. That the Weigher remove his Hands thence: So that he ſeem neither to the Seller, nor to the Buyer, to yield any thing, or to take away more than what is juſt, after any manner whatſoever. And that every Hundred of ſuch Groſſes of Averdupois, contain fiveſcore and twelve Pounds; and every Hundred of ſmall Spices, *viz.* Ginger, Saffron, Sugar, Maces, and other of ſuch ſort, which are ſold by the Pound, contain fiveſcore and four Pounds. And it is enjoyned the Weigher, that he weigh no otherwiſe, under pain of Impriſonment.

‘ And moreover it is forbidden, that no Merchant Stranger, or private Merchant, ſell or buy but by the Balance; and not by Detail, under pain, *&c.* Yet always ſaving the State of the Lord the King, and of his Wardrobe, when they will weigh. That they weigh as before hath been uſed, if they pleaſe: until ſomething elſe be appointed by him and his Council. And this Ordinance was made on *Monday* in the Eve of St. *Martin, Anno Regn. Reg. Edwardi fil. Reg. Edw. tertio.*

‘ And the Weigher ſhall receive, for the uſe of the Sheriff, of every thouſand Weight weighed, 1 *d.* And the Weigher ſhall have for his own Labour of every hundred Weight a Farthing.

What the antient manner of appointing a Weigher of the great Beam was, may be ſeen by this Extract out of the Records of the Chamber; when one *Andrew Goddard*, 6 *Edw.* II. was put and ſworn in that Office.

A Weigher ſworn. *Lib. Horn.*

**Cordariorum.*

‘ *Memorandum, &c.* Be it remembred, that on *Wedneſday* next after the Feaſt of St. *Michael, Ann. Regni Regis* Edw. *fil.* Edw. *ſexto*, came honeſt Men of the Commonalty, *viz.* of the Trade of the *Pepperers, Corders**, or *Ropers*,, *Ferriers*, or *Ironmongers, Apothecaries*, and of divers other Trades, who uſed to weigh their Commodities by *Averdupois*; and in the Preſence of *Nicolas de Farndon*, holding the Place of the Maior that day (becauſe the Maior [*John de Giſors*] was before the King's Council at *Weſtminſter* for the Buſineſs of the City) and of *Richard de Glocester*, *&c.* Aldermen, and of *Richard de Welleford*, one of the Sheriffs; they preſented one *Andrew Goddard* to the Office of the Weigher of the great Balance: Whom they choſe for a good and faithful Man to do the ſaid Office; and prayed, that the Sheriffs would admit him to the ſaid Office: And that they would not let it to farm, becauſe that it would be to the great Detriment of the foreſaid Office.

‘ And the foreſaid *Richard* the Sheriff admitted the foreſaid *Andrew*. And the ſaid *Andrew* was ſworn, well and faithfully to weigh, as well for the Seller as the Buyer, as well for the Poor as for the Rich; and all other who ſhall come to the Balance. And at the end of every Week ſhall render up to the Sheriff all the Profit coming of the ſaid Office, *&c.* And the ſaid Weigher ſhall take of every Thouſand weighed 1 *d.* for the Sheriff, for the Farm of the City; and for his Labour for every Hundred, a Farthing.

The ancient Aſſize of Weights and Meaſures, was as follows.

Aſſize of Weights and Meaſures. *Lib. Horn.* fo. 123, and 307.

Per Ordinationem totius Angliæ *Regni fuit Menſura Dni. Regis compoſita, &c.* ‘ By the Ordinance and Diſcretion of the whole Kingdom of *England*, was the Meaſure of the Lord the King ſettled: *viz.* That the *Engliſh* Penny, which is called *Sterling*, round without Tonſure or Clipping, ſhall weigh 32 Grains of Bread Corn in the middle of the Ear: And twelve Ounces make the Pound of *London*, to wit, Twenty Shillings. And eight Pounds of Sterlings make one Galon: And eight Galons make one Buſhel of *London*: And eight Buſhels make a Quarter of *London*: And twelve Pounds and an half make a Stone of *London*. And a Sack of Wool ought to weigh twenty eight Stone; and in ſome Parts thirty Stone.

The *Trone* of the City amended *Lib. Horn* fo. 349.

Add this Extract to the reſt, concerning weighing of Wool, and rectifying of the *Trone*, and appointing a Weigher, and the Fee for weighing.

6 *Ed.* 2.

Memorandum, &c. ‘ Be it remembred that on *Thurſday*, in the Eve of the *Purification* of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, in the 6 of *Edward* the Son of *Edward*, came *John de Bureford*, *Simon Abyndon* Draper, *John de Codynton* Wooler, *Walter de Cheſewyk*, Wooler, *John de Hamme*, and *Richard de Hakeneye*, Woolers alſo, and very many other honeſt Men, Woolers, and others of the City, at *Gyhald*, *London*; before *John de Giſorz*, Maior, *John de Wengrave*, *William de Leyre*, *Henry de Durham*, *John de Wyndeſore*, *William Sernade*, *William de Combmartin*, *Anketine de Giſcetio*, *Stephen de Abyndon*, and *Roger de Paris*, Aldermen: And there before the ſame Maior and Aldermen, forſomuch as it was given to the ſaid Maior and Aldermen to underſtand, that the *Trone* of the City, wherewith Wools bought and ſold were weighed in the ſame City, was defective, and not well kept; becauſe that one *John Powel*, who had the Cuſtody thereof, had not ſufficient Inſight to execute ſuch Office; the aforeſaid *John de Bureford* and others abovenamed, were ſworn, touching the Holy Goſpel; that they would cauſe the ſaid *Trone*, well and faithfully to be kept, and, if it were neceſſary, to be amended. And that to keep the ſaid *Trone*, they would chooſe ſome faithful and diligent Perſon. And hereupon one *Thomas Le Anſelma Kiere*, being ſworn, aſſayed the ſaid *Trone* by the Weights of *Gyhald*, and made it certain and competent. And the Woolers being ſworn, choſe a certain Weigher, to ſerve the ſaid *Trone* in the place of *John Powel*; to wit, one *William Gyri*, who there preſently ſwore, that he ſhould weigh well and faithfully, by the foreſaid *Trone*, between Merchant and Merchant, doing Juſtice and Equity, as well to Foreigners, as private Men [*i. e.* Freemen,] ſparing or favouring none by Fear or Affection, Prayer or Price. And that he ſhould not take of the free Merchants of the City, but of both, that is, as of the Buyer, as the Seller, an Halfpenny only of every Sarpelar weighed: And of the Foreigners Merchants, weighing after the ſame manner, of both one Penny only. And if perhaps a private Merchant and a Foreigner have weighed on account of Merchandize made between them, he ſhall take, for every Tract, of the Foreigner 1 *d.* and of the private Man one Halfpenny only, and not more.

The Standards of Weights regulated by a ſpecial Jury.

Concerning the Abuſe of Weights in *England*, and the Complaint and Regulation thereof in Queen *Elizabeth*'s time, it may not be unworthy to be noted: That in the 16th Year of that Queen, Information was given unto the Lord Treaſurer, Under-Treaſurer and Barons of the Exchequer, that the Weights uſed throughout the Realm were uncertain, and varying one from another: Which tended to the ſlander of the ſame, and deceiving of many, both Buyers and Sellers. So that no true and juſt Standards were then extant for the ſizing of true Weights, as in former times had been uſed. Whereupon they cauſed nine Merchants, and twelve Goldſmiths of the City to come before them, and charged them to enquire upon their Oaths on certain Articles, containing in effect, how many ſeveral ſorts of Weights, were then lawfully in uſe within the Realm; and to try and conſider upon certain Weights delivered to them by the ſaid Lord Treaſurer, Under-Treaſurer and Barons: And out of thoſe Weights, and othetwiſe, with all their Diligence and Underſtanding, to ſize one certain of all ſorts of Weights, lawfully to be uſed from thenceforth. And this Jury accordingly cauſed one certain Standard, as well of *Troy* Weight, as of *Averdupois*. And preſented it to the ſaid Treaſurer and the reſt, together with their Verdict in writing under their Hands and Seals; declaring the ſeveral Poizes of the ſaid Standards, and their Proceedings touching the Charge that was given to them.

Another Jury called upon the ſame Account.

In the 25th of the ſaid Queen, ſome Perſons of good underſtanding objected, and alledged unto the ſaid Treaſurer, that the ſaid Standards, ſo by the ſaid Jury ſized, were not agreeeble with the antient Standards, allowed and appointed by the Laws of the Realm, nor were ſo profitable to the Common-wealth, as were convenient. Whereupon the Treaſurer cauſed another Jury of eighteen Merchants, and eleven Goldſmiths, Citizens of the ſaid City, to appear before him in the Court of the Exchequer. And they were charged upon their Oaths to enquire and try, by all lawful Ways and Means that they could, whether the ſaid Standards ſo newly ſized, were agreeable unto the antient Standards, allowed and appointed by the Laws of the Realm; or whether they might be allowed and appointed to be Standards, for the ſizing of all other the Weights of the Realm by, without hurt to the Commonwealth. And for their better inſtruction and underſtanding of the Truth herein, the Lord Treaſurer and the reſt charged them to hear and conſider all ſuch Objections, as ſhould be made againſt the ſizing of the ſame Weights, or the ſaid Verdict, by any Perſon or Perſons: and to hear and conſider the Anſwer of the former Jury, to the ſame, and their Reaſons for their ſaid doings in that matter. And if they ſhould find their doings good and allowable, then to certify the ſame by Verdict in Writing under their Hands and Seals. And if not, then to cauſe other better and more true Standards of Weights to be ſized, according to the true meaning of certain Articles to them delivered by the Treaſurer.

Their Preſentment and Verdict contrary to the former.

Theſe Men at length did, upon Deliberation and Conferences had with the former Jury of the matters given to them in Charge, ſay and preſent unto the Treaſurer and the reſt upon their Oaths, as follows; *viz.* That the ſaid Standards or Weights ſo lately ſized by the former Jury were not agreeable to the antient Standard, according to their Judgment and Underſtanding; and that the ſame might not be allowed and appointed to be the Standard for the ſizing of all the Weights of the Realm, without hurt to the Commonwealth of the ſame. And furthermore, they cauſed to be new ſized, according to the true meaning of their Charge, ſo near as they could by their Diligence, Wit, Skill, and Underſtanding, two certain ſeveral Standards: that is to ſay, one, which did agree with the true Proportion of the *Pile*, or Standard, remaining in Goldſmiths Hall, to ſize all other *Troy* Weights by, which had been of antient Uſe: And the other of *Averdupois*; which did agree with the true Proportion of the Queen's antient Standard of LVI *lb.* remaining in the Exchequer, as it ſeems, ſince the time of King *Edward* III. to ſize all other like Weights by, and was in preſent Uſe. And that the ſame two ſorts of Weights might be uſed and continued for Standards to ſize all Weights by, throughout the Realm, without hurt to the Commonwealth of the ſame, to their beſt Knowledge and Underſtanding. This laſt Verdict, and the ſeveral Standards were preſented, and remained in the Court of Exchequer.

This laſt approved by the Treaſury.

Theſe ſame Standards ſized, and preſented by the laſt Jury, were found by the Lord Treaſurer and Barons, to be more agreeable with the Weights of long Continuance and Uſe in the Realm, and with the Standard allowed, appointed and uſed, both for our Monies and Plate, of Silver and Gold, and ſuch like things ſold by Weight; and agreeable alſo to the Laws of the Realm, for any material thing that had been found or objected to the contrary.

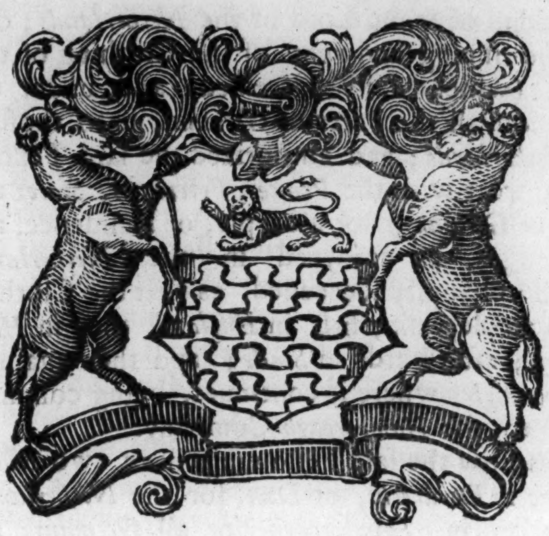
The Queen's Decree hereupon.

Hereupon the Queen, by the advice of her Privy Council, and others of Knowledge and Experience, determined and ordained, that the ſaid firſt Verdict and Preſentment, and the Standards ſized and preſented with the ſame, ſhould be and remain utterly fruſtrate and of no Force. And that the laſt Preſentments and ſaid Standards, ſized and preſented by the Jury of the ſame, ſhould be and remain and continue; and ſhould be holden, uſed, allowed and accepted as lawful, good, true and profitable for the Commonwealth, to all Intents and Purpoſes. And ſhe commanded the Treaſurer to cancel and make void the firſt Preſentment, and the Standards offered by that Jury, to be broken. And that the latter Preſentment ſhould be entred upon Record in the Court of Exchequer, and the Standard, ſized and preſented by the Jury of the ſame, to be laid up and ſafely kept in that Court, and to be accounted, uſed and followed as the Standard of the ſame Court, for the ſizing of all Weights of the Realm by. And to cauſe other like Weights and Standards to be made and ſized by the ſame. And to be ſent to the Cities and Towns, mentioned in the Statute touching Weights, made in the eleventh Year of her Grandfather *Henry* VII. there to remain, and be uſed as true Standards and Weights, according to the meaning of that Statute. And it was the Queen's further Will and Pleaſure, that the ſame Treaſurer and the reſt, by the Queen's Proceſs and Proclamation, or otherwiſe by their diſcretion, ſhould cauſe like Weights and Standards to be provided in every other Corporate and Market Town within the Realm of *England* and *Wales*; and to cauſe all other Weights, varying from theſe, to be forthwith deſtroyed, or made agreeable with theſe by the Clarks of the Market, or any other to be by them thereunto aſſigned. So that from henceforth there ſhould be but one Weight throughout all the Realm, according to the Laws and Statutes. This was one of the moſt worthy and uſeful Acts of that excellent Queen for the good of her Subjects.]

Now follow the Companies of Merchants, and their ſeveral Arms, ſo many as I could attain unto.

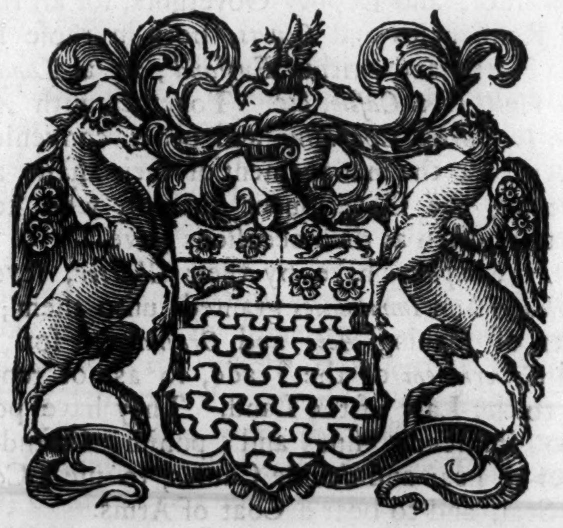
A. M.

MERCHANTS *of the* STAPLE, *the firſt and moſt ancient Engliſh Company of Merchants, trading in Wools.*



THE Company of MERCHANTS, called of the *Staple*, incorporated by King *Edward* III. In whoſe Time they had their Staple of Wools at *Callis*. Their Motto, *God be our Friend.*

MERCHANTS ADVENTURERS.



THE Company of MERCHANTS, called MERCHANT ADVENTURERS, were incorporated by King *Edward* IV. And had their Priviledges confirmed and enlarged by Queen *Elizabeth*.

When firſt incorporated.

This is the ancienteſt Company of *Merchants* in *England*; who were incorporated in the Reign of King *Edward* I. *Anno* 1296. They obtained Priviledges of *John* Duke of *Brabant*, to eſtabliſh themſelves and their Trade, under *Government* in the City of *Antwerp* for thoſe *Countries*. Then

R. B.

King *Edward* III. finding them ſo ſettled; and obſerving the great *Trade* in *Flanders*, by the Clothings there made, did, (when he joyned League with the *Flemings* againſt the King of *France*) encourage the *Engliſh Merchants* in theſe parts, to deal with *Clothiers* of that Nation, to come over into *England* to erect their *Looms*, and *Manufactures*. Which accordingly was performed; and took ſuch effect, that the ſaid King, by the advice of his *Parliament*, firſt prohibited the Exportation of *Engliſh Wool*: next by *Priviledges*, and Acts of *Parliament*, invited *Clothmakers* and *Workers* over into *England*; and at laſt ſo prevailed, that he prohibited all Foreign Cloth, to be imported into the Realm.

Flemings invited over into *England*.

Afterwards King *Henry* IV. *Anno* 1406. taking notice of the Service of this Company, in the riſe and increaſe of the *Manufactures* of *Clothing*, and the benefit of the Government of the ſaid *Company*, did eſtabliſh the ſame by grant under the Great Seal. Which ſaid *Grant* hath been confirmed, and enlarged by his Succeſſors (except *Edw*. V.) And Queen *Elizabeth* in the ſixth Year of her Reign, being fallen in breach with *Philip* the ſecond of *Spain*, Lord of the *Netherlands*; did, for the iſſuing and vent of the Clothing of this Land, (which daily increaſed) add, under the *Great Seal*, all the Parts of *Germany*, unto thoſe of the *Netherlands*; and authorized the ſaid Fellowſhip to treat with the *Princes*, *Potentates*, *States* and *Cities* of *Germany*, for a Staple, or Reſidence, and Priviledges, as enjoyned in the *Netherlands*. Which ſo happily ſucceeded, as that the Clothing found ample vent; firſt in *England*, then in *Hamborough*; afterwards in *Stade*; and then again in *Hamborough*; where it continues, being commonly called, the *Hamborough* Company.

A further Improvement.

Hamborough Company.

And now the ſaid Fellowſhip have two *Marts*, the one in *Dordrecht*, or *Dort*, for the *Netherlands*; the other in *Hamborough* for all *Germany*; and is the Chief Court of all the Fellowſhip, reſiding both in *England*, and beyond the Seas; and through their Integrity, fair Dealings, and excellent *Laws* and *Cuſtoms* obſerved amongſt them, they are of no ſmall ſplendor in the Eyes of Men. Which ſaid Company is now much enlarged; all new *Draperies* being therein compriſed.

Marts.

The preſent State of this Company.

This Company is governed according to their *Charter*, by the major part of the ſaid Fellowſhip reſiding beyond the Seas; where annually in the Month of *June*, they elect out of the Fellowſhip, a Governor, and Deputy Governors, for all their other Reſidencies and *Courts*, both in thoſe Foreign Parts, and within *England*; as at *London*, *York*, *Hull*, *New-Caſtle*, &c. Together with *Aſſiſtants*, *Treaſurers*, *Chaplains*, and other convenient Officers, for the management of their affairs and preſerving the Government thereof, who keep Courts as often as their occaſions ſerve.

Their Government.

This *Company* have by their *Charter*, ſeveral *Priviledges* and *Immunities* granted unto them; as power of making *Acts* and *Ordinances*, for the good *Government* of the Trade, ſo as not repugnant to the Law of the Land. They have power to implead, fine and puniſh Offenders, power to hear and decide Cauſes, to uſe a Common Seal, and to bear a Coat of Arms.

Their Priviledges.

The Blazon of the Armes of this Fellowſhip is, *Nebule* of ſix Pieces, *Argent* and *Azure*. On a Chief quarterly, *Or* and *Gules*. In the firſt and fourth, two Roſes, *Gules*, and in the ſecond and third, a Lion of *England*. For their Creſt, on a Helmet and Wreath, a *Pegaſus*, *Argent*, charged on either Wing with two Roſes, proper. And for Supporters, two *Pegaſus's*, as the Creſt. Their Motto, *Dieu nous donne bonne Adventure*.

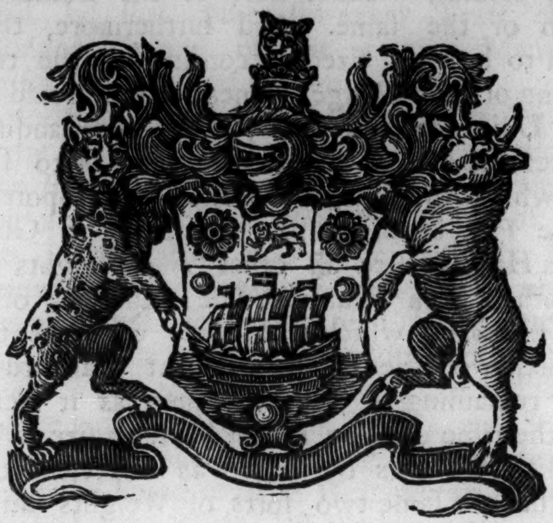
Coat of Armes of this Company.

The Commodities that this Company exports, are Clothes, dreſſed and dyed, of *Glouceſterſhire*, *Somerſetſhire*, *Kent*, &c. in great Quantities: alſo Lead, Tin, Oyles, Worſted and Woolen Stockings, Silks, Fruits, *Spaniſh* Wines, &c. And for theſe and the like, they import Linnens: As Cambricks, Hollands, Lawnes, Diaper, &c. in great abundance. Alſo Tapeſtries, *Rheniſh* Wines, Mather, Hopps, Latten, Sword and Knive Blades, Sope, Wyer, Copper Plates, Braſs, Steel, Iron, Quick-Silver, Armes, Gunpowder, Hemp, Allom, Wax, Minerals, Salt, &c.]

Commodities exported.

Imported.

MERCHANTS of RUSSIA, *called* MUSCOVY *Merchants*.



THE Company of MERCHANTS of RUSSIA, were firſt incorporated by the Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England*, in the firſt and ſecond Year of the Reign of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, granted to the Right Honourable *William* Marquiſs of *Winton*, then Lord High Treaſurer of *England*; *Henry* Earl of *Arundel*, *John* Earl of *Bedford*, *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, and divers others of the Nobility, and to divers Merchants. And amongſt other Priviledges, the ſaid King and Queen granted to the ſaid Company and their Succeſſors: That the ſaid Company, ſhould have and enjoy the ſole and Trade to all the Lands, Ports and Rivers of the Emperor of *Ruſſia*; and to all other Lands, Ports, Creeks and Arms of the Sea, before the Adventure in the ſaid Letters Patents mentioned, not known, or by *Engliſh* Merchants and Subjects, by the Seas, not commonly frequented, lying Northward, North-Eaſtward, and North-Weſtward: With Prohibition to all others, not free of the ſaid Fellowſhip, unleſs by their Agreement, to Trade to the Places aforeſaid, on pain of forfeiting Ship and Goods, ſo Trading, or Traded with.

The Incorporation of this Company.

The Caſe of the *Ruſſia* Company, ſtated to the Parliament, when the Bill was brought in for enlarging of it. *Anno* 1699. *J. S.*

And after twelve Years Tryal, and upwards, of the good Services they did the Nation, the ſaid Company, and all the Franchiſes and Priviledges, granted them by the ſaid Letters Patents, were confirmed by Act of Parliament, in the eighth Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

And upon further Tryal of the Diligence of the ſaid Company, their Priviledges were enlarged by King *James* I. by his Letters Patents, bearing date the thirtieth Day of *March*, in the eleventh Year of his Reign.

The Company ſince the Grant of the firſt Charter and Act of Parliament, have been at vaſt Charges in fitting out great Numbers of Ships, for the diſcovery of New Countries and Iſles: And in fact have diſcovered ſeveral Countries, the Trade whereof, is of very great advantage to this Nation: *viz. Cherrey* Iſlands, *Greenland*, *Nova Zembla*, *Davyes's Streights*, *Grooneland*, *Hudſons Bay*, *New-found-land*, the North of *America*: as will at large appear by the Journals kept by their Commanders in the ſaid Voyages, and regiſtred in the High Court of *Admiralty*.

The ſaid Company have always permitted all Perſons freely to Trade to all the ſaid Lands and Places diſcovered, and to all other Places whatſoever, except to *Narve* and *Archangel* in *Ruſſia*. And permitted all Perſons, freely to export from *England* to the ſaid Port of *Narve*, all Goods whatſoever, and have taken but one *per Cent.* (according to the value in the Book of Rates) for their Licence, on what Goods of the Growth of *Ruſſia* have been imported by others to *England*, from the ſaid Port of *Narve*. And the Company themſelves pay half *per Cent.*

The Company admitted into their Freedom, the Sons of Freemen, and ſuch as had ſerved Apprenticeſhips to the Freemen of the ſaid Company, and any other Merchants whatſoever; paying the uſual Fine of 50 *l.* for their Admittance.]

R. B.

Priviledges granted.

Theſe Merchants have by their Charter many *Priviledges* and *Immunities* granted them; as to raiſe *Armes* for the ſubduing of *Countreys*, in the Limits aforeſaid, and to enter thereon and ſet up *Engliſh Standards*. To make *Acts* and *Ordinances* for the good of the ſaid *Trade*, provided they be not againſt the *Law* of the Nation. To puniſh Offenders by Fine or Impriſonment; to uſe a Seal and to bear a Coat Armour, which is as above depicted, and is thus blazoned.

Their Atchievments.

Barry wavy of ſix pieces, *Argent* and *Azure*, over all a *Ship* under Sail, proper, having on each Sail a *Croſs* of *England* between three *Bezants*. For their Creſt, on a Helmet and Wreath, a *Lizzards* Head erazed proper, gorged with a Crown, *Gules*. And for their Supporters, on the dexter ſide a *Lizard*, and on the ſiniſter ſide an *Apres*, both proper, and gorged with Crowns, *Gules*. Their Motto, *God be our good Guide*.

Commodities exported.

The *Commodities* by them exported, are *Cloths* of all Sorts, both dreſt and dyed, *Kerſies*, *Bayes*, *Cottons*, *Fuſtians*, *Perpepetuanoes*, *Norwich Stuffs*, *Lace*, *Thread*, *Lead*, *Tinn*, *Pewter*, *Allom*, *Copper*, much defective *Wines*, and *Fruits*, not fit to be ſpent in this Kindom; together with moſt ſorts of *Engliſh Commodities*. And for theſe and the like they import *Pot-aſhes*, *Cordage*, *Tarr*, *Tallow*, *Cable-Yarn*, Coarſe and Fine Linnen *Cloth*, *Bees-Wax*, *Iſinglaſs*, *Hide* of ſeveral ſorts both tan'd and raw; *Hogs-Briſtles*, *Linſeed*, *Slood*, *Beaver Wool*, and *Combs*; ſeveral ſorts of rich *Furrs*, *Seal Skins*, *Rhubard*, *Train Oyle*, *Caſtorum*, *Agarick*, *Flax*, *Hemp*, *Caviare*, *Stock-fiſh*, *Cod fiſh*, *Salmon*, &c.

Commoditees imported.

Their Government.

This Company is governed by a Governour, four Conſuls, and twenty four Aſſiſtants: who are annually choſen out of the ſaid Fellowſhip, on the firſt of *March*, and keep their Courts for the negotiation of their affairs, monthly, or as occaſion requires. The uſual Place of Meeting is in a large Room, in the old *Eaſt-India* Houſe, in *Leaden-hall* Street.]

The firſt Governour. *J. S.*

This Company was ſettled and eſtabliſhed by Queen *Mary*, *Anno* 1555. and the Patent bore date *February* the ſixth. The firſt Governour was *Sebaſtian Cabota*, an ancient Gentleman, ſprung from *Genoa* in *Italy*, but had lived long in *England*, and deſerved very well of Maritime Affairs.

But King *Edward* VI. firſt opened the way of a Trade, by his Letters to the Emperor of *Moſco* in *May* 1553. Which that Emperor anſwered, granting the *Egnliſh* a free Trade into his Dominions.

Act for enlarging the Trade to *Ruſſia*.

A few Years ago, an Act was made for enlarging the *Ruſſia* Trade; Tobacco being allowed by the preſent Czar of *Moſcovy*, (who was lately in Perſon in *England*) to be imported into his Country, which was never allowed before. This Company had aſſumed a Power to ſet what Fine they pleaſed, upon thoſe that ſhould deſire the Freedom of their Trade; which uſually was 50 *l.* a thing complained of, as injurious both to the Company it ſelf, and to the Trade into thoſe parts: the Company being obſerved very much to decay, and the Trade becoming inconſiderable: which otherwiſe was of very great Conſequence to the *Engliſh* Nation, in reſpect of Shipping and Naval Stores. This matter coming before the Parliament, *Nathaniel Tench*, Eſq; Governour of the *Eaſtland* Company, a Merchant of great Knowledge and Experience; ſhewed this at large before the Parliament in the Houſe of Lords, in order to gain a liberty of Trade into *Ruſſia*, to the ſaid *Eaſtland* Merchants and others. And whereas it was pretended, by thoſe of the *Ruſſia* Company, that this would be to infringe the Priviledges granted to them by Act of Parliament; he anſwered, that no ſuch thing was intended, but that the ſaid *Ruſſia* Company might ſtill remain as they were before; only that the Trade might be enlarged, by abating the exceſſive Fines for Licence to Trade, from 50 *l.* or what they pleaſed to impoſe, to 5 *l.* And with this the Parliament was ſatisfied; and enacted the Fine at 5 *l.* and no more. By which means that Trade to *Ruſſia* is very conſiderably advanced already. For whereas before there were not above four, five, or ſix Ships at the moſt, ſent into thoſe parts in one Year; now there go ſixty or ſeventy Sail yearly.

Nathaniel Tench, Eſq; Governour.

It was obſerved, that the *Ruſſia* Merchants, when the Cauſe came before the Parliament, had the learnedeſt Lawyers in the Land to manage it on their Side: The *Eaſtland* Company had none but Mr. *Tench*, their Maſter. Who notwithſtanding anſwered diſtinctly all the Lawyers arguments, ſo fully and ſatisfactorily, and ſpoke to the matter with ſo much Evidence and Conviction, that he carried the Cauſe, and that with much Applauſe to himſelf, and Admiration of all that heard him

The *Czar* by Contract allows bringing in Tobacco into *Ruſſia*.

About the Year 1698. the Emperor of *Ruſſia*, (now ſtiled *The Czar*) being in *England*, there were ſome Merchants in *London*, who entred into a Treaty with him, for a free Importation of *Tobacco* into his Dominions. And they paid him 12000 *l.* immediately upon ſigning the Contract. And it coſt them above a 1000 *l.* more in other charges to obtain it. And this they did before one half of the Sum was ſubſcribed that was intended for a Stock ſufficient to carry on the Trade.

To this ſo gainful a Traffick for *England*, this *Ruſſia* Company put an impediment, by requiring ſuch large Sums for Licences to Trade thither: having Power otherwiſe to ſeize their Ships and Goods. Therefore they laboured for an eaſy Admiſſion into the Freedom of this Company, by means of a Bill, then depending in the Houſe of Commons, for enlarging the Trade to *Ruſſia*. But this being not for ſome time obtained, ſeveral fell off; and the whole Burthen of this undertaking, fell upon the Shoulders of ſeventy or eighty Perſons, who were the firſt Subſcribers. Theſe thought it needful to ſend ſome Tobacco; thereby to ſhew their willingneſs to comply with that part of the Contract; leaſt the *Czar* ſhould take an advantage by their neglect: and ſo they might looſe the 12000 *l.* paid him, and all their other Charges, and the Nation the advantage of that Liberty which had been ſo deſired. Therefore they ordered about 110000 Pounds of *Virginea-Leaf*, to be ſent from *Holland* thither: and more of Roll and cut Tobacco.

In fine, there being afterwards another Seſſions of Parliament, they ſhewed, that if they could not obtain their Freedom of the *Ruſſia* Company upon moderate Terms, they ſhould not be able to comply with their Contract with the *Czar*, but muſt be forced to throw up their Patent, or diſpoſe of it to the *Dutch*, on the beſt Terms they could.

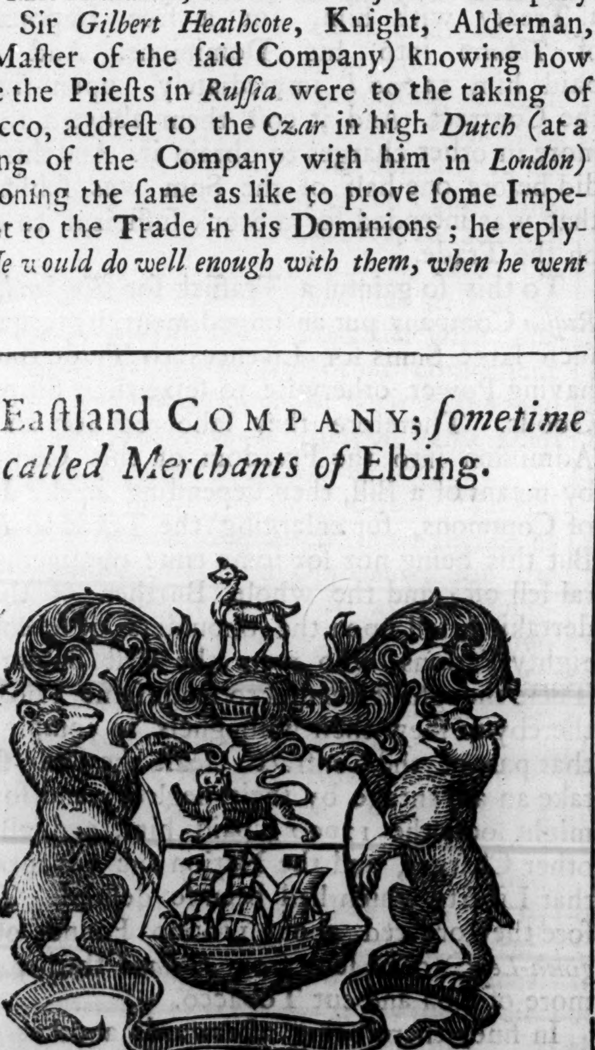
Advantage of this Trade with *Ruſſia*.

At this time, they ſet forth ſome of the Advantages this Nation might enjoy, by encouraging the Tobacco Trade to *Ruſſia*. As, that *firſt*, We might probably in a ſhort time vend in *Ruſſia* 5000 Hogſheads a Year. Which might yield there 120000 *l.* over and above the *Czar*'s Cuſtoms: and would be ſo much new Addition to the Nations Stock. *Secondly*, the Spinning and Manufacturing that Tobacco here in *England*, would give new Employment to above 1500 people; beſides thoſe that would be employed in Planting, Packing, *&c.* of it in *Virginea*; and Ships and Seamen to bring it thence. *Thirdly*, the Manufacturing of it here, and other petty Charges, upon 5000 Hogſheads, will amount to upwards of 26000 *l.* which will be diſtributed amongſt our labouring People. *Fourthly*, the carrying of ſo much Tobacco to *Ruſſia*, and bringing Returns from thence for it, will give a new Employment to a great Number of our Ships and Seamen. *Fifthly*, His Majeſties Revenues will be encreaſed betwteen 5 and 6000 *l. per Ann.* by one half of the Subſidy that will not be drawn back. Beſides, 'tis certain the greater Vent we have for Tobacco here, the better Price it will yield; and conſequently, encourage the Planting of more in *Virginea:* where there is Land enough to produce more Tobacco than all *Europe* can conſume. And *Sixthly*, if this Trade be encouraged, we ſhall bring the greateſt part of our Naval Stores from *Ruſſia* in our own Shipping; whereas now we have almoſt all thoſe Stores brought us from *Sweden*, and in *Swedes* Ships: by which this Nation ſuffers ſeveral ways. As we give the *Swedes* a greater Price for Naval Stores, than they can be bought for in *Ruſſia:* The Nation looſeth all the Freight we pay the *Swedes*. The *Swedes* take little of our Manufactures, *&c.*

The Reply of the *Czar* to a Merchant.

Let me be permitted to add this Paſſage, that when Mr. *Heathcote*, one of the *Eaſtland* Company (now Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Knight, Alderman, and Maſter of the ſaid Company) knowing how averſe the Prieſts in *Ruſſia* were to the taking of Tobacco, addreſt to the *Czar* in high *Dutch* (at a meeting of the Company with him in *London*) mentioning the ſame as like to prove ſome Impediment to the Trade in his Dominions; he replyed, *He would do well enough with them, when he went Home.*

The Eaſtland COMPANY; *ſometime called Merchants of* Elbing.



Why called Merchants of *Elbing*. *J. S.*

THE Company of Merchants trading to the *Eaſt* Country, called commonly in Queen *Elizabeth*'s time, *The Merchants of Elbing*, becauſe there they firſt ſeated themſelves, became incorporated by the ſaid Queen *Elizabeth*. *Elbing* oweth a great part of its Beauty and Splendor, and the great Reſort of People to it, to the Commerce and Trade of the *Engliſh*. In the ſaid Town is yet to be ſeen, in a public Hall, the Coat of Arms of an *Engliſh* Agent; as a grateful Remembrance of the Trade brought thither by this Nation. But the Place having but a ſmall River coming up to it, and being found not ſo commodious as other Places in thoſe Parts, the Merchants have long ſince left it, and removed themſelves to *Dantſig*, *Koningsburg*, *Riga*, and other Towns.

Camd. Elizabeth *ſub Ann.* 1597.

This Company (by the Name of Governor, Aſſiſtants and Fellowſhip of the Merchants of *Eaſtland*) were firſt incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Charter, dated *Auguſt* the 17th. *Anno Regni* 21. with liberty to Trade from any her Majeſty's Dominions through the *Sounds*, into the Realms, Dominions, Dukedoms, Countries, Cities and Towns of *Norway*, *Swethen*, *Poland*, *Littaw*, *Lieſland*, and *Pruſſen*, with the Territories of the ſame; alſo *Pomerland* from the River of *Odera* Eaſtwards, with *Ryga*, *Revel*, *Konningsburgh*, *Elbing*, *Brownsborough*, *Dantzik*, *Copenhagen*, and *Elſenore*, *Finland*, *Gotland*, *Ewland*, and *Burntholme*; or any of them, the *Narve* excepted. That Port being within the Charter of the *Ruſſia* Company.

And by the Charter, the ſaid *Eaſtland* Company, and the *Hamburgh* Company, may ſeverally Trade with all *Denmark*. The Trade to *Copenhagen* and *Elſenore*, and with *Mackleburgh*, *Jutland*, *Sleſia*, *Moravia*, *Lubeck*, *Wiſmer*, *Roſtock*, *Stetin*, *Straelſound*, and the whole River of *Odera*.

This Company was confirmed by the Charter of King *Charles* II. dated the 20th of *February*, *Anno Regni* 13.

But by a late Act of Parliament, *Norway* and *Sweden* were left free for any to Trade to, though not of this Company.]

The uſeful Trade of this Company. *R. B.*

This Company is found very advantageous to the Publick, by their great Trade, in tranſporting of our own Commodities, and importing great quantities of rich Merchandizes. Our Commodities exported are Woolen Cloths, Kerſies, Sergies, Perpetuanos, *Norwich* Stuffs, Cottons, Lead, Tinn, Pewter, Hatts, Stockings, together with ſeveral other of the Southern and Eaſtern Commodities. And for theſe they import Deals, Maſts, Timber, Oars, Clapboards, Balks, Bomſpars, Cantſpars, Pipeſtaves, Wainſcot and Quarters; alſo Flax, Hemp, Linnen-Cloth, Cordage, Cable-yarn, Pitch, Tar, Tallow, Pot-aſhes, Wheat, Rye, Iron, rich Furrs, Bees-Wax, Sturgeon, Stockfiſh, with ſeveral other Commodities.

The Atchievement belonging to this Company is thus blazoned; *Or*, on a Point wavy, a Ship under Sail proper. On a Chief *Gules*, a Lion, Paſſant Gardant. And for their Creſt, on a Helmet and Wreath of their Colours, an Ark, on which ſtand a Raven with diſplayed Wings; or as ſome vary it, an Elke proper. The Supporters are two Bears *Sable*. Their Motto, *Deſpair not.*

For the Management of the Affairs of this Company, they have a Governor, Deputy Governor, and Court of Aſſiſtants, conſiſting of four-and twenty, annually choſen out of the ſaid Fellowſhip in the Month of *October*, *viz.* the firſt *Wedneſday* after *Michaelmas* Day: and have their Meetings to keep Courts Monthly, or as occaſion requires, at Founders Hall in *Lothbury*.]

Nathaniel Tenche Governor. *J. S.*

Nathaniel Tenche, Eſq; a very grave, intelligent and worthy Citizen and Merchant, and who had fined for Alderman, was for many Years their Governor, and ſo remained to his Death.

easons a-inſt lay-g open the Woolen Ma-nufacture Trade: Writ by him.

Eliza. Ann.

While he was Governour, there being a endeavour to lay open the Trade of the Woolen Manufacture to every one that would; ſo injurious to this as well as other incorporated Societies of Merchants; he wrote and publiſhed in the Year *1689.* a very rational Tract againſt it, tho' modeſtly without his Name ſet to it. It was intitled, REASONS, *humbly offered by the Governor and Aſſiſtants and Fellowſhip of* Eaſtland *Merchants, againſt the giving a general Liberty to all Perſons whatſoever, to export* Engliſh *Woolen Manufacture, whither they pleaſe.* It was occaſioned by a dangerous miſapprehenſion, that a general liberty to all Perſons to export the ſaid Manufactures where they pleaſed, would conduce much to the Intereſt of the Nation, under a Suppoſition that it would encreaſe the Vent thereof. The Error whereof this learned Merchant ſhewed, by undertaking to prove theſe Aſſertions, or Affirmations.

I. That a general Permiſſion of Exportations, as before mentioned, would be a Means to debaſe the Reputation of our *Engliſh* Manufacture: and conſequently render it leſs deſirable and ſought after abroad.

II. It would overthrow all the incorporated Companies of Merchants in *England*; as the *Hamburgh* and *Ruſſia*, (tho' eſtabliſhed by Parliament) the *Eaſtland*, the *Turky*, the *Eaſt Indian*, and the *African*. The Miſchief conſequential upon which would be as followeth. *Firſt*, The Trade of *England* would thereby be loſt, and come to be all, or at leaſtwiſe the greateſt part, in the Hands of Foreigners; as it ſo merly was before the ſaid Companies were erected. *Secondly*, All the Privileges obtained by the ſaid Companies from the Princes, States and Governors of the Places of their reſpective Reſidences, (which are of great advantage to the vending of our *Engliſh* Manufactures) would be utterly loſt. *Thirdly*, The Navigation of *England* by degrees would be very much impaired and diſcouraged.

III. And laſtly, A general Permiſſion would be ſo far from anſwering the End propoſed by it, of vending a greater quantity of our Woolen Manufacture than was before; that in all Probability it would in the End prove the Cauſe, and be the Occaſion of vending a great deal leſs.

The Trade to *Narve* regulated.

In this Treatiſe againſt a general Permiſſion of Traders, the Writer ſet down what he found recorded under Queen *Elizabeth*, *viz.* That the *Engliſh* in her Reign, had for a good while together a profitable Trade, and good Sales for their *Engliſh* Manufactures, at *Narve* in the *Baltic* Sea, until at length in the Year 1565. a number of ſtraggling Merchants, and unſkilful Traders, reſorted thither out of this Realm, with their Commodities. By which means in a little while the Trade, which before was good, was utterly ſpoiled. Inſomuch that many of them went about the Town with Cloths upon their Arms, and a Meaſure in their Hand; and ſo ſold the ſame by the *Arſine* (a Meaſure of that Country) to the great embaſing of that excellent Commodity, the diſcredit of our Nation, and the final impoveriſhment and utter undoing of the ſame ſtraggling Merchants. All which being made known to her Majeſty, and her Privy Council, Order was taken at the next Parliament, that the Town of *Narve*, (then under the juriſdiction of the *Moſcovite*) ſhould be compriſed within the Charter of the *Ruſſia* Company; to prevent the like ill kind of dealings for the future, and making vile the principal Commodity of the Nation. And it was ſo done accordingly by Act of Parliament.

This Gentleman's Speech in the Houſe of Lords upon the *Ruſſia* Company's Bill.

This Gentleman was very inſtrumental in procuring the Act for the Enlargement of the Trade of the *Ruſſia* Company; the Bill for which ſtuck a great while, the ſaid Company oppoſing it vigorouſly, as infringing their Charters and Privileges. And who, after a full hearing of their learned Lawyers in the Houſe of Lords, made a Speech himſelf in Perſon, in anſwer to all their Objections: and that with ſuch an Evidence and Conviction of the publick Benefit of this Bill that lay before them, that he carried the Cauſe, and the Bill paſſed. Which Speech kindly communicated to me by Sir *Fiſher Tenche*, Baronet, his Son, may deſerve to be here recorded, as containing divers matters of conſiderable Remark about Trade, eſpecially in thoſe Parts. And was to this Tenor.

‘I Shall not trouble your Lordſhips with a repetition of what was argued by the learned Counſil at the laſt Hearing before your Lordſhips; no further than is neceſſary to lead your Lordſhips to a better underſtanding of what we ſhall further alledge on the behalf of the Bill.

‘The intent of the Bill is for the enlarging of Trade to *Ruſſia*: A Trade moſt certainly as capable of an enlargement, as any Trade that is driven out of *England*: whether we reſpect the greatneſs of the *Czar's* Dominions, or the preſent management of that Trade, in the Hands of thoſe few Perſons, (being not at moſt above ten or twelve) who are at preſent, the Managers of it.

‘The largeneſs of the *Czar's* Dominions is known to all, as alſo that the Coldneſs of the Climate is proper for the vent of our Woolen Manufactures, and the Commodities of our Plantations.

‘That thoſe few Perſons that have now the Trade, by vertue of their Charter, neither do, nor can carry it on, by many Degrees, to the Extent it will admit, it is evident: for their Stock (tho' ſome of them are able Men) is no way adequate to the carrying that Trade to its full Extent. And that they do not, appeareth by the great difference of the Shipping that is employed thither by us and our Neighbours. For in the Year 1697. there were at *Archangel* only 50 Sail of Ships: of which there were but 6 or 7 *Engliſh* at the moſt. And whereas they alledge, that the Trade at preſent is carried on to its full extent, and bring for Proof, that they have more Goods there than they can vend, it is no more than what all Merchants have, wherever they Trade: And doth from hence ariſe, not that the Country will not take off more Goods; but that they being few in number, can agree together to ſet what Price they pleaſe upon them.

‘But I ſhall not further inſiſt upon this, but confine my ſelf to two Arguments which the Counſil either wholly omitted, or ſlightly inſiſted upon: and then endeavour to remove, that great objection they ſeem to inſiſt ſo much upon: as, that the preſſing of this Bill is an Invaſion of their Property, veſted in them by Act of Parliament: Which we doubt not to prove to your Lordſhips is no ſuch thing.

‘The firſt argument we do inſiſt upon, is the matter of the Petition, as to the late Contract made with the *Czar*, to import Tobacco into his Dominions.

Argument from the Tobacco Patent.

‘There being a Bill depending in the Honourable Houſe of Commons, to open and enlarge the *Ruſſia* Trade, upon an eaſy admiſſion; divers Merchants and others took the opportunity of the *Czar's* being in *England*, to attain, if poſſible, what had been long deſired, but could as yet by no endeavours be obtained, *viz.* the ‘ſole Trade of carrying Tobacco to *Ruſſia*, and ſelling of it there. A Privilege it is of that vaſt advantage to this Nation, that it would take up too much of your Lordſhips time to ſet it forth in its ſeveral Branches. For, beſides the venting of ſo great a Quantity of our own Growth and Manufactures (for I look upon the Growth of our Plantations to be equally ſuch as what grows here in *England*) it will contribute to the enlarging of our Navigation; both as to the importing from one Plantation, ſo great a Quantity over and above what is now imported for *England*, as the large Extent of *Ruſſia* will take off; ſo likewiſe by conſequence, the bringing of a much greater Quantity of Goods from *Ruſſia*, as the Produce of it: which being, as we call them, *Gruff Goods*, will take up a very great Quantity of Shipping to bring them hither: and thereby very much enlarge our Navigation. Which renders it in every reſpect very advantageous to this Nation.

‘To which may be added, the Manner how this great Advantage to the Nation was obtained. In which may be obſerved, that what in all probability could not have been obtained by an induſtrious Application, in a ſplendid Embaſſy to a great Expence, was flung into our Laps be a *Capricio* of Fortune. For may we not well ſtile it ſuch, to ſee an Emperor of *Ruſſia* here in *England*; and that what was endeavoured by our Neighbours with great Application, while he was with them, and was denyed them, was by the means of his Perſonal Eſtimation and Reſpect to one preſent,* graciouſly conceded to us.

* A Noble Lord.

‘My Lords, when our late King *Charles* II. ſent the Earl of *Carlile* thither in a ſplendid Embaſſy, but to regain the Privileges the *Engliſh* Nation had formerly there; notwithſtanding all the Expence and the wiſe Conduct of that Noble Lord, he was forced to come away *Re infecta*. By which it appeareth that the *Ruſſes*, are not ſo eaſy in their Conceſſions, as ſome may think. So that it may be truly ſaid in this as in another Caſe, *what Art could not, Chance hath obtained*. And if by the flinging out of this Bill, this opportunity ſhould be now loſt, in all probility the greateſt Induſtry and Application would never re-obtain it.

‘To which may be added the danger thereby of loſing our whole Trade for *Ruſſia*. For the *Czar* by his Actions ſeemeth to be a Perſon of Humour, (if we may have leave to ſpeak ſo of ſo great an Emperor) and we all know his Power is Deſpotic: His Will is his Law. So that ſhould he be diſappointed in what he believeth is ſo fully agreed upon, he would look upon it as a Breach of Faith. And he who values himſelf ſo much upon his Word, would thereby be ſo far diſtaſted, as to forbid the whole Commerce of *England* with *Ruſſia*. Which would not only be a great Advantage to our Neighbours, but an irreparable loſs to *England* in general; but in a more particular manner to thoſe Gentlemen, who now labour ſo much to have the Bill flung out; but, as we humbly conceive, do not ſufficiently apprehend the conſequence thereof.

Then he proceeded to Arguments, drawn from the Advantages ariſing to our Navigation by the opening and enlargement of this Trade.

Arguments from the advantages to our Navigation.

‘That the Wealth and Strength of this Kingdom is ſupported by our Navigation, no Man will deny: and conſequently that whatſoever doth contribute to the rendring that moſt ſecure and eaſy, is our National Intereſt. That the opening and enlarging this Trade (which is the Purport of the Bill) doth contribute to the ſecuring our Navigation, and rendring it moſt ſecure and eaſy, will appear in what followeth.

‘That we have not thoſe Commodities, of Hemp, Pitch, Tarr, Maſts and Plank, (which are abſolutely neceſſary to the carrying on of our Navigation) of our own Growth, no Man will deny. That we are at preſent ſupplyed with them from *Sweden* and *Denmark*, is evident: And that the ſame Commodities may be had, both in greater Quantities, and at eaſier Rates from the Empire of *Ruſſia*, if there were need, we are ready to make out by Proofs.

‘That the preſent *Ruſſia* Company, doth not bring home theſe Commodities (ſome little Quantity of Hemp excepted) is likewiſe clear by their Entries at the Cuſtom-Houſe: Whereas the *Hollanders* and *Hamburgers* bring home every Year great Quantities, both of Maſts, Pitch and Tarr.

‘The laſt Year, the *Dutch* had in their firſt Shipping, two Ships laden of Tarr: and their ſecond Shipping, Maſts: But we none at all.

‘Whereas our Merchants, being but ten or twelve, having other Commodities, which yield them more certain Profit, and are of themſelves ſufficient to employ all their Stock, do wholly neglect the bringing home of theſe neceſſary Commodities for the ſupport of our Navigation. And by ſuch their neglect, have given our Neighbours opportunity to engroſs them: and to make Contracts with the *Ruſſes* for the ſole Trade in them. Which as it is at preſent very detrimental to this Nation, ſo in time may become fatal to it.

‘For theſe neceſſary Commodities of Pitch, Tarr, Hemp, Maſts and Plank, being to be had only from *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Ruſſia*, if there ſhould at any time happen to be a War between the two Northern Crowns and this Kingdom; that by Conſequence muſt neceſſarily obſtruct our being ſupplied with them from thence. And then we have no place left us, to be ſupplied with thoſe Commodities, but *Ruſſia*. In which exigency, if this Bill doth not paſs, we are clearly in the Hands of ten or twelve Perſons for the ſaid Supplies; who have already, by the neglect of Trade in thoſe neceſſary Commodities, given our Neighbours Opportunities of engroſſing them; and if they would then bring them home, could not. But were that Obſtacle removed, if ſuch an Exigence ſhould happen, as a Difference with the Northern Crowns; could it be expected, that ſo few Perſons, as are at preſent in that Trade, with their ſmall Stocks, ſhould ſupply this Kingdom with Naval Stores, ſufficient to ſupport our Navigation. So that it appeareth, it is abſolutely neceſſary for our ſelf-preſervation, that the Bill paſs, and the ſaid Trade be opened and enlarged: thereby to ſecure us of thoſe neceſſary Proviſions for the ſupply of our Navy, in Caſe of any War with the Northern Crowns.

‘To which Neceſſity, I ſhall add one Word more of Conveniency, as to this Part of theargument, and then conclude it.

‘We at preſent labour under ſeveral difficulties in our Commerce with *Sweden*. [Here the Paper of Grievances was read.] And we are now upon a Commercial Treaty with that Crown. If they come to underſtand, that by the paſſing of this Bill, and opening the *Ruſſia* Trade, we are not under the ſame dependencies upon them for our Naval Stores, as we hitherto have been, but that we can fetch them from *Ruſſia*, and upon eaſier Terms than we do from them, they will then court our Friendſhip, and give us much eaſier Terms of Trade in our Commer-

‘cial Treaty now on foot than otherwiſe they will. But if they find that by the rejecting of this Bill, we are ſtill under the ſame dependencies upon them, for thoſe neceſſary Commodities, as we hitherto have been, they will then continue thoſe hardſhips upon us, if not lay greater.

Anſwer to the Objections of *Property*.

[Then he came to anſwer to the objections of *Property*.] ‘This Bill doth not invade their *Property*, ſince it leaves them their Incorporation intirely. They are ſtill notwithſtanding this Bill, an incorporated Company; their Laws, Rules and Regulations, as to Trade, are intirely preſerved to them. No Man can come into that Company, notwithſtanding the Bill, but muſt come to them for their Admiſſion, muſt take the Oath of the Corporation, muſt ſubject themſelves to their Laws and Rules of Trade, muſt pay what Impoſitions they ſhall think fit to lay upon the whole Community. And thereby bear all Burthens relating to the Company, equal with themſelves. True it is, that if this Bill did give liberty of a free Trade thither, it might be conſtrued an Invaſion of their Property. But that is not the Caſe here; and ſo far it cannot be denyed, their Property is preſerved to them, notwithſtanding the Bill paſſes.

‘But then it is objected, that this Bill is to compel them to admit Perſons into their Freedom at the Fine of 40*s.* Whereas they have by their Charter a Liberty, if they pleaſe, to exclude all admiſſion into their Freedom, ſave by Service and Patrimony (as they not long ſince did by a By-Law of their own) or to ſet the Price of admiſſion at 60 *l.* (which they alledge they do at preſent) and this they ſay is an Invaſion upon their Property. To which we anſwer.

‘That their being obliged by the Bill, to admit Perſons into their Freedom barely in it ſelf, can by no reaſon be ſaid to be a violation of their Property, ſince their Act of Parliament doth direct them (if not enjoyn them) to that.

‘So that as before, a bare Obligation to an Admiſſion cannot be ſaid to be a violation of their Property.

‘But then they object further, that the ſetting of their Fine of admiſſion at 40*s.* as the Bill doth, is a violation of their Property. To which we anſwer:

‘That ſince there is no Sum ſpecified, as the Fine for Admiſſion, ſetting it at 40*s.* is no more a violation of their Property, than the ſetting it at 60 *l.* becauſe the difference of the Sums can no way alter the Matter, as to their Property. For if the ſetting of the Fine be the Violation, whether it be at 40, 50 or 60 *l.* the Violation is equal. But foraſmuch as the Terms of Admiſſion are not in the leaſt expreſſed either in their Charter or Act of Parliament, the adjuſting of the Fine of Admiſſion, as is done in this Bill, can by no Means be ſaid to be a Violation of their Property.

‘True it is, that if their Fine of 50 or 60 *l.* had been expreſſed in their Act of Parliament, we muſt have admitted, that the leſſening of it never ſo little might have been interpreted a Violation of their Property. But this is not the Caſe here, the Act of Parliament having veſted them in a Property of no particular Sum, but a bare power of Admiſſion: Which this Bill doth no way violate.

‘If they can pretend to any thing of a Property in this Buſineſs of Admiſſion, they muſt alledge that they have a Property to an arbitrary deſpotick Power; to admit, or not admit when they pleaſe; either exclude all Purchaſers, as they have confeſſed they did lately by a By-Law of their own; or to ſet what Sums they will upon them, either 50 or 60 *l.* or if they pleaſe 500 *l.* For being not reſtrained by a Law, they may ſet it at what they pleaſe. But we hope your Lordſhips are of opinion, they have no arbitrary deſpotick Power veſted in them, as a Property, by Act of Parliament: or if there was any ſuch thing, your Lordſhips would think it not only convenient, but neceſſary to regulate it. For we humbly conceive it cannot well be allowed, that the Parliament would ever veſt an arbitrary Power in any Company of Men whatſoever, by way of Property. But the Construction ariſing from the not expreſſing the Fine in the Act of Parliament, doth certainly lie much fairer on the contrary ſide. For we appeal to your Lordſhips, which is the moſt rational Conſequence from the not expreſſing the Fine, either that (as they would interpret it) they may lay what Fine they pleaſe, or (as it is moſt rational to believe) they ſhould lay none at all but admit *Gratis*. For by their having it in their Power to lay what they pleaſe, they may elude the Act by laying it ſo high as none will come to them. By the other, of admitting *Gratis*, the intention of the Act is ſecured. And which of theſe two Conſtructions are moſt rational, we ſubmit to your Lordſhips.

‘But this without Controverſy is clear and evident, that no Fine being preſcribed, either in their Charter or their Act; it is in the Power of this preſent Parliament, without Violation of Property, to adjuſt the Fine (if any be to be taken) to what Sum they in their great Wiſdom ſhall think fit. Which is the only thing deſired.

This was the ſubſtance of what was ſpoken, by the foreſaid Gentleman, before the Lords, *June* the 7th, 1698. He ſpake alſo effectually to the ſame Arguments before the Lords at anoSeſſion, *February* the 1ſt, 1698-9. When the Bill paſſed.]

MERCHANTS *of* LEVANT, *or* TURKIE *Merchants*.

THE Company of MERCHANTS of LEVANT, or (more commonly termed TURKIE *Merchants*, being firſt incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, were afterward confirmed and enlarged by our Sovereign Lord King *James* I.

R. B.

Theſe Merchants by their Diſcoveries, made the firſt Trade into the Seignioury of *Venice*; and then into the Territories of the Grand Seignior, including the Trade of the *Eaſt-Indies*; which then was unknown to us by Sea; their Goods being brought by Caravans of Camels to *Aleppo*, and other Parts of *Turkey*. But ſince the diſcovery of the *Indies* by Sea, there is another rich and potent Company of Merchants incorporated, trading thither; which is to be ſpoken of by and by. And this Company doth in a great meaſure deprive this *Turky* Company of all *Eaſt-India* Goods. Notwithſtanding the Traffic of theſe Merchants is great and very conſiderable: exporting yearly about 30000 Cloths, both dyed and dreſt; alſo Kerſies, Lead, Tin, Pewter, Iron, Steel, Wire, Starch, Sugars, Hides, Elephants Teeth, Brazile, ſeveral *Eaſt India* Commodities, as Spices, Callicoes, Logwood, Indico, Red and White Lead, and Pieces of Eight. And for theſe and the like are imported Raw Silk of ſeveral Sorts, Camblets, Grograins, Yarn, Mohairs of *Angor*, Wools, Cottons, Cotton Yarn of *Smyrna* and *Cyprus*, Galls of *Moſolo* and *Toccat*, the Currants and Oyls of *Zant*, *Zephalonia*, *Morea*, &c. the Druggs of *Egypt* and *Arabia*; alſo Turky Carpets, Cordovants, Boxwood, Rhubarb, Wormſeed, Sena, Cominſeed, together with ſeveral other rich Commodities.

When incorporated.

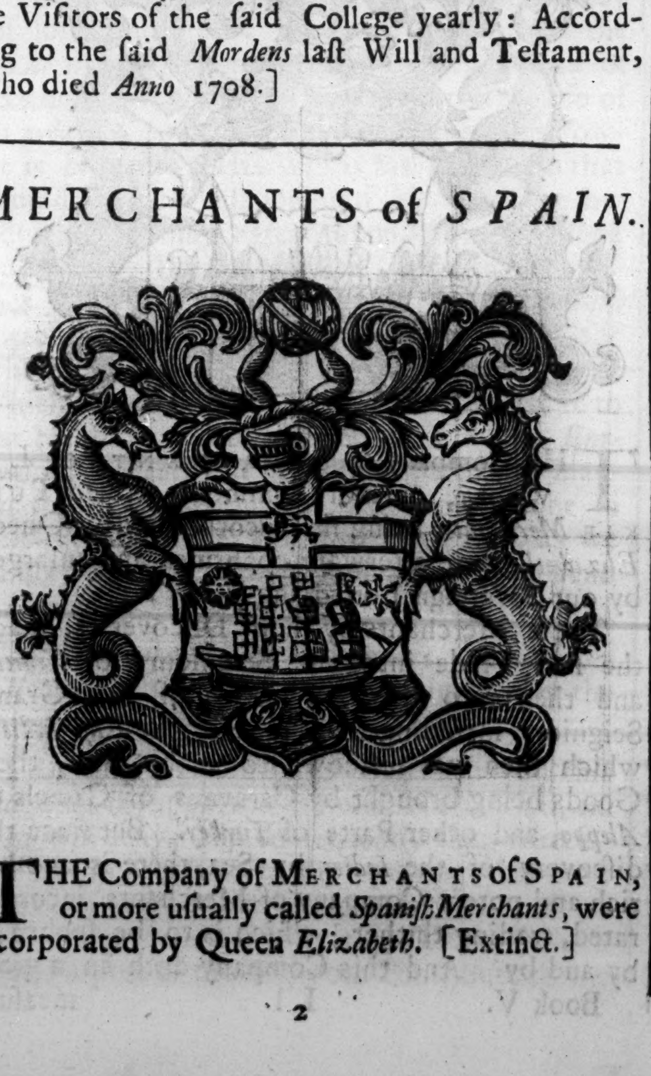
This Company was firſt incorporated in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and confirmed by her Succeſſors. They have ſeveral Privileges and Immunities granted them; as the making of By-Laws and Orders for the well governing of the Society. They have power to determine Controverſies that may ariſe in the ſaid Company, concerning their Trade, giving of Oaths, impoſing of Fines or Impriſonment on Offenders, the uſing of a Seal, and the bearing of a Coat of Arms. Which is thus blazoned. *Azure*, a Ship in full Sail, all proper, each Sail garniſhed with a Croſs, *Gules*, in a Sea betwixt two Rocks, and a Chief ingrailed, *Argent*. Creſt and Supporters they have none, neither a Motto.

The Government is committed to a Governor, Deputy Governor, and a Court of Aſſiſtance of Eighteen: Who are annually choſen by a general Conſent, in the Month of *February*. They keep Court monthly, or as Occaſion requires, for the management of the Companies Affairs; as to appoint Conſuls, Vice-Conſuls, Factors, *&c.* to ſuch places where their Factories are kept: as at *Smyrna*, *Aleppo*, *Conſtantinople*, *Cyprus*, &c. who are anſwerable to the ſaid Company for what they do or Act under them.]

Seven of this Company Truſtees of *Morden* College. *J. S.*

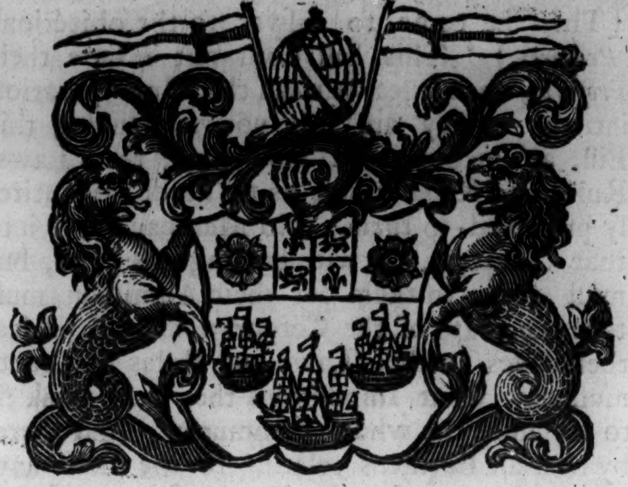
Out of this Company, ſeven diſcreet and able Perſons are to be ſucceſſively Truſtees of an ample Eſtate, for the Maintenance of the College at *Blackheath*; founded, by Sir *John Morden*, Baronet, ſometime a Member of this Company, for the Reception of poor decaied Merchants: And to be Viſitors of the ſaid College yearly: According to the ſaid *Mordens* laſt Will and Teſtament, who died *Anno* 1708.]

MERCHANTS of *SPAIN*.



THE Company of Merchants of Spain, or more uſually called *Spaniſh Merchants*, were incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*. [Extinct.]

MERCHANTS of *EAST-INDIA*.



THE Company of Merchants, called Merchants of East-India, were incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, in the forty ſecond Year of her Reign. *Anno Dom.* 1600.

R. B.

Since confirmed by her Succeſſors, with ſeveral other *Priviledges* added to their Charter, ſo that now they have as ample Priviledges and Immunities as any incorported Company of Merchants whatſoever.

Eaſt-India Company managed by a joynt Stock.

This Company is managed by a joynt Stock, which makes them potent, rich and eminent; and is found ſeveral ways beneficial to the Nation, as in their building of Ships, in the employing and maintaining many hundreds, not only in their Shipping but in their Factories. To whom they allow good Salaries; and according as they are found induſtrious and ingenious, they are raiſed to a higher Degree, with larger Salaries. The like may be ſaid of their Servants here at home. Again they are found very beneficial to the Nation, by their great Trade into the ſeveral parts of *India*, *China*, *Arabia*, and *Japan*: Exporting, and Importing ſo many, and ſo great Quantities of rich Commodities.

Commodities Exported.

Commodities Exported, Broad *Cloths* in a good Quantity, Perpetuanoes, Pieces of Eight, *Dollars*, *Powder*, *Lead*, *Elephants Teeth*, *Amber*, *Looking-Glaſſes*, *Beads*, *Bracelets*, *Feathers*, *Coral*, *Quick-ſilver*, *Vermilion*, *Allom*, *Brimſtone*, *Knives*, *Sciſſars*, &c.

Commodities Imported.

And for theſe they Import, *Cotton*, *Cotton-Yarn*, *Spices*, as *Nutmegs*, *Cloves*, *Mace*, *Pepper*, *Cinnamon*, &c. *Muſlin*, *Callicoes*, *Pintadoes* of ſeveral ſorts; amongſt which ſome are of excellent Workmanſhip, *Sanders*, *Tamarinds*, *Spicknard*, *Bezar-ſtone*, *Alloes*, *Myrrhe*, *Rhubarb*, *Opium*, *Frankincence*, *Caſſia*, *Borax*, *Calamus*, *Green-Ginger*, *Sugars*, *Sugar-Candy*, *Camphir*, *Sandal-Wood*, *Benjamin*, *Rice*, *Indigo*, *Musk*, *Sivet*, *Ambergreece*, *Silk* both raw and wrought into divers *Fabricks*; many of which are exceeding curious and rich with Sprigs and *Flowers* of Gold, ſeveral ſorts of *precious Stones*, *Pearl*, *Mother* of *Pearl*, *Chriſtal*, *Cornelian Rings*, *Agats*, *Lacque*, *Furrs*, *and Skins* of Wild *Beaſts*, *Porcelane*, *Sealing-Wax*, *Copper*, *Coffee*, *Tea*, *curious Cabinets*, *Sanguis-Draconis*, *China-Roots*, and *China Wares* of ſeveral ſorts, *Salt-Petre*, with divers *Drugs* and other *Commodities* too tedious to name.

Their Atchievement.

The *Armes* belonging to this Company of *Merchants* is thus blazoned: *Azure*, three Ships under Sail, *Or*, each Sail garniſhed with a Croſs of *England*, on a Chief *Or*, between two Roſes proper, an Additament out of the Arms of *England*, Quarterly, *Azure* and *Gules*, in the firſt and laſt a *Flower-de-lis*, *Or*, and in the ſecond and third, a Lyon paſſant gardant, of the ſame; and for their Creſt, on a Wreath of their Colours, a *Sphere*, or *Celeſtial Globe*, between two *Standards* of St. *George*;

and for their *Supporters*, two *Sea-Horſes*, or rather Lions, *Or* and *Azure*, and for their Motto above the Creſt, *Deusindicat*: and below, *Deo Ducente, nil nocet*.

This Company, for the better negotiation of their great affairs, is governed by a Governor, Deputy, and Court of Aſſiſtance, conſiſting of twenty four. Who about the middle of *April* are annually elected by the Adventurers of the ſaid Company: amongſt which there muſt be eight new ones choſen, the reſt may be again elected; as alſo the Governor, and Deputy Governor. And theſe accordingly meet at their Houſe in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, now called the *Eaſt-India-Houſe*, generally weekly, and keep Courts for the management of their affairs; as the vending their Goods, making of Dividends, raiſing of Money, viewing their Accounts from their Preſidents, Factors, *&c.* buying in of Goods, ſetting forth *Ships*, ſending over *Factors* and *Servants*, and for the ordering of their *Factories* kept at *Camboya, Bombay, Surat, Curwar, Baticale, Calicut, Fort St. George, Pentapoli, Maſolipotan, Ougeley, Gonru, Ormus*: with ſeveral other *Factories* in the Iſles of *Aſia*, in *China*, and *Japan*.]

An *Apology* and *Defence* of this Company againſt the Interlopers. *J. S.*

In the Year *1690*. there came forth a little Piece, called, *A modeſt and juſt Apology for, or Defence of the preſent* Eaſt-India *Company, againſt the Accuſations of their Adverſaries.* Wherein the Crimes alledged againſt them are fairly examined, the Calumnies confuted, and all ſubmitted to the judgment of impartial and unprejudiced Perſons. This Tract was written (tho' no name be ſet to it) by that diſcreet and knowing Merchant, *Nathaniel Tenche*, Eſq; mentioned before; and was occaſioned (as the Writer expreſſeth in the beginning) by Calumnies daily inculcated in all noted Coffee-Houſes: wherein this Company was not only ſet forth as Bankrupts, as to their preſent Condition, but repreſented as vile and odious as Malice it ſelf could invent. Aſperſions thrown on them: whereby the Enemies endeavoured, not only to impoſe upon the unthinking Vulgar, but upon the Members of the Honourable Houſe of Commons: and by putting Papers into their Hands, wherein were many things notoriouſly untrue. This was in order to the compaſſing of an Endeavour now made for a new *Eaſt-India* Company. And new Subſcriptions with a Preamble were printed; and the very Terms of an Act of Parliament for that purpoſe, propounded to the Legiſlative power of the Nation, King, Lords and Commons.

A new *Eaſt-India* Company.

This was chiefly ſet on foot and managed againſt the Company, by thoſe they called *Interlopers*; who traded into the Places of their Privileges, and were not free of the ſaid Company. Whoſe Ships and Goods the Company ſtopped, and uſed other Ways and Means to hinder their Trade.

There was afterwards a new *Eaſt-India* Company ſet up by Act of Parliament. Whereby the old was to be diſſolved after ſome Years: which might ſuffice to bring forth their Effects. But after much endeavour and meetings of Perſons appointed out of both Companies, to confer and concert matters, they were both amicably united into one. This new Company held at firſt their Meetings at *Skinners Hall.* But now for ſome Years paſt it is held at the old Houſe in *Leaden-hall-ſtreet.* They have a Governor, Deputy Governor, and twenty four Directors, to manage the Companies Affairs.

The Traders to *India* united into one Company. *Ann. 1657.*

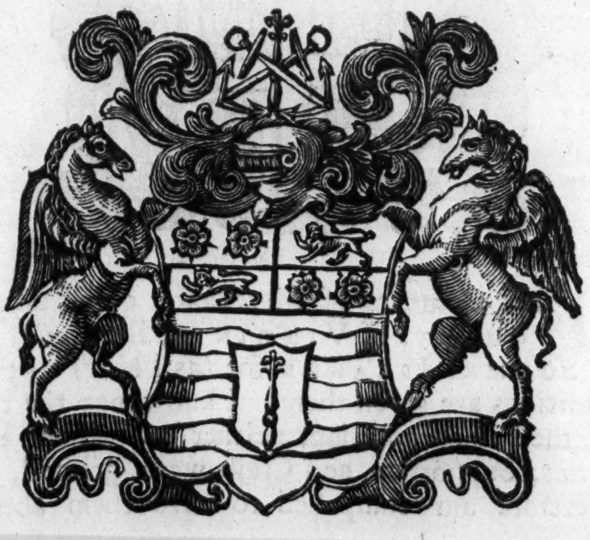
In ſhort, the Trade to the *Eaſt-Indies*, lay open from the Year 1653 to 1657. Then this Method of private Trade, proved ſo very deſtructive to the ſeveral private Traders thither, that the governing Power at that time, found it neceſſary to unite them all into one joynt Company with a joynt Stock. But in the Year 1698. an Act of Parliament was obtained, for laying the Trade open in a Method of a regulated Company. Which upon tryal the ſeparate Traders, who procured that Act, found it neceſſary to unite themſelves: So as to Trade only with one joynt Stock. And tho' there was ſeemingly an irreconcileable conteſt between the New and Old Company, yet both of them became ſo ſenſible of the deſtructive Conſequences of Trading by a dividend Intereſt, that they are now happily joyned into one Company again, having the ſame joynt Stock, Intereſt and Deſign.

A Liſt of the Names of the Directors *of the united Company of the Merchants of* England, *trading to the* Eaſt-Indies; *Elected for the Year* 1718.

Mr. *Robert Briſco.*
Captain *Richard Boulton.*
Francis Child, Eſq;
John Cook, Eſq;
Sir *John Eyles*, Baronet and Alderman;
Mr. *John Elwick.*
Sir *Richard Gough*, Knight.
John Gould, Eſq;
Edward Harriſon, Eſq;
John Heathcote, Eſq;
Nathaniel Herne, Eſq;
Thomas Heath, Eſq;
Mr. *Henry Kelſey.*
Henry Lyel, Eſq;
Mr. *Robert Michel.*
Sir *Robert Nightingale*, Baronet.
Sir *Gregory Page*, Baronet.
Sir *William Stewart*, Knight and Alderman.
Samuel Shepheard Jun. Eſq;
Mr. *John Styleman.*
Edward Turner, Eſq;
John Ward, Eſq;
Sir *Godfrey Webſter*, Knight.
John Wordſworth Eſq;

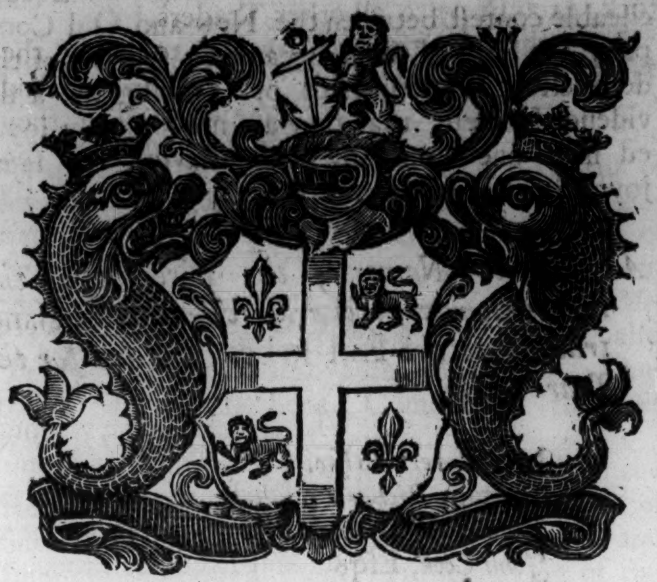
In which Year this Part of the Book was writ.]

New MERCHANTS ADVENTURERS.



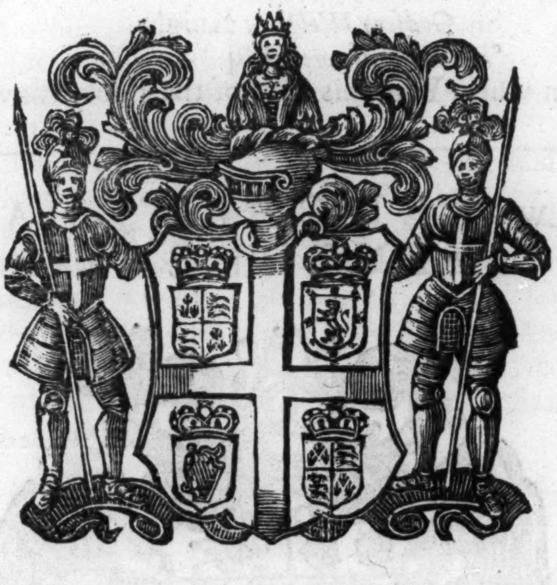
A New Company of Merchant Adventurers, but of their incorporating I am able to ſay nothing: but the Coat and Creſt of their Arms were given and granted by Sir *William Seger, Garter*, and Maſter *William Camden, Clarencieux*, Kings of Armes, the thirteenth Day of *November*, in the 14th Year of King *James* I. *1616.* Their Motto is, *Reddite cuique ſuum.* [Extinct.]

The Company of *FRENCH* MERCHANTS.



THE Company now called of FRENCH MERCHANTS: of their Creating, Incorporating, and Patents granting, no intelligence hath been given me, and therefore I am the leſs able to ſpeak of them: only I hear them to be a Company of worthy Gentlemen; and let that honeſt Title at this time ſuffice them. [Extinct.]

MERCHANTS of *VIRGINIA.*



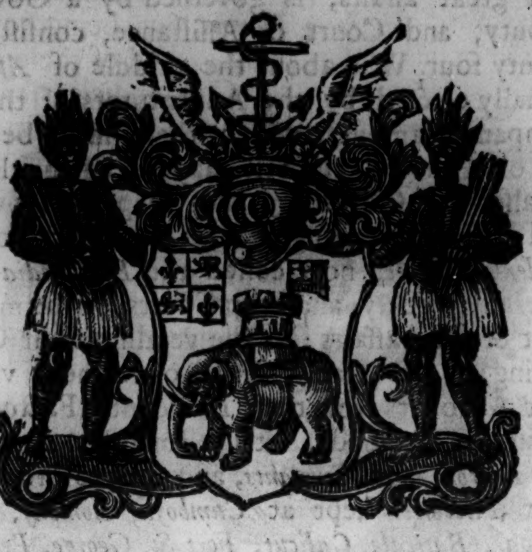
THE Company of Merchants, called MERCHANTS of VIRGINIA, BERMUDAS, or SUMMER-ISLANDS: for (as I hear) all theſe additions are given them. I know not the time of their incorporating, neither by whom their Arms, Supporters, and Creſt were granted, and therefore am compelled to leave them abruptly.

[Theſe Merchants were never incorporated.]

But beſides theſe Companies, there are others; which muſt not be omitred. As,

* * *

The Royal African, *or* Guinea *Company of* MERCHANTS.



R. B.

THIS Company is called *the Royal Adventurers of* England *trading into* Africa, which by their Charter granted to them by King *Charles* the Second, bearing Date the 20th of *January* in the 14th Year of his Reign, have very large *Immunities* granted them; as Power to call and keep Courts, to make By-Laws, ſo as not repugnant to the Law of the Land, and to puniſh Tranſgreſſors by Fine or Impriſonment; to ſet forth Men of War, to defend their Factories and Forts, that at any time after ſhall be erected and ſettled in any Part of *Africa*, within the Limits of their Charter; which is from *Sally* in South *Barbary* incluſive, to *Cape de Bonna Eſperanza*. And within the ſaid Limits all *Engliſh* Ships are prohibited to trade, except thoſe of this Royal Company, and ſuch as are authorized under them. They have Power to appoint *Governours* over their *Plantations*, *Forts* and *Factories*, to raiſe *Arms*, to train and muſter *Military Forces*, and to execute *Martial Law* againſt *Invaſions* or *Rebellions* in their ſaid *Factories*; but the Sovereign Right and Dominion over the ſame is reſerved to his Majeſty and his Succeſſors. Furthermore, they have the Freedom of enjoying all the Privileges in the City of *London*, as fully as any Company of Merchants whatſoever.

Large Privileges granted this Company.

Limits to trade in.

Their Atchievment.

The *Atchievment* belonging to this Company is thus blazoned, *Or*, an *Elephant Sable*, a Quarter, quarterly *France* and *England*; for their *Creſt*, out of a *Crown Ducal* an *Anchor* erected, wreathed about with a Cable, all *Or*, between two Wings expanded *Argent*, each charged with a Croſs of *England*. And for their *Supporters*, two *Blackamoors* proper, with Arrows in their Hands *Or*, headed, and feathered *Argent*. And for their Motto, *Regio floret, Patrocinio Commercium, Commercioque Regnum*.

Their Seal.

Their *Seal* is double; one, the *Elephant* ſupported by two *Blackamoors*; the other, the Effigies of King *Charles* II. enthroned. The Voyage Out and Home is uſually within a Year, which is but ſhort: and many Ships and Seamen are employed by this Company, who, for the Security of their Trade, have at a very great Expence erected ſeveral *Forts* and *Factories* along the Coaſt of *Guinea*, without which the Trade could not be preſerved to this Nation; and for that very reaſon this *Trade* cannot be managed but by a Company and joint Stock; for no private Perſon will be at the Charge of *Forts* and *Factories*. Beſides, ſuch as venture one Voyage, and perhaps no more, do uſually conſult the cheapeſt way in their Expences and Exports; neither will they take care to ſend ſuch good and merchantable *Commodities* to trade with, as a Company will, whoſe Intereſt obligeth them to ſend ſuch as are good

This Trade muſt be managed by a Company and joint Stock.

good for the Support of their Trade, which otherwiſe would ſink. Beſides, it brings *Engliſh Manufactures* into a better Reputation than thoſe of our Neighbours, which this Company hath really effected in ſeveral *Commodities* bought in *Holland*, as *Says*, *Muskets*, *Knives*, &c. being now all exported of our own making. And of theſe differences in and between the Commodities ſent by the Company, and thoſe ſent by private Traders, the Natives of *Guinea* (who are a ſagacious People) are very ſenſible, by the ill dealings they have met with in that kind from ſome private *Traders*; which hath been a thing very diſadvantageous to our *Engliſh Manufactures* and *Trade*: But theſe Miſchiefs have been removed ever ſince the ſettling of this Company, and the Prohibition of Interloping *Traders*.

Goods exported.

This may be reckoned the moſt beneficial Trade that belongs to the Crown, as well by the Commodities exported as imported, as by the *Negro* Trade for the Support of our *American Plantations*. The Goods exported are, *Says*, *Perpetuanos*, *Broad Cloths*, *Welſh Plains*, and other woollen *Manufactures* in great abundance; beſides Quantities of moſt other *Engliſh Goods* and *Stuffs*. The large Conſumption of which doth not only enable the Tenant the better to pay his Rent, and maintain his Family, but alſo ſets abundance of poor People to work. And beſides theſe Goods of our own Growth, vaſt Quantities of foreign Commodities are ſent them, which were imported by the *Eaſt India Company*, and other Merchants, as *Iron*, *Copper*, *Cowries*, *Sleſias*, *Sheets*, *Manilloes*, *Royſados*, *Chints*, *Rombargars*, *Coral*, *Callicoes*, *Piccanies*, *Cloths*, *Amber*, *Powder*, *Muskets*, *Batteries* of all ſorts, *Turkey Carpets*, *Brandy*, *Strong Waters*, *Spirits*, *Ginghams*, *Taffeties*, *Beads* of all ſorts, and made into *Bracelets*, *Buckſhaws*, *Knives*, *Tallow*, &c.

Commodities imported.

The Commodities imported are, *Gold*, *Gold Duſt*, *Elephants Teeth*, *Hides*, *Ambergreaſe*, *Wax*, *Red-wood*, *Malegutta* or *Guinea Pepper*, with divers other good and rich *Commodities*, beſides the great Quantities of *Negro Slaves* for the Supply of our *American Plantations*; by whoſe Labour, and the Planters Induſtry, the King and his Subjects are very much enriched.

Their Factories.

This Company, for the Negociation of their Affairs, have ſettled ſeveral *Factories*, as at *Gambo*, *Rio Nuno*, *Rio Grande*, *Sierra Liona*, *Serbro*, *Ceſtos*, *Achin*, *Anta*, *Cormendu*, *Cape Corſo*, *Acara*, *Carmentine*, *Ardra*, *Benin*, *Callabar*, and in time, through the Succeſs of good Management, without doubt will have many more important Places.

Guinea Coin.

From the Gold brought from *Guinea* by the Company, our *Gold Coin* called *Guineas* took their Name; and as an Encouragement to the Company to bring over Gold, and to coin it, they are permitted by their Charter to have their Stamp, which is the ſame as the others coined, but with an *Elephant* on the Arms ſide.

The Government.

This Company conſiſteth of a *Governour*, *Sub-Governour*, *Deputy Governour*, and Court of *Aſſiſtants*, conſiſting of 36, annually choſen out of the Members of the Company on the 10th of *January*; to whom the Management of the Affairs of the ſaid Company is committed. But of theſe any ſix or ſeven, choſen out of the Court of Aſſiſtants, may negotiate the Buſineſs; whoſe Tranſactions are to be reported to the Court for their Approbation: and theſe have their Meetings weekly, or oftner, at their Houſe called the *African-Houſe* in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*.]

J. S. This Company hath of late been ſettled by Act of Parliament; whereby it is allowed to any others, not of the Company, to trade to *Guinea*, by Licenſe obtained from the ſaid Company, paying uſually 20 *per Cent.*

The Caſe of this Company *An.* 1708.

For ſome further Hiſtory of this *African* Company. It was reduced to a very low Ebb *Anno* 1708. and to recover itſelf, the Members thereof endeavoured in the Parliament of Queen *Anne*, *Anno* 1708-9. to obtain an Act to trade in a joint Stock, excluſively to all other Traders.

Their Memorial.

Then they ſet forth a *Memorial* touching the Nature and State of the Trade to *Africa*. And therein was ſhewed, how that ever ſince they got firſt footing on the Coaſt of *Africa* in the Reign of King *James* I. they traded thither by Companies, one after another, with joint Stocks, and endeavoured all along to erect Forts and Settlements for the foreſaid Ends. But for want of a Parliamentary Sanction, their Meaſures were always diſturbed; and the Progreſs of the Trade and Acquiſitions interrupted chiefly upon account of a divided Intereſt: Which was always more or leſs kept up among themſelves, both at Home and Abroad. So that the Trade of *Africa* hath been often wholly relinquiſhed for Years together, by reaſon of the Intruſion, and irregular Proceedings of *Interlopers*.

Interlopers.

While the Trade of *Africa* was laid open, before the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. the *Dutch* Company took ſuch Advantages of the ſeparate Traders, that their Loſſes were computed to about 300000 *l.* as appeared by their Petition to the King. Whereupon his Majeſty *Anno* 1662. granted a Charter to the preſent Company's Predeceſſors. And they [called then *the Royal African Company*] paid 34000 *l.* to their Predeceſſors for the few Forts and Settlements which remained in their Poſſeſſion at the time of ſurrendring their Charter; namely, two on the North Coaſt, *viz.* *James* Iſland and *Scerra Leon*; and one upon the Gold Coaſt, *viz.* *Cape Corſe* Caſtle: then in an ordinary Condition, and out of Repair.

A new Charter, *A.* 1672.

That in the Year 1672. it was eſtabliſhed by a new Charter, with excluſive Privileges. Then they purchaſed and repaired a conſiderable number of Forts, Factories and Settlements on the Coaſt of *Africa*; contracted many Alliances with the Natives, and renewed the ſame from time to time: they introduced and encouraged the making of ſeveral ſorts of Woolen and other Manufactures, proper for the Trade of *Guinea*, and formerly manufactured in *England*; and reduced the making thereof to a ſtaple and ſettled Goodneſs. They exported yearly upwards of 70000 *l.* worth of the ſaid Woolen and other Manufactures: and gave far better Prices for the ſame, than what uſually is now given for the like. They furniſhed the Weſtern Plantations with conſtant Supplies of great numbers of *Negroes*; the Produce of whoſe Labours hath added very much to the public Revenues and Riches of this Kingdom. They imported conſiderable Quantities of Gold Duſt, Elephants Teeth, Red Wood, and other Goods, fit for being manufactured at Home, *&c.*

So that their Trade did not only produce an annual Dividend of certain Profits to all the particular Adventurers in the Joint-Stock, beſides a Multiplication of their Capital; but likewiſe ſeveral other publick and national Advantages to the whole Kingdom.

Their need of a Confirmation by Act of Parliament.

But for twenty Years paſt, they have ſtruggled with many Obſtructions and Difficulties for want of a Confirmation by Act of Parliament. Otherwiſe the *Britiſh* Intereſt on the Coaſt of *Africa* had been by this time in a much more flouriſhing Condition, than could be conſiſtent with a precarious Conſtitution: Which permitteth of the pernicious Conſequences, that muſt neceſſarily attend a divided Intereſt: Eſpecially, in a Trade where we have all the Stratagems and united Power

Powers of formidable, foreign Competitors to deal with.

A free Trade to *Africa* granted by Parliament *An.* 1697.

That ſoon after the Revolution, the *Interlopers* brake in upon the Privileges of the Royal *African* Company's Charter; and *Anno* 1697. the Parliament granted a Permiſſion to all the Subjects to trade to *Africa*, paying to the Company a Duty of 10 *l. per Cent.* for their Exports, towards the defraying the Charge and Expences of their Forts and Settlements. And ever ſince the Trade hath fallen into great Diſorders and Confuſions: For that, ſince this Liberty allowed, the Prices of Goods and Merchandizes imported into *Guinea* are diminiſhed, at leaſt the one half of what they produced formerly. And the Prices of *Negroes* are advanced to much more than double of their former Prices. Which proceeded from the Advantage the Natives take of having Variety of Chapmen. Whereas before they could have Recourſe only to the Company's Settlements and Ware-houſes.

The Decay of this Trade, whence proceeding.

That foreign Rivals in this Commerce did upon occaſion foment and encourage the Diviſions among the Traders here, who had different Intereſts. And they inſtructed the Natives, how to make their Advantages hence.

That after this Act, in one Year the ſeparate Traders ſent eighty one Veſſels to *Africa*: But for ſome Years laſt paſt they have not ſent out above one fifth of that number of Ships *per Ann.* by reaſon of Loſſes and Diſappointments, *&c.* That finding it impracticable for themſelves, or the ſeparate Traders, to trade profitably on the Foot of the preſent Conſtitutions, they have not traded for near ſo much as otherwiſe they would have done. So that the Planters in *America* complained, that for theſe five or ſix Years paſt, the Company and ſeparate Traders together have not ſupplied them with ſufficient numbers of *Negroes*: and that thoſe they get, do coſt them more than double the Prices they formerly paid.

That without ſome fixed Society, veſted with a conſiderable Joint-Stock, there can be no ſure Dependance upon having the *Britiſh* Plantations ſupplied with ſufficient numbers of *Negroes* at moderate or certain Rates, nor upon making any advantageous Contracts with the *Spaniard* or *Portugueſe*, to furniſh them with *Negroes* in their *Weſt-Indies.*

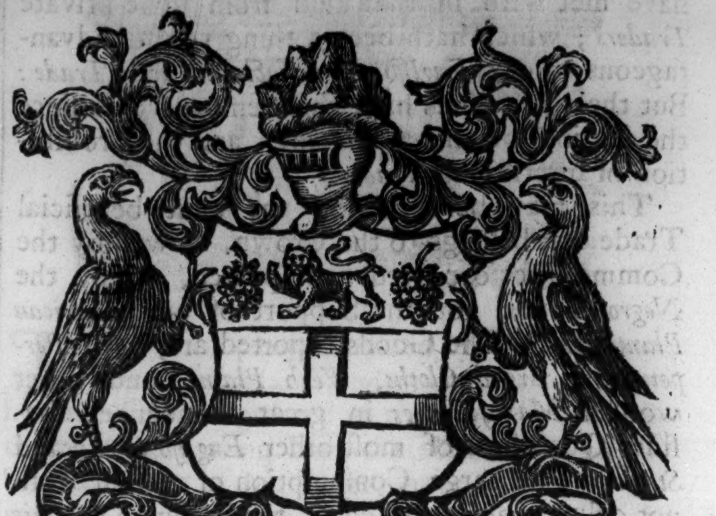
Danger of the Loſs of this Trade.

That it would be very difficult to regain a Trade, if once loſt; eſpecially this of *Guinea*: which all the neighbouring Nations earneſtly thirſt to gain from us. And which, if deſerted for a very ſhort ſpace of Time, would be certainly poſſeſſed by the *French* or *Dutch.* And that the only means to preſerve the ſame, is by inveſting the Company with Privileges ſuitable to thoſe granted to the Companies of other Nations. But that if this were granted, as the Company had paid in ſeveral additional Sums of Money upon the reſpective Shares of that joint Stock, in order to preſerve this Trade, ſo eſſential to the Nation, they would advance a further Stock, ſufficient to ſupport and improve the ſaid Trade in every Branch thereof.

The Improvements the Company have made.

Here follows what Improvements this Company hath made to that Trade. Beſides their old Forts, which they have rebuilt and enlarged, they have purchaſed the *Danes* Fort, and built ſeveral other Fortifications, of *Sherbrow, Dickes-Cove, Succondee, Commenda,* Queen *Anne*'s Port, *Annamadoe, Winebah, Accra-Whidah*: Beſides ſettling ſeveral other Factories on the Gold Coaſt. The Charge of all which, with the providing of them with great Guns, ſmall Arms, Ammunition, and Stores of all ſorts, their conſtant Supplies and Repairs, and the Intereſt of that Money ſo long ago advanced, and laid out, hath amounted to ſeveral Hundred Thouſand Pounds. So that all things conſidered, the Company's Eſtimation of them will appear to be very moderate, whatſoever private Traders do, or may maliciouſly ſuggeſt to the contrary.]

The CANARY COMPANY *of* MERCHANTS.



R. B.

Incorporated.

THIS Company was incorporated by King *Charles* II. who by his *Charter* bearing date the 17th of *March*, 1664. made them a Fellowſhip by the Name of *the Governour and Company of Merchants trading to the Canary Iſlands*; to be managed by way of a joint Stock; and granted to them and their Succeſſors as large Privileges as to the other Companies of *Merchants.*

Their Trade.

Theſe *Merchants* trade to all the ſeven Iſlands anciently called the *Fortunate Iſles*, and now the *Canary Iſles*, which are theſe following, *Grand Canaria, Teneriff, Palma, Gomera, Iterro, Lanzeroce,* and *Fuerta Ventura.*

Their Atchievment.

This Company have granted them, the Uſe of a Common Seal, and to bear a Coat of Armes, which is thus blazoned, *Argent*, St. *George*'s *Croſs*, and on a *Chief*, *Azure*, a Lyon of *England*, between two Bunches of Grapes, *Or.* For their Creſt, on a Helmet and Wreath of their Colours the Mountain called the *Peke Teneriff* proper. And for their Supporters two *Faulcons.*

Commodities exported.

The Commodities exported, are chiefly all ſorts of *Engliſh Woolen Manufactures*, as *Bayes, Kerſies, Serges, Perpetuanoes, Sayes, Norwich Stuffs,* and *Fuſtians*; alſo *Hats, Stockings,* all manner of *Haberdaſhers Wares, Iron* and *Tin* wrought; likewiſe ſtore of *Poor Jack, Pilchards, Herrings, Beef, Pork, Wheat* and other *Grains*; alſo many ſorts of *Linnen Cloth*, both of *Germany, Flanders, Holland* and *France*; likewiſe *Pipe-ſtaves* and *Hoops*, with ſeveral other *Commodities.*

Goods imported.

And for theſe are imported great Quantities of *Canary Wines*, divers ſorts of *Weſt India Commodities*, as *Varinas, Tobacco, Hides, Logwood, Indico, Cochineal, Campechiana,* &c.

Their Government.

Theſe *Merchants*, for the Management of their Affairs, are governed by a *Governour, Deputy Governour*, and *Aſſiſtants* of Twelve, which are yearly choſen at a *General Court* of the *Adventurers*, between the 15th and 25th of *March.* They keep their Courts monthly, or weekly, as their Occaſions require.]

Companies not incorporated.
R. B.

Beſides theſe *Societies* of *Merchants Incorporated*, there are others not incorporated, yet formerly were; namely, the *Spaniſh Merchants*, the *Portugal, Italian, French, Dutch,* and thoſe trading to the *Weſt Indies.* Which Places now are open to any one to trade unto. And there are ſuch as keep a Trade, ſome to ſome of thoſe Places, others to others, but not in a Joint-Stock with others as a Company, but ſingly by themſelves. And of theſe Merchants particularly and briefly.

Spaniſh *and* Portugal Merchants.

Commodities exported.

Commodities imported.

THeſe Merchants trading into *Spain* and *Portugal*, are found beneficial to the Nation in their exporting theſe Commodities, *Bays*, *Says*, *Serges*, *Perpetuanoes*, *Cloths* dreſt and dyed, and moſt *Engliſh Manufactures*; alſo *Lead*, *Pewter*, *Shot*, *Iron*, *Tin*, *Calves-skins*, *Herrings*, *Pilchards*, *Salmon*, *Poor Jack* or *Bacalow*, *Silk Stockings*, *Perukes*, &c. And importing the *Wines* of *Malaga*, *Zeres*, *Baſtard*, *Gandado* and *Alicant*; *Oils*, *Olives*, *Sugars*, *Ginger*, *Roſin*, *Fruits*, *white Marble*, *Allom*, *Plate*, *Anniſeeds*, *Sodobarilla*, *Sopes*, *Roſin*, &c.

The Italian Merchants.

Goods exported.

Goods imported.

THE Merchants trading into the Parts of *Italy*, as *Leghorn*, *Venice*, *Naples*, *Genoa*, *Sicily*, &c. export *Engliſh Cloths*, *Bays*, *Serges*, *Perpetuanoes*, *Kerſies*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Pewter*, *Red* and *White Herrings*, *Pilchards*, *Pickled Salmon*, *Newfoundland Fiſh*, *Calves-skins*, *Ruſſia Hides*, *Tallow*, *Tobacco*, the *Drugs* and *Spices* of *India*, *Perſia* and *Arabia*, &c. And import *Wines*, *Oils*, *Silk* raw and wrought into ſeveral *Fabricks*, as *Taffaties*, *Sarſnets*, *Sattins*, *Velvets*, *Pluſhes*, *Damask*, *Cloth of Gold* and *Silver*, *Grograins*, *Fuſtians*, *Allom*, *Anniſeeds*, *Rice*, *Almonds*, *Saffron*, *Brimſtone*, *Venice Gold* and *Silver*, *Argol*, *Venice Treacle*, *Quick-ſilver*, *Looking* and *Drinking Glaſſes*, *Anchovies*, *Marble*, &c.

The French Merchants.

Goods exported and imported.

THE Merchants trading into *France* export and import many *good Commodities*. Thoſe exported are, *Engliſh Cloths*, *Bays*, *Kerſies*, *Frizes*, *Cottons*, *Pilchards*, *Herrings*, *Newfoundland Fiſh*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Galls*, *Cotton Wool*, &c. And they import *Wines*, *Oils*, *Almonds*, *Paper*, *Oade*, coarſe and fine *Linnen*, *Tabby*, and other *Silks*, *Canvas*, *Dowlas*, *Buckrams*, *Salt*, *Cards*, *Glaſs*, &c.

The Dutch Merchants.

Dutch Merchants and their Trade.

SUCH Merchants as uſe the Trade into the *Low Countries*, as *Holland* and *Flanders*, export and import the following *Commodities*. Thoſe exported are, *Woolen Cloths*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Sheep* and *Cony-skins*, with moſt of our other *Engliſh Commodities* and *Manufactures*. And for theſe, and the like, they import *Tapeſtries*, *Pictures* and *Prints*, *Tape*, *Salt-petre*, *Quick ſilver*, *Rheniſh Wine*, *painted Tiles*, *Furs*, *Butter*, *Cheeſe*, *Thread*, *Flanders Lace* (before it was forbidden) with moſt *Commodities* of other *Nations*; which, by reaſon of their great Trade, and Cunning in buying them at the Seaſons when cheapeſt, or when there is a Glut, they can afford at cheap Rates. And by reaſon of the *Herrings*, and other *Fiſh*, which we permit them to catch in our Seas, they trade for moſt *European* Commodities.

Merchants *trading into the* Engliſh American Plantations.

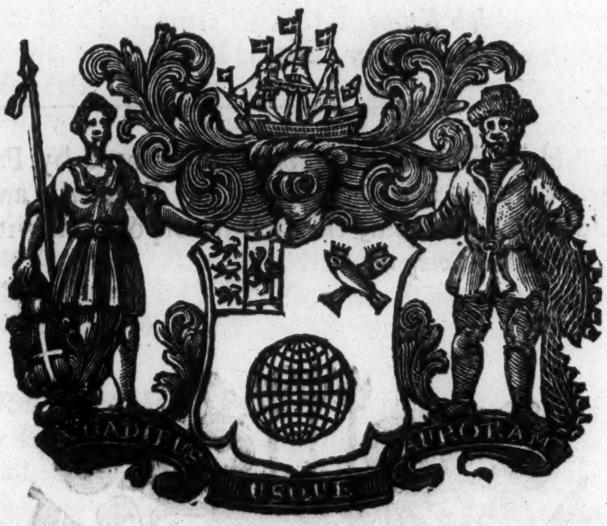
Commodities exported.

THeſe trade to *Barbadoes*, *Antegoa*, *St. Chriſtophers*, *Nevis*, *Montſerrat*, *Jamaica*, the *Bermudes*, *Carolina*, *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *Penſilvania*, *New England*, *New York* and *Newfoundland*. Their Trade alſo is very conſiderable, and advantageous to the Nation; exporting all ſorts of *Engliſh Commodities* and *Manufactures* in great Quantities; as all *Apparel* in particular; and likewiſe moſt of the Commodities which we import from other Nations find good Vent: and the rather, by reaſon the *Planters* are prohibited to *trade* with any except the *Engliſh*. But the principal Trade is for all ſorts of *Stuffs* and *Silks*, *Cloth*, *Hats*, *Stockings*, *Shoes*, *Linnen* both fine and coarſe, all ſorts of *Houſhold Goods*, and *Utenſils* of *Iron*, *Braſs*, *Lead* and *Pewter*; alſo *Proviſions*, as *Flower*, *Bisket*, *barrel'd Beef*; likewiſe *Leather*, *Copper*, all ſorts of *Arms* and *Ammunition*; and in a word, all Commodities uſeful either for the Back or Belly.

Commodities imported.

The Commodities imported from the aforeſaid *Plantations* are, *Sugars* both fine and coarſe, *Indico*, *Cotton* and *Ginger* from *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, and the Weſt of the *Caribbee Iſles*; *Tobacco* from *Virginia* and *Maryland*; *Furs*, *Deer-skins*, *Maſts*, &c. from *New England*. But beſides theſe *Commodities*, there are others, tho' not ſo conſiderable, as ſeveral ſorts of *Woods* for *Dyers*, ſeveral *Drugs* for Phyſick, *&c.* And of late Years in *Carolina* they begin to plant Mulberry-trees for Silk-worms, which are like to turn to good Account; *Olive-Trees* for Oil, and *Vines* for *Wine*, the Climate of the Country being natural for *Silk*, *Oil*, and *Wine*.]

The SOUTH SEA COMPANY, *Eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament in the Reign of Queen* Anne.



J. S.

THeſe Merchants trade to the *South Seas*, and other Parts of *America*: and for encouraging the Fiſhery. Here follows a Liſt of the Names of the Governour, Sub-Governour, Deputy-Governour, and Directors of the Company of Merchants of *Great Britain*, trading to the *South Seas*: choſen the 3d and 5th of *February*, 1717.

A Liſt of the Governour and Directors of this Company.

The KING*'s moſt Excellent Majeſty*, Governour.

Sir *James Bateman*, Kt. and Alderman, Sub-Governour.

Samuel Shepheard, Eſq; Deputy-Governour. Deceaſed.

William Aſtel, Eſq;

Sir *Lambert Blackwel*, Kt.

John Blunt, Eſq;
Sir *Robert Chaplin*, Bar.
Sir *William Chapman*, Kt.
Steven Child, Eſq;
Peter Delaport, Eſq;
Francis Eyles, Eſq;
James Edmondſon, Eſq;
John Fellows, Eſq; now Sir *John Fellows*, Kt. and Deputy-Governour.
Edward Gibbon, Eſq;
John Gore, Eſq;
Sir *Willam Hamond*, Kt.
Francis Hawes, Eſq;
Richard Horſey, Eſq;
Richard Houlditch, Eſq;
Jacob Jacobſon, Eſq; now Sir *Jacob Jacobſon*, Kt.
Charles Joye, Eſq;
Arthur Ingram, Eſq;
Sir *John Lambert*, Kt.
Sir *Harcourt Maſters*, Kt.
William Morley, Eſq;
Ambroſe Page, Eſq;
Colonel *Hugh Raymond*.
Samuel Read, Jun. Eſq;
Thomas Reynolds, Eſq;
Jacob Sawbridge, Eſq;
William Tillard, Eſq;
John Turner, Eſq;

Vol. III. Chap. 3.

The *Bank* of *England* hath been taken Notice of in another Part of this Book. I therefore only add here

A Liſt of the Governour, Deputy-Governour, and Directors for this preſent Year 1718.

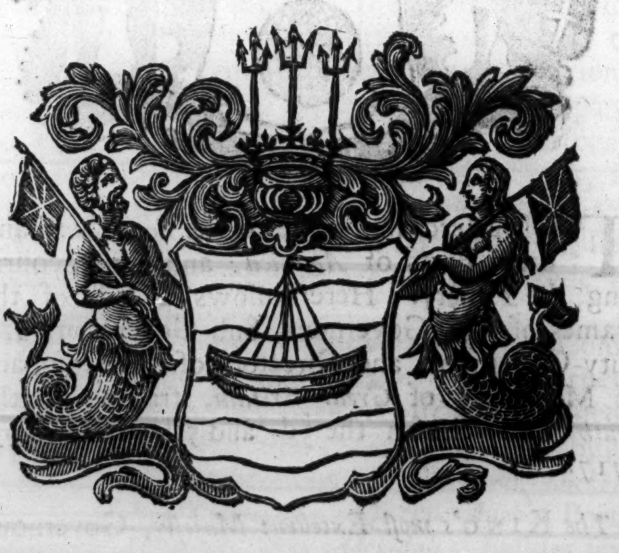
Sir *Gerard Conyers*, Kt. and Alderman, Governour.
John Hanger, Eſq; Deputy-Governour.
Richard Chiſwel, Eſq;
Sir *Peter Delme*, Kt. and Alderman.
Joſeph Eyles, Eſq;
John Edmonds, Eſq;
John-Francis Fauquier, Eſq;
Nathaniel Gould, Eſq;
Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Kt. and Alderman.
Sir *Randolph Knipe*, Kt.
Chriſtopher Lethieulier, Eſq;
Humphrey Morice, Eſq;
John Rudge, Eſq;
Moſes Raper, Eſq;
Sir *Thomas Scawen*, Kt. and Alderman.
John Shipman, Eſq;
Sir *George Thorold*, Bar. Alderman.
Sir *John Ward*, Kt. and Alderman.
Robert Briſtow, Eſq;
Sir *John Cope*, Kt.
William Dawſonne, Eſq;
Sir *Richard Houblon*, Kt.
Sir *Theodore Janſen*, Kt. and Bar.
Sir *William Jolliff*, Kt.
John Lordell, Eſq;
William Thompſon, Eſq;

For the Year 1719.

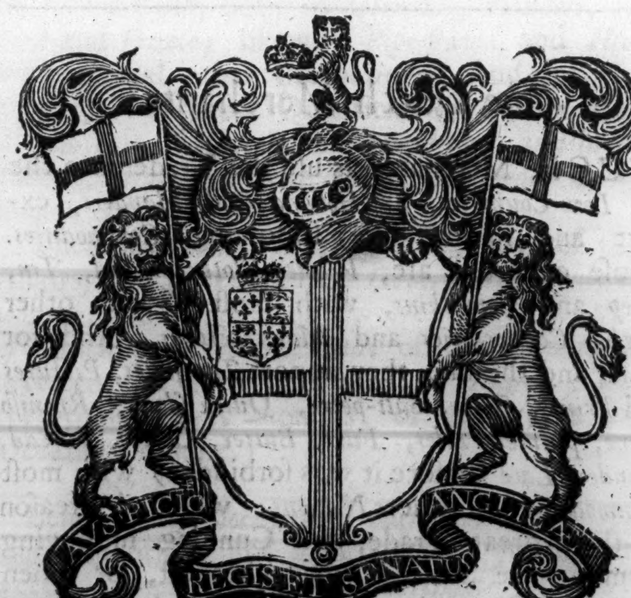
John Hanger, Eſq; Governour.
Sir *Thomas Scawen*, Kt. and Alderman, Deputy-Governour.
Robert Briſtow, Eſq;
Sir *John Cope*, Kt.
Sir *Peter Delme*, Kt. and Alderman.
Joſeph Eyles, Eſq;
Mr. *John-Francis Fauquier*.
Nathaniel Gould, Eſq;
Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Kt. and Alderman.
Sir *Richard Houblon*, Kt.
Sir *William Jolliff*, Kt.
Sir *Randolph Knipe*, Kt.
Chriſtopher Lethieullier, Eſq;
Mr. *John Lordell*.
John Rudge, Eſq;
Sir *George Thorold*, Kt. and Bar. and Alderman.
William Thompſon, Eſq;
The Rt. Hon. Sir *John Ward*, Kt. Lord Maior.
Sir *Thomas Abney*, Kt. and Alderman.
Mr. *Robert Atwood*.
Sir *Gerard Conyers*, Kt. and Alderman.
Joſiah Diſton, Eſq;
Mr. *John Gould*.
Sir *William Humfreys*, Kt. Bar. and Alderman.
Sir *Philip Jackſon*, Kt.
Sir *William Scawen*, Kt.

☞ The Governours and Directors of the *South Sea* are the ſame, continuing cuſtomarily 3 Years.

THE following Arms were granted by Patent to the *Royal Fiſhery* of *England*, and made uſe of by them, till their Incorporation with the *South-Sea Company*.



THE following Arms were granted by Patent to the *Engliſh Eaſt-India Company* trading to the *Eaſt-Indies* in a Joint Stock, and made uſe of by them, till they were united to the *Old Eaſt-India Company*.



CHAP. XVIII.

Tonnage and Poundage. A Caſe between the Merchants and the Barons of the Five Ports. A Table of Duties of the King's Beam; and Water Bailage. Blackwel Hall, *the Market for Cloth. The Wharfs and Keys of the Port of* London. *Act for the regulating Carrs and Carts. Rates appointed to be taken for Carriage. The Corporation of Mariners, called* TRINITY HOUSE.

Tonnage and Poundage, given for the ſecurity of Merchants Ships. *J. S. Inſtitut.* P. IV. p. 33.

THE Kings and Queens of this Land enjoy a conſiderable Revenue, coming in from the Merchants for all their Commodities: It is called the Subſidy of *Tonnage and Poundage*: and is commonly granted them for Life by Act of Parliament. This, in the Reign of King *James* I. amounted but to a ſmall Matter in compariſon of what it doth at preſent. Sir *Edward Coke*, who was then a Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, writes, that theſe Subſidies amounted to 16000 *l. per Ann.* and ſo were letten to Farm. The Values of the Merchandizes for which the Poundage is paid, do appear in a Book of Rates in Print: Whereby the Merchant knoweth what he is to pay. The Subſidy of Tonnage of Wine is certain in theſe Acts of Parliament by the Contents of the Veſſels. And none of theſe Acts do extend to any other Liquid Merchandize imported or exported, but unto Wines only.

The Subſidy of Tonnage and Poundage is ever expreſſed in the Grant, to be for the keeping and ſafeguard of the Seas, for the Intercourſe of Merchandize ſafely to come into this Realm, and ſafely to paſs out of the ſame. And this pertains properly to the Office of the Lord Admiral, to ſee the Conſideration of this Act performed.

A Caſe between the Merchants and the Barons of the Five Ports. *Lib. Horn.*

About four hundred Years ago and upwards, *Gregory de Rokeſley*, and *Henry de Walleis*, or *Galeis* who were Maiors for many Years, were great and chief Merchants of *London*. Theſe and the other Merchants of thoſe Times, uſed to hire Ships for their uſe, from the Barons of the *Cinque* Ports, and from the Iſlands belonging to *England*, that lye againſt *Normandy*. Now there happened a Conteſt between the Merchants and the Owners, and Mariners that imported their Effects; as to ſatisfaction for Goods thrown overboard in a Storm. The Cauſe we meet with in ſome of the Records of the Chamber, which was this:

The *Barons* of the Five Ports of the Lord the King; and in like manner the Mariners of *Guernſey* and *Sark*, and others of the Kingdom of *England*, complained to the King [*Edward* I.] that when it hath happened, that any of them hired out their Ship to carry, from the Parts beyond Sea, Wines and other Merchandizes, towards *England*, *Gaſcoign* or *Wales*: and thoſe that are in the Ship muſt, by reaſon of ſome Tempeſt of the Sea, for ſaving the Ship, caſt overboard, ſometimes ten Hogſheads, twenty, thirty, ſometime forty more or leſs; it hath been accuſtomed time out of Mind, and granted to the ſame Barons, that the Ship in which ſuch Wines or other Wares have been, with all their Utenſils, ought to be quit of making or providing any manner of aid, to make good the loſs by the ſaid caſting overboard; but only that the Mariner loſe his Fraught of the Hogſheads and Wares ſo thrown into the Sea.

But *Gregory de Rokeſley*, *Henry de Galeis*, or *Walleis*, and other the King's Merchants, as well of *England*, *Gaſcoin*, as of *Ireland*, of the King's Dominions, did compel the foreſaid Barons of the Five Ports, and the other Mariners of the Kingdom of *England*, to apprize their Ships, with all the Utenſils and Rigging belonging to thoſe Ships, together with the Wines and other Goods being in the Ships, to acquit and make good the Wines and Goods ſo caſt out into the Sea, according to their Will; to the moſt heavy loſs and impoveriſhing of the Barons and Mariners, againſt the Liberties granted to them.

This matter was tryed and heard before the King and his Counſil: who granted, and for the future adjudged, *Firſt*, the Ship in which the Wares and Wines were, with the whole Furniture, the Maſter of the Ship's Ring, worn upon his Finger, the Victuals of the Mariners, the Utenſils uſed to dreſs their Dinners, the Necklace, the Girdle, the Silver Cup of the Maſter of the Ship wherein he drinketh (if he have any) ſhall be quit of making reparation for the aforeſaid caſting overboard. And alſo the Fraughts of the Wines, and the other Goods being in the Ships which are ſaved, ſhall be ſafe to the Mariners. And the Maſter of the Ship ſhall loſe his Fraught of the Hogſheads or Goods thrown into the Sea. And all other Goods being in the Ship, as well of the Mariners as of the Merchants, as Wines, Merchandizes, Pence in Groſs, and other Goods, except the foreſaid, and the Fraught of the Goods which ſhall be ſaved, for the time to come, ought to be applyed to afford aid to acquit Goods and Wines ſo caſt into the Sea out of the Ship, by reaſon of the Tempeſt.

Tables of Rates payable by Strangers, at the *Beam.*

At this diſcourſe of Merchandize, it may be very fit and uſeful to ſubjoin two neceſſary Tables relating thereunto; concerning the Duties Strangers are to pay to the City at the *King's Beam*, for weighing of Goods; and the Cuſtoms for divers Wares and Commodities, brought by Traders into the City, called *Toll*, and Duty of *Water-Bailage*. A Table whereof was ordered to be publiſhed by Sir *Thomas Stamp*, Maior. Which are as follow:

The King's *Beam.*

The Rates of the Iron Beams *at the Water-ſide, called the* King's Beams, *according to the Books of* Guild-Hall. *Confirmed by Act of Common Council, for the Weighing of all* Strangers *and* Foreigners Goods *which ſhall come, or be brought into the City of* London, *or within the Liberties or Circuit thereof, and allowed by Conſent of his Majeſties moſt Honourable Council in the* Star-Chamber *at* Weſtminſter, *the* 28th *of* June, *in the Year of our Lord God, One Thouſand Five Hundred Twenty and One, in the* 13th *Year of his Majeſties Reign*, &c. viz.

The Rates thereof. *Ri. Bromly.*

THE Tun of *Iron*, Twenty Pence.

Frying-Pans, Dripping-Pans and Kettle-Bands, three hundred and under the Draught, and not above, Six Pence.

Gunſtones to be weighed, three hundred and not above the Draught, Six Pence.

Ivory and *Whetſtones* to be weighed, three hundred and not above the Draught, Six Pence.

Hops to be weighed by the Beam, four hundred, and under five the Draught, Sixteen Pence.

All other pieces of *Hops* weighing under four hundred the Draught, Six Pence.

Bail *Flax*, and bundle *Flax*, weighing two hundred at a Draught, to pay Six Pence.

Tun *Flax*, and *Holland Flax*, weighing two hundred at a Draught, to pay Six Pence.

Hemp or Cable Yarn, or any other Goods, weighing five hundred and under eight the Draught, Two Shillings.

Hemp or Cables, or any other Goods weighing eight hundred and under a thouſand the Draught, Three Shillings and Four Pence.

The Cable or any other Goods weighing one thouſand and under twelve hundred the Draught, Four Shillings Eight Pence.

The Draught of Ropes or Hemp, or any other Goods weighing four hundred and under Five the Draught, Twelve Pence.

Roſin, Three hundred and under at a Draught, Six Pence.

The Ballet of Woad, Six Pence.

The Bale of Madder, the Draught Sixteen Pence.

Copperis the Butt, the Draught Sixteen Pence.

All other ſorts of Wares and Merchandizes whatſoever, the Draught weighing fourteen Pounds and under four hundred the Draught, Six Pence.

Theſe and all other ſorts of Wares and Merchandize not before expreſſed, that ſhould come or be weighed by the *King's Beam*, to pay for the Draught as followeth. The Merchant or the Seller, to pay three Parts, and the Buyer to pay one fourth Part for all ſorts of Draughts and Merchandizes ſo to be weighed, that is to ſay.

The Ancient Rates, approved 1521. 13 H. 8.

	s.	*d.*
From 14 *lb.* and under 400,	0	6
From 400 and under 500,	1	0
From 500 and under 800,	2	0
From 800 and under 1000,	3	4
From 1000 and under 1200,	4	8
From 1200 and upwards,	6	8

William Johnſon, Cler. Civ. *London*.

The preſent reduced Rates, Settled 1698. Child Mayor.

	s.	*d.*
From 28 *l.* to 200,	0	2
From 200 to 400,	0	3
From 400 to 600,	0	6
From 600 to 800,	0	10
From 800 to 1000,	1	4
From 1000 to 1200,	1	8
From 1200 to 1800,	2	0
From 1800 to 2200,	2	4
From 2200 to 2500,	3	0

STAMP Maior.

Jovis Secundo Die Junij 1692, *Annoq; Regni Regis & Reginæ Willielmi & Mariæ Angliæ*, &c. *Quarto.*

WHEREAS, I am informed that divers Perſons Aliens and Foreigners Trading in the Port of this City, in ſeveral Goods and Merchandizes, for which certain Cuſtoms, Tolls and Duties of Waterballiage, have Anciently been, and of Right ought to be anſwered and paid to this City; and the Officers appointed Collectors in that behalf, and that Sundry Fræmen againſt their Oaths, do frequently Colour the Goods of Foreigners, both inward and outward Bound, thereby to ſave and avoid Payment of the Duties; Alſo that ſome late Officers and Perſons employed in and about the Collection of the ſaid Duties, have through Ignorance, or Careleſneſs, or other Regards, neglected to Demand, or Receive the ſaid Duties upon ſome Commodities, and not fully as was Due upon others, many Perſons would from thence take Advantage to deny the Right of the Duties, and refuſe to pay the ſame; by all which Means the City is much prejudiced in her Ancient and Juſt Rights, and the preſent Officers much damnified by the ſame, and diſcouraged in the Execution of their Places: I taking notice of this great Abuſe, and to Remedy the Evils and Inconveniences aforeſaid, and to maintain all Juſt and Lawful Rights and Cuſtoms of the City, have thought fit for the Information of all Perſons concerned, to notify and declare Sundry of the ſaid Cuſtoms, Tolls and Duties of Waterballiage, as in ſeveral Antient and later Books and Rolls of the ſaid City, they are on Record. That is to ſay, that all Maſters of Veſſels, particularly either Barge-Men, or Liter-Men, or any other Veſſel, or Boat-Maſters whatſoever, ſhall, before they enter their Veſſels at the Cocquet-Office, give a true Account of all the Goods that are in their Barges or Veſſels particularly, and pay all the Duties for all Foreigners Goods, to the Deputy or Deputies appointed by the City to receive the ſame, and that no Warfinger, Meeter, Porter or Labourer whatſoever, ſhall preſume to be aiding or aſſiſting to any Maſter of Veſſel or Veſſels, until ſuch Entry be firſt made, and the Duty thereof paid to our Deputy or Deputies, and by them certified; that thereby the City may not be deceived of their Duties herein mentioned, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Peril.

A TABLE *containing the* RATES *of the Cuſtoms due to the* Maior, Commonalty *and* Citizens *of the City of* London; *to be taken and received of* Foreigners *and* Aliens, *upon the ſeveral kinds of Goods, Merchandizes, and Things hereafter mentioned, as Imported, or Exported out of the* PORT *of* London, *or otherwiſe brought into, or paſſing out of the* CITY *of* London, *by Water*, viz.

	d.	*ob.*
ARber Poles.		
Alabaſter, the Tun	8	
Allom, the Bag - - - -	1	
Annuel, the Bag - - - -		1
Ale, the Tun - - - -	4	
Ale, the Barrel - - - -	1	
Aſhes, the Load - - - -	2	
Alder Poles, the Load -	2	
Aſhen Poles, the Load -	2	
All ſorts of Goods unnamed *per* Tun. - -	4	
B		
Bavins, the Load - -	1	
Billets, the Load - -	7	
Bells, great, the bell -	8	
Bells, ſmall, the bell -	4	
Butter the barrel - -	2	
Butter, the firken - -		1
Beer the tun - -	4	
Beer, the barrel - -	1	
Burrs, the tun for Milſtones	4	
Boles of wooden Ware, the load	4	
Brazil, the Tun - -	6	
Brazil, the bag-ground -	1	
Brazil, the hundred -	2	
Braſs, *per* tun - -	8	
Bark, the load - -	4	
Burdlime, the barrel -	1	
Bacon, the flitch -		1
Basket ware, the dozen -		1
Barrel boards, the thouſand	2	
Bottles, the basket, great	2	
Bottles, ſmall, the basket	1	
Buckets, the dozen -	1	
Bricks, the thouſand -	4	
C		
Coals, the chaldron -	2	
Coals, *Scotch*, the tun -	2	

Cloth

	d.	ob.
Cloth, the great pack -	8	
Cloth, the leſſer pack - -	4	
Cloth, looſe, the cloth - -		1
Cloth, linnin, the pack -	2	
Cloth, madrix, the piece - -		½
Cloth, the packet - - -	2	
Cordage, the tun - - -	8	
Corn, or Grain, inward - -		½
Corn, or Grain, outward	1	
Copperis, the hogſhead -	2	
Copperis, the barrel - -	1	
Currans, the butt - - -	8	
Currans, the carſteel - -	4	
Currans, the great bag -	2	
Currans, the barrel - -	1	
Currans, the half bag or ſack	1	
Calves, the calf - - - -		1
Calves-skins, the dozen - -		1
Canvas, the bolt - - - -		½
Canvas, the pack - - -	2	
Candles, the barrel - -	2	
Candles, the basket - -	1	
Candles with the pack -	4	
Cheſt or Trunk with goods		
Cheſt with Sugar - - -	4	
Sugar-cheſt with ware -	2	
Chairs, the load - - -	4	
Crabs, the quarter - -	1	
Cheeſe, *Suffolk* and *Eſſex*, the weigh - - -	2	
Cockel-boats, the boat -	8	
Cork, the bundle - - -	1	
Cart-ſides, the pair - -		1
Cherries, the ſieve - -		1
Coach or Calaſh - - -	12	
Copper-pans, the pan - -	8	
Clay for tobacco-pipes, the tun - - - -	12	
Cherry-ſtock, the bundle -		1
Cheeſe, thin, the C. - -	1	
Cloth, the Horſe-pack -	2	
Cheeſe, Holland, the C. -	2	
Clapboard, the load - -	4	
D		
Deals great & large, the C.	12	
Deals ſhort & narrow, the C.	8	
Deals very large, the C.	24	
Dry wares, the barrel -	1	
Dry wares, the hogſhead	2	
Dry wares, the puncheon	4	
Dry wares, the butt - -	8	
Dry wares, the fat - -	4	
Dry wares, the basket -	2	
Dry wares, the ſack - -	1	
E		
Earthen ware, the load -	2	
Earthen ware, the pannier	2	
Eels, the barrel - - -	2	
Elm-board, the load - -	2	
Elder-berries, the hogſhead	1	
F		
Faggots, the load or hundred	1	
Fellys, great, the thouſand	8	
Fellys, middle and ſmall, the thouſand - -	4	
Figs, the barrel - - -	1	
Figs, the tapnel - - -		1
Flax, wrought, the C. -	2	
Flax, the laſt - - - -	12	
Flax, the bundle - - -		1
Fiſh, the hundred - - -	2	
Fiſh, the barrel - - -	1	
Fiſh, the basket with 4 ears	4	
Fiſh, the basket with 2 ears	2	
Fruit, the maund - - -	1	
Fruit, the burden 4 buſhels		1
Flox, the bag or hundred	2	
Fir-timber, the load - -	2	
Fir-poles or balks, the load	2	
Fells or ſheep-skins, the doz.		1
G		
Greaves *per* tun - - -	4	
Grounding of every ſhip with two tops - -	24	
Grounding of every Hoy	6	
Grounding of every Well-pink - - - - -	6	
Grounding of every Veſſel with maſt and ſail -	6	
Glaſs, the caſe - -	2	
Glaſſes, the barrel - -	1	
Glaſs cut, the firkin - -		1
Glaſs, the cheſt - - -	2	
Grindſtones, the ſtone -	1	
Grindſtones the chaldron	6	
Graveſtones, the ſtone -	4	
Grain of all ſorts, the quarter, inwards - -		½
Grain of all ſorts, the quarter, outwards -		½
Gillſes, the barrel - -	2	
Green-wood, the tun -	4	
H		
Honey, the tearce barrel	2	
Honey, the half barrel -	1	
Honey, the firkin - - -		1
Hamper, bundle with ware	2	
Hamper, great, with ware	4	
Hamper, ſmall, with ware	1	
Hemp, the tun - - -	8	
Hemp, the great bundle	4	
Hemp, the bundle of 200	2	
Herrings, the barrel - -	1	
Herrings, the cade - -		1
Hair, the wain-load - -	4	
Hair, the cart-load - -	2	
Hair, the great ſack - -		1
Hides tann'd, the dicker	2	
Hides in the hair, the dicker	2	
Hides *Iriſh*, the ſcore - -	3	
Hops, the bag - - - -	2	
Hops, the pocket or great end	2	
Hops, the ſmall pocket or end	1	
Houſholdſtuff, the wain-load	8	
Houſholdſtuff, the cart-load	4	
Hoops, broad, flat & white, the load - - - -	2	
Hoops, round and ſmart	2	
Hay, the load - - - -	4	
I		
Iron in bars, the tun - -	2	
Iron Ordnance, the tun -	4	
Iron Pots, the load - -	4	
Iron Shot or Bullet, the tun	4	
Iron Plates, the load - -	4	
Iron Backs, the load - -	4	
Iron Wares of all ſorts, the tun	4	
K		
Kettles, the tun - - -	2	
Kelps, the tun - - -	4	
Kasks, empty, the tun -		1
L		
Lathes, the load - - -	2	
Liquors, the ſeron - -	2	
Lead, the fother - - -	4	
Lead, the roll - - - -	2	
Lead, the ſmall pig - -		½
Lead, the great pig - -	1	
Lime, the hundred - -	1	
Lattin, wrought, the C. wt.	2	
M		
Madder, the bail - - -	4	
Madder, the half bail -	2	
Madder, the bag, ſmall		1
Mats, the load of ſixty	4	
Maunds, great, with 4 ears, of Fiſh or other wares	4	
Maunds with 2 ears, of Fiſh or other wares	2	
Meal, the quarter - -		1
Millſtones, the tun - -	4	
Muſcle-boats, the boat -	8	
Muſtard-ſeed, the quarter	2	
Mault, the quarter, inward		1
N		
Nuts, the barrel - - -	1	
Nuts, the quarter - -	1	
Nuts, the ſack - - - -		1
Nail Rods, the dozen -	2	
Nails, the great bag - -		1
Nails, the tun - - -	4	
O		
Oil, the tun - - -	4	
Oil, the pipe - - -	2	
Oil, the hogſhead - -	1	
Oil, the barrel - - -	1	
Oil, the great rundlet - -		1
Oaker, the tun - -	4	
Oaker, the barrel - -	1	
Oyſters, the barrel - -	1	
Oyſters, the ſack - -		1
Oyſters, the boat - -	4	
P		
Pitch, the barrel - -	1	
Pole-davies, the piece		1
Porters burden with Roots, Oyſters, or ſuch like ſmall things, or any ſort of Fiſh		
Perry or Sider, the tun -	4	
Pikes or Staves, the load	4	
Prunes, the butt or hogſhead	8	
Pelts, the dozen - -		1
Paper or Paper-ſtuff, the cart	3	
Peaſcods, the load - -	4	
Peaſcods, the ſack - -		1
Peaſe, white, the quarter	1	
Pot-aſhes *per* tun - -	4	
Pots, the load - - -	2	
Q		
Quern-ſtones, the ſtone		1
Quern-ſtones, the ſtone middle ſize - -	1	
Quern-ſtones, the great	2	
Quarters and Jyce, the 100	2	
R		
Raiſins, the fraile - -		1
Raiſins of the ſun, the barrel	1	
Raiſins pack'd, the barrel	2	
Rugs, the fardel or pack	2	
Rozin, the cake - - -		1
S		
Salmon, the barrel - -	2	
Salmon, the kilderkin -	1	
Salt in ſacks, the weight	5	
Salt, the barrel - -	1	
Salt, the hogſhead - -	2	
Salt, looſe, the weigh	2	
Salt-beef, the hogſhead	2	
Salt, the ſack - - - -		1
Sugar cheſt, the great - -	4	
Sugar cheſt, the ſmall - -	2	
Shovels and ſcoops, the dozen		1
Scope, the barrel - - -	1	
Sprats, four cades - -		1
Sprats, the laſt - - -	3	
Stones, the load - - -	2	
Stones, for building, or paving-ſtones - -	4	
Stock-fiſh, the hundred	1	
Steel, the faggot - - -		1
Steel, the firkin - - -		1
Sheep-skins, the hundred	1	
Skins, Lamb, the hundred		1
Sut, the load - - -	2	
Starch, the barrel - -	1	

	d.	ob.
Staves, the load	4	
Sithſtones, the thouſand	4	
Sackcloth, the piece		1
Sprat-boats, the boat	8	
Sea-coals, the chald. inward		1
Sea-coals, the chald. outw.	2	
Sherrin with ſugar or other ware	2	
Sope-aſhes, the barrel	1	
Sets, the bundle		1
T		
Tin, the barrel	2	
Tow, the bag or ſack	2	
Tombſtones, the load	8	
Tar, the barrel	1	
Timber, great, the load	2	
Trenchers, the pack	2	
Tin, the block	1	
Tallow, the barrel	2	

	d.	ob.
Terſeys, the load	2	
Tow, the tun	8	
Twigs, the load	2	
Trees, the bundle		1
Tyles, the load	2	
Timber ſaw'd into any ſcantlings, the load	3	
V		
Vinegar, the tun	4	
Vinegar, the runlet		1
Verjuice *per* tun	4	
W		
Wine, the tun	4	
Wine, the hogſhead	1	
Wine, the runlet		1
Wool, the great ſack	12	
Wool, the pocket	8	
Wool, the Horſe-pack	4	
Woad, the tun	4	

	d.	ob.
Woad, the ſack		1
Wax, the hundred weight	1	
Wainſcote, the hundred	7	
Walnuts, the barrel		1
Walnuts, the ſack	1	
Wooden ware, the pack	2	
Wares, the Horſe-pack, of any ſort	2	
Ware for Dyers, the tun kelp	4	
Weeds for Dyers, the tun	4	
Wheels for Carts or Drays, the pair	2	
Wheelers ſtuff, the load	2	
Windows and Door-caſes, the load	4	
Wheel-barrows, the dozen	2	
Wooden wares, the ſack		1
Whipſtock, the load	4	

And for all ſuch Goods *or* Merchandizes *as are not herein mentioned, pay proportionably, according to the ſaid Rates.*

Copies of theſe Rates to be huug up at the Water-ſide.

And to the end that more publick Notice may be taken of the Premiſes, ſo that the Officers imployed may not err, in taking leſs than is due, to the wrong of the City, or more than is due, to the Injury of particular Men, and that all who ought of Right to pay the ſaid Duties, may be ſatisfied thereof, I do order that Copies of the ſaid RATES be hanged or fixed in all convenient Places at the Water-ſide; and do hereby eſpecially enjoin all Perſons, *Freemen* of this City, not to colour the Goods and Merchandizes of *Foreigners*, (the which hath been too often complained of, to the great Wrong and Deceit of the City in the ſaid Rights and Cuſtoms) as they tender the Obſervation of their Oaths, taken at their Admittance into the Freedom, and will avoid ſuch Puniſhments as may by Law and Cuſtom of this City be inflicted for offending therein.

And becauſe Cloth is the great Staple Merchandize of *England*, an Account ſhall next be given of *Blackwel-Hall*, where the Market for that Commodity is only held in *London*. And then ſhall be ſet down the ſeveral Wharfs and Keys in the Port of *London*, eſtabliſhed by Law, for the Places of exporting and importing of Merchandizes.

Blackwel-hall the Market for Cloth. *J. S.*

All Cloths made or mixed with Wool, Worſted, Jerſies and Cruell, wrought within *England*, when brought to *London* to be bought and ſold, muſt be brought to *Blackwel-Hall*, formerly the Manſion Houſe of Sir *Robert Ducy*, as the common Market-place; where they are carefully laid, and expoſed to Sale: For theſe very good Ends, *viz.* to prevent corrupt and deceitful Bargains and Contracts; which might happen, if they ſhould be ſold in Inns, or ſome private Warehouſes; and that good Wares might be bought and ſold: And to prevent foreign buying and ſelling in other Markets, contrary to the Cuſtom of the City, and divers Acts of Parliament. And for the Hallage of theſe Cloths brought hither, certain Payment and Duties are to be paid. For the full aſcertaining and confirming all this, a good Act of Common Council was made for *the Hallage of Woollen Cloths, Drapery Wares, and for pitching, ſafe keeping, and ſafe Delivery thereof; And for appointing and ſettling of Market-places for theſe Cloths*: It was made *Anno 1665*. Sir *John Laurence* Maior; and was in the Tenor following:

Commune Concilium tentum in Camera *Guildhall*, Civitatis *London*, die *Martis*, quarto die *Julii*, Anno Regni Domini noſtri CAROLI ſecundi, Dei Gratia, *Angliæ*, *Scotiæ*, *Franciæ* & *Hiberniæ*, Regis, Fidei Defenſoris, &c. decimo ſeptimo, coram *Johanne Laurence* Milite, Majore Civitatis *London*, *Thoma Adams*, *Ricardo Brown* & *Thoma Aleyn*, Milit' & Baronet' Aldermannis, *Johanne Frederick*, *Thoma Bludworth*, *Willielmo Turner* & *Franciſco Meynel* Mil' Aldermannis, *Samuele Starling* & *Willielmo Hooker* Aldermannis, & *Georgio Waterman* & *Carolo Doe* Militibus & Aldermannis, Vicecomitibus ejuſdem Civitatis, necnon majore parte Communiariorum de Communi Concilio ejuſdem Civitatis tunc & ibidem aſſemblat.

Whereas by ancient Cuſtome heretofore and now uſed within this Honourable City, and alſo by the old Laws and Ordinances made and now in force within the ſame City, all Cloth, Cloths, and other Commodities made or mixt with Wool, Worſted, Jerſey or Cruell, made or wrought within the Kingdom of England and Dominions of the ſame, brought and to be brought unto the City of London and Liberties thereof, were and ought to be brought unto ſuch common Market-place or places, as to that purpoſe within the ſame City and Liberties thereof, was and ſhould from time to time be appointed, and there only, and not elſewhere, ought to be bought and ſold, and the Owners of the ſaid Cloth, Cloths, and other Commodities, made or mixt with Wool, Worſted, Jerſey or Cruel, did there pay Hallage and other Duties; which was ſo done, as well that good and lawful Wares ſhould be bought and ſold, and corrupt and unlawful bargains and contracts, made in Inns, Ware-houſes, and other private places, tending to the deceit of the People, and contrary to the Laws of the Realm and the Cuſtom of this City, might be avoided; As alſo, that there might be no foreign buying and ſelling in thoſe Markets, or within any other part of the City of London, in fraud of the Liberties, and contrary to the Cuſtoms within this City (time out of mind uſed) prohibiting foreign buying and foreign ſelling within the City, which Cuſtom hath had the confirmation of ſeveral Acts of Parliament, and is a great ſupport of their Government, enabling them to undergo thoſe publick Charges, which others, not free of that City, are not liable unto, and which otherwiſe they could not bear.

And whereas by an Act of Common-council made at a Common-council held at the Guild hall, London, upon the twenty ſixth day of February, in the fourteenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord the King that now is, the ſome time Manſion-houſe of Sir Robert Ducy, Knight and Baronet, with the Appurtenances in the Pariſh of St. Michael's

Baſiſhaw, London, is appointed and ſet apart for the pitching and harbouring of ſuch Cloth, Cloths, and other Commodities made or mixt with Wool, Worſted, Jerſey and Cruell, which (in purſuance of an Act of Common-council made at a Common-council held at the Guild-hall, London, upon the fourth day of December, in the thirteenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord the King that now is, intituled, An Act for the better regulating of the old and new Drapery in Blackwel-hall and Leaden-hall) cannot be pitched, received and harboured at Old Blackwel-hall, Leaden-hall, and the Welſh-hall, or any of them.

And whereas it was one of the principal ends of the ſaid mentioned Act of Common-council made the fourth day of December, in the ſaid thirteenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, to contract and reduce into one Act the ſubſtance of all, or of the moſt neceſſary Acts of Common-council in force, touching the bringing of all woollen Cloths, Drapery Wares, and other Commodities of like kind, brought and to be brought unto this City to be ſold or tranſported unto the publick Markets of Blackwel-hall, Leaden-hall, and the Welſh-hall.

And whereas there are ſome Penalties and Proviſions in that Act, which ſince have been conceived not fit to be put in execution, and are yet ſo intermixed with the body of the ſaid Act, that they cannot well be rectified without repealing of the ſaid Act, and framing of a new Act of Common-council.

And whereas the ſaid other before-mentioned Act of Common-council, bearing date the ſaid twenty ſixth day of February, in the fourteenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, hath ſuch dependance upon the ſaid other before-mentioned Act made the ſaid fourth day of December, that in caſe the ſame ſhould be repealed, it might be queſtioned whether the ſaid Act, made the ſaid twenty ſixth day of February, were ſtill in force.

Now, To the intent that all ambiguities and doubts touching the Duties payable for Hallage and for pitching, ſafe keeping, and ſafe delivery of all woollen Cloths, Drapery Wares, and other Commodities of like kind brought to this City to be ſold or tranſported, may be certainly known, and the duties for ſuch pitching, ſafe keeping and ſafe delivery, be duly paid and received, and no other demanded; and that the ſaid Market-places be certainly appointed and ſettled; Be it Enacted and Eſtabliſhed by the Right Honourable the Lord Maior, the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons in this Common-council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That the ſaid Act of Common-council, made the ſaid fourth day of December, entituled, An Act for the better regulating of the old and new Drapery in Blackwel-hall and Leaden-hall, and every part thereof, be from henceforth repealed and made void, and the ſame, and every part thereof, is hereby repealed and made void.

And be it hereby further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Houſe, ſome times the Manſion-houſe of the ſaid Sir Robert Ducy, with the Appurtenances, ſhall be from henceforth a place for the pitching and harbouring of any ſuch Cloths and other Commodities, as by this preſent Act, or any other Act now in force, are appointed to be brought, pitched and harboured at Blackwel-hall aforeſaid; And that the ſaid Manſion-houſe be from henceforth called New Blackwel-hall, and is hereby made and appointed a common Cloth-Market-place, to all intents and purpoſes that Blackwel-hall, Leaden-hall and the Welſh-hall have been heretofore uſed; And the ſaid Manſion-houſe is hereby annexed and made part of the Blackwel-hall aforeſaid; and that ſuch Rules, Orders and Directions ſhall be obſerved and practiſed in the ſaid New Blackwel-hall as are hereby, or by any other Act of Common-council now in force, appointed to be obſerved in Blackwel-hall aforeſaid; And that ſuch Rates as are by this preſent Act appointed to be paid and received for ſuch Cloth and other Commodities as ſhall be brought to Blackwel-hall, ſhall be paid and received for ſuch Cloth and other Commodities as ſhall be brought to New Blackwel-hall aforeſaid, in ſuch manner as the ſame are, either by this Act, or any other Act of Common-council in force, appointed and directed to be paid and received for thoſe that ſhall be brought to Blackwel-hall; And that all Clauſes, Articles and Things mentioned in this preſent Act, or by any other Act of Common-council now in force, to be done, obſerved or put in execution at Blackwel-hall aforeſaid, be done, obſerved or put in execution at New Blackwel-hall, as fully and effectually to all intents and purpoſes, as if the ſaid New Blackwel-hall had been anciently part of, or heretofore annexed to Blackwel-hall aforeſaid.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That all ſtrained Eſſex or Suffolk Cloths, and all Cloths commonly called Coventry Cloths, blue and white, and other mixed Hampſhire and Surry Kerſies, all ſorts of Norfolk, Suffolk and Eſſex Flanions, Bayes, Perpetuanies, Raſhes, Serges and Sayes, and all other Commodities that go under the name of the New Drapery, made or mixt with Wool, Worſted, Jerſey, Cruell, or with Cotten-wool, or with either or any of them, brought, or which ſhall be brought to the City of London and Liberties thereof, either by Land or Water, be brought unto, pitched and harboured in Leaden-hall, there to remain until they be entred, and the duties of Hallage, herein after mentioned, paid for the ſame, and not to be thence removed by the ſpace of ten days, unleſs ſold in the mean time, and the ſame be firſt entred, and the ſaid duties of Hallage paid and ſatisfied, (except the Weſtern and Colcheſter Stuffs) which being brought to the Hall and entred, and the duty of Hallage paid, may be taken thence by the Owners as ſoon as they pleaſe.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That all ſorts of broad and narrow Cloths, by what Name ſoever called, diſtinguiſhed or known, or in what Place ſoever made, and all other Kerſies, Bayes, Tammies, Sayes, Raſhes, Perpetuanies, Serges, Ruggs, Blankets, Mottleys of what ſort or nature ſoever, Penniſtones, Half-Thicks, Plains, Friezes, Cottons, Fuſtians, Linſy-woolſy, Stockings of all ſorts, and all other Commodities and Manufactures made or mixt with Wool, Worſted, Jerſey or Cruell, or with Cotton-wool, or either or any of them, and brought, or which ſhall be brought to the City and the Liberties thereof, either by Land or Water, be brought unto, pitched and harboured in the Old and New Blackwel-hall or Welſh-hall, or one of them, there to remain till they be entred, and the duties of Hallage herein after mentioned, alſo paid for the ſame, and not be thence removed by the ſpace of ten days, unleſs ſold in the mean time, except the Cloth, Cloths or other Commodities made or mixt with Wool, Worſted, Jerſey or Cruell, bought in the Country by any Merchant, Draper, or any other Freeman of the ſaid City by Pre-contract of the Clothier; which Cloth, Cloths and other woolen Manufactures, ſhall be brought to the Hall, appointed by this Act to receive the ſame, there to be entred, and pay the duty of Hallage hereby appointed to be paid for the ſame. Which being done, the ſaid Commodities may be taken thence by the Owners as ſoon as they pleaſe, and except ſuch ſmall parcels as being contracted for in the Country by Perſons that have bought or ſhall buy the ſame for their own private uſe, and not to ſell again; and alſo except Norwich Stuffs, and Monmouth Caps, Bewdly Caps, and other woollen Caps, which Commodities are not to be brought to the ſaid Hall, nor at preſent to pay Hallage.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Inn-holders, or any other Perſon or Perſons, free or not free of this City, and inhabiting

ing or dwelling within the ſame, or the Liberties thereof, ſhall permit or ſuffer any of the ſaid Cloth, Cloths, or other Woollen Manufactures, which ought to be pitched at the aforeſaid Blackwel-halls, Leaden-hall or Welſh-hall, or any of them, at any time or times hereafter, whilſt the ſaid Commodities, or any of them, ſhall remain in their ſaid Inns, to be bought or ſold at or within any their Houſes, Chambers or Warehouſes, upon pain that every ſuch Innholder or other Perſon ſhall forfeit for his firſt Offence twenty ſhillings, for the ſecond Offence forty ſhillings, and for every other Offence four Pounds.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon or Perſons, not being free of this City, ſhall by himſelf, or any other for him, or by his means or practice, bargain, ſell or barter, in any place or places within this City, or within the Liberties thereof, any of the ſaid Cloth, Cloths, or other woollen Manufacture aforeſaid, ſave only in ſome of the Halls aforeſaid, nor ſhall buy any of the ſame within the ſaid Market-place or places, on pain to forfeit and loſe for the firſt Offence fifty ſhillings, for the ſecond Offence four pounds, and for every other Offence the ſum of five pounds.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Perſons, as well Carriers as Clothmen and others, ſhall, at the bringing of their Cloth, Cloths, and other woollen Manufactures, appointed by this Act to be brought either by Land or by Water to this City as aforeſaid, bring or cauſe them to be brought to one of the ſaid Blackwel-halls, Leaden-hall and the Welſh-hall reſpectively, to the end they may be entred, and the duties paid for the ſame, upon pain of twenty ſhillings for every Pack of Cloth, Cloths or other Commodities, to be forfeited and paid by every ſuch Carrier, Cloth-man or others, for every Offence to the contrary; and for every ſingle Cloth, or other woollen Commodity, the Piece ten ſhillings.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Markets at the aforeſaid Blackwel-halls, Leaden-hall and the Welſh-hall aforeſaid, ſhall be and begin weekly on every Thurſday between the twenty fifth day of March and the twenty ninth day of September, at ſeven of the Clock in the Forenoon, and continue till eleven of the Clock in the ſame Forenoon, and between the twenty ninth day of September and the twenty fifth day of March at eight of the Clock in the Forenoon, and continue till eleven of the Clock in the ſame Forenoon; and on every Thurſday at one of the Clock in the Afternoon, and continue till four of the Clock in the ſame Afternoon; and on every Friday at eight of the Clock in the Forenoon, and continue till eleven of the Clock in the ſame Forenoon, and ſhall begin in the Afternoon of the ſame Friday at one of the Clock, and ſhall continue until four of the Clock in the ſame Afternoon; and ſhall begin every Saturday at eight of the Clock in the Forenoon, and ſhall continue till eleven of the Clock in the ſame Forenoon; and that the ſaid Hours for the beginning and ending of the ſaid Market times ſhall be known by the ringing of the Market-Bells in the Halls aforeſaid, appointed for that uſe and purpoſe, and the ſame to be held and continued weekly throughout the whole Year, and from Year to Year; and that every Perſon or Perſons that ſhall ſell or put to ſale any Cloth, Cloths, or other Commodities before-mentioned, at any other Time or Times than aforeſaid limited, ſhall for every Offence forfeit and pay the ſum of forty ſhillings; and that the reſpective Hall-keepers ſhall not permit or ſuffer any buying or ſelling of any of the aforeſaid woollen Cloths, or Commodities aforeſaid, in or at either of the ſaid Halls, in or upon any other Days or Hours than on the Market-days and Hours appointed. And if any of the ſaid reſpective Hall-keepers ſhall wilfully offend herein, he ſhall forfeit for his firſt Offence forty ſhillings, and for his or their ſecond Offence the ſum of three pounds.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That the reſpective Hall-keepers of every of the Halls aforeſaid, ſhall diligently and faithfully keep their Books and weekly Regiſters of all the woollen Cloths and Commodities aforeſaid, bought and ſold in any of the ſaid Halls, or brought and pitched there, in which Books and Regiſters they, and every of them, ſhall truly enter the Names of Baptiſm, Surnames, Places of Habitation, and addition both of the Buyer and Seller of every of the ſaid Commodities.

And whereas there are many Freemen of this City, who in ſhew and pretence are the immediate Buyers of the ſaid woollen Cloths and other Commodities before-mentioned, in the ſaid Markets of Blackwel-hall, Leaden-hall and the Welſh-hall, yet are in reality but Inſtruments, Agents and Brokers for Strangers and Foreigners, to the great Abuſe and Wrong of this City, and Freemen thereof; It is Declared and Adjudged, and Be it by this Common-council, and the Authority thereof, Declared, That all ſuch Practices are contrary to the Cuſtom and Privileges of this City, and that all ſuch buying of any of the aforeſaid Commodities by any Freeman of this City in any of the ſaid Blackwel-halls, Leaden-hall or the Welſh-hall Markets, for the uſe of any Stranger or Foreigner, either in Copartnerſhip or otherwiſe, is colouring of the Foreigner's Goods, and is contrary to the Oath of every Freeman of this City.

Therefore be it Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Freeman of this City which ſhall buy in any of the ſaid Halls any of the ſaid woollen Cloths or Commodities for the uſe of any Foreigner, or Stranger or Strangers as aforeſaid, contrary to the true Meaning of this Act, ſhall, for his or their firſt Offence, forfeit and pay the ſum of five pounds, and for his or their ſecond Offence the ſum of ten pounds, and for his or their third Offence the ſum of twenty pounds; and if any ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall again offend in the like manner, then, upon his or their Conviction thereof in the King's Majeſties Court holden within the Guild-hall of this City before the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the ſame City (for the time being) he or they ſhall ſtand and be utterly diſfranchiſed, as unworthy Members of this City.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That if the Owner or Owners of any of the aforeſaid Commodities, or his or their Servant, cannot within the time and ſpace of ten Days next after the bringing of them to the ſaid reſpective Markets, ſell all the Cloth, Cloths, or other Woollen Manufactures brought to the Blackwel-halls, Leaden-hall or the aforeſaid Welſh-hall, that then it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Owner or Owners, or his or their Servant, by his Appointment, to remove any of the ſaid Commodities which ſhall remain unſold after the Market-days are over, to any other Market or Markets forth of this City and Liberties thereof, or otherwiſe to diſpoſe of them as they ſhall think fit, ſo as they do not ſell the ſame Commodities out of the ſaid Markets within the ſaid City of London or the Liberties thereof.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That if the Owner of any Cloth, Cloths, or other Woollen Manufactures, their Factor or Servant, ſhall deſire to have any of the Commodities aforeſaid to be lodged in any of the Warehouſes belonging to any of the aforeſaid Halls or Markets, when they cannot ſell them within the ten Days ſpace appointed by this Act for Sale of them, then the ſaid Owner or Owners, their Factor or Servant, of any Cloth, Cloths or other Woollen Manufacture aforeſaid, ſhall pay for their lodging and ſafe keeping of the ſaid Commodities, ſuch reaſonable

Rates weekly, as ſhall be agreed between the ſaid Owner and ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall be appointed by the Governours of Chriſt's Hoſpital, who are hereby authorized to put in Execution this Act, as to all the Parts thereof. Provided, the ſaid Perſon or Perſons ſo to be appointed by the ſaid Governours to receive ſuch Monies, for lodging and ſafe keeping all Cloth, Cloths, and other Woollen Manufactures, do not take more by the Week for lodging and ſafe keeping, of any Owner or Owners, their Factor or Servant, than half ſo much as by this Act appointed for the firſt pitching, for Hallage of ſuch Commodities, as ſhall be deſired to be left in the ſaid Warehouſes.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid enſuing Rates, and no other, ſhall be paid, demanded and received of the reſpective Owner or Owners, or his Servant, for the Commodities here under mentioned, brought and to be brought to the ſeveral Halls, or any of them, for the ſaid Hallage-duty thereof, and for the entring, harbouring and ſafe keeping thereof the ſpace of ten Days, from the Time of their firſt pitching, and no longer.

Hallage Duty.

All Broad Cloths, of what kind or name ſoever, exceeding twenty Yards long or upwards, ſhall pay a Piece for Hallage	1 *d.*
All broad Raſhes twenty Yards or above	2 *d.*
All Kerſey Cottons	1 *d.*
All *Devonſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, and *Dorſetſhire* Bays ſhall pay for each Piece	1 *d.*
Dutch Bays the Piece	1 *d.* ½
All *Eſſex*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk* and *Mynakin* Bays, by what name ſoever called, ſhall pay for each Piece	2 *d.*
All *Yorkſhire* Broad Cloths, Kerſies, Cottons, and all other Commodities made of Wool, ſhall pay for the Horſe-pack coming from thoſe Parts	8 *d.*
All *Lancaſhire* Woollen Wares, as Broad Cloths, Kerſies, Cottons, Bays, Peniſtones, Friezes, and other Commodities made of Wool coming from thoſe Parts, the Horſe-pack	8 *d.*
All Commodities coming from *Wales*, *Salop*, and any of thoſe Parts, commonly known by the name of *Welſh* Cottons, Rolls, Plains, Bays, Flanions or Friezes ſhall pay for every Horſe-pack	8 *d.*
All Flanions, Venetians, Wadmolls, Demities, Fuſtians and Buſtians made in *England* and *Wales*, ſhall pay for each Horſe-pack	8 *d.*
All Stuffs of what name or kind ſoever, made of Wool, Worſted, Jerſey or Cruell, or mixed with them, or any of them, the Piece to pay	1 *d.*
Bed-Ruggs, or Caddows for Beds, being five Breadths, or of the ſame Largeneſs, ſhall pay for every Rugg	1 *d.*
For every Rugg of four breadths, or of the ſame Largeneſs	*ob.*
For every Rugg of three breadths, or of the ſame Largeneſs	*q.*
Cradle Ruggs, every two Ruggs	*q.*
Blankets the dozen Pair	1 *d.* ½
Birds-eye Carpeting, *Briſtol* Carpeting, and all other ſorts of Carpeting and Darnix, the Piece, being twenty Yards or more	2 *d.*
But if the Piece be leſs than twenty Yards	1 *d.*
Carpets of Needle-work or Tent-work, for every Carpet to pay	1 *d.*
Coverlets the Horſe-pack to pay	8 *d.*
If leſs than an Horſe-pack, every one	*ob.*
Worſted Stockings, the twenty Pair ſhall pay	2 *d.*
Yearn, being Woollen, Cruell, Linnen, Worſted or Jerſey, every dozen Pound ſhall pay	1 *d.*
Bolters and Bewpers the dozen Pieces	1 *d.*
The ſingle Piece	*q.*
Darnix, narrow, for Garments, the Piece	1 *d.*
Hair-cloth the Piece	*ob.*
Linſey-woolſey, broad, the Piece	1 *d.*
Narrow, the Piece	*ob.*
Loom-work for Waſtcoats and Childrens Coats	*ob.*
Says plain'd or mill'd, the Piece	1 *d.*
Every Half-piece of above 30 ſhillings price or more	1 *d.*
But the half under 30 ſhillings price	*q.*
Serges of all ſorts, the Piece	1 *d.*
Moccado ends, the dozen Pound	1 *d.*
Cuſhions of all ſorts unſtuffed and unbottomed, the dozen	1 *d.*
Iriſh Ruggs, the hundred Yards	4*d.*
Iriſh Mantles, and all of that ſort, being made within this Kingdom, of 20 Yards and upwards, to pay	1 *d.*
Motly for Mariners, the Piece	*ob.*
Peddegny, the Horſe-pack	8 *d.*
Swadling-bands, the Groce	1 *d.*
Woollen Stockings, for every three dozen ſhall pay	1 *d.*

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Owner of the Commodities aforeſaid, or his Servant, ſhall refuſe to pay the Hallage before-mentioned, at the firſt pitching of the ſame at any of the Halls aforeſaid, he ſhall forfeit and pay for ſuch his Refuſal Six ſhillings and Eight pence for every Cloth, or any other ſingle Piece of woollen Manufacture unpacked, and Twenty ſhillings for every Pack of Cloth, Cloths, or other woollen Manufacture.

And further, To prevent the Shifts which are practiſed to evade the ancient Priviledges of this City by Porters and others, who are employed in carrying Cloth out of, or from the ſaid Blackwel-halls, Leaden-hall or the Welſh-hall aforeſaid, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no common Porter, or any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, except the Clothier or his Factor in his or their own Perſon, ſhall be admitted to carry any of the Commodities aforeſaid out of or from the ſaid Blackwel-halls, Leaden-hall or the Welſh-hall, or any of the Rooms adjoining, but the ſame ſhall be carried out by the chief Porters of the ſaid Blackwel-halls, Leaden-hall or the Welſh-hall aforeſaid, (for the time being) or ſuch as ſhall be appointed by the chief Porters of Blackwel halls or Leaden-hall for that purpoſe, and for whom they ſhall be reſpectively reſponſible.

And to the end and intent that there ſhall be no Exaction of Rates or Prices for the Carriage of the aforeſaid Commodities out of the ſaid Blackwel-halls, Leaden-hall or the Welſh-hall, of any Merchant or other Buyer of the ſaid Commodities, otherwiſe than the Rates hereafter mentioned, as are appointed for their ſeveral Carriages, Be it Enacted and Ordained, by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral Rates hereafter mentioned ſhall be fairly written in a Table, and hung up in ſome publick Place in each of the ſaid Halls, and theſe Rates, and no greater, ſhall or may be taken by the ſaid Porters, or by any other employed by them; and if any chief Porter, or any employed by them, ſhall exact and receive more than ſhall be expreſſed in ſuch Tables, he or they ſo offending ſhall forfeit ten times as much as ſhall be ſo received.

Rates for the Porters.

Imprimis, every *Kentiſh* whole Cloth or two half Cloth, ſhall pay	2 *d.*
Every long *Worceſter* whole Cloth or two half Cloths, ſhall pay	1 *d.ob.*
Every long *Gloceſter* whole Cloth or two half Cloths, ſhall pay	1 *d.ob.*

Every

Every long *Weſtern* whole Cloth or two half Cloths, ſhall pay	2 *d.*
Every *Norfolk*, *Suffolk* or *Eſſex* Cloth	1*d.ob.*
Every *Spaniſh* Cloth	1 *d.*
Northern Dozens, for every Piece	*ob.*
Northern Kerſies, for every Piece	*ob.*
Northern Cottons, for every Piece	*ob.*
Devonſhire Bays, for each Piece	*ob. q.*
Mynakin Bays, for every Piece	3 *d.*
All *Eſſex*, *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* Bays	1*d. ob.*
All *Welſh* Wares, the Horſe-pack	6 *d.*
All *Mancheſter* Wares, the Horſe-pack	6 *d.*
Blankets, twelve Pair in a Bundle	3 *d.*
Ruggs, for every Score	10 *d.*
Stockings and Yarn, for every Horſe-pack or two hundred weight	6 *d.*
All Fuſtians, Buſtians or Demities, the Horſe-pack	6 *d.*
And all other Manufactures mentioned in this Act, and not provided for in this Table, ſhall pay for every Horſe-pack of two hundred weight	6 *d.*

And ſo for a leſſer or bigger weight proportionably.

Rules for Factors.

And whereas the regulating of all Markets in London and the Liberties thereof, by the ancient Cuſtom of this City hath, and now doth of Right belong to the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Commons in Common-council aſſembled, and by the like ancient Cuſtom of this City, all common Factors, Brokers and Makers of Bargains within London and the Liberties thereof, before their Exerciſe of ſuch their Employments, have uſed to be allowed and admitted to exerciſe that Employment, by ſuch Perſons, and in ſuch Manner as the ſaid Lord Maior, Aldermen and Commons in Common-council aſſembled, have uſed to direct and appoint, and ought not in any other manner to exerciſe the ſame, which was ſo done, for that Factory or Brokery are no Trades, and ſo are not ſubject to any Rules or Regulations as Trades are: And whereas it is found by Experience, that the ſaid Markets of the ſaid Blackwel-halls, Leaden-hall and the Welſh-hall are not to be kept indifferent between Clothier and Citizen, but may be either huckſtred or foreſtalled, and that it will be in the power of the common Factor or Broker to undo the Clothier, by taking which of the Cloths he ſhall think fit to his own uſe, or by keeping them unſold at his pleaſure, or by putting the worſt Paymaſters upon the Clothier, and taking the beſt to himſelf, or by making the Clothier pay Factorage for thoſe he buys himſelf, or in the name of ſome other Perſon for his own uſe, unleſs the ſaid common Factors and Brokers may be ſtinted, and they regulated in their Actings; to the end therefore that all thoſe Miſchiefs may be prevented, and the ſaid Markets of the ſaid Blackwel-halls, Leaden-hall and the Welſh-hall regulated, Be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, that now uſeth, or hereafter ſhall uſe the Employment of a common Factor or Broker or Maker of Bargains in any of the ſaid Markets, ſhall from and after the twenty ninth of September now next coming, deal or intermeddle in the ſaid Markets, or in any of them, as a common Broker or a common Factor for or concerning the Sale of any of the Commodities aforeſaid, unleſs he or they ſhall be firſt adjudged by the Lord Maior and Aldermen of London in their Court called or known by the name of the Court of Aldermen, held within the Guild-hall of this City of London, fit to exerciſe that Employment, and be by them alſo thereunto admitted: And that every Perſon which ſhall do contrary thereunto, ſhall for the firſt Offence forfeit forty ſhillings, and for the ſecond, and all other Offences, five pounds for each Offence.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That no common Factor or Broker ſhall at any time hereafter buy in any of the ſaid Markets in his own Name, or in the Name of any other to his own uſe, any of the Commodities aforeſaid, nor ſhall ſell any of the ſaid Commodities out of the ſaid Markets within the ſaid City, and the Liberties thereof, to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever; And that if any common Factor or Broker ſhall do the contrary hereunto, the Party ſo offending, for every ſuch Offence, ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch his firſt Offence fifty ſhillings, and for his or their ſecond Offence the ſum of four pounds. Provided, That all Clothiers, or other Proprietors of Woollen Manufactures may have liberty to employ their own Houſhold Servants, or any Perſon who is not Factor to more than one Clothier; and that ſuch Houſhold Servant or Perſon ſhall not incur the Penalties in this Act mentioned, for not being admitted as aforeſaid, by the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen.

And whereas it is found that by the Increaſe of Factors in the ſaid Markets, the Clothier who comes up to London to make Sale of his Cloth, Cloths or other Woollen Manufactures, many times wants room to pitch and ſell the ſame Commodities in, which is a great Grievance to the ſaid Clothier, and no ways allowed by this City; for remedy whereof, Be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital, or any Three of them, from Time to Time to regulate the aforeſaid Markets of the ſaid Blackwel-halls, Leaden hall and the Welſh-hall, as to the ſtanding of the Clothier and Factor in the ſaid Markets, having always regard to the Clothier who ſells in his own Perſon or by his Houſhold Servant, that he or they have always convenient room reſerved in the ſaid Markets for the Sale of the aforeſaid Commodities.

And it is further Enacted and Ordained, by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and ſingular the Pains, Penalties, Sum and Sums of Money, Forfeitures, and other Things whatſoever, which ſhall be forfeited or incurred by virtue of this Act, or by reaſon of any Clauſe, Branch or Article of the ſame, ſhall be obtained, levied and recovered as the Caſe ſhall require, either by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, in the Name of the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the time being, in the King's Majeſties Court holden in the Chamber of the Guild-hall before the Lord Maior of the City of London, and Aldermen of the ſame City for the time being. In which no Eſſoin or Wager of Law ſhall be admitted or allowed for the Defendant, and the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the time being, in all matters or things to be proſecuted by virtue of this preſent Act, againſt the Offender or Offenders, ſhall recover the ordinary Coſts of Suit to be expended in and about the Proſecution of them, or any of them.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Pains, Penalties and Forfeitures to be had and recovered by virtue of this or any former Act or Acts for the regulating of Blackwel halls, Leaden-hall and the Welſh-hall as aforeſaid (the Charges of Suit for the Recovery thereof being firſt deduced) the Remainder ſhall be divided into two parts, the one Moiety thereof, together with all the Duties of Hallage, to be paid unto the Treaſurer of Chriſt's Hoſpital (for the time being) to be employed towards the Maintenance of the poor Children harboured and kept in the ſaid Hoſpital, and the other Moiety to him or them that will ſue for the ſame, any other Act or Ordinance to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

Weld.

For

The Wharfs and Keys of the Port of *London*.

J. S.]

For aſcertaining the Port of *London* for the Uſe of Merchants, King *Charles* II. by vertue of an Act of Parliament in the 14th Year of his Reign, entitled, *An Act for preventing Frauds*, &c. did iſſue out a Commiſſion under the Seal of the Court of *Exchequer*, in the 19th Year of his Reign, *Anno* 1667. to the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord High Treaſurer, and many other Officers of State, and other eminent Perſons, Citizens and others, to regulate the Port of *London*, and for the aſſigning and appointing all ſuch, and ſo many open Places to be Keys and Wharfs, as ſhould be meet for the ſhipping and landing of Goods, Wares and Merchandizes within the ſaid Port of *London*; and for the appointing, limiting and bounding all thoſe Places by ſufficient Meets and Limits, and to ſet the Number, Heighth, Breadth, Form and Building of all the Cranes that are, or ſhall be built upon the ſaid Wharfs; and to ſet down and appoint the Extent, Bounds, Limits and Privileges of the ſaid Port. In purſuance of this Commiſſion, the ſaid Commiſſioners made a Certificate, dated at the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, *May* 24. 1667. of all the lawful Keys, Wharfs and Places for landing, one and twenty in all; and the Limits of each ſet forth Eaſt, Weſt and Northward.

Billinſgate a common Key.

And they certified the common Key called *Billinſgate* to be a common open Place for the landing or bringing in of Fiſh, Salt, Victuals or Fuel of all ſorts, and all native Materials for Building, and for Fruit, and for carrying out the ſame, and for no other Wares or Merchandizes. And they certified concerning the *Bridge-houſe* in *Southwark*, that it may be allowed as a Place convenient for the landing of any kind of Corn, bought and provided for the Proviſion or Victualling of the City.

Bridge-houſe in *Southwark*.

To this Certificate *Anthony* Lord *Aſhley*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, Sir *William Morice*, Secretary of State, and thirty more ſubſcribed. And laſtly, to confirm and ratify this Certificate, the King allowed it by an authentic Inſtrument under the Seal of the *Exchequer*, and directed the Execution thereof. The Certificate and Confirmation are as follow:

A CERTIFICATE, in purſuance of his Majeſty's Commiſſion for Regulating the Port of *London*, and Bounding and Limiting the Wharfs and Keys thereof, *&c.*

Together with his Majeſty's Commiſſion approving and confirming the ſame, and directing the Execution thereof.

By virtue of his Majeſties Commiſſion under the Seal of his Majeſties honourable Court of Exchequer hereunto annexed, bearing date the 29th day of March laſt paſt, to Us and others directed, for the aſſigning and appointing all ſuch, and ſo many open Places to be Keys and Wharfs, as ſhall be meet for the ſhipping and landing of Goods, Wares and Merchandize within the ſaid Port of London, and for the Appointing, Limiting, Bounding and Settling all thoſe Places by ſufficient Metes, Limits and Bounds; and alſo to ſet forth the Number, Height, Breadth, Form and Building of all the Cranes that are or ſhall be built upon the ſaid Wharfs; and to ſet down and appoint the Extents, Bounds, Limits and Priviledges of the ſaid Port, according to the Tenour of an Act of Parliament made and enacted in the Fourteenth Year of his Majeſties Reign, entituled, An Act for preventing Frauds, and Regulating Abuſes in his Majeſties Cuſtoms.

We the ſaid Commiſſioners, by virtue of his Majeſties ſaid Commiſſion, have, the twenty third day of April, in the ſaid Nineteenth Year of his Majeſties Reign, and at ſeveral Days and Times ſithence, ſearched, ſurveyed and viewed, and inquired into, by the beſt ways and means we could, all and every the convenient and uſeful open Place and Places, to be Keys or Wharfs for the ſhipping, lading or landing of Goods, Wares and Merchandizes within the ſaid Port of London, below the Bridge towards the Sea; and the Height, Length, and Breadth and Form of building of all the Cranes which are or ſhall be built thereupon; And alſo the Extent, Bounds, Limits and Priviledges of the ſaid Port, in Manner and Form hereafter following: And do declare all other Places within the ſaid Port to be unlawful for the ſhipping or landing of Goods, Wares or Merchandize, and utterly to be debarred from that Priviledge by Force of the ſaid Statute, and other the Premiſſes. And, FIRST, We humbly conceive and certifie that the Keys, Wharfs, and Places hereafter named, may be aſſigned, appointed, and allowed by his Majeſty to be lawful Keys, Wharfs or Places for the Shipping, Lading, or Landing of Goods: That is to ſay, the Wharf or Key called

1. BREWERS KEY, bounded on the Eaſt with Tower Dock, containing from Eaſt to Weſt ſeventy three Foot, and in breadth from the River of Thames Northward forty Foot in the narroweſt place.

2. CHESTERS KEY, containing from Eaſt to Weſt Fifty one Foot, and from the River of Thames Northward forty Foot in the narroweſt place.

3. GALLEY KEY, containing from Eaſt to Weſt One hundred and one Foot, and from the River of Thames Northward forty Foot in the narroweſt place.

4. WOOL-DOCK, containing from Eaſt to Weſt Sixty one Foot, and from the River of Thames Northward forty Foot in the narroweſt place.

5. CUSTOM-HOUSE KEY, containing from Eaſt to Weſt Two hundred and two Foot, beſides Six Foot more at the Eaſt end thereof, betwixt that and Wool-Dock, being a Common Sewer arched over, and from the River of Thames Northward all the Extent of Ground which ſhall not be employed or uſed in the building of his Majeſties Cuſtom-houſe and Offices thereunto belonging: Stone-Stairs on the Weſt ſide thereof, containing fifteen Foot in breadth, is declared to be a place for Wherries and Paſſengers, and fetching of Water only, and not for any Goods or Merchandize.

6. PORTERS KEY, containing from Eaſt to Weſt One hundred and three Foot, and from the River of Thames Northward forty Foot in the narroweſt place.

7. BEAR KEY, containing from Eaſt to Weſt Sixty two Foot four Inches, and from the River of Thames Northward forty Foot in the narroweſt place.

8. SABS DOCK, excluding the Stairs there, (which are hereby declared no lawful place of ſhipping or landing of Goods or Merchandize) containing from Eaſt to Weſt Thirty Foot, and from the River of Thames Northward forty Foot.

9. WIGGONS KEY, containing from Eaſt to Weſt fifty two Foot and a half, and from the River of Thames Northward forty Foot in the narroweſt place.

10. YOUNGS KEY, containing from Eaſt to Weſt forty ſix Foot four Inches, and from the River of Thames Northward forty Foot in the narroweſt place.

11. RALPHS KEY, containing from Eaſt to Weſt Eighty one Foot, and from the River of Thames Northward forty Foot in the narroweſt place.

12. DICE KEY, containing from Eaſt to Weſt One hundred and eleven Foot, and from the River of Thames Northward forty Foot: and if the Stairs on the Eaſt ſide thereof be taken away, and the Paſſage leading thereunto laid into the ſaid Key,

then to contain ſix Foot more from Eaſt to Weſt; and Northward from the River of Thames the ſaid Paſſage to contain forty Foot. But in the mean time the ſaid Stairs are hereby declared unlawful for the landing, lading or ſhipping of Goods or Merchandize.

13. SMARTS KEY, at the South end thereof, containing from Eaſt to Weſt ſeven and twenty Foot two Inches, and extending Northward along the ſide of Billinſgate-Dock, one hundred ſeventy ſix Foot ſix Inches, and in all other parts extending from the ſaid Dock Eaſtward forty Foot.

14. SOMERS KEY, containing from Eaſt to Weſt, and including the paſſage leading to the Stairs on the Eaſt ſide thereof, ſeventy three Foot and a half, and from the River of Thames Northward forty Foot. But the place where the ſaid Stairs now ſtand is hereby declared to be no lawful place of landing or ſhipping of Goods and Merchandize, until the Stairs be taken away.

15. LYON KEY, containing from Eaſt to Weſt thirty ſix Foot nine Inches, and from the River of Thames Northward forty Foot. But no Stairs, as formerly, to be erected thereupon or thereunto.

16. BUTTOLPH WHARF, containing from Eaſt to Weſt ſeventy eight Foot, and from the River of Thames Northward forty Foot in the narroweſt place.

17. HAMMONS KEY, containing from Eaſt to Weſt twenty three Foot, and from the River of Thames Northward forty Foot.

18. GAUNTS KEY, containing from Eaſt to Weſt thirty one Foot, including the ſmall Stairs on the Eaſt ſide thereof, and from the River of Thames Northward forty Foot. The ſaid Stairs is hereby declared unlawful for ſhipping, lading or landing of Goods or Merchandize.

19. COCKS KEY, containing from Eaſt to Weſt forty Foot eight Inches, and from the River of Thames Northward forty Foot in the narroweſt place.

20. One other Place betwixt Cocks Key and Freſh Wharf, called part of Freſh Wharf, containing from Eaſt to Weſt twenty five Foot, including the Stairs on the Eaſt ſide thereof, and Northward from the River of Thames forty Foot in the narroweſt place. The ſaid Stairs is hereby declared unlawful for ſhipping or landing of Goods.

21. FRESH WHARF, containing from Eaſt to Weſt one hundred and fifteen Foot, and from the River of Thames Northward forty Foot in the narroweſt place.

Billinſgate. ITEM, We do alſo humbly conceive and certifie, that the common Key or Place called Billinſgate, containing from North to South one hundred ſeventy one Foot and a half, and in Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt forty Foot, to be a common open Place for the landing or bringing in of Fiſh, Salt, Victuals or Fuel of all ſorts, and all native Materials for Building, and for Fruit (all manner of Grocery excepted) and for carrying out the ſame, and for no other Wares or Merchandize: And that if the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the City ſhall think fit to fill up any part of the ſaid Dock at the North End thereof, not exceeding forty Foot in length, the ſame Ground ſo filled up may have the ſame Priviledge as the reſt of the Wharf before deſcribed.

Bridgehouſe. ITEM, We think fit, and humbly certifie, that the Bridgehouſe in Southwark may be allowed as a Place convenient for the landing of any kind of Corn, bought or provided for the Proviſion or Victualling of the City, and not upon any private or particular Perſons Accompt, and for no other Goods or Merchandize.

ITEM, We think it reaſonable, and do humbly adviſe, that it may be lawful for any Perſon to ſhip or lade into any Ship or Veſſel on the River of Thames, bound over Seas, and lying between London and Woolwich, any of the Goods or Merchandize hereafter mentioned, viz. Horſes, Coals, Beer, ordinary Stones for Building, Fiſh taken by any of his Majeſties Subjects, Corn or Grain; Provided that the Cuſtom and Duties of ſuch Goods be duly paid, and Cocquets or other lawful Warrants paſſed for the ſame, and delivered to the Searcher, or one of his Majeſties Under-Searchers, and ſhipped in the preſence of ſome of them, and in the preſence of a Deputy, to ſuch Perſons as ſhall be appointed from time to time to manage or receive the Cuſtoms in the Port of London, and not otherwiſe.

ITEM, We humbly adviſe, that it may be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons to unſhip and lay on Land Deal-Boards, Balks, and all ſorts of Maſts, and great Timber at any place of the River of Thames, betwixt Weſtminſter and Limehouſe-Dock; Provided the Owner of ſuch Goods do firſt pay or compound for the Cuſtom and other Duties, and declare the place at which they will land them, before they unſhip any of the Goods, to the Officers or Farmers of the Cuſtoms thereof for the time being, and receive Sufferance or Permiſſion from them ſo to do; and that they unſhip none of the ſaid Goods but in the preſence of a Waiter or Officer appointed thereunto, unleſs by ſpecial Licenſe of the ſaid Officers or Farmers of the Cuſtoms for the time being; otherwiſe the ſaid Goods to be liable to Forfeiture according to Law.

Buildings. And to the end the Buildings upon the Wharfs and Keys afore-named may be carried on with the moſt Conveniency, Regularity and Ornament, and be kept at forty Foot diſtance from the Wall, Key or Wharf which bounds the River of Thames, according to an Act of the now Parliament, lately paſſed for rebuilding the City of London: We humbly adviſe, that it may be lawful for the Owners or Poſſeſſors of the ſeveral Wharfs called Lyon Key, Sommers Key, Dice Key and Sabs Dock, to fill up or wharf over and enlarge into the River of Thames ſo much as will make the Front of their Wall or Campſhot range equally with the adjoining Keys or Wharfs, that is to ſay, that Lyon Key, the whole length thereof being thirty ſix Foot nine Inches, may be enlarged into the Thames eight Foot in breadth, to make it equal to the outmoſt point of Buttolph Wharf: And that Sommers Key, being ſeventy four Foot in length, may be enlarged into the Thames the ſame breadth of eight Foot from the ſaid Lyon Key to Billinſgate: And that the Dock or Inlet at Dice Key, being fifty ſeven Foot in length, may be enlarged into the River of Thames twenty four Foot four Inches, to make it range equal with the other part of the ſaid Key on the Weſt ſide, and with Ralphs Key on the Eaſt ſide thereof: And that Sabs Dock, being now open in an irregular Form, may be arched, wharfed over, or filled up, to make the ſame front the Thames in a right range with the Walls or Campſhots on both ſides of it: And in caſe the ſaid Keys and Dock, or any of them, ſhall be ſo filled up or wharfed over, we think it reaſonable, that from thenceforth the general Wharf of forty Foot to be left next the Thames, be reduced accordingly.

And for further Ornament and Conveniency in the Buildings which ſhall be erected upon the ſaid Wharfs to front the River of Thames, according to the Intent of the Act of Parliament for rebuilding the City, We think it neceſſary, and do declare, That if any of the ſaid Houſes or Buildings be intended for Warehouſes, or hereafter ſo employed, yet nevertheleſs the two upper Stories and Garrets of the ſaid Houſes be made, and from time to time continued with glazed Windows: And if the ſaid Stories or Garrets be made uſe of as Warehouſes, and be made with Doors outward to receive in Goods, yet thoſe Doors to be made in the Form of Doors or Walves for Balconies, to open with double Leaves to the bottom of the Floor whereunto they are placed.

Cranes. ITEM, We think fit, that the number of Cranes upon the ſaid ſeveral Wharfs be at the election of the Owners or Poſſeſſors of the Ground, provided they exceed not the dimenſions following; viz. A ſingle Crane with one Wheel twelve Foot in breadth, and a double Crane with two Wheels twenty Foot, and each of them in depth or length from the Wall or Campſhot twenty one Foot at the moſt; and that the ſaid Cranes, as well ſingle as double, be kept open and free for common Paſſage from the Ground to the Floor under the Wheels without any other Incloſure, Partition, Separation or Hinderance by Poſts or Spurns than the neceſſary Poſts and Timbers which ſupport the ſame at both ends; And that the open height of the ſaid Crane be at leaſt ten Foot and a half from the Ground to the Floor under the Wheels, that Carts and Carriages may freely paſs under them.

Incroachments. And to prevent all Incroachments, Incumbrances and Abuſes that may be made or committed upon the ſaid Wharfs, Keys or Cranes, We think fit, and do hereby declare, That it ſhall not be lawful for any Perſon to build any Outſets, Jets, Penthouſes, Warehouſes, Rooms, Lodgings, or any manner of Poſts, Sheds or Buildings, contiguous or annexed to the ſaid Cranes, or any part of the open Wharf, of forty Foot in breadth, deſcribed as aforeſaid, more than what is convenient about the Cranes for the Wheels to work in and upon, and ſufficient Covering thereunto, not exceeding the height, breadth and length aforeſaid. And for further Ornament, in regard thoſe Cranes ſtand in the moſt publick View of the River, that they be laid in Oil and coloured blue, and in the Front thereof towards the Thames be placed the King's Arms, painted and ſet in an Eſcutcheon or other Frame, with a decent Moulding about it of at leaſt four Foot and half in Diameter.

ITEM, We have adviſed, and do think fit, That all the Paſſages, Lanes or Cart-ways leading to the ſaid Keys or Wharfs from Thames-ſtreet, and every of them, be made of the breadth of eleven Foot at the leaſt: but if any was of a larger breadth or dimenſion heretofore, this ſhall not be conſtrued or meant to leſſen or ſtraiten it, but that it continue at the ancient or larger dimenſion.

ITEM, We think fit, that the ſeveral Keys and Wharfs deſcribed and allowed to be free places for ſhipping and landing of Goods and Merchandize as aforeſaid, and which according to the Tenor of the ſaid Act of Parliament for rebuilding the City, is and ought to be left open and free at the diſtance of forty Foot from the Water-ſide, ſhall not be ſeparated or divided one from another by any Houſe, Wall, Pale, Poſt, Rail, or other Impediment whatſoever, but only by meer Stones or Marks in the Pavement for the diſtinction of Propriety, and not otherwiſe.

Wharfingers. ITEM, We think fit, and do hereby declare, that if any Wharfinger or Owner of any the Wharfs or Grounds allowed for ſhipping, lading or landing of Goods or Merchandize as aforeſaid, do not conform to the preſent Form, Rules and Method hereby preſcribed and directed for their Wharfs, Cranes, or Buildings, or hereafter ſhall diſcontinue or alter the ſame, or make new Incroachments thereupon, That after publick Notice given by any three or more of the principal Officers or Farmers of his Majeſties Cuſtoms, by fixing up a Writing under their Hands upon the Wharf where the Fault ſhall be committed, declaring the Offence, and limitting a Day and Time for the Amendment thereof: which if not amended or performed accordingly, that then ſuch Wharf, or Crane, ſhall from thenceforward be no more reputed or taken, or have the Benefit or Priviledge as a lawful place of ſhipping, lading or landing of Goods or Merchandize; but be thenceforward utterly debarred thereof, unleſs reſtored by his Majeſties ſpecial Warrant; and nevertheleſs the ſaid Buildings, Alterations and Incroachments to be demoliſhed and removed, as the Law in that caſe hath directed.

Yet nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding any Advice, Declaration or Appointment herein before mentioned, concerning the Keys, Wharfs or Places of ſhipping, lading or landing of Goods and Merchandize, if at any time it ſhall ſeem reaſonable to the principal Officers or Farmers of the Cuſtoms for the time being, and conſiſtent with his Majeſty's Service, to give ſufferance or permiſſion for the ſhipping, lading or landing any Goods or Merchandize at any other place or places, or in any other manner than is herein before nominated and adviſed, or aſſigned to be lawful Keys and Wharfs, it ſhall and may be lawful for them ſo to do; and ſuch ſufferance and permiſſion ſhall be good and warrantable, without any Forfeiture or Advantage to be taken againſt the Goods ſo landed, notwithſtanding any thing herein before declared to the contrary.

But if his Majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to reduce all the lawful Keys and Wharfs to the ſpace of Ground betwixt London-Bridge and the Tower, which will be a great Improvement to the Owners thereof, We do humbly adviſe, and hereby declare, That whoſoever ſhall accept of, or from henceforward employ any of thoſe Keys or Wharfs by vertue of ſuch Conceſſion to the uſe of ſhipping, lading or landing of Goods and Merchandize, that it is to be underſtood, and it is hereby declared to be with this Covenant and Condition, That they perform all and ſingular the Orders, Aſſignments and Appointments, which on their parts and behalfs is herein before declared to be performed and done, and not otherwiſe.

Cars. And for the avoiding the Incumbrance and Annoyance which will daily happen, to the diſturbance of his Majeſty's ſervice, and inconvenience to Merchants in taking up their Goods at the ſaid Keys and Wharfs, by ſuffering Cars to ſtand empty upon the ſaid Wharfs and open places allowed by the Law for other purpoſes; We think it neceſſary, that the ſeveral Wharfingers, or Poſſeſſors of any the ſaid Keys or Wharfs, or their Servants, ſhall not ſuffer to ſtand or remain upon their Wharfs, or paſſages leading to them from Thames-ſtreet, any more than ſuch Cars or Carts as ſhall be immediately called to lade or take up Goods, Wares or Merchandize there: And if any other Car or Cart ſhall preſume to come down empty, without being called by the Owners or Agents employed in taking up of Goods, and there ſtand to the Diſturbance and Hinderance of the Service aforeſaid, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Wharfingers, or their Servants, by lawful and peaceable means to force them off, and in caſe of refuſal, to proſecute them farther by ſuch Rules, Orders and Puniſhments, as by the Laws and Cuſtoms of the City they may or ought to do.

The Extent of the Port. And to prevent all future Differences and Diſputes touching the Extent and Limits of the Port of London, and the many Frauds and Abuſes which have been acted and committed, as well upon and within the River of Thames, as without the Mouth thereof upon the Sea; We think it neceſſary, and do humbly adviſe, that the ſaid Port may be declared by his Majeſty to extend, and be accounted from the Promontory or Point called the North-foreland in the Iſle of Thanet, and from thence Northward in a ſuppoſed right Line to the oppoſite Promontory or Point called the Naſe, beyond the Gunfleet upon the Coaſt of Eſſex, and ſo continued Weſtward through the River of Thames, and the ſeveral Channels, Streams and Rivers falling into it, to London-Bridge, ſaving the uſual and known Right, Liberty and Priviledge to the Ports of Sandwich and Ipſwich, and either of them, and the known Members thereof, and of the Cuſtomers, Comptrollers, Searchers, and their Deputies, of and within the ſaid Ports of Sandwich and Ipſwich, and the ſeveral Creeks, Harbours and Havens to them or either of them reſpectively belonging, within the Counties of Kent or Eſſex; but that every part and place of the River of Thames and Sea within the Limits and Bounds aforeſaid, not included or belonging to the ſaid Ports of Sandwich or Ipſwich, or the ſeveral Creeks, Harbours or Havens to them, or one of them reſpectively belonging, within the ſaid Counties of Kent or Eſſex, ſhall be deemed and taken to be within, and part and parcel of the Port of London.

Thames-ſtreet. And whereas by the Act of Parliament for rebuilding the City of London, it is Enacted, That for the prevention of Inundations, and for eaſineſs of Aſcent, the Street called Thames-ſtreet, and all the Ground between the ſaid Thames-ſtreet and the River of Thames, ſhall be raiſed and made higher by three Foot at the leaſt, above the Surface of the Ground as now it lieth: And whereas by exact Surveys and Levels lately made of the Surface of the Ground, and the ſeveral Wharfs and Campſhots bounding the River of Thames from London-Bridge to Tower-Dock, it is found that the Grounds, Wharfs and Campſhots aforeſaid have been heretofore of different and unequal Heights, and thoſe made now much more unequal by Rubbiſh and Alteration, which hath happened by the Accident of the late Fire, by means whereof the ancient Surface of the Ground and Campſhots are hardly diſtinguiſhable: And whereas it is alſo found that the Wharf called Sommers Key, is, in purſuance of the ſaid Act, raiſed higher than any of the reſt, inſomuch that it appears to be now five Foot above the High-water Mark at an ordinary Spring-Tide, which is judged ſufficient Height againſt all Inundations: Therefore according to the true Intent and Meaning of the ſaid Act of Parliament, we hold it neceſſary to declare, that all the other Keys, Wharfs and Campſhots aforeſaid be raiſed to an exact Level with the ſame: And accordingly it will be found, that the ſeveral places hereafter named ought to be raiſed from the preſent Height as followeth, viz Brewers Key one Foot ſix Inches, Cheſters Key one Foot ſix Inches, Galley Key two Foot, Wool Dock one Foot nine Inches, Cuſtomhouſe Key, on the Eaſt part thereof, ten Inches, and on the Weſt part thereof one Foot, Porters Key one Foot, Bear Key on the Eaſt part thereof one Foot ſix Inches, and on the Weſt part thereof two Foot, Wiggons Key one Foot, Youngs Key eight Inches, Ralphs Key ſix Inches, Dice Key one Foot, Smarts Key one Foot four Inches, Billinſgate two Foot, Botolph Wharf ſix Inches, Cocks Key Six Inches, Gaunts Key one Foot, and Freſh Wharf ſix Inches: And for the eaſineſs of Aſcent, that all the ſaid Ground be continued from the water-ſide to Thames-ſtreet, in an equal and gradual Aſcent to the Height that is to be there ſet forth and limited, according to the Intent and true Meaning of the Act of Parliament aforeſaid.

And laſtly, we do humbly adviſe, that no further or other Paſſage be made or enlarged to the Wharfs, or any part of the River of Thames, from Thames-ſtreet within the Limits aforeſaid, other than the ancient and common Paſſages to the ſame.

Dated at the *Cuſtomhouſe*, *London*, *May* 24. 1667.

Aſhley.
W. Morris.
John Wolſtenholme.
Jo. Shawe.
Robert Vyner.
Jo. Denham.
Ch. Harbord.

Jo. Harriſon.
W. Ryder.
Edm. Turnor.
H. Seymour.
J. Dawes.
Geo. Nicholas.
Phil. Warwick.

Edw. Backwell.
Fr. Millington.
Tho. Nevil.
J. Bence.
Hugh May.
John Jefferies.
P. Vandeput.
Dan. Colwall.
Hen. Kerſly.

Tho. Ailway.
Rich. Mounteney.
Edw. Brewer.
Tho. Kinnaſton.
Geo. Toriano.
Fran. Hodges.
W. Dickinſon.
Rich. Ward.
Tho. Fownes.

CHARLES the Second, by the Grace of GOD, of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To Our Truſty and Well-beloved Sir *John Wolſtenholme*, Knight and Baronet, Sir *John Shawe*, Knight and Baronet, Sir *John Harriſon*, Knight, Sir *Edmond Turnor*, Knight; and to Our Well-beloved *Henry Seymor*, Eſq; *John Dawes*, Eſq; *George Nicholas*, Eſq; and *Philip Warwick*, Eſq; Farmers and Officers of Our Cuſtoms; and to all other the Farmers, Collectors, Comptrollers, Surveyors, Searchers, Waiters, or other Officers or Agents for our Cuſtoms, in the Port of *London*, now and for the time being: And to all other Perſons whom it may concern, Greeting. WHEREAS by vertue of an Act of Parliament made in the Parliament begun at *Weſtminſter* the eighth Day of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1661. in the thirteenth Year of Our Reign, and there continued till the nineteenth of *May*, in the fourteenth Year of Our Reign, entituled, *An Act for preventing of Frauds and regulating Abuſes in Our Cuſtoms*, We have iſſued Our Commiſſion under Our Seal of Our Court of *Exchequer*, bearing date the nine and twentieth day of *March* laſt, in the nineteenth Year of Our Reign, directed to Our Right Truſty and Right Well-beloved Couſins and Counſellors, *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, *Thomas* Earl of *Southampton*, Lord High Treaſurer of *England*; and to Our Right Truſty and Well-beloved *Anthony* Lord *Aſhley*, Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of our *Exchequer*, *Henry* Lord *Arlington*, one of our principal Secretaries of State, Sir *William Morice*, Knight, one other of our principal Secretaries of State; and to Our Truſty and Well-beloved Sir *John Denham*, Knight of the Bath, Sir *Charles Harbord*, Knight, Sir *John Wolſtenholme*, Knight and Baronet, Sir *John Shawe*, Knight and Baronet, Sir *John Harriſon*, Knight, Sir *Edmond Turnor*, Knight, Sir *Robert Viner*, Knight and Baronet, Sir *William Ryder*, Knight: And to Our Well-beloved *Henry Seymour*, Eſq; *Edward Backwell*, Eſq; one of the Aldermen of the City of *London*, *John Jefferyes*, Eſq; late one of the Aldermen of the ſaid City, Dr. *Chriſtopher Wren*, *John Bence*, Eſq; *Hugh May*, Eſq; *John Dawes*, Eſq; *Philip Warwick*, Eſq; *Francis Millington*, Eſq; *Peter Vandeput*, Eſq; *William Rumball*, Eſq; *George Nicholas*, Eſq; *Thomas Nevil*, Eſq; *Henry Kerſley*, Eſq; *Thomas Ailway*, Eſq; *Daniel Colwall*, Eſq; *Richard Mounteney*, Eſq; *Edward Brewer*, Gent. *Francis Hodges*, Gent. *William Dickinſon*, Gent. *Richard Ward*, Gent. *Thomas Kinnaſton*, Gent. *John Tivill*, Gent. *George Toriano*, Gent. and *Thomas Fownes*, Gent. and did thereby aſſign and appoint them to be Our Commiſſioners; Giving unto them, or any Seven or more of them, full Power and Authority to repair unto the Place where Our Cuſtom-houſe of our Port of *London* did lately ſtand, and to the ſeveral Places thereunto adjoining within our City of *London*, and to ſearch, find out and ſurvey the open Places thereabout, and to aſſign and appoint all ſuch and ſo many open Place and Places to be Keys or Wharfs for the ſhipping and landing of Goods, Wares and Merchandize within our Port of *London*, as to them ſhould ſeem moſt meet for the Uſes and Services aforeſaid; and to appoint, limit, bound and ſettle all thoſe Places by ſufficient Metes, Limits and Bounds; expreſſing the Lengths, Breadths and Dimenſions of the ſaid ſeveral Places; and alſo to appoint and ſet forth the Number, Height, Breadth and Form of Building of all the Cranes that are or ſhould be built upon the ſaid ſeveral Keys and Wharfs, and to ſet down and appoint the Extents, Bounds, Limits and Priviledges of the ſaid Port of *London*, with ſeveral other Powers and Authorities therein contained, as by the ſaid Commiſſion more at large may appear. And WHEREAS the greateſt part of Our ſaid Commiſſioners, that is to ſay, Our Right Truſty and Well-beloved Sir *William Morice*, Knight, one of Our principal Secretaries of State, Our Truſty and Well-beloved Sir *John Wolſtenholme*, Knight and Baronet, Sir *John Shawe*, Knight and Baronet, Sir *Robert Viner*, Knight and Baronet, Sir *John Denham*, Knight of the Bath, Sir *Charles Harbord*, Knight, Sir *John Harriſon*, Knight, Sir *William Ryder*, Knight, and Sir *Edmond Turnor*, Knight; *Henry Seymour*, Eſq; *John Dawes*, Eſq; *George Nicholas*, Eſq; *Philip Warwick*, Eſq; *Edward Backwell*, Eſq; *Francis Millington*, Eſq; *Thomas Nevil*, Eſq; *John Bence*, Eſq; *Hugh May*, Eſq; *John Jefferies*, Eſq; *Peter Vandeput*, Eſq; *Daniel Colwall*, Eſq; *Henry Kerſley*, Eſq; *Thomas Ailway*, Eſq; and *Richard Mounteney*, Eſq; *Edward Brewer*, Gent. *Thomas Kennaſton*, Gent. *George Toriano*, Gent. *Francis Hodges*, Gent. *William Dickinſon*, Gent. *Richard Ward*, Gent. and *Thomas Fownes*, Gent. by vertue of the ſaid Commiſſion, repaired to the Place where Our Cuſtom-houſe did lately ſtand, and other the Places thereunto adjoining within our Port of *London*, and have by their humble Certificate under their Hands and Seals, bearing date the four and twentieth day of *May* laſt paſt, and annexed to the ſaid Commiſſion, certified their whole Doings in the Premiſſes to the Barons of Our *Exchequer* at *Weſtminſter*; which, upon mature conſideration thereof, We have approved, allowed and confirmed, and do by theſe Preſents approve, allow and confirm the ſame, and every Particular thereof: And to the end the ſaid Certificate, and every part thereof, may be put in Execution, We do by theſe Preſents give full Power and Authority to you, Our ſaid Farmers and Officers of Our Cuſtoms, and to all other Our Farmers and Officers of Our Cuſtoms for the time being, to put in Execution the ſaid Certificate, and every Clauſe, Matter and Thing therein contained, to all Intents and Purpoſes therein expreſſed: And for your better Information herein, and to the end all and every Perſon and Perſons whom it may concern may take notice thereof, and conform themſelves thereunto, We have cauſed the ſaid Commiſſion and the ſaid Certificate to be exemplified under the Seal of Our Court of *Exchequer*, and ſent unto you, together with theſe Preſents, to be kept in Our Cuſtom-houſe of Our Port of *London*, or in ſuch other Place as you the Farmers and Officers of Our Cuſtoms there, ſhall think fit for that purpoſe: That all Perſons may have Acceſs thereunto, and be acquainted therewith, from time to time, without any charge. AND Our further Will and Pleaſure is, and We do hereby will and command, and give full Power and Authority unto you the Farmers and Officers of Our ſaid Cuſtoms, and to all other the Farmers, Collectors, Comptrollers, Surveyors, Searchers, Waiters and other Officers and Agents for Our Cuſtoms in the Port of *London*, now and for the time being, to put in Execution, or cauſe to be put in Execution, the ſaid Certificate, and all and every the Directions, Orders, Matters and Things contained in the ſaid Certificate, and not to permit any Goods, Wares or Merchandize to be ſhipped, laded or landed, contrary to the Tenour and true Meaning thereof, under the Penalties contained in the ſaid Act of Parliament.

WITNESS, Sir *Matthew Hale*, Knight, the one and thirtieth day of *Auguſt*, in the nineteenth Year of Our Reign, by the Roll of Remembrances of the ſame Year of the King, of Commiſſions and Letters Patents the Roll, and by the Warrant of *Anthony* Lord *Aſhley*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and by the Barons.

FANSHAWE.

Act for governing and ordering Cars and Carts. *J. S.*

For the diſpoſing of Cars, Carts, *&c.* there was an Act of Common Council *Anno* 1665. Sir *John Laurence* Maior, the Import whereof was, That the Right of ordering and diſpoſing of Cars, Carts, Caroons, Carters and Carmen, and all other Perſons working any Carts or Cars within the City of *London* and Liberties, is and hath been in the Maior, Commonalty and Citizens: And accordingly the Government of the ſaid Cars, Carts, *&c.* hath been from time to time, by ſeveral Acts of Common Council, diſpoſed and committed, ſometime to the Preſident and Governor of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*; and at other times to the Maſter, Wardens and Fellowſhip of *Woodmongers, London*: And in the Year 1658. to the late Preſident and Governors of the Poor of the ſaid City: And laſt of all, it was committed again to the Maſter and Wardens of the Fellowſhip of *Woodmongers*, by Act of Common Council made 1661. in the Maioralty of Sir *Richard Brown* [who was a *Woodmonger.*] But hereupon divers Complaints were made of many Inconveniences and Grievances brought upon the Citizens and Inhabitants of *London* and the Liberties; as in raiſing the Price, and uſing Deceit in the Weight and Meaſure of Coals, by means and pretence of the Privileges and Power granted by this Act of Common Council. Therefore that Act made to the *Woodmongers* was repealed.

The ordering of them is in *Chriſt's Hoſpital*.

And it was enacted, that the Preſident and Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital* ſhould, for the time to come, have the Rule, Overſight and Government of the ſaid Cars, Carts, *&c.* during the Pleaſure of the Court, and according to the Rules, Directions and Proviſions in this Act mentioned, *viz.*

Rules for the Carts.

No more than 420 Carts to be allowed to work within the City and Liberties. And that 7 *s.* and 4 *d. per Annum*, and no more, ſhall be received or paid for a *Carroon*; and 20 *s.* and no more, or greater Fine upon any Admittance or Alienation of a Carroon.

Any Perſon preſuming to work any Car, Cart, *&c.* not being allowed, for every time ſo offending to forfeit 40 *s.*

Not any Car, Cart, *&c.* to be permitted to a Wharf, Wharfinger or Woodmonger, or to be kept by them, after the firſt day of *Auguſt* next, but by Licenſe of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, upon penalty of 40 *s.*

Such as have Carroons, not to let them out for Hire without the Approbation and Allowance of the Preſident and Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital.*

None to be admitted to work any Car, but ſuch as ſhall be found of civil Carriage, and able and meet for that Employment, upon pain of 10 *s.* a day.

That the Prices of Carriages may be moderate, as well for the People as for the Carmen, hereafter from Year to Year, in the Month of *September*, the Rates and Prices of Carriage ſhall be ſet and appointed by the Court of Aldermen, and ſuch of the Commons and others as they ſhall think fit to call before them for their Information. And the ſaid Prices to be printed, and ſet upon the Poſts in public Places. And if any Carman demand or take more, to forfeit for every ſuch Offence 10 *s.*

To be lawful for one of the Marſhals of the City and their Men (who are hereby appointed to aſſiſt the Preſident and Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*) to take and ſeize all ſupernumerary Cars, not allowed, that ſhall be found working in this City; and according to the ancient Cuſtom, to impound them in the new Store-yard at the Poſtern belonging to this City; there to remain till the reſpective Owner ſhall conform himſelf to the Government of the ſaid Preſident and Governors.

That if the yearly Rent of 17 *s.* 4 *d.* a piece be not paid to the ſaid Preſident and Governors, the Carroon, that is, the Licenſe of ſuch Perſon ſo wanting or refuſing, ſhall be forthwith ſuſpended, and his Perſon diſabled to work any longer.

The Preſident and Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital* from time to time to obſerve, perform and execute ſuch Acts and Orders as have, or ſhall be further made by the Common Council, or by the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, for and concerning the Regulation of Cars, Carts, *&c.* and touching the Price, Meaſure and Aſſize of Coal-ſacks, Coals, or other Fuel.

In this Act were contained alſo certain Orders concerning Sea-coal, and the Woodmongers, which may be ſeen under the *Woodmongers* Company.

Rates appointed to be taken by Carmen.

Now for aſcertaining the Prices to be taken by Carmen for the Carriage of Goods and Merchandizes from the Wharfs to the ſeveral Places of the City and Liberties, an Act of Common Council was made, Sir *William Bolton*, Maior, *Anno* 1666. occaſioned from daily Complaints of Merchants and Citizens of the exceſſive Rates demanded and taken by Carmen, above what is reaſonable, and had been limited; having been ſo appointed and ſet by the Juſtices of the Peace. And whereas the Rule, Government and Overſight of the Cars, Carmen, and all Perſons working any Cars or Carts within *London* and the Liberties, by Act of Common Council of *June* 21. 1665 was in the Preſident and Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, the ſaid Preſident and Governors were deſired by this Court, that they cauſe every Car which ſhall be licenſed to work, to be numbered with Figures upon a Piece of Braſs, to be fixed upon every Car and Cart, and the Carman's Name; and ſuch Figures to be fairly regiſtred in a Book to be kept in *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, there at any time to be ſeen; to the End, that if any Carmen ſhall not conform to the Rates aforeſaid, or refuſe to carry Goods at ſuch Rates, the Merchant, knowing what Figure is upon the Cart, may more readily find out who is the Worker thereof. And the Preſident or Governors, upon the Certificate or Teſtimony of the Party grieved, are hereby authorized to ſuſpend ſuch Perſon from working ſuch Car, until he ſhall make Reſtitution.

The Cars to be numbered with Figures.

The Preſident and Governors to meet every *Thurſday* in *Chriſt's Hoſpital* at Two in the Afternoon, to hear and determine of Complaints, that ſhall be made by any Merchant or Citizen againſt the Carmen.

Streetmen.

And it is ordered by this Court, the ſaid Preſident and Governors to have Power, and are authorized to nominate and appoint *Streetmen*, ſuch as they ſhall think fit, to be Overſeers of the ſaid Carmen; to ſee and take care, that Merchants and other Citizens Goods be well and faithfully delivered at the Rates and Prices, without any Exactions, Hindrance or Diſturbance.

The Rates and Prices for Carriage follow.

From any Wharf between the *Tower* and *London-Bridge*, to *Tower-ſtreet*, *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, *Fanchurch-ſtreet*, *Billingsgate* within, *Cornhill*, and Places of like Diſtance up the Hill, with 1800 Weight, not exceeding 2000 Weight, 2 *s.* 2 *d.* And being above 2000 Weight, 2 *d.* for every Hundred. Provided the Carmen for this Rate, and all other Rates herein contained, help to load and unload their Carts.

From any Wharf aforeſaid to *Breadſtreet*, *Lothbury*, *Old Jury*, *Baſſiſhaw*, *Coleman-ſtreet*, *Ironmonger-lane*, *St. Laurence Jury*, *Milk-ſtreet*, *Aldermanbury*, *Cheapſide*, *Wood-ſtreet*, *Friday-ſtreet*, *Bread-ſtreet*, and Places of like Diſtance, for the like Weight as aforeſaid, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

And for Sea-coal the Load 16 *d.* every Load to be Half a Chaldron. And for one Hundred of Faggots, the like Rate.

From any the Wharfs aforeſaid to *Smithfield-bars*, *Holborn-bars*, *Temple-bar*, or any of the Bars on the Northſide of the City, and Places of like Diſtance up the Hill with 1800 Weight, for every Load 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and going beyond the ſaid Places, the Parties to agree with the Carmen.

From any of the Wharfs aforeſaid to *Tower-ſtreet*, *Billingsgate-ſtreet*, *&c.* with 1400 Weight, not exceeding 1800 Weight, 22 *d.* and ſo proportionably of the reſt.

This Order to be printed, and Copies thereof faſtned, and ſet up on Poſts in all publick Places of the City.

TRINITY HOUSE.

J. S.

TO theſe Corporations of *Merchants*, I ſubjoyn the Corporation of *Mariners*, one of the conſiderableſt Bodies in *England* for the Uſe of it, both for the Conduct and Safety of Merchants Ships, and alſo of the Royal Navy.

Trinity-Houſe.

In *Water-lane* in *Tower-ſtreet* Ward, this Corporation, commonly called TRINITY HOUSE, hath their Houſe (beſide that more ancient one at *Deptford-Strond*) conveniently ſeated, and nearer at hand for the Diſpatch of their frequent Buſineſs within the City; and where their Ballaſt Office is alſo kept.

Incorporated under King *Henry* VIII.

Their firſt Charter, whereby they were embodied into a Society, or Guild, bore date the 20th of *March*, in the fourth Year of King *Henry* VIII. The Shipmen and Mariners of *England* were then incorporated by the Name of *the Maſter, Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the Guild, Fraternity or Brotherhood of the moſt glorious and undivideable* TRINITY, *and of St.* Clement *in the Pariſh of* Deptford-Strond *in the County of* Kent. And ſince, they have been confirmed by Letters Patents from divers Kings and Queens of the Realm.

The Brothers.

The Members of this Corporation are called *Elder* and *Younger* Brothers: Whereof there be only Thirty-one *Elder* Brethren; but the number of the *Younger* Brethren is unlimited, there being ſome Hundreds of them. And it is free for all Seafaring Men that deſire it, to be admitted into the ſaid Corporation.

Intent of the Foundation.

The Ends and Intents of this Foundation were for the Encreaſe and Encouragement of Navigation, for the good Government of the Seamen, and the better Security of Merchants Ships. And a Power is granted them in their Charter to make By-Laws for the ſaid good and uſeful Purpoſes.

Their Governours.

Their Government is by a Maſter, Four Wardens, Eight Aſſiſtants, and Eighteen Elder Brethren, in all Thirty and One; whereof the Maſter and two of the Wardens are annually choſen every *Trinity Monday*, uſually at their ancient Houſe at *Deptford-Strond*; the others being for Life.

Their Courts.

Their General Courts are accidental, as Occaſion and Buſineſs requireth. But their conſtant Weekly Meetings for more ordinary Buſineſs are on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, where the Maſter and Wardens, and ſome of the Brotherhood are preſent.

Their Uſe and Service.

The great Uſes and important Services of this Corporation, will appear by ſome particular Account of the Buſineſſes they are employed about, *viz.*

Sea Cauſes.

That formerly moſt of the Sea Cauſes came down hither, which are now generally decided at Common Law; yet ſometimes (though more ſparingly) ſuch Cauſes are brought before this Court to judge and conclude.

They hear and report ſuch Maritime Cauſes as come referred hither from the Admiralty Court; though the final Determination thereof belong to the Judge of the Admiralty.

Maſters of the King's Ships.

They examine and report to the Navy Board, if deſired, the Fitneſs of Maſters for the King's Ships; and certify what Rate the Ships are they take the Charge of. And give Certificates and Teſtimonials to the ſaid Maſters, under the Maſter and Wardens their Hands.

Proviſion of the Navy.

They Survey the Proviſions of the Navy, and whatever elſe may belong to it.

Pilots.

They examine, authorize and appoint all Pilots under the Seal of the Corporation, as well for taking charge of the Royal Navy, as other Merchants Ships. They alſo ſend Pilots aboard the King's Ships from time to time, as they have Occaſions for them.

Apprentices to the Sea.

They bind and enrol Apprentices to the Sea; though many, or moſt are bound elſewhere now a days.

Mathematic Boys of *Chriſt's-Church.*

They examine and certify the Proficiencies and Abilities of the Mathematical Children of the Royal Foundation of King *Charles* II. in *Chriſt's-Church Hoſpital*, before they be bound out.

Mathematic Teachers aboard.

All Mathematical Teachers have their reſpective Qualifications and Learning examined and certified, who have been of late appointed aboard by the Lord Admiral, for the teaching of Volunteers that go aboard the King's Ships, which extend but to the Third Rate, and ſo downwards.

They are lyable at an Hours Warning to ſerve the King at Sea, and to attend upon Summons at every Admiralty Seſſions.

Light-houſes, Buoys, *&c.*

And further, for the good of Navigation, to them belong the Service and Power of erecting, placing, and maintaining ſeveral Light-Houſes, Buoys and Beacons, or other Sea-marks upon the Coaſts of *England*, and in the Mouth of the River of *Thames*; and to alter and ſhift the ſame, as there may be Occaſion from time to time, for the better ſecurity of Ships, according to an Act of the Eighth of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Survey the Channels.

For which End the Brethren do frequently Survey the North and South Channels leading to the River, and are watchful to obſerve the Alteration and Encreaſe of all ſuch Lands and Shoals as may ariſe in the Channels, or in any Port or Harbour of this Kingdom; upon ſignification ſometime from the Parliament, ſometime from the Lord Admiral, or Commiſſioners of the Navy, and do accordingly erect their Buoys and Marks.

Moerever, ſuch Places and Towns at a further Diſtance, that are minded to have Buoys or Light-Houſes for their Benefit, and do ſend to the Houſe for that Purpoſe, upon their Deſire and Contribution thereunto, the Houſe doth place and erect them accordingly.

Ballaſt.

To them belong the ſole Care and Power of ballaſting all Ships going out of the River of *Thames*; which Ballaſt is to be taken from ſuch Shelves as may be moſt dangerous for Ships, and for the better cleanſing and deepening the River.

Dead fraught, Goods damaged.

Further, upon requeſt of Maſters, and Merchants, concerned in the Loading of Ships coming into the River of *Thames*, they do certify the dead Fraught, or Goods damnified through ill Stowage or the like.

Licence to row.

Laſtly, they give Licence to poor aged and maimed Mariners to row upon the River of *Thames* for their Livelyhood, excluſively of the Company of Watermen.

Their Relief of poor Seamen.

After the Maintenance of their Buoys, Sea-marks, *&c.* and other neceſſary Expences of the Corporation, the Remainder of their Revenue is applied wholly to the Relief of poor decayed Seamen, their Widows and Orphans, and none other.

They have eighty ſeven Almes Houſes at *Deptford* and *Mile-end*: all built in a manner ſince the Reſtoration; wherein are harboured and maintained the like number of ſuch, being poor decayed Maſters or Pilots, and their Widows, and none elſe; at the monthly Allowance of 12, 16, and the Governours 21 *s.* beſides new broad Cloth given them every other Year; and Coals for Firing every Year.

Two Chaplains are likewiſe provided and payed by the Corporation, to read Prayers twice a Week or oftner to each Company of Almes People in their reſpective Chappels.

Relieve 2000 Perſons, and more.

Beſides whom, they relieve by monthly Penſions upwards of two Thouſand other poor Seamen and their Widows; allowing ſome more, ſome leſs, according to their Neceſſity.

Which charitable Contributions in the whole amount to between 5000 and 6000 l. *per Annum*, with ſome Repairs.

Accidental Poor.

Poors Box.

Their great Charities reach alſo further to all accidental poor Seafaring Men, or their Wives and Widows, whom they are ſatisfied to be Objects of Commiſeration by reaſon of any Misfortunes of the Sea, whom they every *Wedneſday* and *Saturday* relieve out of their Poors Box, which they have therefore for that Purpoſe always at hand. It is made of Braſs, with two Keys, whereof the Maſter keepeth one; given by *John Wodecote* Maſter, *Anno* 1597, as is inſcribed upon it; as alſo theſe three Sentences to the ſame import, in *Engliſh*, *Dutch* and *French*, viz. *Remember the Poor. Ghedenct den Armen. Ayes Souvenance du Pouvre* That all thoſe Nations to whom this Box ſhould upon Occaſion be offered by this Corporation, might be excited to beſtow their Charity. So that if any Seamen hath been caſt away at Sea, or are to travail to ſome diſtant Place or County to their own Dwelling, or are fallen Sick or the like, and bring good Teſtimonials thereof, they are ever relieved with Money, more or leſs, according to the Diſcretion of the Maſter, Wardens, and the reſt of the Elder Brothers. But *Chriſtmas* eſpecially is a time that this Charity is moſt largely and univerſally diſtributed to all that come for an Almes, and bring Certificates either from Maſters of Ships, or other ſubſtantial Perſons of good Credit, that they are proper Objects of Charity. At *Chriſtmas* 1705, they expended in this charitable way of Contribution above 200 *l.* whereof twelve Hundred and more partook.

Their Revenue.

Their Benefits and Revenues (whereby they are able to do all this) ariſeth from Light-money, Buoys, Beaconage, Ballaſtage, and from the Benefactions of the Brethren and others; which are contingent, and ſo no certain State to be made thereof.

Privilege.

In conſideration of the weighty and neceſſary Services to the Publick from this eminent Corporation, and that they, their Ships, and Servants, are to be at his Majeſty's Call; they have ſeveral Privileges and Immunities granted them; as to be exempted from ſerving in the *Militia* on Land

Service, or to be contributary thereunto; alſo from ſerving on Juries and Inqueſts, and the like. This Favour is indulged all the Brethren both Elder and Younger, their Officers and Servants.

Names of the Officers of TRINITY HOUSE in the Year 1705, *were*

The Honourable Admiral *George Churchil*, Eſq;	Maſter.
Captain *John Bromwel*, Deputy Maſter.	
Capt. *Henry Collins*,	Wardens.
Capt. *Benjamin Hoskins*,	
Capt. *John Jacob*,	
Capt. *Balthazar St. Michael*,	
Edward Earl of *Torrington*,	Aſſiſtants.
Sir *Richard Haddock*,	
Sir *Matthew Andrews*,	
Capt. *John Hill*,	
Capt. *Robert Fiſher*,	
Capt. *Samuel Atkinſon*,	
Capt. *Henry Greenhill*,	
The Earl of *Pembroke*,	
The Earl of *Orford*,	
Henry Prieſtman, Eſq;	
Sir *Henry Johnſon*,	
Sir *George Rook*,	
Sir *Cloudeſley Shovell*,	
Sir *George Byng*,	
Capt. *John Bowers*,	
Capt. *James Conway*,	
Capt. *William Cruſt*,	
Capt. *John Hazelwood*,	
Capt. *John Clements*,	
Capt. *William Sanderſon*,	
Capt. *John Nicolſon*,	
Capt. *John Steel*,	
Capt. *Thomas Wharton*,	
Capt. *Robert Lurking*.	

Orders and By-Laws of *Trinity-Houſe*.

There is in this *Trinity-Houſe* a Table hung up, of the Orders, Conſtitutions, and By-Laws, made by the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the Guild, Fraternity or Brotherhood of the moſt glorious and undividable Trinity, and of St. *Clement*, in the Pariſh of *Deptford-Strond*, in the County of *Kent*; touching the Converſation, good Eſtate, wholſome Government, Maintenance and Encreaſe of the Navigation of this Kingdom, and of the Mariners and Seafaring Men within the ſame, by Vertue of ſeveral Charters, and Letters Patents, made unto the ſaid Corporation by ſeveral Kings and Queens of this Realm; and particularly, of a Charter of Conſtitution and Confirmation of the ſame made by King *James* II. dated the 8th of *July*, in the firſt of his Reign. It conſiſted of Twelve Articles:

In 12 Articles.

The Firſt is, concerning any Maſter or Pilot, or other Seamen, refuſing to appear, when they ſhall be ſummoned before the Corporation. The Forfeit whereof is 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* if a Maſter or Pilot; and if other Mariner, 2 *s.* for the firſt default, 3 *s.* and 4 *d.* for the ſecond, to the Uſe of the Poor of the Corporation; and for the third, to be puniſhed at the Diſcretion of the Company, the Fine not exceeding ſuch a Sum.

The Second, concerning ſuch Seamen as go to Sea without paying ſuch Duties as they ought to the Corporation. At the next Return into the River to pay double ſo much, over and beſide the Duty which from them may grow due for the ſaid Voyage at their Return.

The Third, concerning the Maſters of Ships or their Mates, to be aboard their Veſſels, to ſee the Merchants Goods ſafe taken in, if the Veſſel be at *Blackwall* or above; from the time any Ship or Veſſel within the River of *Thames* or any Creek or Harbour of the ſame, ſhall receive into her any Merchants Goods to be Tranſported. And at the Return of every Ship, the Maſter or his Mate to be aboard, to ſee the Merchants Goods orderly and ſafely delivered, if at *Blackwall* or above. And if below *Blackwall*, then the Maſter or his Mate to be aboard three times in a Week, or every other Day for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, and for every time neglecting, to forfeit 6 *s.* and 8 *d.* The Maſter, Boatſwain, Gunner and Carpenter, or two of them, to lie on Board, while the Ship ſhall have any Goods remaining in her, upon forfeiture of 5 *s.*

The Fourth, concerning Powder taken aboard Ships before their Departure out of the *Thames*, and kept aboard at their Return; and alſo concerning heating of Pitch, Tar, Rozin, Greaſe, Tallow, Oyl, *&c.* whence hath happened great Loſſes by Fire. No Ship outward bound to receive on board any Powder before ſhe ſhall be at or below *Blackwall*, and not till within 24 Hours after her coming to an Anchor there, or at the place of her unlading, upon penalty of 5 *l.* to the Poor of the Corporation. The Maſter to take care not to ſuffer Pitch, Tar, Rozin, *&c.* to be heated on board by Fire, Loggerhead Shot, or any other thing, but to be done upon the Shoar, or in a Boat being a Shoar, upon the penalty of 3 *l.*

Maſters to take care in drying their Bread-rooms, and not to dry them in the Night, or keep any Fire therein in the Night-time, upon penalty of 5 *l.*

The Fifth, every Maſter homeward bound, to unſhot all his Guns before, or aſſoon as he arrive at *Graves-End*, upon penalty of 20 Nobles. And no Maſter above *Blackwall* to preſume to fire any Gun before Sun-riſing, or after Sun ſetting, upon penalty of 10 *s.* for each Gun.

The Sixth, concerning divers Boats, otherwiſe called *Bum-boats*, their carrying Fruit, Wine, Strong-waters, to ſell to Shopkeepers; much wrong being done to the Owners, by purloining of Carriage or other Materials: All Maſters to take care that they do not permit any ſuch Boats to come on board their Ships, and that their Men do put the Dirt of their Ships in their own Boats at ſeaſonable Hours of the Day, and do carry and lay it on Shoar above high Water Mark, and not to ſuffer any Dirt or Filth to be thrown overboard into the River. In caſe of Neglect, the Maſter to forfeit 20 *s.*

The Seventh, no Maſter to ſuffer to be taken in, or heaved out of the Ship, any Ballaſt, without having a Sail nailed to the Sell of the Port; or if a ſmall Veſſel, to the Gunnel, to overhang the Side of the Lighter, upon pain of 20 *s.*

The Eighth, concerning Maſters, by themſelves, or their Officers, or Seamen, refuſing to hinder any Perſon appointed by the Corporation, (and upon demand ſhewing his Authority under the Common Seal) from coming on board his Ship in the day time, to ſearch for Powder, Guns unſhotted, heating of Pitch, Tar, *&c.* the careleſs and unſeaſonable drying of Bread-rooms, and ſuffering Bum-boats to come aboard, and to traffic with them, upon forfeiture of 5 *l.*

The Ninth, concerning certain Members of this Corporation, that partly of themſelves, and partly at the Requeſt of others, preferred Bills, Petitions, *&c.* to the Parliament, and to other inferior Juriſdictions, in the Name of Seamen in general, without making the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants acquainted, to the great Detriment and Scandal of the Corporation. For the preventing this for the future, if any Members of this Corporation do, or attempt the like Matters, or ſhall ſet their Hands to any Bill, Petition, *&c.*

without conſent of the Maſter, Wardens and Aſſiſtants, he ſhall forfeit 5 *l.*

The Tenth, for better regulating and governing of Seamen and Mariners, it was ordered that no Mariner on Shipboard ſwear, curſe, or blaſpheme, on forfeiture of 1 *s.* for every ſuch Offence, to be put into the Poors Box, remaining on board the ſame Ship. Any Seaman hired to ſerve in any Ship, and at any time to lie on Shoar, during the Voyage, without leave, to forfeit 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to the Poors Box. No Mariner being in perfect Health to abſent himſelf from Prayers, being performed according to the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, and not repairing thither immediately after the ring of the Bell; the neglect of which is the forfeiture of 6 *d.* If any Mariner be drunk, to forfeit 1 *s.* If he ſhall be obſtinate and ſtubborn in not obeying the Maſter's lawful Command, or the Mate's or Boatſwain's, in his abſence, to forfeit half his Months pay.

Any Perſon found to offend againſt the abovementioned Orders, to be left to the Liberty of the Maſter or Commander, with conſent of the Mate, Boatſwain, Purſer, Gunner and Carpenter, or the major part, either to inflict corporal Puniſhment, according to the Cuſtom of the Seas, or receive and take the Penalty hereby impoſed.

If the Perſon or Perſons have not preſent Money to ſatisfy what the Order is, then to ſubſcribe their Names to the Maſter or Purſer's Books, thereby ſignifying their Conſents, that the ſaid Forfeitures may be defaulted out of their Wages the next Pay-day.

The Eleventh, concerning any Mariners Shipping himſelf with any Maſter for a Voyage, and afterwards Deſerting and Shipping himſelf with another; the Maſter with whom he goeth the Voyage to detain 2 *s.* in every Pound of his Wages, for the time he ſerveth in his Ship, to be paid to the Corporation for the Uſe of the Poor.

The Twelfth, every Commander of a Ship hiring any Mariner to ſail with him upon any Voyage, to take in writing under the Seaman's Hand, upon what Condition he is entertained, and to ſubmit himſelf to the By-Laws of *Trinity-Houſe*.

All which Acts, Ordinances and Conſtitutions, *George* Lord *Jeffreys*, Baron of *Wem*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, Sir *Robert Wright*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Pleas, before his Majeſty to be holden, and Sir *Edward Herbert*, Lord Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas, at the Requeſt of the Maſter, Wardens and Aſſiſtants, and Elder Brethren of the ſaid Corporation, by Authority and Vertue of an Act of Parliament made in the 19th Year of King *Henry* VII. for that Purpoſe; ſaw, read, and examined; and for good, lawful and laudable Ordinances and By-Laws, did allow and approve, and ſet their Hands and Seals thereunto the 24th of *June*, 1687.

A Liſt of the firſt Thirty one Elder Brethren *appointed by King* James II. *in his ſaid Charter*, An. 1625.

MASTER.

Samuel Pepys, Eſq;

WARDENS.

Capt. *John Nicolls*,
Capt. *Henry Mudd*,
Capt. *Nic. Kerington*,
Capt. *Will. Green*.

ASSISTANTS.

Henry Duke of *Grafton*,
William Earl of *Craven*,
George Earl of *Barkley*,
George Lord *Dartmouth*,
Sir *Tho. Allen*, Kt. and Bar.
Capt. *Simon Nicolls*,
Capt. *Iſaac Woodgreen*,
Capt. *Tho. Browne*.

ELDER BRETHREN.

Sir *Rich. Haddock*, Kt.	Capt. *Anthony Young*,
Sir *John Berry*, Kt.	Capt. *John Hill*,
Sir *John Narborough*, Kt.	Capt. *Francis Wilſhaw*,
Sir *Matt. Andrews*, Kt.	Capt. *Robert Fiſher*,
Sir *Anth. Dean*, Kt.	Capt. *James Bonnel*,
Capt. *Henry Sheere*,	Capt. *Ralph Sanderſon*,
Capt. *Hugh Till*,	Capt. *Thomas Wilſhaw*,
Capt. *Samuel Chamblet*,	Capt. *Samuel Rutter*,
Capt. *Tho. Collier*,	Capt. *Richard Goodlad*.

There is yet another Table hanging up in *Trinity Houſe*, which ſheweth the Number, Tonnage, and Meaſure of each Lighter belonging to the Ballaſt Office, weighed *May* 15, 1700.

The Lighters belonging to the Ballaſt Office, marked by the Company.

The Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of *Trinity Houſe*, have cauſed all the Lighters employed in the Ballaſt Work, to be new weighed and marked in their own Preſence, with all the exactneſs poſſible. And to the End that no Maſter of a Ship, or other Perſon, having Occaſion for Ballaſt, may be deceived in the Tonnage by the Lightermen employed in that Work, the ſaid Corporation publiſhed in Print the ſaid Table.

After the Table is added,

The Penalty of taking in Ballaſt at private Wharfs.

Now whereas this Corporation is informed that divers Maſters of Ships, and coaſting Veſſels chiefly, do frequently take in Ballaſt from private Wharfs and Places in the River without entring it at the Office, and paying for the ſame; it is hereby declared, that if any Maſter ſhall take in all, or part of his Ballaſt (or Chalk-ſtones or Rubbiſh of any kind, to be uſed inſtead of Ballaſt) from any Wharf or Place whatſoever within the River of *Thames* (excepting from our own Wharfes at *Greenwich* and *Greenhith*) or ſuffer our own Lighter-men, or any other, to ſerve him with Ballaſt, before it be entered and payed for; he is for the firſt time to pay double the Price of the Ballaſt he did ſo take in, and for the ſecond, to be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

Or of taking Lighters with Ballaſt violently.

And if any Maſter, or his Company, ſhall violently take and carry aboard his Ship any Lighter with Ballaſt, not appointed to him by the Office, no further Supply of Ballaſt, nor any Bill ſhall be given to the ſaid Maſter, untill he ſhall have given ſuch Satisfaction for his, or their aboveſaid Abuſe and Diſorder, as this Corporation ſhall think reaſonable.

Or in Caſe of not taken it in when brought.

And if any Maſter ſhall not take in his Ballaſt when brought to his Ship-ſide at the time of his own appointment, or ſhall not diſcharge the Lighter or Lighters bringing the ſaid Ballaſt the ſame Tyde of Ebbe, he ſhall pay for the ſaid Ballaſt, though it be afterwards carried away, as if it had been taken into his Ship; unleſs he ſhall, one Tyde at leaſt before, give notice at the Office, that he ſhall not be ready for the Ballaſt at the time before appointed. This Table was Signed,

THOMAS WILSHAW, Maſter.

In the Hall round about, appear divers Tables fairly writ, ſome in Gold, of the Names of their Benefactors, with their Gifts; whereof ſome was Land, ſome Sums of Money, and ſome Plate, *Viz.*

Anno 1612, *Richard Dawes*, Maſter of a Ship to the *Eaſt-Indies*, and died there.

Anno 1613, *Thomas Redwood* of *Tower-Wharf.*—— *Wilkinſon.*

Anno 1618, *Nicholas Stile.* *William Bygate.*

Anno 1619, *William Wye.*

Anno 1620, *John Moor.*

Anno 1625, *Anthony Wood.* *Walter Whiting.* *John Vaſſal.*

Anno 1626, *Rowland Coytmore.* *John Davis.*

Anno 1633, Sir *Samuel Argol*, Knt. *Edward Mapleſden.*

Anno 1660, The Earl of *Craven*, and ſometime Maſter. Sir *William Rider.* Sir *William Batten.* Captain *Brian Harriſon.* Captain *Nicolas Hurleſton.* Captain *Nicolas Read.* Captain *Joſeph Dobbins.* Captain *John Proud.* Captain *Arnold Brown.* Captain *Curtis.* Sir *George Oxendine.* Theſe gave Money or Plate.

Received by the Hands of Doctor *Mills*, Miniſter of *St. Olaves Hart-ſtreet*, 100 *l.* given by ſome Perſon unknown.

Colonel *Hugh Middleton*, ſometime Maſter, gave 150 *l.*

Charles Merick Merchant, in conſideration of the Sum of 1694 *l.* to be paid him, beſtowed on this Corporation for ever, certain Lands and Tenements in the Pariſh of *Newington-Butts*, to the yearly Value of 234 *l.*

Anno 1671, Sir *Thomas Allen*, Knt. and Bar. Maſter of this Corporation, gave 100 *l.* to be laid out in Books for the Uſe of the Corporation, according to a Catalogue by him to be brought in. Captain *William Wilder.*

Anno 1672, Sir *Richard Brown* of *Sayes Court*, in *Deptford*, Knt. and Bar. an Elder Brother, and Maſter, gave the Inheritance of his Lands in *Deptford*, on which the new Almes-houſes are built, after the Expiration of 28 Years formerly leaſed.

Anno 1675, An unknown Perſon by the Hand of Captain *Robert Criſp*, an Elder Brother.

Anno 1678, *Tranſum Maſter.* Captain *John Tinker.*

Anno 1680, Captain *Richard Maples*, who died Commander of a Ship in the *Eaſt-Indies*, left to the Poor of this Corporation the Sum of 1300 *l.* which having been remitted thence by the Executors *Elihu Yale* and *Thomas Wilkes*, to Sir *Richard Haddock*, Knt. Overſeer of the ſaid Will, and by him paid accordingly; therewith was built part of the new Almes-houſes at *Deptford*. Where a Statue to the Memory of the ſaid Captain *Maples* is erected.

Anno 1679, *Streynſham Maſters*, Eſq; Governour of Fort *St. George* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, ſent 500 ſtriped Neckcloths. And,

Anno 1681, ſent 1500 more to be ſold, the Proceed thereof, which amounted to 35 *l.* to be diſtributed to poor Seamen and their Widows, that were not Penſioners. *John Heath*, Citizen and Merchant, by his laſt Will gave 80 *l.*

Anno 1683, Sir *Henry Johnſon*, Knt. a Younger Brother. Captain *Arthur Baily.* Mr. *Thomas Death* Merchant, yet living. Capt. *Henry Low.*

Anno 1685, Sir *Joſeph Jordan*, 80 *l.* An unknown Perſon, by the Hand of Captain *Chamblet*, 100 *l.* Captain *James Bonnel* of *Walthamſtow*, dying in the *Eaſt-Indies.*

Anno 1686, Captain *Francis Wilſhaw.* Captain *Hugh Tille.*

Anno 1687, Mr. *Joſias Smith.* Captain *Simon Nicolls.* Captain *Henry Sheer.* Captain *Nicolas Kerington.*

Anno 1688, Sir *John Narborough*, Knt. who died in the *Weſt-Indies.* Captain *Iſaac Woodgreen.*

Anno 1689, Captain *William Bſſe.* Sir *John Berry*, Knt.

Anno 1690, Captain *James Chamblet.* *Elizabeth Dobbins*, Wife of Captain *Joſeph Dobbins.*

Anno 1691, Captain *Samuel Atkinſon* of *Rotherhith.*

Anno 1692, Captain *Henry Mudd* of *Ratcliff*, gave by his Will, Ground on which the Almes-houſes on *Mile-end* are built.

Anno 1693, Captain *Richard Goodlad.* Captain *Richard Cowley* of *Walthamſtow.* Captain *John Nicolls* of *Rotherhith.* Captain *James Rutter*, 20 *l.* by Will, beſides 20 *l.* in his Life-time towards building the Almes-houſes at *Mile-end.* Captain *John Hill*, Maſter ſometime of the Corporation, 60 *l.* towards building of the ſaid Almes-houſes. Captain *George Phenney* of *Poplar.* Captain *Edward Peachy.* Captain *William Sharp.*

Anno 1696, Captain *John Mortimer* of *Stepney*, for to put out to Sea two Apprentices yearly with the Intereſt Money, 200 *l.*

Anno 1699, Captain *Humphrey Ayles.* Captain *Ralph Sanderſon.* Captain *Walter Concor.*

Anno 1700, An unknown Perſon by the Hands of Captain *John Hill*, 100 *l.* Sir *Henry Johnſon*, late of *Blackwall*, Knt. 100 *l.* *James Southern* of *London*, Eſq;

Anno 1702, Captain *Thomas Wilſhaw*, 100 *l.* This Captain hath his Coat of Arms painted in one of the Windows of the Hall, and underwritten, *One of the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Navy, and Maſter of* Trinity Houſe, *An.* 1700.

N. B. For the Names of the reſt of the Benefactors ſince, acceſs may be made to the *Trinity Houſe.*

Chap. XIX.

Remarks concerning the Merchants of London. *Their Numbers in King* Edward's *and Queen* Elizabeth's *Days. Their Voyages Northward for Diſcovery of foreign Regions, and ſettling Traffic. Their Commodities, Beer, Sea-Coal, Iron Ordnance. A Regiſter for Policies, Charter Parties,* &c. *Foreign Merchants: Laws concerning them. Complained of for returning Monies out of the Land by Exchange. Bound to Employment here. Ill Will to Strangers: Their Manufactures. Reaſons offered to the Parliament againſt Naturalizing Aliens.*

Divers Remarks concerning the Merchants of *London.* *J. S.*

AND here, by way of *Appendix*, I ſhall add a few Collections concerning the Merchants of *London* in general, and then more particularly concerning the Merchants Strangers, and ſuch as are foreign born, wherein the City hath always much abounded.

Few Merchants in King *Edward* VIth's Days.

In the Reign of King *Edward* VI. there were but few *Engliſh* Merchants Adventurers, and a great want of Shipping to convey our Commodities abroad, and bring in Returns for them. A notable Merchant in thoſe Days wrote thus in a Letter to a Stateſman then, (*viz.* Sir *William Cecyl*) "I think there is never a City in *Chriſtendom*, having the occupying that this City hath, "that is ſo ſlenderly provided of Ships, having "the Sea coming to it, as this hath. And, that "he had heard of late much complaining for "*Engliſh* Ships to lade Goods into *Spain*, and o"ther Places; and none were to be had. And "that he had ſeen thirty ſeven Hoyes laden with "Wood and Timber, go at one Tide out of "*Rye*, and never an *Engliſh* Mariner among "them.

Merchants in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days.

The number of Merchants in *London* in the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, *viz.* when Alderman *Lodge* was Maior, (which was *Anno* 1561.) were in all 327. Whereof the Company of *Mercers* afforded 99. And theſe were the Names of the chief, Sir *Thomas Leigh*, Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Mr. Alderman *Martin*, Mr. Alderman *Baskerfield*, Sir *Roland Hill*, *Vincent Randal*, *Lyonel Ducket*. Of the *Grocers* were 57. Whereof the chief were, Sir *John Lyon*, Mr. Alderman *White*, Mr. Alderman *Lodge*, Lord Maior, Mr. *Edward Jackman*, Alderman. Of the *Drapers* 29. Whereof the chief were, Sir *William Cheſter*, Mr. Alderman *Champion*. Of the *Haberdaſhers* 51. Whereof the chief were, Sir *William Hawarde*, Alderman *Woodroff*. Of the *Merchant-Taylers* 25. Whereof the chief were, Sir *Thomas White*, Sir *John York*, Sir *William Harper*, Alderman *Row*, *Richard Hills*. Of the *Skinners* 16. Of the *Fiſhmongers* 12. Of the *Clothworkers* 13. Whereof was Alderman *Hayward*. Of the *Ironmongers* 6. Whereof was Alderman *Chamberlain*. Of the *Salters* 2. Of the *Girdlers* 2. Of the *Bowyers* 1. Of the *Leatherſellers* 9. Of the *Armourers* 1.

Traffic firſt to *Ruſſia*.

The Traffic of the Merchants to the Parts of the World at a greater Diſtance, was firſt to *Ruſſia*. Which began in the latter End of King *Edward* VI. Wherein divers of the Court were Adventurers with the Merchants of *London*.

Voyage to *Maderabombo*.

In the Year 1563. in *March*, a Voyage was undertaken to *Maderabombo*, ſet forth by ſome Merchants, ſome Mariners, and ſome of the Court, to encourage foreign Trade; *viz.* the Earl of *Pembroke*, the Lord *Robert Dudley*, the Lord Admiral, and Sir *William Cecyl*, Knt. Secretary of State, Sir *William Garret*, Sir *William Cheſter*, Sir *Thomas Lodge*, *Benjamin Gonſon*, *Edward Caſtlyn*, Merchants, *John Hawkyns*, *William Wynter*, Mariners. The Ships that went in this Adventure, the Complement of Men in each, and the Charge of their Ordinance, Tackle and Apparel, were as follow:

Ships.	*Men.*	*Ordinance, &c.*
The *Jeſus* of *Lubeck*	80	
The *Salomon*	35	600 *l.*
The *Tyger*	20	200 *l.*
The *Swallow*	15	120 *l.*
	150	920 *l.*

The Wares and Victuals for the *Negroes*, with their Apparel, and Habiliments of War, amounted to the charge of 1190 *l.*

The Sum of the whole Charge (over and beſide the Adventure of the *Jeſus* of *Lubeck* accounted for) 3300 *l.*

Voyage of *Furbiſher* to find out the North-Weſt Paſſage.

In the Year 1576. certain *Moſcovy* Merchants, (with whom ſeveral of the Court were alſo Adventurers) ſent *Martin Furbiſher*, or *Frobuſher*, in a Voyage to diſcover a Paſſage by Sea North-Weſtward to *Cathay*. Which Voyage coſt 1600 *l.* Wherein *Michael Lock* was one of the chief Adventurers, and Treaſurer. From this Voyage was brought home 200 Weight of Ewr by *Furbiſher*, for Experiment, which was molten and tried by one *Jonas Schutz*, an *Almain*, and *John Baptiſta Agnello*, an *Italian*, and three *Engliſhmen*; and there proceeded thence in Silver 6 Ounces, 7 Penny-weight, and 13 Grains; and of the ſame Ewr in Gold 5 Penny-weight and 5 Grains. Which both in Silver and Gold amounted to 47 *s.* 6 *d.* Sterling, at 5 *s.* the Ounce Silver, and 3 *s.* the Penny-weight Gold, according to the Account brought in to the *Muſcovy-Houſe*. So that at that Rate a Tun of the ſaid Ewr would make in Money 23 *l.* 15 *s.* all Charges deducted. Hence upon the View of this Account they found, that for every 8 *l.* to be disburſed by the Adventurers, they would gain 5 *l.* Which aroſe upon every 100 *l.* gain clear above the Sum of 60 *l.* And a Writing was delivered in to Secretary *Walſingham*, one of the Adventurers, to the ſame Import. And hereupon Sir *William Wynter* certified ſeveral honourable Adventurers, as well as *Walſingham*, upon the Information given him, that *Furbiſher* had found a Mine of Gold worth 60 *l.* the Tun, from whence the foreſaid Ewr was taken.

His ſecond and third Voyage.

Upon which a ſecond Voyage was undertaken by the ſaid *Furbiſher* in the Year 1577. which coſt above 4000 *l.* to fetch Ewr from this Gold Mine. And a third *Anno* 1578. made upon the Foundation of ſome Writings of the Value of the Ewr brought the ſecond Voyage, (however that Ewr proved not good.) And their Honours gave Orders for this Voyage by their Letters written to the Commiſſioners. Which Voyage coſt 15000 *l.* Yet after all, theſe Voyages turned not to the deſired

deſired Account: For they could find no more of their firſt Ewr.

A Voyage by *Carleil* to the Northern *America.*

In the Year 1583. Alderman *Hart*, Mr. *Spencer*, *Hoddeſdon*, and divers other Merchant Adventurers, attempted a Diſcovery, in order to Trade, of the hithermoſt Parts of *America*, to the Latitude of 40 Degrees, or thereabouts, under Captain *Carleil*: Who excited them thereto by many conſiderable Arguments of the Profitableneſs thereof; the Country being very fruitful, inhabited with a ſavage People of a mild and tractable Diſpoſition; and that of all other Places, which were unfrequented at that day, it was the only fitteſt and moſt commodious for us to intermeddle withal. For firſt, it was not any long Courſe, but ſuch as might be performed to and fro in four Months, after the firſt Diſcovery thereof. Secondly, one Wind ſufficed to make the Paſſage; whereas moſt other Voyages of like Length were ſubject to three or four ſeveral Winds. Thirdly, it was to be performed at all times of the Year. Fourthly, the Paſſage was upon the high Sea; whereby they were not bound to the Knowledge of Dangers, or any other Coaſt, more than of that Country, and of ours here at home. Fifthly, thoſe Parts of *England* and *Ireland*, which lie apteſt for the proceeding outwards and homewards upon this Voyage, were very well ſtored of goodly Harbours. Sixthly, that it was to be accounted of no Danger at all, as touching the Power of any foreign Prince or State.

Such as deſire to know more of the Voyages ſet out by the Merchants Adventurers, for Diſcovery of foreign Parts of the World, and for ſettling a Traffic there, may conſult *Hackluit*'s Voyages; where the various Hiſtories thereof, in the Northern, Weſtern and Eaſtern Regions of the Earth, are ſet down at large.

Number of Merchants 1590.

About the Year 1590. the Number of the chiefeſt Merchants in *London* increaſed greatly. I find 280 Names to one Petition. And of the Court of Aldermen theſe Merchants ſigned it, *William Row*, Maior, *Richard Hayward*, *Richard Martyn*, *William Webbe*, *Cuthbert Buckle*, *John Spencer*, *William Maſham*, *Anthony Radclyff*, *Hugh Offley*, *Henry Billingſley*, *Richard Saltonſtal*, *William Elkyn*, *Stephen Soame*, *Thomas Skyner*, *Richard Gourney*.

Beer a great Commodity tranſported.

Of the Commodities which were of the Growth or Manufacture of *England*, it is not my Buſineſs to make a diſtinct Declaration. But among other things ſent abroad by the Merchants, I find, that about the Year 1580 and odd, much *Beer* was tranſported, and became a great Commodity in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign. But the exporting of it was often forbid by that Queen's Proclamation: For commonly it was a Cauſe of enhancing the Price of Corn. Yet even upon Prohibitions, ſpecial Licenſes were granted by the Lord Treaſurers. Thus he allowed one *Lyſter*, in the Month of *November*, to brew and tranſport 500 Tun of Beer for the Queen's Uſe: And in the ſame Month another Ship was laden with 350 Barrels of Beer to *Embden*; and in the ſame Month again a Ship of *Amſterdam* laded 300 Barrels of Beer more. And in the ſame Month four Ships of *Embden* more were laden with 800 Barrels. Which ſhews in what Requeſt our *Engliſh* Beer was then abroad.

Sea-Coal.

Among the Commodities of the Growth of *England* ſent abroad, as well as ſpent here at home, the *Sea-Coal* of *Newcaſtle* deſerves ſome mention. This is the great Commodity that ſupplies the City with Firing, both for dreſſing of Food, and for the Operation of divers Trades and Manufactures exerciſed there. About the Year 1590 and odd, Sea-coal began to advance its Price far higher than ever before; being enhanced by ſiniſter Ways and Means of ſome at *Newcaſtle*; a few engroſſing the whole Commodity to themſelves. And beſides, the Coals were not ſo good as they uſed to be, by their ſending out the beſt into foreign Parts, and ſending the worſt to be ſpent in the Realm. The Price of Sea-coal of the beſt ſort went at 4 *s.* the Chaldron, many and many a Year before now. Then there happened a Leaſing of the Mines; which was called *the Grand Leaſe*: Which Grand Leaſe was aſſigned to one Mr. *Sutton*. And then the Price came to 6 *s.* the Chaldron; and ſo continued during the time that *Sutton* enjoyed the Leaſe. Then it was aſſigned over to the Town of *Newcaſtle*: and then the Price began to increaſe to an exceſſive Rate. Firſt to 7 *s.* then to 8 *s.* and was now grown to 9 *s.* Neither could be ſo had, unleſs the Buyer would be content to take of both ſorts, *viz.* the Good and Bad together.

The Price formerly.

The Maior complains of the Price advanced.

Of this the Lord Maior made complaint to the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, againſt the Town of *Newcaſtle*; ſetting forth the Cauſes of theſe Abuſes, and then the Remedies for the Reformation of them. The chief Cauſes were, certain Inhabitants of *Newcaſtle*, called *Freehoſts*, to whom the Grand Leaſes were firſt made over to the Uſe of that Town, being to the Number of ſixty Perſons, or thereabouts. Theſe of later times had compounded and made over their whole Right to a far leſs Number, *viz.* ſome eighteen or twenty Men. Who having before Coal-pits of their own, engroſſed the whole Commodity, and reduced the Trade into a few Mens hands: combining together to ſell their Sea-coal at their own Prices; and ſo advanced the Price, as was ſaid before, to 9 *s.* the Chaldron, one with the other. The ſaid few Perſons, being Men of great Wealth, had, beſides the Grand Leaſe, taken and engroſſed all the Coal-mines about the ſaid Town; namely, the Mine of *Stella*, the Biſhops Mine, ſometimes farmed by one Mr. *Tempeſt* and others, the Mine of the Lordſhip of *Ravenſworth*, the Mine of Mr. *Gaſcoin*, the Mine of the Lordſhip of *Newborne*, and divers others. Of theſe Mines or Pits they opened or ſhut up ſuch and ſo many as they thought good, for the advancing of their private Gain. Whereby the Freehoſts, who were wont to make Suit for the Sale of their Coals, and offer the ſame unto the Shipmaſters, (which made a Cheapneſs) were now ſued unto, and made it a matter of Favour and Preferment, whom firſt they would ſerve; ordering the Prices at their own pleaſures.

The Cauſes.

The Remedies.

The Remedies propounded were, that the Lords of the Privy Council would take Order, that all Owners and Farmers of Coal-mines might open them, and make Sale of their Coals at reaſonable Rates, not exceeding the Price of 7 *s.* the Chaldron, and to lade the ſame at moſt opportune Places without any Reſtraint. And that they be enjoined to have good ſtore of Coal digged before-hand, and ready to be laden: Whereby the Shipmaſters might not be enforced to ſtay for their Lading, as they had ſometimes four, five or ſix Weeks together: Whence the Price of Coals became increaſed.

Benefit of Coals to *Newcaſtle.*

The Town of *Newcaſtle* made a great Benefit by theſe Coals long ago. For in theſe latter times of Queen *Elizabeth*, were yearly ſhipped hence unto ſeveral Places within the Realm and beyond the Seas, by computation, five or ſix Hundred Thouſand Chaldrons. The Toll whereof, after the Rate of 4 *d.* the Chaldron, amounted to the Sum of 10000 *l.* a year. Which went to the Chamber and Corporation of that Town; beſide the Revenue which grew to the Inhabitants of that Place for the Sale of their Coals.

Price of Coals in K. *Hen.* VIII. his Reign.

So that in the latter part of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, theſe Coals bore 9 *s.* the Chaldron. But in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. they were bought at *Newcaſtle* for 2 *s.* 2 *d.* the Chaldron. For one *Thomas Barnaby*, a Merchant in thoſe Times, exciting a great Courtier in King *Edward*'s Time, to promote Shipping, and increaſe the number of Mariners, which would turn ſo much to the Strength of *England*, ſhewed, how the ſending Coals into *France* from *Newcaſtle* would ſet 6 or 7000 Mariners a work: Whereas then the *French* got the Benefit. For in Times of Peace there would be three or fourſcore Ships of *Normans* and *Britons* at once, as ſoon as their Fiſhing was done, fetching Coals from thence. And as ſoon as they were departed, would come as many more. The Advantage of that Trade to the *Engliſh* would prove very conſiderable: For as he, the ſaid *Barnaby*, had bought Coals at 2 *s.* 2 *d.* the Chaldron, ſo he had ſold them in *France* for 13 Nobles. And this for the Commodity of Sea-coal.

The Inconvenience of a Tax laid upon Coals. *J. S.*

Let me yet add ſome Notices more modern, concerning this notable Commodity of Sea-coal. There was about the Year 1698. a Tax laid upon them of 5 *s.* the Chaldron. Which the Citizens were extremely diſpleaſed at; and in a little Book drawn up chiefly for the Uſe and Information of the Parliament, printed *Anno* 1699. is ſhewed the Miſchief of it: For it is entitled, *The Miſchief of the Five Shilling Tax upon Coals.* This was taken off by the firſt Seſſion of the next Parliament, and laid on again the laſt Seſſion of the ſame. It was expected never to have heard of this Tax again, having been taken off in a full Houſe, and after full and ample Examination by the Committee, and after the Experience of its Partiality, eſpecially upon the Poor, and of its pernicious Conſequences upon Trade and Navigation.

1400 Ships in the Collier Trade.

The ſaid Book ſhewed, that 1400 Sail of Ships were employed in the Collier Trade, as appeared by the Coaſt-Books of the Cuſtom-houſe in the Port of *Newcaſtle*. Which coſt in building one thouſand Pounds one with another. And that it was notorious, that the ſaid Ships gave not, when this Tax was on foot, (nor never would give as long as it continued) one farthing Profit to the Owners. Here then was the Intereſt of 14000 *l.* loſt from the Proprietors of Shipping, and ſo from the Nation itſelf.

Tax upon Coals, how injurious.

Therefore it was humbly repreſented to the Parliament, that this Tax was inconſiſtent with the Safety of *England*, partial upon the Poor, pernicious to our Shipping, and Seamen, deſtructive of our River-men, *viz.* Boatmen, Keelmen, Bargemen, Ballaſtmen, Coal-heavers, *&c.* fatal to our Manufactures made with Sea-coal, (eſpecially Salt, Glaſs, and all ſorts of groſs Iron-work) that by this Coal-Tax muſt run into Coal Countries, or out of the Kingdom; and ſo highly injurious to the Royal Revenue.

How many Chaldrons yearly from *Newcaſtle*; *viz.* 200000.

It appeared by the Cuſtom-houſe Books for the Coaſt-Duty of 12 *d.* *per* Chaldron on Coals at *Newcaſtle*, that there was exported from that Port *communibus annis*, in Times of Peace, 200000 Chaldrons of Coal, *Newcaſtle* Meaſure. And *Newcaſtle* hath but two thirds of the Collier Trade. So that the Writer ſaid, that he might with Safety affirm, there was exported from *Newcaſtle* and its Member Ports, 300000 Chaldron of Coals: Which is in Tunnage of Shipping 795000 Tun. To which if we ſhould add the over-Sea Collier Trade, he doubted not to affirm the Collier Trade employed 900000 Tunnage of ſhipping *per annum*. Which is more than two thirds of all the Tunnage of Goods imported or exported every where, from or into this Kingdom in *Engliſh* Bottoms. So that the Collier Fleet is the great Body of the Shipping of *England*; and all our other Trades are ſerved by Detachments from it.

900000 Tunnage of Shipping in the Collier Trade.

The Collier Trade like to be diminiſhed.

This is the Navigation and Collier-Trade of *England*. But upon this Tax, there would not be exported (as he computed) from the North Coaſtways, above 150000 Chaldron, *Newcaſtle* Meaſure; nor half the Number of Ships and Sailors be employed upon the ſaid Trade that was before the ſaid Tax. For there would remain no further Occaſion for Coals in the South, than for domeſtic Uſe: their Forges and Furnaces being run, by this Tax, either into the North, or out of the Kingdom. And inſtead of 100000 *l.* *per Annum*, which was expected from this Tax, we ſhould find it would not bring in above 50000 *l.* And there would be a Fall in the Proceed of other Taxes above double the Sum. And one half of the Collier Trade failing, one half of the Men it ſupported at Sea, in our River, and at Land, would either be driven abroad, or reduced to live upon the Alms of the Pariſh. Twenty thouſand Souls was the leaſt we ſhould find to fall into theſe miſerable Circumſtances. And this muſt make a vaſt Abate in the Proceed of the Taxes, the Pole-money, Births and Burials, the Exciſe of Beer, Ale and Salt, the Duties upon the Materials for Navigation, and the Branches of the Cuſtoms.

The Benefit of being releaſed of the 5 *s.* Tax on Coals.

Further, the Author computed, that if there were no Five Shilling Tax upon Coals, we ſhould export from the North Coaſtways above 400000 Chaldrons of Coals, *Newcaſtle* Meaſure, which might be modeſtly computed and judged at 1200000 Tuns of Coals; having every day an increaſing Trade. For Wood decayeth every where: and the Town groweth more populous, having many new Streets built out of her void Spaces and cumberſome Palaces. This 1200000 Tun of Coals is a Bulk of Cargo ſufficient to employ 2000 Sail of Ships of the ſame Burden with thoſe at preſent in the Collier Trade, and will maintain 20000 Seamen, and a tripple number of River-men, at the loading and unloading Ports: and alway living jollily and comfortably in their Buſineſs, muſt raiſe the Proceed of the Revenue far above what is expected from that foreſaid Tax. Twenty Years Experience ſince the writing of this Book will ſhew, what Truth there is in that Argument.

Iron Ordnance.

About the Year 1572. conſiderable Quantities of Iron Ordnance, caſt here in *England*, were tranſported abroad. Whereby the Queen's Enemies, as it was feared, were ſupplied: and that by ſome Licenſe ſecretly obtained. But the Merchants of *London*, knowing how this might furniſh the Enemies Ships to obſtruct their Trade, and bring other great Damages upon the Queen and her Subjects, petitioned her in a great Body to withdraw this Licenſe; laying alſo their Reaſons before her Majeſty for it. But this Petition (whether it were ſhuffled off by ſome about the Queen) never came before her. But they petitioned a ſecond time, for the preventing ſo great a Danger, beſeeching her to take a full View and deep Conſideration of their former Petition, together with the Reaſons annexed thereto. The Iſſue was, that in *September* the aboveſaid Year, there was a ſtrict Reſtraint for tranſporting all Iron and Braſs Ordnance, proclaimed. It ſet forth, 'How the Queen was informed, that notwithſtanding it was unlawful to tranſport any Ordnance out of the Realm, without ſpecial Licenſe, other than for her Majeſty's natural Subjects, to be uſed in their ſhipping, and not to be aliened to any Stranger, yet this had been lately practiſed by ſome. Therefore for the ſtay hereof, her Majeſty did ſtrictly command all manner of Perſons to forbear to ſhip,

‘ with intent to Tranſport to any Foreign Parts, any kind of Ordnance of Braſs or Iron, or to ſell or deliver any ſuch Ordnance to any Perſon to Tranſport the ſame, upon Pains, &c. which her Majeſty muſt extend againſt ſuch Offenders, as did thereby ſtrengthen the common Enemies againſt her Majeſty and her Realms.

‘ And for a further Remedy againſt the Inconvenience that was generally ſeen in making of great Quantity of Iron Ordnance, and by ſelling the ſame to ſundry Perſons that had ſecretly carried the ſame out of the Realm, whereby the common Enemy had been furniſhed with the ſame, not only for Shipping, but alſo for Maritime Towns and Ports, which otherwiſe had not been able, nor durſt have put their Ships to the Seas; therefore ſhe ſtraitly charged all Owners of Iron Works, Furnaces or Forges, or that made any Iron, that none of them ſhould make any manner of Ordnance above a Mynion, and that to be of ſo many Pounds.” This good Service the Merchants now did for the Nation, as well as for themſelves.

The Ground of this Complaint.

The Ground of all this ſeems to be, that the Lord Admiral had granted a Licenſe of Tranſporting Iron Ordnance to Sir *Thomas Leighton*, who had made uſe of one *Garret Swift* to obtain it of the Admiral; and Sir *Thomas*, underhand, did promiſe to the ſaid *Swift*, by a Writing dated in *Auguſt* 1592, that in conſideration hereof, upon his obtaining the Suit, he would appoint him, the ſaid *Swift*, his whole and only Deputy to execute the ſame under him during his Life, and for his Pains would give him the fourth part of all ſuch Fees and Benefits as ſhould any ways ariſe by the ſame.

One moves for an Office for regiſtering Contracts between Merchants, Owners and Maſters.

In the Year 1590, *John Allington* Draper, moved that an Office might be ſet up for the making and regiſtring all manner of Writings in the ordinary Contracts and Bargains, uſually made between all Merchants, Owners, and Maſters of Ships, before the going out of every Ship or Veſſel; and that he, his Deputies or Aſſigns, might be the only Regiſters for that Office; and that no Ships ſhould paſs beyond Sea before they, the ſaid *Allington*, or his Aſſigns, had made their Charter Parties, Bonds, Bills of Lading, or other Writings, concerning their Agreement for the Voyage; upon pain to forfeit, for every Ship or Veſſel ſo departing, 40 *l.* the one Moiety to the Queen, the other to *Allington* or his Aſſigns; the Parties paying to the ſaid *Allington* for the making of the ſaid Writings, ratably as they had heretofore uſually paid. The Reaſons for the Queen's granting this were, that hereby the Queen, beſide the Gain of 40 *l.* yearly, and the Forfeitures, her Cuſtoms might be much the better aſſured and encreaſed from time to time. And it might be a general Benefit to the Common-wealth. For, whereas oftentimes corrupt Merchants pretended to paſs with their Ladings from Port to Port within the Realm, yet when they were at Sea, they paſt into foreign Countries, as well to the Queen's Enemies as Friends: ſome without paying any Cuſtoms, ſome often colouring Strangers Goods; whereby the Queen did loſe one half of her Cuſtoms, the Subjects the more unfurniſhed of Victuals, Corn, and other Commodities. All which, by the Diligence of this Patentee might be often diſcovered or prevented. Beſides, from him might be preſently given a perfect Note, what number of Ships and other Veſſels were yearly employed, by whom, whither, of what Burthen, and who were their ſeveral Owners and Maſters. Laſtly, that divers Suits of like nature, and not of greater Importance, yet much more beneficial, had been granted by the Queen to ſundry Subjects, by vertue of her Highneſs's Prerogative only.

The Reaſons for it.

An Office for making and regiſtring Aſſurances, Policies, &c.

About 16 or 17 Years before, ſuch a kind of Grant, Sir *James Hawes* being Maior, one *Richard Candler* Mercer, obtain'd of the Queen, *viz.* to make and regiſter all manner of Aſſurances, Policies, Intimations, Renunciations, and other things whatſoever, that hereafter ſhould be made upon any Ship or Ships, Goods or Merchandize, or any other thing or things in the Royal Exchange in *London*, or in any other Place within the City, by any manner of Perſons of what Nation, Condition or Quality ſoever, to endure the Queen's Majeſty's Pleaſure; but with a *Proviſo*, that if the ſaid Office ſhould be thought needful to be reformed for the better Benefit of the Subject that ſhould have any Dealing herein; then, notwithſtanding the ſame, upon ſuit made to her Highneſs, or her honourable Council, by Order to be directed in Writing, the ſaid *Candler* ſhould conform himſelf thereunto. But this Patent was ſoon complained of by the *Notaries Public*, and the *Brokers*, That it was an Intruſion upon them, and would be their utter undoing, as hath been ſhewn before. And upon this, this Patent ſeems to have been revoked. But now, after divers Years, another endeavoured to get the like Grant.

Foreign Merchants.

Now as to the Merchants that were Foreigners born, I ſhall add a few Remarks. Of theſe there were very many reſiding and trading here in former times. In the Reign of King *Richard* III. *London* harboured abundance of *Italian* Merchants. And in the Parliament, in his days, was an Act made againſt their Abuſes. It ſet forth the Evils and Incommodities they brought into the Realm. Theſe Merchants are their ſpecified to be *Venetians*, *Apulians*, *Sicilians*, *Lucaners*, *Cataloyns* [*Catalonians* perhaps, who were *Spaniards*] and others. The Act mentions, that theſe did in great numbers inhabit and keep Houſe, as well in *London* as in other Cities and Burghs within the Realm; and took Ware-houſes and Cellars to put therein their Merchandizes and Wares.

An Act in *Richard* III. Reign about them.

Their evil Doings, and unlawful Practices.

Their evil Doings were, (as was there ſpecified) That they did deceitfully pack and meddle their Wares, and kept the ſame till ſuch times the Prices were greatly enhaunced, for their great Lucre; That they ſold them to all manner of People as well by Retail as otherways; as well within the Ports where they brought them, as elſewhere; That they Bought at the ſame Ports and Places, at their own Liberties, the Commodities of this Realm, and Sold the ſame again, at their Pleaſures, within the ſame, as commonly and freely as any of the King's Liege People; and did not *Employ* a great part of the Money coming thereof upon the Commodities of the Realm, but made it over the Sea, by Exchange, to divers other Countries, to the King's great Damage and Loſs in his Cuſtoms, and to the great impoveriſhing of his Subjects, of whom they ought to have bought the Commodities of the Realm; That the ſame Merchants of *Italy*, and other Merchant Strangers were houſed, and took to them People of other Nations, and were with them daily, and did Buy, Sell, and make privy and ſecret Contracts and Bargains with the ſame People, to their great Encreaſe and Profits, and to the importune Damage of the King's Subjects, and contrary to divers Statutes; That theſe Merchants bought a great Quantity of Wool in divers Places, and Woollen Cloth and other Merchandizes of the King's Subjects. And part thereof they ſold again to the ſame Subjects and others within the Realm, and much of the ſame Woolls they delivered to Cloth-makers, thereof to make Cloth at their Pleaſure; King *Richard* III. therefore did make a Law, that theſe *Italian* and Foreign Merchants ſhould cauſe their Goods and Commodites to be ſold and bartered in Groſs, not by

Retail, and to employ the Money coming of that Sale, within the ſame Ports where they did arrive, upon Commodities and Merchandize of this Realm, their reaſonable Coſt and Expences always excepted and deducted, upon pain of Forfeitures; and by no means to make over ſuch Monies by Exchange, and finally, to reſtrain the aboveſaid Abuſes. Of this Matter of *Employment* more will be ſaid by and by.

An *Italian* Merchant, the Cauſe of a Peace between *England* and *France*.

Anthony Guidotti, an *Italian* Merchant, towards the beginning of King *Edward* VI. his Reign, did good Service to *England*, by his Wiſdom and Dexterity in managing State-Buſineſs, in ſetting forward a Peace between *England* and *France*. For taking divers private Journeys from the Conſtable of *France* to the Council in *England* (which he ſeemed to do at firſt upon his own Head) it came at laſt to this Point, that four Commiſſioners were appointed to treat, and after long Debate, it ended in a Treaty, and that in a Peace, *Anno* 1549; and for a Reward, in *April* 1550, *Guidotti* was recompenced with a Knighthood and a Thouſand Crowns, and a Hundred Crowns Penſion; and his Son with Two Hundred and Fifty Crowns Penſion.

Italian Merchants plant themſelves in *London* under King *Edward*; And under Q. *Elizabeth*.

Among the Foreigners, that for the Liberty of their Religion planted themſelves in *England* under King *Edward* VI. many were *Italians* and *Genoeſe*, having a Congregation in *London*, and moſt of them Merchants, who brought over, and traded in Silks, Velvets, and Damasks, and got great Wealth thereby.

In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, about 1572, were of Note *Franciſco Galliardetto*, *Cæſar Adelmar*, (whence the Family of the *Cæſar*'s of *Hertfordſhire*, ſtill flouriſhing) *Acerbo*, and *Benedict Spinola*, who had ſo much Favour granted him, as to obtain divers Licenſes for the paſſing of Cloths and Kerſies with *Engliſh* Cuſtom.

Laws for Merchants Strangers.

Ann. 5 *H.* 4. *ca* 9. 4 *H.* 5. *ca.* 5. 18 *H.* 6. *ca.* 4. 17 *E* 4. *ca.* 1. 3 *H.* 7. *ca.* 7.

Ann. 18 *H.* 6. *c.* 4. 17 *E.* 4. *c.* 1. 1 *H.* 7. *c.* 2. 3 *H.* 7. *c.* 7.

Ann. 1. *R.* 3. *c.* 11. 27 *E.* 3. *c.* 3.

Ann. 3 *H.* 7. *c.* 7. 27 *E.* 6. *c.* 4.

There have been from time to time many Acts made (beſides that mentioned before) for the Regulation of the Trade of Merchants Aliens, and Strangers, and that the Nation might receive Benefit and Advantage from it; as, That they ſhould dwell in no other Place but in an *Engliſhman*'s Houſe, and he to be their Hoſt, and to have the Sales of all ſuch Goods as they ſhould bring into the Realm; and he, the ſaid Hoſt, to ſee the Money received for ſuch Commodities, to be employed upon the Commodities of the Realm. That they ſhould have appointed them by the Maior, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and Conſtables, their Hoſt, whither they were to reſort, and to no other Place; and he to be appointed the Surveyor or Broker of all ſuch Merchandizes by them brought into the Realm, and the ſame to be regiſtred by him; and for his pains and travail therein, to have for every 20*s.* 2 *d.* That neither they, their Servants or Factors, ſhould ride into the Country, or any part of the Realm, to buy any Wool, Cloth, Lead, Tin, or any other Commodities; becauſe they uſed to ſell the ſame again within the Realm to other Merchant Strangers, to the hindrance of the King's Subjects; and by riding from Place to Place, and from Haven to Haven, they might underſtand the State of the ſame, with all ſuch Landing-Places as were meet for any Enemies to land at. That no Merchant Stranger, or Donizon, might buy any Wools, Wolfels, Leather, Lead, Tin, or any other Commodity throughout our Realms and Lands by Covin or Colluſion, to abate the Prices of the ſame Merchandizes: For by their riding and ſending into the Country, they came to know the Value of any the *Engliſh* Commodities, whereby the Merchants that were wont to ſerve them of the ſame, could ſcarce be offered the Monies it coſt in the Country, to the hindrance of the ſaid Merchants, and decay of the Commodities. That where any Contract was made with any *Lombard* or other Merchant Stranger, and any Bond thereof paſt between them, that if he ſhould break and eſcape out of the Realm without Agreement made with his Creditors, then if any Merchant of the Company acknowledged himſelf bound by the manner, the Company ſhould anſwer the Debt. For in former times, divers Merchants Strangers, as well of the *Stylyard* as others, having by their Credit here gotten great ſums of Money and Wares into their Hands of divers Subjects of this Realm, ſuddenly broke and played Bankrupts, and thereupon departed the Realm, whereby none of their Creditors knew where to ſeek any part of his Debts. That Merchants Strangers, being Victuallers, ſhould put in good Aſſurance for the employing of their Money received for the Victuals. That none of them ſhould lodge in their Houſe any other Merchant Stranger than of their own Country, upon pain of forfeiting 40 *l.* And in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. not to lodge in their Houſe any Merchant Stranger, either of his own Country, or other, upon the ſame Penalty. For with theſe they uſed to buy, ſell, barter and exchange, as commonly and freely as *Engliſh* Merchants did. By which means they coloured one anothers Goods, and hindred the Sale of our Country Commodities. That they ſhould make ſuch Exchange to the Court of *Rome* or elſewhere, and to be bound perſonally in the Court of Chancery by Recognizance, to buy within nine Months after ſuch Exchange, and make like Merchandizes in this Realm, as ſhould amount to the ſaid Sum, of ſo much as was exchanged, upon forfeiture of the ſame. Laſtly, That where they daily brought in Wheat, Corn, Merchandizes, *&c.* for the which they received Gold and Silver, and carried the ſame out of the Realm without any Employment upon any kind of Merchandize of this Realm, to the damage and impoveriſhing of the ſame, and diminiſhing the King's Coin; therefore none ſhould carry away any Beer, Wheat, Corn, or any other Merchandize from any Creek or Port, but that it ſhould be lawful to ſeize the ſame as Forfeit.

Ann. 25 *E.* 3. *c.* 23.

Ann. 27 *H.* 6. *ca.* 3.

Ann. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 11. 1 *H* 7. *c.* 10.

Ann. 5 *H.* 4. *ca.* 4. 9 *H.* 4. *c.* 8. 9 *H.* 6. *c.* 4. 1 *H.* 7. *c.* 10.

Ann. 27 *H.* 7. *c.* 3. 2 *H.* 6. *c.* 6.

Quarrel with them for Non-Employment.

Theſe old Laws were revived in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. About the 14th Year of whoſe Reign a great Quarrel aroſe againſt the Merchants Strangers, and continued a great while after, that they did not *Employ* the Money they received of the Commodities they brought into the Land, in purchaſing therewith other Goods of our own Growth and Manufacture; but that they returned their Monies by Bills of Exchange, or otherwiſe, abroad; and ſo emptied the Land of its Treaſure. *William Bird* of the Cuſtom-Houſe, informed the Lord Treaſurer *An.* 1572, that it was reported, that ſome Merchants Strangers brought in Wares for 8000 or 10000 *l.* or more a Year, and did not make Employment for 200 *l.* of the ſame in the Commodities of the Realm. Which was contrary to the good Policy of the Realm, and a great damage to her Majeſty: For hereby the Queen's Revenues were ſunk, and the Lord Treaſurer was informed from the Cuſtomers, that the Queen's Officers had no ſuch Knowledge of the Strangers Goods and Wares brought from beyond Sea, as heretofore they uſed to have. Whereby her Highneſs Cuſtoms and Subſidies Outward were much decreaſed. And they prayed him to take Order, that the Merchant Strangers ſhould deliver (as heretofore they had done) a Bill or Content of all ſuch Goods and Merchandizes as they ſhould from time to time bring into the Port of *London*: whereby their Employments made, and their Bonds taken for the ſame, might the better be ſeen unto for her Majeſty's Service.

One *John Fabian* endeavours to be Broker to the Merchants Strangers.

That which gave a great Occaſion to theſe Matters againſt the Foreigners, was a Supplication made to the Lord Treaſurer by one *John Fabian*, a Citizen, in the Year 1571, that he might be conſtituted the Broker for Strangers Goods. He ſhewed in a long Paper, the Acceſs of Aliens and Strangers coming out of Foreign Realms and Countries into the Realm, and eſpecially *London*, where for the moſt part they made their Dwelling; that it had been now of late Years far greater than in any Age or Time heretofore paſt, and ſo yet continued. That their Numbers daily encreaſed in that meaſure that it ſurmounted all Memory, which ſaid Strangers for the moſt and greateſt part of them, uſed the Trade of Merchandize, but that they did not, nor would ſet on Work, as Brokers in the Sales and Buying of their Goods, any *Engliſh* or Freemen of the City, but only Foreigners and Strangers, and that for the moſt part ſuch as were of their proper Nation and native Country; to the great and unſpeakable Gains of themſelves, and Loſs and Hindrance of the Commonwealth of the City. Now *Fabian* ſupplicated for the Reformation hereof, that in conſideration of his Induſtry and Willingneſs, his Skill and Ability to do and execute the ſame, and for the Profit to redound thereby unto the Queen, the whole City, and the Freemen thereof, to grant unto him and his Aſſigns, to be the principal, ſole and only Broker for, and to all Merchants Strangers that ſhould bring in, or convey out of the Realm any Wares, Goods, or Merchandizes whatſoever, into, or out of the Port of *London*; for which he would pay certain ſums of Money in annual Rent, or ready Money: And finally, that he being the firſt Deviſer and Inventer of this Suit, might be firſt preferred in it.

They ſue for Brokers of their own.

But this the Strangers by no means liking of, endeavoured that they might have Brokers of their own, and one *Stephen John*, and *Nichol de Franays*, *Italians*, were nominated by them; the latter ſued to *Acerbo* and *Spinola*, two chief *Italian* Merchants, to be admitted by the Lord Treaſurer.

Orders for *Employment* made by the Treaſurer.

In the Year 1573, Orders were made by the Lord Treaſurer for the *Employment* of Money growing by Wares brought into the Realm by Strangers, upon Wares of the Realm to be carried outward, to avoid thereby the continual carrying and ſtealing out of the Realm our Gold and Silver; and that Employment to be within Six Months, *&c.*

The Denizons and Strangers endeavour for favour.

This Order, touching ſo hard upon all the Strangers, Denizons, as well as all others, awaked them to ſeek for ſome Remedy and Favour in this matter; which they did ſo vigorouſly, that it was a thing that depended many a Year after. The Denizons, they petitioned to be diſcharged of this Order, and that they ought to be ſo by a Statute of the Third of *Henry* VII. they urged that they might enjoy the ancient Privileges of the Laws and Cuſtoms of this Realm, and all the Grants of her Majeſty's Letters Patents, and other of her Anceſtors; and particularly the Limitations of the ancient Intercourſe between the Houſe of *Burgundy* and us. And further, they declared themſelves content to be bound in reaſonable Bonds, not to carry out of the Realm any Money, Plate or Gold. They ſhewed moreover, that in theſe preſent days they could not ſell the hundredth part of their Commodities but at Three or Four Months, Five and Six Months, and often Eight, and alſo at Twelve-months Day Payment, according to the Nature and Quality of the Merchandize; and a great many did not pay till Three or Four Months after the Day, and ſome, for want of Ability, paid not at all. That when there came a Glut of Merchandize, their ſaid Wares could not be ſold for lack of Vent. And for ſuch Wares as could not tarry, they gave very long days of Payment. That Commodities brought in by Strangers, ſometimes the moſt part of them were bought upon Credit beyond Sea, and to pay for the ſame, they muſt deliver their Money here received by Exchange to *Engliſh* Merchant Adventurers, and others, who do ſhip Cloth and other Commodities, to be paid beyond the Seas, or elſe pay here ſuch Bills of Exchange, as by their Creditors are directed for the Payment of the ſaid Merchandizes. That the Commodities coming from beyond the Seas is oftentimes the Return of the Commodities taken up likewiſe upon Credit here, and ſhipped over the Sea to be anſwered there with the Money of the ſaid Return brought in, *&c.*

The *Low-Country* Merchants Plea.

In the Year 1584. *Andreas de Loo*, and divers Strangers of the *Low-Countries*, and others, were Suitors to the Lord Treaſurer, to have this matter qualified according to the Law. They urged for themſelves, that at the Colloquy at *Bruges* by Dr. *Wotton*, Dr. *Haddon* and Dr. *Aubrey*, it was accorded, that no ſuch Servitude of Valuation of Merchandize, ſhould be upon the *Low-Country* Men; and that Bills of Exchange ſhould be counted for Employment. And that in the Year 1567. *Haddon* wrote a Letter to the Cuſtomers of *London*, to allow Bills of Exchange for *Employment*. They further ſhewed, that the Employment out of the Realm of *Engliſh* Commodities, was ſo great now by the *Engliſh* Merchants, that the Companies of the *Merchant Adventurers*, the *Spaniſh Merchants*, the *Moſcovian Merchants*, and the *Eaſtland Merchants*, were fain to ſtint themſelves, what every Merchant ſhould ſhip out of the Realm, according to the Antienty of Continuance, Place and Freedom; every body being ready to carry out more than could be bought. So as there lacked no Employment. And the whole Tranſportation by Strangers of their Commodities, was now taken out of their hands by *Engliſhmens* Trade and Importation; the falſe Suggeſtion of the lack thereof, being one of the Cauſes of making thoſe Orders.

The Advantages this Employment would bring to the Kingdom.

But *Fabian* before-mentioned, in the Year 1588. was very hard againſt the Strangers. He aſſerted, that at the Conference had with the Houſe of *Burgundy* at *Burborough* in *Flanders*, concerning the *Intercourſe*, not any Charter or Monument could be produced to impugn or prejudice this Action for Employment. And that the Parliament then at hand might, if any thing were wanting, make it ſtrong and in force. He urged the fruit it would bring. Firſt, the great Augmentations of the Queen's Cuſtoms. Secondly, the Vent of the Commodities of the Realm. Thirdly, the only ſtay of our Money and Bullion from Tranſportation; and the reducing and bringing back that which had been conveyed and carried out. Fourthly, the Let that the Realm ſhould not be indebted, as now it was, to foreign Nations, by bringing in and conſuming more of their Wares, than was carried away of our Commodities. Fifthly, it would yield a Rent to the Queen of good value, to be paid yearly, where and how the Lord Treaſurer ſhould appoint. Sixthly, it would diſcover other things worthy of underſtanding, not to be omitted, to ſerve the Lord Treaſurer, and the State; which without, it could not ſo come to light.

This the way to bring all the Trade from the Foreigners unto the *Engliſh*.

The ſaid *Fabian* ſtood now to be Surveyor upon the Statute of Employment; that is, to be privy to all Strangers Entries in the Cuſtom-houſe, and to the Sale of their foreign Wares, and the Employments made upon the ſame. He, beſides the Arguments already made uſe of, ſhewed moreover, that it would bring in all the Trade, outwards and inwards, unto our own Nation, and

and draw it away from Merchants Strangers, that gat the whole Gain from us, if they refuſed to ſubmit themſelves to the Laws and Ordinances of our Land. For, as our Laws ſtood in old time, that Merchants could not make any Exchange of Money over the Sea from hence without the Queen's Licenſe; ſo then they muſt of neceſſity employ the Money of their Wares brought in and ſold, in our Commodities, or elſe to be charged to have imported the ſame out of the Realm, and never ſhould be able to deny it. Which Commodities of the Realm, when the Stranger could not tranſport as cheap as the *Engliſh* Merchant might, by reaſon of the high Cuſtoms he muſt pay, then would he leave the Trade to our own Men. And ſo by this means all Merchants Strangers would leave the Realm, being not able to uſe Exchange as they were wont to do, by delivering the ſame unto our Men under the true Valuation of our Standard; whereby they had impoveriſhed the Land a long time of many thouſand Pounds a Year, and alſo had moſt pitifully bitten our Merchants by the ſaid Change, Rechange, Intereſt and Uſury. In this Suit *Fabian* continued till the Year 1590. but whether ever granted, I know not.

The whole Tradeabroad in the hands of Strangers.

The main Matter that awakened theſe old Laws of *Employment*, was, that the whole Trade of *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Flanders*, *Artois* and *Brabant* was then in the Hands of the *Low-Country* Men, and of the *French*. The Popes Allom alſo conſigned to *Philip Corſini*. And they all made no Employment of the Wares brought in and ſold. And ſo were in danger of ſpoiling the Realm.

Envy and Ill Will to the Strangers.

By what is ſaid above it appears, that theſe Strangers were not without the Envy and Ill Will of the *Engliſh*, among whom they came to ſojourn. They grumbled, and ſo *Fabian* complained to the Lord Treaſurer, how that if any Commodity happened to be in requeſt, by and by the Stranger Leger gave Advice on the other ſide of the Sea. And if the Commodity were foreign, they had it here with the firſt, and enhanced the Price on the other ſide. And that by this means the whole Trade of Wares almoſt came into their hands, the *Engliſh* Merchants excluded, that were wont only in former times to be made rich thereby. But if the Commodity were of our own native Country, they ran upon it likewiſe, enhancing the Price here, and ſent it away, taking the firſt Market on the other ſide. That they enhanced their Commodities at their Wills and Pleaſures, to the Diſcommodity and Hindrance of the Commonwealth. That they bought and ſold among themſelves, to the Hindrance of Freemen. That they were wont to defraud the Queen of her Cuſtoms by their ſubtle Devices, &c. And about the Merchants Strangers Exchange, *Peter Osborn*, the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer, ſhewed what an Inconvenience that was to the *Engliſh* Nation. Which Objection he ſaid, all the *Italians* in the World, nor the *Low-Country* Men, ſhould ever be able to anſwer.

Manufactures ſet up by Foreigners diſpleaſe the Citizens.

This alſo appeared by the Diſpleaſure that was taken at the many uſeful Manufactures brought in and ſet up here in *London*, and other Places of the Realm, by the Strangers; pretending, the great Loſs the Queen ſuſtained in her Cuſtoms hereby, as well as other Diſprofits to the Subject. Concerning which, *Thomas Smith*, the Queen's Cuſtomer, wrote thus to the Lord Treaſurer, being required thereunto, 'That he had ſought out, as near as he could, the certainty of the Queen's Loſſes and Hindrances in her Cuſtoms inwards, by the late Increaſe of made Wares here, which were accuſtomed to be brought into this Realm, and anſwered her Highneſs Cuſtom and Subſidy for the ſame, at the leaſt to the Value of 1000 *l.* yearly; which did ariſe in theſe Commodities following, *viz.* ſtriped Canvas, ſtriped Sackcloth, tuft and plain Mocadoes, *Norwich* and *Sandwich* Grograms, Searges, Sayes, Draperies and Tapeſtries, and all kind of Fringes, and Laces of Gold, Silver and of Crewell, beſides Bays and Frizadoes. Of which Commodities in time paſt was very few, or none at all, made here. Furthermore, that he had learned, that there was a great number of Bays made in *England* at *Sandwich*, *Norwich*, *Colcheſter*, and *Thetford*: whereof many were ſpent there, and many were ſent for *Portugal*, *Spain*, and the *Low-Countries*. That he had alſo learned, that the number of Bays making here did much hinder and decay the making of *Welſh*, *Cheſhire*, and *Mancheſter* Cottons, and of other coarſe Cloths made in the North Parts, as Northern Cottons, Cardinal Whites, Northern Streittes, Northern Checks, and Peniſtones; and alſo of Pyndewhites and Playnes, made in the Weſt Country. That the Decay of the making of theſe Commodities, did not only hinder the Queen's Cuſtom outwards, but alſo a great number of the Poor, which were wont to be ſet on work by the ſame. For he had learned, that the Strangers ſet few *Engliſh* on work. And laſtly, that the making of Bays, Frizadoes, and ſuch like here, did much raiſe the Price of Wools and Fells in this Realm; whereby her Majeſty was much hindred in her Cuſtoms outward of the Staple.

Smith the Cuſtomer.

And that the Citizens ſtill ſtand alike ill affected towards theſe Strangers, appears from their late Endeavours to hinder the Naturalizing of them; which was much uſed in the Reign of the late King *William*; ſhewing to the Parliament the Inconvenience thereof, in a Paper, entitled,

REASONS *humbly offered to the Right Honourable the* Lords Spiritual *and* Temporal, *and* Commons *in Parliament Aſſembled, againſt the paſſing of ſeveral Bills now depending in Parliament for Naturalizing of Aliens.*

Ri. Bromley.

Naturalizing Aliens.

AS it hath been the Prudence of the Princes (Kings and Queens) of this Nation, always to take care to make a Diſtinction between natural born Subjects, and Aliens of other Kingdoms; and have never encouraged, nor indeed tolerated them in any thing further than that which might one way or other be for the Intereſt of their Native Subjects: So it has no leſs been their Care of the Great and Populous City of *London*, to preſerve the Trade thereof to the Native Freemen of the ſame, eſpecially and principally againſt the Incroachments of Aliens of other Kingdoms. Witneſs, the ancient Oath adminiſtred to every Freeman, who ſwears not to take the Child of an Alien Apprentice; which clearly points out to us the Miſchiefs they apprehended would thereby redound to the Trade of the ſaid City: And Witneſs alſo the ſeveral Tolls and Duties anciently and time out of mind laid upon the Goods of Aliens imported and exported out of the Port of *London*, called Scavage, Package, Balliage and Porterage; and for weighing of Goods and Merchandizes, called Tronage; and other things, which in Proceſs of Time are become conſiderable Revenues of the ſaid City; which ſaid Duties, amongſt other things, are as a Security appropriated by a late Act of Parliament for Payment of the perpetual Intereſt of the Orphans Debts; and other Part thereof doth help to maintain the Charge, and ſupport the Magiſtracy and Grandeur of the ſaid City. Now by the Naturalizing of Aliens, the Revenue of the City would be greatly leſſened, if not totally loſt, and the

City thereby deprived of one principal Means of bearing the Charge, and ſupporting the Grandeur and Magnificence thereof. There are ſeveral other Inſtances to be given, to prove that the Naturalization of Aliens is greatly prejudicial to the Trade of the ſaid City, and publick Good of the Nation in general; ſome of which are ſet out in the Statute of 1 *Hen.* VII. *Cap.* 2. in theſe Words, (*viz.*)

Whereas in Times paſt divers Grants have been made by King Edward, as well by his Letters Patents as by Acts of Parliament, to divers Merchants Strangers, born out of this Realm, to be Denizens, whereby they have and enjoy ſuch Freedoms and Liberties as do Denizens born within the ſaid Realm, as well in Abatement of their Cuſtom which they ſhould bear as if they were no Denizens, as in buying and ſelling of their Merchandize to their great Avail and Lucre, and oft-times ſuffer other Strangers, not Denizens, deceitfully to ſhip and carry great and notable Subſtance of Merchandize in their Names, by which the ſaid Goods be free of Cuſtom, in likewiſe as if they were the Goods of a Denizen, where of Right they ought to pay Cuſtom as the Goods of Strangers, by the which they be greatly advanced in Riches and Honour; and after they be ſo enriched, for the moſt part they convey themſelves with their ſaid Goods into their own Countries, wherein they be naturally born, to the great impoveriſhing of this Realm, and to the great Hurt and Defraud of the King's Highneſs in Payment of his Cuſtoms: Wherefore it is Enacted, Eſtabliſhed and Ordained, by the Advice of the Lords Spiritual, &c. That any Perſon hereafter to be made Denizen, ſhall pay for his Merchandize like Cuſtom and Subſidy as he ought or ſhould pay, before that he were made Denizen; any Letters Patents, or other Ordinances by Parliament or otherwiſe notwithſtanding.

The Statutes of 11 *Hen.* VII. *Cap.* 14. and 22 *Hen.* VIII. *Cap.* 8. are both to the ſame purpoſe. And during the Reigns of *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*, few or none were Naturalized. And in all the Reigns of King *James* I. and King *Charles* I. not above ten Aliens Merchants were Naturalized, and thoſe ſuch as by long abode in *England* had merited that Kindneſs of the Nation; and then it was rare to hear of an *Engliſh* Merchant that failed, ſo that the Clothiers grew rich, and the Clothing was in great Requeſt abroad. Beſides which,

This Favour of Naturalizing Aliens is ruinous to the *Engliſh* Merchants Trade, by Commiſſion, which they enjoyed plentifully before theſe Naturalizations, which theſe naturalized Aliens now enjoyed. The *Engliſh* had Factories ſettled in all Countries, whereby they governed the Trade of the World; and *theſe Engliſh Factors* were great Incouragers of our Manufactures, and brought a great Addition to the Capital Stock of the Kingdom, by the great Eſtates they arrived to, and brought home. But ſince theſe particular Naturalizations of Merchants Aliens, our Factories in *France*, the *Netherlands*, *Portugal*, *Hamburgh*, and other near Countries, are ruined and enjoyed by Aliens.

By the ſecond Rule in the Book of Rates, annexed to the Act of *Tunnage* and *Poundage*, Goods imported having paid Cuſtom, and again exported by *Engliſh* in Twelve Months, and Aliens in Nine Months, draw back from his Majeſty half the Cuſtoms paid by them on the Importation, and in ſome Caſes more than half: Which Rule was deſigned to give the *Engliſh* Merchant three Months longer time for a Market for their Goods in *England* than Aliens had, and yet ſaved to them the Benefit of the Draw-back of half the Cuſtom, in caſe they miſſed of a Market here, and were neceſſitated to ſend them abroad for a foreign Market. Which diſcriminating Advantage will be loſt to the *Engliſh*, when Aliens being Naturalized ſhall thereby have the ſame Priviledge.

And (among other things) it is not to be forgotten, how our ancient native Manufactures are ſlighted and neglected, by reaſon of the many Aliens being Naturalized and ſettled among us, have introduced foreign Faſhions and Inventions, to the Ruin of the honeſt *Engliſh* Handicrafts Tradeſman, whoſe Manufactures thereby become a Drug, which would not be, were Aliens not Naturalized: For by the Statute of 32 *Hen.* VIII. *Cap.* 16. an Alien Artificer is diſabled from ſettling among us, and can't ſo much as take the Leaſe of an Houſe in *England* to drive his Trade in.

See *The Caſe of* Jeuens *and* Harridge. *Part* 1. *of* Sanderſon's *Reports.* Folio primo. *Expreſs in the Point.*

Upon the whole matter, it ſhould ſeem highly conſonant to Reaſon, for all *Engliſh Men*, Lovers of their Country, and eſpecially for this High Court of Parliament, to take care to preſerve the Revenue and Trade of the Great and Populous City of *London*, to the Native Freemen thereof, for the Benefit of themſelves and their Succeſſors, by preventing the future Naturalization of Aliens: Or if any hereafter, for weighty Reaſons, be Naturalized, that it may be under a Proviſo, *That they pay a greater Cuſtom to his Majeſty and his Succeſſors, for the Goods and Merchandizes they ſhall import or export, than his Majeſty's Native Subjects; and may pay all City, Town and Port Tolls and Duties payable before by any Aliens.* And hereby will Trade be by the native *Engliſh* carried on in an equal Ballance with Aliens, the Cuſtoms (being the publick Revenue of the Nation for guarding the Seas) increaſed; the honeſt *Engliſh* Handicrafts Men encouraged; the native Manufactures brought again into requeſt; the ancient Trade by Commiſſion regained; the Number of *Engliſh* Factors abroad increaſed; the younger Sons of the *Engliſh* Gentry preferred; the Freemen and Members of this great Metropolis enriched, and the Revenue thereof, for Payment of the Orphans Debts, and ſupporting the Magiſtracy and Government thereof, preſerved; and generally, the Good of all his Majeſty's Subjects advanced.

Chap. XXI.

Some further Account of the Strangers that ſettled in London. *Their Trades. Manufactures of Bays: The Search and Sealing thereof. Their Numbers. Complaints againſt them. Their Friends. They lend the Queen Money. The State of the* French *Proteſtant Refugees,* Anno 1687.

BEING thus entred into Diſcourſe of the Strangers inhabiting *London*, I ſhall here take occaſion to ſubjoin ſeveral other Matters, giving a more particular Account of them, as well as I can gather it up.

Strangers and Foreigners

J. S.

Beſides the Freemen Inhabitants of this City, there are likewiſe a great Number of Strangers and Foreigners, that have choſen here to fix their Habitations. And they are of two ſorts; either ſuch as are Natives of *England*, and come of *Engliſh* Extraction, but not free of the City, nor of any of the Corporations; or ſuch who themſelves, or whoſe Anceſtors came from other Parts and Dominions. Theſe latter, making ſo conſiderable a Part of the City, both for Number and Wealth, may juſtly fall under ſome Cognizance in this Place.

Italian, Spaniſh, French, Flemings.

Many of theſe came antiently here, (beſides thoſe of *Calais* and the Parts adjacent, when they were loſt) eſpecially *Italians* and *Genoeſes*, and *French* and *Flemings*, upon the account of Trade: But in the Days of King *Edward* VI. and Queen *Elizabeth*, for Religion and Trade too; and they chiefly from the *Low Countries*, and ſome *Italians*, *French* and *Spaniſh*. For theſe Nations alſo had received the Goſpel. And becauſe I have ſeveral things to relate of theſe Foreigners, I ſhall digeſt what I have to ſay of them under ſome Particulars. As, Firſt, the Places where they generally fixed themſelves. Secondly, their Occupations. Thirdly, their Numbers. And, Fourthly, the Reception and Entertainment they met with among the Citizens.

The Places and Streets where they dwelt.

They choſe to live by one another, and conſorted as much together as they could. And the *Streets* and *Places* where they chiefly inhabited, were either in the Suburbs, or in Priviledged Places. As *St. Martins le Grand*, *Black Friars*, *Clerkenwel*, *Turnmil-ſtreet*, *St. John's-ſtreet*, *High Holborn*, the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* without *Temple-Bar*, *St. Katharines*, *Holywel*, *Holywel-ſtreet*, *Norton Folgate*, *Shoreditch*, *Hoxton*, *White-chappel*, *Wapping*, and *Southwark*. In the Liberties of the ſaid *St. Katharines* is a Place called now *Hangmans Gains*, by a ſtrange Corruption for *Hammes* and *Guynes*, where the poor Trades People of *Hammes* and *Guynes* were allotted to dwell, after *Calais* and thoſe Places were taken from the *Engliſh*.

Italian Merchants.

For the *Italian* Merchants, whom the *Engliſh* Citizens could not well brook for their great Wealth, which they got here by their rich Silks and Damasks which they brought over: there were of them *Florentines*, *Luccaſſes*, *Venetians*, *Genoeſes*, &c. and they chiefly reſided in *Broad-ſtreet* Ward, in *St. Bartholomew's* near the *Exchange*, and *Benet Fink*.

Trades of the Foreigners.

As for their *Trades* and *Occupations*, ſome of them followed the Calling of Merchants, others were Jewellers, Brokers, Weavers, Taylors, Shoemakers, Stone-cutters, Hatband-makers, Potters, Painters, Schoolmaſters, Phyſicians, Surgeons, Joyners, Butchers. And many were of no Trades at all, but lived of what they brought over with them. By theſe Foreigners divers Manufactures were ſet up in *England*. But the Queen thereby loſt in her Cuſtoms.

Manufacture of Bays.

The Strangers of the *Low Countries* brought in the making of *Bays*, that hath proved ſuch an advantageous Commodity for our Merchants to tranſport: but theſe were chiefly made at *Norwich* and *Colcheſter*, and brought up to *London*. And they were made ſo well, and ſo ſtrictly examined every Piece, that they carried a Reputation throughout the World. At *Norwich* there were eighteen Perſons appointed on purpoſe for the Search, Sealing and Meaſuring of the *Baytre*; as the Maior and Aldermen of *Norwich* wrote to the Lord Treaſurer. Whereby their Commodity held ſuch Credit and Eſtimation, that they were vendible both in this Realm and in many Countries beyond the Seas, to the Benefit of the Queen's Cuſtoms, and the Relief of the poor Strangers, the Workers thereof, with many of the *Engliſh* Nation. The Manner and Order of their Search and Sealing was remarkable, as they ſent it up *Anno* 1578, to *London*, in a Writing to this Tenor:

The Order of ſearching them.

Three Governors.

'*Firſt*, There been three Governors which overſee the Woolls, leſt any Lambes Wooll be occupied: And they alſo viſit the Racks in eche Howſe, that it be of equal Length, to warp upon, and their Slays to be accordingly. And they alſo renew their Stamps ſo often as nede requireth.

Two Serchers.

'There been two Serchers, by the name of *Prynters*, which do twice in the Week viſit eche Baye-Wevers Howſe, to view their Warps; and whether their Slays be full of Threds or not. And if they be found as they ought to be, then they ſet a Seal upon yt of Allowance; otherwiſe it is not received for a Baye, but is converted to a Blanket, and is finable. Alſo eche Wever is bound to make th' Owners Mark upon the Baye. Moreover, if Threds do breke in the Weving, and not tied again to a certain nombre, that is finable alſo.

Firſt Houſe, nine Serchers.

'After they come from the Lome, they are brought as they be, to the firſt Howſe called the *Rawe Perſe*. Wher there belong to that Serch nine Perſons, that view eche Baye for the true Workmanſhip of the Wever, and paſſeth undre Seal, and his Default, if eny be, is ſet upon the Seal, and is finable according to the Fault. And th' Owners Mark, and the Wevers Mark been ſown up ſo cloſe, that many times the Owner geveth Sentence upon his own Baye to him unknown, to his own Loſs. But this is a general Rule, the Workman that maketh the Fault of Workmanſhip payeth the Fyne.

Fuller.

'From thence they go to the Scowring and Fulling; and the *Fuller* is to ſtamp a Lead with his Mark thereupon, to th' Entent that if any Fault be in his Office, he doth allow the Owner the Fyne that ſhall be ſet upon that Default.

Rower.

'From the Fuller to the Sherman, called the *Rower*, who in like manner by a Mark or Letter is known, and is t' aunſwer his Default, if eny be made, to th' Owner, after it be found and judged by the Serchers.

The ſecond Houſe called the *High Perſe*.

‘ From the Fuller they be brought to the ſecond Howſe called the *High Perſe*, where be alſo nine Serchers, there to have the full Allowance according to the Goodneſs of the Baye, whether it be an whole Caſtle, a Lyon, or a Sword; for theſe been the differencies of Seals, whereby their Goodneſs are known, that eny Perſon of Diſcretion may buy them by theis Marks, and by one other addition which is uſed if they want full Goodneſs or worthyneſs of either of their Seals; then do they notwithſtanding carry the Seal with a difference by a Corner of the Baye cut, whereby it is known not to be a full Caſtle, Lyon, or Sword, and bereth Price accordingly. The manner of Serche is: Eche Baye with his Marke and Leads paſſed at th’ other Serche, is wound up cloſe and ſowed together, to that end it may not be known what is paſſed before, but to give the right Judgment as they fynd it then.

Nine Serchers.

‘ And when the Serchers do agree of the Goodneſs, and fynd the Baye not worthy of the beſt Lead, which eche Man doth covet, the Officer of the Baytre goeth out to th’ Owner, who waiteth for his Baye, and declares what is found, before it be ſtamped: But if the Owner thinketh his Baye to be better, he doth appeal to another Company called *Betrackers*, which be ſeven of them, that geve their Attendance twice in the Week, *Tueſday* and *Friday*, and as they fynd it he muſt ſtand contented, tho’ it be worſe than the firſt Men did allow. In this Serche there been certain Leads ſet upon the Lyſte of the Baye, called Over-Leads, t’ admoniſh the Buyer of every Fault, whether it be in the Fuller or Rowar, and hath for every ſuch Lead a quarter of a *Flemiſh* Ell allowed. And beſides, in this Serche great Corrections are uſed, as the Fault is found; ſome th’ Lyſtes be rent off; ſome cut aſondre in five Parts, ſome leſs, ſome more; whereby the Truth of every Baye is eſpied and known, and fyned beſides, and th’ Eſtimation of them preſerved.

Three Perſons for meaſuring.

‘ Then the Bayes be brought to the Thred Howſe, called the *Sealing Howſe*, where there do attend four Days in th’ Weke three Perſons that be ſworn Meaſurers, th’ one called by the Name of *Meter*, th’ other two been Controullers, and they receive the Bayes a Day before they do meaſure them, to that end that if the Wynde have ſtrayned them being on the Rame, then they may reſt, and gather home again: Foraſmuch as it is a tyche Commodytye to meaſure. And they do fold them, and lay them in redyneſs to the Meters Hands, who uſe to meſure them with a *Flemiſh* Awne or Ell, as they did in *Flaunders*. And if th’ Owner doth miſlike of the Meaſure of his Baye, as indeed he ought to be of good Skyll, that ſhuld be a Meaſurer of Bayes, foraſmuche as there is no ynche allowed, but ſtrictly from a Skotch in their Meaſure; then may the Owner appeal to the Comptrollers, and then the Meaſure by them is to ſtand and bear Warrant or Prynt by Seal.

Sale Hall.

‘ And from thence to the fourth Houſe, called the *Sale Hall*, which is uſed three Days in the Week, *viz.* *Monday*, *Wedneſday* and *Friday*, if it be not Holidays. And all other Commodities newly invented, have the like Carefulneſs in their making and ſerche, before they paſs.

Manufacture of Gallypots.

To this Manufacture of *Bayes* ſet up by the Strangers at *Norwich*, I add another Manufacture, *viz.* making of Gallypots, ſet up there alſo *Anno* 1567, by *Jaſper Andries* and *Jacob Janſon*, Potters, come away from *Antwerp*, to avoid the Perſecution there. And theſe were for the moſt part the Trades and Occupations of the Strangers that ſeated themſelves in *London* or elſewhere.

Merchant Strangers.

But a great number of thoſe in *London* were Merchants. Over whoſe Goods and Traffic it was thought by ſome, that a more ſtrict Eye ſhould be had, as not employing in the *Engliſh* Manufactures that Money which they gained by their Trade here; but returning the ſaid Monies into foreign Parts. One *John Fabian* therefore (partly for his own Ends) in the Year 1571, put up a Supplication to the Lord Treaſurer, that he might be conſtituted the Broker for Strangers Goods, in a long Paper, ſhewing in the beginning the Acceſs of Aliens and Srrangers, coming out of foreign Realm and Countries into this Realm, and eſpecially to *London*, whereof ſome Account is given before.

The Number of the Strangers.

The Numbers of theſe Srrangers that came over hither, eſpecially in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, were conſiderably great. Inſomuch that there were three Churches appointed for them, (though all ſeemed to be ſheltred under the Charter of King *Edward* VI. for the Strangers free Exerciſe of their Religion) *viz.* a Church for them that came out of *Flanders* and the *Low-Countries*; another for ſuch as came from the Parts of *France* and *Artois*; and a third for *Italians*; and I may add, a fourth for *Spaniards*: beſides, many of theſe Foreigners reſorted to the *Engliſh* Churches; but many there were that reſorted to no Church at all.

Their Churches.

Inquiſitions taken of them often, by Order above.

Of theſe Strangers the State being ſuſpicious, as coming from the King of *Spain's* Dominions, who had conceived malicious and deſtructive Deſigns againſt the Queen and her Kingdom; ſhe did from time to time appoint ſome in every Ward to go from Houſe to Houſe to take their Names, their Qualities, their Callings, and their Churches; and Certificates were ſent up according to theſe Inquiſitions taken. Thus, about the Year 1566, the Names were taken of all the Members of the *Dutch* Church, and the Number of them, which was 310, among which was *Gherardt Ver (Van) Strype*, my Anceſtor, *Anno* 1567. By another Account taken of the Strangers, there appeared to be of them 2730, whereof *Dutch* 2030, *French* 428, *Burgoinians* 44, *Italians* 140, *Spaniards* and *Portugueſe* 45, *Scots* 40, *Danes* 2, *Liegiois* 1. Again, in the Year 1580, or thereabouts, the Certificates of the Strangers in the ſeveral Wards and Precincts about the City of *London* ſtood thus:

Men	1391,	Of which	Denizons	245,
Women	965,		Mere Strangers	1119.
Children	85,			

And of theſe, of the	*Dutch*	Churches	938,
	French		689,
	Italian		050,
	Engliſh		499,
	No.		190,
			2366,
Beſides Perſons not certified			76,
		In all	2445.

The Certificate of them in the Out-Liberties of the City thus:

Men	662,	Of which	Denizons	463,
Women	279,		Mere Strangers	1462.
Children	661,			

And of theſe, of the	*Dutch*	Churches	1364,
	French		1149,
	Italian		66,
	Engliſh		1043,
	No.		287,
			3909,
Beſides Perſons not certified			0138,
		In all	4047.

Anno 1593, *May* the 4th, a Compleat Liſt was brought in of the Number of Strangers, with the Children and Servants, according to Certificates made by every ſeveral Ward of *London*, *viz.*

Strangers 1970, } Where- { Denizons 267,
Their Children 2062, } of { No
Women Servants 1227, } { Denizons 737.
Engliſh-born Servants kept by Strangers *959*,
Engliſh-born, ſet on Work by Strangers 534.

By another Book of the Numbers of Strangers taken for the ſame Year 1593, they are reckoned to amount to 5259, taking in, I ſuppoſe, all within the Liberties alſo, and without. Thence were deducted *959 Engliſh* Servants, and the Sum was reduced to 4300; to which were alſo ſubjoyned all the *Engliſh* that were ſet on work by the Srrangers, which were made to amount in the whole to 1493.

The Family of *Houblon* and *Lethieulier.*

Among the Perſons named in a Liſt of the Year 1576, are *John Houblowe*, and *Gyllam Tulyer* mentioned. And in another are the Names of *John Hubland*, and *Peter Hubland*, miſwrit in both Places, I make no doubt, by the *Engliſh* Scribes. And in an authentic Catalogue, I have ſeen of ſuch *French* as fled to *Rye* in *Suſſex* upon that inhumane Maſſacre of Proteſtants in *France*, *Anno.* 1572; there be the Names of *Le Tellier*, and *Tellier*, one a Merchant, another a Miniſter, and another a Brazier of *Diep*. Some of theſe very probably were the Anceſtors of thoſe eminent Merchants and Citizens bearing the Name of *Houblon* and *Lethieulier*, which at this preſent flouriſh here in Wealth and Reputation; and ſome of them, ſuch as have, and do partake of the Government of this City, as well as other Places of Honour and Truſt.

The Citizens not over kind to the Strangers.

And having related thus much of the Foreigners that tranſplanted themſelves from abroad into this Place, I ſhall add ſomething further of the Manner of their Reception and Entertainment among the Citizens. Many whereof (eſpecially the more ordinary ſort) had no great love for them, and were glad of an opportunity of oppreſſing them, the *Engliſh* Nature being ſomewhat inhoſpitable to Strangers, jealous of their Induſtry, and ſuſpecting them to get their Trade away from them.

The Effect of a Proclamation againſt them.

Anno 1563, *July* 30, a Proclamation came out againſt Strangers: and divers *Frenchmen*, Denizons and others, were ſeized, it may be, upon the Falſeneſs and Treachery of the *French* to the *Engliſh* at *New-Haven*. But to ſee how ready the Citizens were to take this Opportunity to expreſs their Diſguſt againſt Foreigners; Sir *Thomas Lodge*, Lord Maior, wrote to the Privy Council, that the People, a great Number of them, were very fervent, and a great Number very unquiet, and proceeded, without Order, in the execution of the ſaid Proclamation; ſo that he thought it good, as he wrote, to give their Honours Intelligence thereof, beſeeching their further Order and Pleaſure herein; for that the ſame Proclamation was not orderly publiſhed, and the People very heady in uſing the Liberty of the ſame.

Execution of Laws againſt Aliens.

The poor Strangers not only in *London*, but all *England* over, as they were offenſive to the ordinary ſort of People, as Mechanics and ſuch like, ſo they were ſought as a Prey by others, to make a Benefit of them. Thus one *Raſe Lane*, a projecting Man, in the Year 1583, made this motion to the Lord Treaſurer, that conſidering, by reaſon of the Civil Wars in the Parts beyond Seas, numbers of Strangers made their Habitations within this Realm, and that in ſuch great Multitudes, as was to the great Annoyance of homeward Artizans and Subjects, both through the Exerciſe of *Engliſh* Trades, and by not performing for their Parts, that which the Laws of this Land did enjoyn for the benefit of the Common-weal; as alſo through the encreaſe of the Prices of Victuals, raiſing the Rents of Tenements, and encreaſing of Sickneſs by their over peſtering of ſmall Rooms with many of them; beſides other like Inconveniences, meet either to be refrained, or elſe at the leaſt, in ſome meaſure to be reſtrained by new Proviſions, meeting with the Miſchief of ſuch new Accidents: Therefore that her Majeſty would be pleaſed to grant him the executing ſuch Laws as were made againſt Aliens, with the Benefit of the Penalties thereof, and Authority yearly to Survey them, taking their Appearances, and for the Regiſtring of every of their Names to take 4 *d.* with a like Authority to take yearly Bonds to her Majeſty's Uſe (and that only of ſuch of them as have already broken the Laws) not to offend in the like hereafter, and to diſpenſe with what is paſt. This, if it had paſt according to the Petitioner's Deſire, would (it is like) have given occaſion of continual vexation to the Strangers.

The Apprentices deſign an Inſurrection againſt the Strangers.

Three Years after, *viz.* 1586, the Apprentices of *London* did conſpire an Inſurrection in the City againſt the *French* and *Dutch*; but eſpecially againſt the *French*. A thing as like unto *Evil May-day* as could be deviſed in all manner of Circumſtances, there wanted nothing but Execution. Several of theſe were taken all under 21 Years of Age. They were of the Myſtery of the Plaiſterers, and were committed to *Newgate* upon the Queen and Councils Commandment; and the Recorder, and other Magiſtrates of the City, were in ſearch for the principal Captain. For the effecting this, they had been working one whole Day or two, after in *Whitehall* and at *Weſtminſter*, (where they ſuſpected him to be) and at his coming home they hoped to have him, having ſet a ſtanding Watch armed from Nine at Night until Seven in the Morning; and meant to continue the ſame ſo long as it ſhould be thought convenient by the Lord Treaſurer, and other of the Lords, as the Recorder ſignified to them.

Complaint againſt *Retailing* Strangers.

Again, in the Year 1592, the Outlandiſh Strangers that dealt in Retail Trades, were greatly diſguſted by the *Engliſh* Shopkeepers and Freemen of *London*, as ſpoiling their Trades; and they made Complaint, and drew up Allegations againſt *retailing* Strangers, in order to the getting of an Act of Parliament againſt their *retailing*. They alledged, that the *retailing* of foreign Commodities by Strangers cauſed the Decay of *Engliſh* Retailers, in Ability, Number and Trade. For Example, the *Engliſh* Retailers of Linnen Cloth in *London* were to the Number of 160 or thereabouts, but now they were but 67, and the Strangers where encreaſed double in that Trade. And whereas, within ſeven Years paſt, one *Engliſh* Retailer of Linnen Cloth in *London*, uttered yearly in Lawnes and Cambricks to the value of 1400 *l.* now the beſt of them uttered not in that ſort of Ware yearly 200 *l.* and ſo of the reſt, though much more of thoſe Wares were uttered at that Day than was wont to be. So that what the *Engliſh* Retailer loſt, the retailing Strangers got. They alledged further, that the Strangers Retailers had more Liberty than the *Engliſh* Retailers, in that they retailed in Cities, Towns Corporate, and the Suburbs of Cities and other exempt Places; which *Engliſh* Retailers were prohibited by a Law to do, *viz.* the Statute of 1 & 2 *Phil.* & *Mar.* And that ſome Strangers were both Merchants and Retailers. They alledged, that the Strangers Retailers hindred the Queen's Subſidies and Cuſtomes, in living obſcurely as poor Retailers in ſhew; and ſo paid the Queen for Subſidy but 4 *d.* a Poll; and in not being meer Merchant, whereby they ſhould pay double Cuſtoms and Subſidies. They alledged, that they enhaunced the Prices of

Wares, by ſecret combining with Merchants beyond the Seas, Wares being then by one half dearer than they were before they retailed. They alledged, that they were dangerous to the State, in reſpect of their exceeding Wealth, by uſing two or three ſeveral Trades; in reſpect of their great Numbers planted in the chiefeſt Cities and Coaſt Towns of this Land; in reſpect of their readineſs to fly from us upon report of Danger; and in reſpect that many of them were of no Church or apparent Profeſſion. Laſtly, they alledged, that they kept a Commonwealth among themſelves, for that they had Men of all Trades among themſelves, and they would not teach any of our People their Trades, nor bring up any Children of our Nation in their Trade under them. Upon theſe Reaſons they endeavoured to get an Act of Parliament againſt them.

Their Plea.

The Foreigners on the other ſide argued for themſelves, that ſuch an Act was againſt Charity, in that it debarred Strangers from their Livings; that the Strangers Retailers ſold Wares better cheap than the *Engliſh* Retailers did; that it was againſt the Freedom of their Denizations; that it was againſt the Queen's Benefit, in that Strangers paid double Cuſtoms and Subſidies; that they had done much good to divers Cities and Towns within this Realm; and laſtly, that if they were reſtrained from retailing, the *Engliſh* Retailers would raiſe the Prices among themſelves. The Number of theſe Strangers within *London* and the Liberties (according to the aboveſaid Complaint againſt them) were, reckoning both Denizons, and no Denizons, 1062.

The Bill againſt the Aliens trading by Retail brought into Parliament.

This Bill againſt Aliens ſelling by way of Retail, was brought into the Parliament *An. Eliz.* 35 1593. and Counſil was held for the Strangers, and for the City againſt them. Sir *John Wolley*, (Secretary for the Latin Tongue to the Queen) was againſt the Bill, and ſaid in the Houſe, ‘That ſuch a Reſtraint upon Strangers would be ill for *London* it ſelf; for the Riches and Renown of the City came by the entertaining of Strangers, and giving Liberty unto them. That *Antwerp* and *Venice* could never have been ſo rich and famous but by entertaining of Strangers; and by that means had gained all the Intercourſe of the World.

Sir *Walter Raleigh*'s Speech againſt them.

But Sir *Walter Raleigh* took the other Side, and ſpake againſt the Strangers, and that with great Bitterneſs, and ſaid to this Tenor, ‘That whereas it was pretended that it was againſt *Charity*, againſt *Honour*, and againſt *Profit* to expel them; in my Opinion, ſaid he, it is no Matter of *Charity* to relieve them, for firſt, ſuch as fly hither have forſaken their own King. Our Religion is no Pretext for them; for we have no *Dutchmen* here, but ſuch as come from thoſe Princes where the Goſpel is preached, *&c.* As for *Honour*, it is Honour to uſe Strangers as we be uſed by them. But it is a Lightneſs in a Commonwealth, yea, a Baſeneſs in a Nation, to give a Nation a Liberty, which we cannot receive again. In *Antwerp*, where our Intercourſe was moſt, we were never ſuffered to have a Tayler or a Shoemaker to dwell there. Nay, at *Milain*, where there are Three Hundred Pound *Engliſhmen*, they cannot have ſo much as a Barber among them. And then as for *Profit*, they are all of the Houſe of *Almaine*, * who pay nothing; yet eat our Profits, and ſupplant our own Nations, *&c.* And therefore he ſaw no reaſon ſo much Reſpect ſhould be given unto them. And ſo he concluded, that he ſaw no matter of *Honour*, no matter of *Charity*, no matter of *Profit*, in relieving of them.

* *Stilyard.*

A Reflection upon this Speech.

Let me add the Obſervation that the Reverend Dr. *Kennet*, in a late Tract of his, makes upon this Speech of Sir *Walter Raleigh*: ‘This was a ſevere Speech againſt the poor foreign Strangers, delivered by him, who could not foreſee his own Misfortunes of being firſt ruined in a Voyage to foreign Parts; and after his Return, of being hunted to Death by a foreign Miniſter.

Sir *Robert Cecil* ſpeaks in favour of them.

But Sir *Robert Cecil*, (one of the Secretaries of State) a Man of a better Spirit, by his Wiſdom and Temper, took off this Invective. Who ſpake after this ſort, ‘That he could not but own it a matter of *Charity* to relieve Strangers, and eſpecially ſuch as do not grieve our Eyes. And as to the Point of *Honour*, this Entertainment of them had brought great Honour to our Kingdom, in that it was accounted the Refuge of diſtreſſed Nations. For our Arms have been open to them, to caſt themſelves into our Boſoms. And yet, (added he, to moderate matters) our *Charity* muſt not hinder or injure our ſelves. That as the Bill was, it was not ſufficient for this Purpoſe.——That for his own Conſcience, if the Queſtion were then made, he was not reſolved to give his Voice. That if it were not for the Gravity of the Houſe, nor for the Credit of the Committees to have it rejected upon the ſudden; that as it was then, it was not fit to paſs, in his Credit. He ſaw, the Citizens themſelves would be well aſſenting unto the reforming of the ſame. For that Mr. Recorder yeſterday ſpeaking with them for the City, yet with good regard thought the Bill might receive great moderation.’ And upon this Motion and Diſcourſe of *Cecil*, the Houſe was well pleaſed to ſtay the Bill, and commit it again to the former Committee. The Bill afterwards paſs'd the Houſe of Commons with a good Majority; but went no further before the Diſſolution: When the Strangers here reſiding, were left in Poſſeſſion of all Indulgence that the Laws of the Kingdom did allow, and the Laws of Hoſpitality could beſtow upon them.

A Roll to be kept of all Strangers.

Again, *Anno* 1593, did one *Edward Dymock* ſue for a View of Aliens and Strangers throughout the Realm; and to keep a Roll and a Book of the Names and Numbers of them. The like Suit did Sir *Thomas Mildmay* make: Petitioning for the erecting an Office to keep a Regiſter yearly of the Names, Ages, Abilities of Body, Countries, Callings, Arts, Sciences, Places of Habitation, Cauſes of Repair hither, and Times of Departure hence, of all Foreigners and Strangers, now being and inhabiting within the Realm; and of all others that ſhould from time to time come into the Realm to inhabit, or paſs out of the ſame; allowing 6 *d.* for every Poll at their firſt Entry into the Regiſter, and yearly after 4 *d.* of ſuch as were Houſholders, and 2 *d.* for Children and Servants; and 4 *d.* for every one that ſhould depart the Realm.

Objections againſt the Strangers.

It was commonly urged againſt the Strangers, that a greater Number might repair hither, than with good Policy were fit to be endured. That very many might juſtly be ſuppoſed to reſort hither, not ſo much out of Zeal to Religion, or Love to the Queen, as to practiſe againſt her, and her State, and to rob the *Engliſh* of their Commodities, to enrich themſelves. That they placing themſelves in *London*, *Norwich*, *Canterbury*, or in Port-Towns, as *Southampton*, *Sandwich*, *Colcheſter*, might be more ready to do Miſchief, or lie fitteſt to engroſs our Commodities into their Hands, and tranſport the ſame to their own private Benefit. That the Artiſans and mechanical Perſons might be impoveriſhed by the great multitude of Strangers being of their Trades and Faculties. That there were many rich Men among them, that lived obſcurely, to benefit themſelves by Uſury and Exchange of Money, without doing good to the Commonwealth. That many having gotten into their Hands great Riches and Treaſure, by engroſſing our Commodities, ſuddenly departed the Realm; and many times ſtole away with other Mens Goods, without any Notice given thereof; and that under colour of Merchandize and Religion, many Intelligencers and Spies adventured to come hither. Theſe were ſome of the Reaſons which Sir *Thomas Mildmay* abovementioned uſed to perſuade the Queen to grant a Regiſter.

Others of the wiſer ſort, favour them.

But the wiſer and better ſort were rather for cheriſhing theſe Strangers, as well perceiving what Advantages they brought to the Nation, both for their Callings and Examples of Thrift and Diligence, as alſo by rendring the Queen's Enemy weaker by the diſpeopling his Countries, and abating of his Trade and Traffic. They had alſo a religious Compaſſion for ſuch as left their own Country and Friends, and plentiful Living, (as moſt of them did) for the ſake of God and Truth. Of this Temper and Judgment was the wiſe Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*. For when in the Year 1588, great Labour was uſed to make Strangers employ their Monies received for foreign Goods and Commodities, in other home Commodities to be tranſported abroad, and not by Exchange; he was againſt urging it too rigorouſly, becauſe he ſaw it would drive away Strangers, which in thoſe Days ought, as he ſaid, rather to be cheriſhed than hardly dealt withal, or exacted upon.

They lend the Queen Money 1588.

Nor were they backward to aſſiſt the Queen according to their Ability, and to do as other Subjects did. Thus in that Critical year 1588, there being a Loan charged by the Queen upon the City, the Companies and Myſteries of *London* ſubſcribed each diſtinctly. Then did the Strangers alſo ſubſcribe among themſelves the Sum of 4900 *l.* Their Names, and the Sums they ſubſcribed, were as follows.

	l.
Anthony Emerick	100
John Pooke	100
James White	100
Domynick Buſher	100
John Hublone	100
Euſtace Trevachio	100
Peter Margacie	100
Lucas Bawdet	100
Horacio Palavicino	300
Water Artſon	100
Garet de Malines	200
Philip Curſini	200
Gyles Hureblocke	100
Thomas Cotell	200
Guyllam de Beſt	200
Michael Corſellis	100
Roger Van Peine	200
Gyles de Fyſher	100
Waſſel Weblyn, Brewer	100
Peter Buskel	200
Adrian de Porter	100
John Godſcall	200
James Godſcall	100
Peter Tryan	200
Hans Wolters	100
Peter de Coſter	100
Peter Samyne	100
Nycolas de La Noy	100
Abraham Van Delden	100
Emanuel Demetris	100
Vincent De la Bar	100
Lewis Sayes	100
Mychael Lemon	100
Hans Pyke	100
Nycolas de Gozzi	300
Peter Vander Wall	100
Guydo Maloport	100
Balthazer Sanctes	100

Riots made againſt the Strangers in *Southwark*.

In the Year 1595, the poor Tradeſmen made a Riot upon the Strangers in *Southwark*, and other Parts of the City of *London*; whereupon was a Preſentment of the great Inqueſt for the ſaid Borough, concerning the outragious Tumult and Diſorder unjuſtly committed there upon *Thurſday, June* 12. 1595, and the Leaders were puniſhed, and alſo the chief Offenders.

And in other Parts of the Liberties.

The like Tumults began at the ſame time within the *Liberties* (as they are called) where ſuch Strangers commonly harboured. And upon the Complaint of the Elders of the *Dutch* and *French* Churches, Sir *John Spencer*, Lord Maior, committed ſome young Rioters to the Counter. And when ſome of their Fellow-Apprentices and Servants gathered in a Body, and attempted to break open the Counter, and deliver the Priſoners, the Maior went out in Perſon, and took twenty, or more of them, and committed all to ſafe Cuſtody; and promiſed to proceed againſt them with all Severity, as he ſignified in a Letter to the Lord Keeper, dated 12th of *June*, 1595.

The State of the *French* Refugees.

The State of the poor *French* Proteſtant Refugees *Anno* 1687, was this. Their Numbers that were relieved by a Brief that Year, were 15500 Perſons; whereof 13500 were in and about *London*, and 2000 in ſeveral Sea-port Towns. Of theſe were 140 Families of Perſons of Quality; 183 Miniſters with their Families; 144 Families of Lawyers, Phyſicians, Merchants and Citizens; the reſt Artificers, Husbandmen, *&c.* And conſiderable Numbers of them more were ſtill at that time coming over. The Collection that was made for them in *London*, and other Parts of the Nation in the aboveſaid Year 1687, amounted to 40000 *l.* paid into the Chamber of *London*; and not long after 2000 *l.* more was paid in. Fifteen *French* Churches, or convenient Places for the Worſhip of God, were erected by means of this Collection; *viz.* three in *London*, and twelve in ſeveral Counties; beſides thoſe great Numbers before-mentioned, relieved thereby.

The Chriſtian Hoſpitality of King *Charles* II. towards theſe Refugees, in the Reception of them ſome Years before, appears by this that follows:

Order for Reception of Refugees.

On the 21ſt of *July*, 1681, there was a Memorial preſented to King *Charles* II. in behalf of the diſtreſſed Proteſtants abroad: Which he referred to the Conſideration of the Lords Committees of the Council Board for Trade and Plantations, with Directions to report their Opinion thereupon. Which they accordingly did, *July* 28. following in Council. And then the King in Council at *Hampton* Court did declare, ‘That he held himſelf obliged in Honour and Conſcience to comfort and ſupport all ſuch afflicted Proteſtants, who, by reaſon of the Rigors and Severities which were uſed towards them upon account of their Religion, ſhould be forced to quit their native Country, and ſhould deſire to ſhelter themſelves under his Majeſty's Royal Protection, for the Preſervation and free Exerciſe of their Religion: And in order hereunto, his Majeſty was pleaſed further to declare, that he would grant unto every ſuch diſtreſſed Proteſtant, who ſhould come hither for Refuge, and reſide here, his Letters of Denization under the Great Seal, without any Charge whatſoever; and likewiſe ſuch further Privileges and Immunities as were conſiſtent with the Laws, for the Liberty and free Exerciſe of their Trades and Handicrafts; and that he would likewiſe recommend it to his Parliament at their next Meeting, to paſs an Act for the general Naturalization of all ſuch Proteſtants as ſhould come over as aforeſaid; and for the further enlarging their Liberties and Franchiſes granted to them by his Majeſty, as reaſonably might be neceſſary for them. And

‘ for their Encouragement his Majeſty was likewiſe pleaſed to grant unto them, that they ſhould pay no greater Duties in any Caſe than his Majeſty’s own natural born Subjects; and that they ſhould have all the Privileges and Immunities that generally his Majeſty’s native Subjects had, for the Introduction of their Children into Schools and Colleges.

‘ And his Majeſty was likewiſe pleaſed to order, that all his Officers, both Civil and Military, ſhould give a kind Reception to all ſuch Proteſtants as ſhould arrive within any of his Majeſty’s Ports in this Kingdom, and to furniſh them with free Paſſports, and give them all Aſſiſtance and Furtherance in their Journeys to the Places to which they ſhould deſire to go. And the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty’s Treaſury were to give Orders to the Commiſſioners of his Cuſtoms, to ſuffer the ſaid Proteſtants to paſs free with their Goods and Houſhold-ſtuff, whether of a greater or ſmaller Value, together with their Tools and Inſtruments, belonging to their Crafts or Trades, and generally all what belonged to them, that might be imported according to the Laws then in Force, without exacting any thing from them.

‘ And for the further Relief and Encouragement of the ſaid neceſſitous Proteſtants, the King would give Order for a general Brief through his Kingdom of *England*, for collecting the Charity of all well diſpoſed Perſons, for the Relief of the ſaid Proteſtants, who might ſtand in need thereof.

‘ And to the End, when any ſuch came over, being Strangers, they might know where to addreſs themſelves to fitting Perſons, to lay their Requeſts and Complaints before his Majeſty, he was graciouſly pleaſed to appoint the Moſt Reverend Father in God the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of *London*, or either of them, to receive all the ſaid Requeſts and Petitions, and to preſent the ſame to his Majeſty; to the End ſuch Order might be given therein as ſhould be neceſſary. And this Order, for the more public Knowlege thereof, was printed by the King’s Printers.

French Refugees Addreſs to Queen *Anne*, 1707.

Queen *Anne*, of later Years, was not behind in her Compaſſion of the Miſery of theſe poor Proteſtants, ſtill under grievous Perſecution. For in the Year 1707, theſe *Refugees*, *viz.* the Earl of *Lifford*, Monſieur *Le Coq*, Monſieur *St. Leger*, and ſeveral other *French* Proteſtant Gentlemen and Miniſters, introduced by the Earl of *Sunderland*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, *April* 2. 1707, preſented to her Majeſty an Addreſs ſigned by a great Number of them; expreſſing their Gratitude for her gracious Protection, and charitable Aſſiſtance they had received from the *Engliſh*: And laying before her Majeſty the diſtreſſed and calamitous Condition of their Brethren in *France* under the preſent Perſecution. And prayed, that her Majeſty would be pleaſed to take the ſame into her Royal and tender Conſideration.

Her Anſwer.

To which Addreſs her Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer: ‘ I have always had a great Compaſſion for the unhappy Circumſtances of the afflicted Proteſtants of *France*. I will communicate my Thoughts upon this Matter to our Allies: and hope ſuch Meaſures may be taken as may effectually anſwer the Intent of your Petition.

And laſtly, upon the Bill about *Occaſional Conformity* in that Queen’s Reign, fearing ſome Reſtraint might be put upon them in reſpect of the Exerciſe of their Religion, they recommended their Caſe to the Parliament as follows:

The CASE *of the* Dutch *and* French *Proteſtant Churches in* England.

THAT they were firſt Eſtabliſhed in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. and afterwards in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; and have now continued in this Nation upwards of 150 Years.

That thoſe Churches were, and are compoſed of ſuch Perſons, who themſelves and their Anceſtors fled out of the *Netherlands*, *France*, and other Parts beyond the Seas, from *Popiſh Perſecution*.

That they have Introduced and Eſtabliſhed a great Number of very profitable Woollen, Silk, and other Manufactories in this Realm, particularly at *London*, *Canterbury*, *Norwich*, *Colcheſter*, &c.

That they have always continued very Dutiful and Loyal to the Crown and Government.

That in the *Act of Uniformity*, made in the 13th and 14th Years of King *Charles* II. there is Proviſion made, and a Clauſe inſerted in favour of the ſaid Churches.

That King *James* I. of Glorious Memory, in 1614, ſent his Royal Letters to the National Synod of the *French* Churches, expreſſing his great Care and Concern for their Peace and Preſervation.

That in 1618, his ſaid Majeſty ſent one of his Biſhops, and four of the moſt famous Doctors of the Church of *England*, to the Synod of *Dort*, who acted with the whole Body, and ſigned all their *Acts*.

That the Convocation of the Clergy in *England*, were pleaſed to take Notice of the Proteſtant Churches *Abroad*, in ſeveral Addreſſes made to the Crown, and to declare how much they were concerned for the Preſervation of their Religion.

That in the Prayers appointed for the public Faſts, and upon ſolemn Occaſions, the Reformed Churches *Abroad*, are therein recommended to God.

That the Crown of *England* hath, on the behalf of the *Proteſtants*, been Guarantee in ſeveral Treaties of Peace between the Proteſtants and Papiſts.

That many of the *Engliſh* Nobility and Gentry, when Abroad, do repair to the Proteſtant Churches and Aſſemblies, and there receive the Sacrament.

That the Papiſts *Abroad* will revile the Proteſtants, that they are not of the ſame Religion with the Church of *England*, altho’ they have a Liturgy, and Form of Prayer.

That the *Dutch* and *French* Churches maintain (by voluntary Contribution) great Numbers of poor People; which they will be diſabled to do, in caſe Perſons of honourable Offices and Imployments are prohibited, under Penalties, to reſort to their Churches, and thereby the Poor (which are numerous) will become a great Charge to the ſeveral Pariſhes.

That by the Bill depending concerning *Occaſional Conformity*, the ſaid Churches will be greatly prejudiced in their eſtabliſhed Privileges, and their Members may become liable to ſeveral Penalties and Forfeitures, unleſs a Clauſe be inſerted for their Exemption.

That not only they will be prejudiced, but alſo all the Reformed Churches *Abroad*: For one of the Advantages of thoſe Churches is, being look’d upon by their Enemies as Churches which are of the ſame Communion with the Church of *England*; but when it is known, that thoſe which are in this Kingdom in any Place of Honour or Truſt, incur Penalties for being preſent in the

Aſſemblies where their Rites and Diſcipline are followed, they will become contemptible and deſpicable to their Adverſaries; and their Members will be deprived of the Comfort and Incouragement they find in their glorying of being of the ſame Religion with the Church of *England*; and that the Queen's moſt Excellent Majeſty is Defender of their Faith, and of their Intereſt in the World.

Wherfore it is humbly hoped, That a Proviſo *or* Clauſe *may be added, for their Exemption in the ſaid Bill concerning* Occaſional Conformity, *they performing their Exerciſes in the* Dutch *and* French *Languages.*]

CHAP. XXII.

Laws, Cuſtoms and Uſages, ancient and modern. Aſſizes of Annoyances. Statutes for the Streets: For paving and cleanſing them. Old Cuſtoms for Freedom. Laws of the Market. An Act to prevent Foreſtalling and Engroſſing the Market. An Award in a Caſe between the Farmers of the Market and the Market-Folks. Rates for ſtanding. Rates for Hackney-Coaches and Chairs.

Laws and Cuſtoms of the City. *J. S.*

AND thus at length by the Order and Government of the City in general, and in particular of the Trade and Traffic in the ſeveral Societies and Corporations, it hath maintained it ſelf for many Ages in great Wealth, Splendor, and Reputation. Now we deſcend to more ſpecial Matters relating to the Government, and without which no Political Body can ſubſiſt, namely, the Laws, Uſages, and Cuſtoms obſerved and practiſed in the City.

Cuſtoms, their Commendation.

And as a Preface I ſhall begin with a few things in general concerning the *Cuſtoms* of *London*, and in Vindication of them; taking them from an ancient Tract, written in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, reprinted *Anno* 1652. the Author ſome Learned in the Law, unknown (whom I gueſs might be *Fleetwood* Recorder) entitled, *A brief Diſcourſe, declaring and approving the neceſſary and inviolable Maintenance of the laudable* CUSTOMS *of* London.

‘ Laudable Cuſtoms are the principal Joints, and very Sinews of all good Corporations and Fellowſhips; and alſo the Maintainers of a ſacred Unity and natural Amity between the Husband and his Wife, the Parents and their Children; which (as the wiſe Philoſopher termed it) is the Beginning of a City. For what is a City, but a manifold and joint Society, conſiſting of many Houſholds, and living under the ſame Laws, Freedoms and Franchiſes? And ſo the ſaid *Cuſtoms* muſt needs be the Procurers and Cauſes of ſundry good Effects to the general Eſtate of the City, wherein they be obſerved, *&c.*

‘ And to come nearer to the Matter, this famous and renowned City of *London* hath many laudable and ancient Cuſtoms; which, tho' they derogate and differ from the Rules of the Common Law, yet have they been not only approved by inviolable Experience of ſundry Ages, but alſo have been of old ratified and confirmed by ſundry Acts of Parliaments, and Charters of Princes: And namely, by Statute of *Magna Charta*, by theſe Words following, *Quod Civitas* London *habeat omnes Libertates ſuas antiquas, & Conſuetudines, quas habere conſuevit*: i. e. *That the City of* London *have all their ancient Liberties and Cuſtoms, which they have uſed to have.* The Words following for other Cities be, *Quod habeant omnes Libertates & liberas Conſuetudines ſuas.* Which ſignifieth, that they ſhall ſtill retain their Liberties and free Cuſtoms; that is to ſay, their Freedoms and Immunities, as to be diſcharged of *Toll, Pontage*, and ſuch like; whereas the City of *London* hath Proviſion made by that Eſtatute for all Uſages and Cuſtoms whatſoever. Verily, as the City of *London* beareth Odds and Prerogative over other Cities in *England*, being the *Metropolis*, or Mother City thereof, ſo are the Inhabitants of it no leſs neceſſary, than profitable Members of the Commonwealth, in tranſporting our Commodities into other Lands, and enriching us with the Benefits and Fruits of other Countries, *&c.*

‘ *London*, being worthy of the Title, *Epitome totius Angliæ*, in reſpect of the neceſſary Repair and frequent Aſſembly of all Eſtates therein, whether it be for Juſtice by the Laws of this Land, which are here adminiſtred, or by Trade of Merchandize, which is here ſo great, that it may be termed *Totius Occidentis Emporium*; and chiefly becauſe of the favourable and often Sojourn of our moſt Royal and Gracious Sovereign, whoſe Majeſties Chamber this is, (as it always hath been of her moſt noble Progenitors) the ſame is no leſs worthy of ſundry Pre-eminences, which by *Cuſtom* and *Charter* it enjoyeth above other Cities of this Land, *&c.*

A Prerogative of the City.

‘ That concerning the Prerogative given this City above other Cities in this Realm [in reſpect of her *Cuſtoms*] we read in the 7th Year of *Henry* VI. that in a *Nativo habendo*, brought by the Lord to recover his *Villain*, it was adjudged a good Return made by the Sheriff of *London*, that ſuch was the *Cuſtom* of *London*, that a *Villain* having remained there the ſpace of one whole Year and a Day, could not be fetched or removed out thence. For ſo great is the Prerogative of that Place, that it giveth Protection to the *Villain*, or Bondman, againſt his Lord, while the ſaid Bondman ſhall be reſiant there.

7 *H.* 6. 32. And the ſame Caſe was adjudged in 2 *Ed.* 3.

‘ Likewiſe it was taken for a good *Cuſtom* in the City of *London*, that no *Attaint* ſhould be maintained for a ſuppoſed falſe Verdict given in that City. In the which Caſe the Sheriff of *London* made Return upon a Writ of *Attaint*, ſued againſt a *Londoner*; that ſuch was and had been always the Cuſtom of the City, that no Attaint ſhould be allowed againſt a Commoner, or other Citizen of the ſame; for which Cauſe he might not, *Salvis Libertatibus*, without Impeachment of their Liberties, ſerve or execute the Writ. Then was there a Writ directed out of the Chancery to the Juſtices of the *King's Bench*, with expreſs Commandment to *allow to the Maior, Sheriffs and Citizens all their Liberties, Immunities and Cuſtoms.* And further, out of that Writ was a *Venire facias*, directed to the Maior and Sheriffs; whereby was Day given them to come and make Declaration of their *Cuſtom.* At which Day the Parties, Plaintiff and Defendant, being preſent, the Maior and Sheriffs had full Allowance of their Cuſtoms; the Sheriffs were holden excuſed for their Return; and the Parties Writ was abated, and

‘ himſelf puniſhed by Impriſonment for his Vexation.

‘ I have here (ſaith the Writer) at large remembred this Caſe, to the end it may appear, both what Credit and Opinion of Conſcience and Truth the Law aſcribed to the Citizens of *London*; and alſo how careful and vigilant the Maior and Sheriffs have always been to preſerve and uphold their *Cuſtoms*. Altho' ſithence that only Cuſtom was, for ſpecial Cauſes, abrogated by the Statute of 11 *H.* 7. and an Attaint given in *London*.

‘ Moreover, we find it recorded in *M.* 2. *E.* 3. that whereas a Citizen of *London* brought an Appeal of Robbery, and the Defendant would have tried his Innocency by Battail, as he may in ſemblable Caſe againſt another Man, *Wilby*, then Juſtice, anſwered him, that he was not to have allowance of Battail in an Appeal commenced by a Citizen of *London*. For that by *Cuſtom* of their City they were exempted from it. The like Appeal was ſued, *P.* 20. *E.* 3. wherein the Defendant made offer of the ſame Tryal. And altho' he that ſued the Appeal would have joined Battail without regard of this Franchiſe, the Lord Maior, with the reſt of the Corporation, ſued a Writ out of the Chancery, reciting their Cuſtom or Franchiſe, and prayed Allowance of it, in diſturbance of the Battail.

P. 20. *E.* 3. *Cor. pl.* 125.

Saxon Laws and Cuſtoms of *London*. *Fab.* Chron. Vol. 2. fo. 1.

What the Laws and Cuſtoms of this City were in the Times of the *Saxons*, we might have known, if the old Record called *Doomſday*, writ in *Saxon*, ſometime kept in the *Guild-hall*, were extant. This Book was a Regiſter of the Laws and Cuſtoms of the City, and alſo of the Names of the *Portgreves*, or Rulers and Guardians of *London* from *William the Conqueror*. But after, when the Laws and Cuſtoms were changed, it was laid aſide, and leſs regarded; eſpecially, it being writ in a ſmall Hand, and worn with Age: *Sore defaced*, ſaith *Fabian*, it was at laſt embezelled and loſt. And hence it comes to paſs, that as we have no Footſteps of the *Saxon* Cuſtoms and Uſages of *London*, ſo no Remembrance of ſuch Rulers as were before King *Richard* I. except two or three retrieved by *Stow*.

But here we ſhall firſt ſet down ſome few of the Laws and Cuſtoms (however imperfect) tranſcribed by *A. M.* out of a little Book printed 1562, for the Citizens Uſe, with various and large Improvements and Additions to them, to render them the more uſeful and beneficial to the Freemen and Inhabitants.

And firſt, we begin with the Statutes for keeping Cleanlineſs and good Order in the Streets.

Aſſiza Nocumentorum.

There were formerly held in the City *Aſſiza Nocumentorum*, which were appointed for avoiding Annoyances or Nuſances in the City, and for the keeping of all Lanes and Paſſages open: Wherein Informations were to be made of the Stoppages or Encroachments into the Streets by any jetty Buildings by Shops, Cellars, *&c.* And for theſe Aſſizes of Annoyances there were Carpenters and Bricklayers ſworn. *Cementarii & Carpentarii jurat. pro Aſſiz. Nocumentor.* And an Order was made another time, that Hurds and Grees, and other Annoyances in the Streets be removed. And a Wall being built up once that ſtopt up a Paſſage from *Paternoſter Row* to *Blowbladder-ſtreet*, at the Gate of St. *Michael ad Bladum*, i. e. St. *Michael the Quern*, (or rather *at Corn*) a Judgment was given to pull it down.]

Lib. C. fo. 53.

Lib. F. fo. 105.

Lib. H. fo. 84.

Now follow ſuch Statutes for keeping the Streets clean, as are ſtill in force.

The STATUTES *of the Streets of this City, againſt Noyſaunces.*

1. NO Man ſhall ſweep the Filth of the Street into the Channel of the City, in the time of any Rain, or any other time, under pain of ſix Shillings eight Pence.

2. No Man ſhall caſt or lay in the Streets, Dogs, Cats, or other Carrion, or any noyſome thing contagious of Air. Nor no Innholder ſhall lay out Dung out of his Houſe, but if the Cart be ready to carry the ſame away incontinently, under pain of forty Shillings.

3. No Brewer ſhall caſt wilfully Dregs or Droſs of Ale or Beer into the Channel, under pain of two Shillings.

4. No Man ſhall encumber the Streets with Timber, Stones, Carts, or ſuch like, under pain of Forfeiture of the ſame thing that ſo encumbreth the Streets, which is twenty Shillings Fine, if he amove it not at the Warning of the Serjeant of the Market.

5. Every Builder of Houſes ought to come to the Maior, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, for a ſpecial Licenſe for a Hourd of forty Shillings, by him to be made in the high Street, and no Builder to encumber the Streets with any manner of thing taking down, for the preparing of his new Building, under pain of forty Shillings, except he make a Hourd of forty Shillings.

6. No Man ſhall ſet any Carts in the Streets by Night-time, under the pain of twelve Pence, and Recompence to ſuch Perſons as ſhall be hurt thereby, if any ſuch be, twelve Pence.

7. No Budge-man ſhall lead but two Horſes, and he ſhall not let them go unled, under pain of two Shillings.

8. No Man ſhall ride, or drive his Car or Cart atrot in the Street, but patiently, under pain of two Shillings.

9. No Man ſhall gallop his Horſe in the Street, under pain of two Shillings.

10. No Man ſhall ſhoot in the Street, for Wager or otherwiſe, under like pain of two Shillings.

11. No Man ſhall bowl, or caſt any Stone in the Street, for Wager, or Gain, or ſuch like, under pain of two Shillings.

12. No Man ſhall dig any Hole in the Street for any matter, except he ſtop it up again, under pain of two Shillings, and Recompence to any Perſon hurt thereby, two Shillings.

13. No Man ſhall bury any Dung, or Goung, within the Liberties of this City, under pain of forty Shillings.

14. No Goungfermour ſhall carry any Ordure till after nine of the Clock in the Night, under pain of thirteen Shillings four Pence.

15. No Goungfermour ſhall ſpill any Ordure in the Street, under pain of thirteen Shillings four Pence.

16. No Man ſhall bait Bull, Bear, or Horſe in the open Street, under pain of twenty Shillings.

17. No Man ſhall have any Kine, Goats, Hogs, Pigs, Hens, Cocks, Capons or Ducks in the open Street, under pain of Forfeiture of the ſame.

18. No Man ſhall maintain any biting Curs, or mad Dogs, in the Streets, under pain of two Shillings, and Recompence unto every Party hurt therewith, two Shillings.

19. No Carts ſhall be ſhod with Spig-nail, that ſhall come upon the Streets of this City, under pain of three Shillings four Pence.

20. No Carts uſing daily Carriage within this City, nor Car, ſhall have Wheels ſhod with any Iron, but bare, under pain of ſix Shillings.

21. No Man ſhall burn any Straw, Ruſhes, or other thing, Linnen or Woollen in the Streets, by Night or by Day, under pain of three Shillings four Pence.

22. No Man ſhall blow any Horn in the Night within this City, or whiſtle after the Hour of nine of the Clock in the Night, under pain of Impriſonment.

23. No Man ſhall uſe to go with Vizards, or diſguiſed by Night, under like pain of Impriſonment.

24. That Night-walkers, and Eves-droppers endure like Puniſhment.

25. No Hammer-man, as a Smith, a Pewterer, a Founder, and all Artificers making great Sound, ſhall not work after the Hour of nine in the Night, nor afore the Hour of four in the Morning, under pain of three ſhillings four Pence.

26. No Man ſhall caſt into the Ditches of this City, or the Sewers of this City without the Walls, or into the Walls, Grates, or Gullets of this City, any manner of Carrion, ſtinking Fleſh, rotten Fiſh, or any Rubbiſh, Dung, Sand, Gravel, Weeds, Stones, or any other thing, to ſtop the courſe of the ſame, under pain of cleanſing them at his own Coſt and Charge, under pain of Impriſonment.

27. No Man ſhall make any Widrawtes in any of the Town-Ditches, or the Town-Gullets, under pain of twenty Shillings.

28. No Man ſhall build nigh the Walls of this City, without Licenſe of the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Chamberlain, under pain of throwing down the ſame: And no Licenſe may be granted, except that the Chamberlain freely at all times have convenient and needful Ingreſs and Entry, out going, and clear Recourſe.

29. No Man ſhall go in the Streets by Night or by Day with Bow bent, or Arrows under his Girdle, nor with Sword unſcabber'd, under pain of Impriſonment; or with Hand-Gun, having therewith Powder and Match, except it be an uſual May-game and Sight.

30. No Man ſhall, after the Hour of nine at the Night, keep any Rule whereby any ſuch ſudden Outcry be made in the ſtill of the Night, as making any Affray, or beating his Wife, or Servant, or Singing or Revelling in his Houſe, to the Diſturbance of his Neighbors, under pain of three Shillings four Pence.

31. No Man ſhall make any Affray upon any Officer which with good demeanor doth his Meſſage by Commandment of my Lord Maior, or any Alderman, or Mr. Sheriff, or Mr. Chamberlain; or miſbehave himſelf in any railing upon any Judge of this City, or their Officers, which by Commandment are ſent to bring any Breaker of this Law and Cuſtom to Ward, or to Diſtreſs, or ſuch like, upon pain of Impriſonment of forty Days, and Forfeiture of double the Penalty: For the Offences aſſeiſing, railing upon any Alderman, or Maior in his Office, is Judgment of the Pillory; railing upon Mr. Chamberlain in his Office, forty Days Impriſonment; beating, threatning, and railing of an Officer, is Impriſonment, after as the Treſpaſs is.

32. *Memorandum*, That every Offence found in this City, it is accuſtomed that the Officer, or a Freeman, finding it, which is called *primus Inventor*, hath half the Penalty by the grace of the Court.

33. Alſo, every Freeman may find any Offence, but he hath no power to bring the Party before any Judge of this City without an Officer, except the Party will come to his Anſwer by Free will.

34. No Man hath power to arreſt, attach, or make Diſtreſs of any Goods forfeitable, or Offences, except the Conſtable or Serjeant of the Mace.

35. No Butcher, or his Servant, ſhall not uſe to drive any Ox or Oxen atrot in the Streets, but peaceably: And if an Ox happen to be let go when he is prepared to Slaughter, the Butcher ſhall forfeit two ſhillings, beſides Recompence, if any Perſon be hurt thereby.

36. No Butcher ſhall ſcald Hogs, but in the common ſcalding-houſe, upon pain of ſix ſhillings eight pence.

37. No Butcher ſhall ſell any meaſle Hog, or unwholeſom Fleſh, under pain of ten Pounds.

38. No Butcher ſhall ſell any old ſtale Victual; that is to ſay, above the Slaughter of three Days in the Winter, and two in the Summer, under pain of ten Pounds.

39. None unſeaſonable Victual for all manner of Victuals.

40. No Victualler of this City ſhall give any rude or unfitting Language, or make any Clamour upon any Man or Woman in the open Market, for cheapning of Victual, under pain of three Shillings four Pence.

41. No Butcher ſhall caſt the Inwards of Beaſts into the Streets, Cleaves of Beaſts Feet, Bones, Horns of Sheep, or other ſuch like, under pain of two Shillings.

42. The Pudding-Cart of the Shambles ſhall not go afore the Hour of nine in the Night, or after the Hour of five in the Morning, under pain of ſix Shillings eight Pence.

43. No Man ſhall caſt any Urine-Boles, or Ordure-Boles into the Streets by Day or Night, afore the Hour of nine in the Night: And alſo he ſhall not caſt it out, but bring it down, and lay it in the Canel, under pain of three Shillings four Pence. And if he do caſt it upon any Perſons Head, the Perſon to have a lawful Recompence, if he have hurt thereby.

44. No Man ſhall hurt, cut, or deſtroy any Pipes, Seſperals, or Wind-Vents pertaining to the Conduits, under pain of Impriſonment, and making ſatisfaction, tho' he doth it out of the City, if he may be taken within the City.

45. No Man within this City may make any Quill, and break any Pipe of the Conduit, coming thorow his Houſe, or nigh his Ground, under pain of the Pillory, or take any Water privily unto his Houſe.

46. Caſting any corrupt thing, appoyſoning the Water, is Lourgulary and Felony.

47. Whoſoever deſtroy or periſh any Cocks of the Conduit, muſt have Impriſonment, and make ſatisfaction.

Old Laws and Cuſtoms of this City, concerning Freedom.

1. NO Man ſhall ſet up Shop, or occupy as a Freeman, afore he be ſworn in the Chamber of *London*, and admitted by the Chamberlain, under pain of

2. No Man ſhall ſet over his Apprentice to any other Perſon, but by Licenſe of Mr. Chamberlain, and there to be ſet over, under pain of

3. No Man which is a Forraine, ſhall not buy nor ſell within the Liberties of this City with another Forraine, under pain of Forfeiture of the Goods ſo forraine bought and ſold.

4. No Freeman ſhall be diſobedient for to come at Mr. Chamberlain's Commandment, to any

Summons to him given by any Officer of the Chamber, under pain of Impriſonment.

5. Mr. Chamberlain hath Power to ſend a Freeman to Ward, ſo that he incontinently after ſend to the Lord Maior, the Cauſe why that he is puniſhed; ſo that the Lord Maior releaſe him not, but by the Chamberlain's Aſſent: And if he be a great Commoner, and diſobeying to the Chamberlain, Mr. Chamberlain may refer it to a Court of Aldermen.

6. Mr. Chamberlain hath Authority for to ſend or command any Apprentice to the Counter for their Offences. And if their Offences be great, as in defiling their Miſtreſs, or Maſters Houſes by vicious living, or offending his Maſter by Theft, or Diſſlander, or ſuch like, then to command him to *Newgate*.

Apprentice enrolled, his Maſter payeth two Shillings ſix Pence.

Apprentice ſet over, he that receiveth, two Shillings.

Apprentice made free, he payeth four Shillings.

Apprentice never enrolled, and made free, his Maſter payeth thirteen Shillings two Pence.

A Man made free by his Father's Copy, payeth eighteen Pence.

A Proclamation made in the Time of the Maioralty of Sir *Michael Dormer*, Knight.

An Act of Common Council, made in the Even of St. *Michael*, *Anno Regis Henrici Octavi* 31. That no Perſon ſhould lay any Wares in the Street, or beyond the Edge of their Stall, upon pain of Forfeiture the firſt time ſix Shillings eight Pence; the ſecond time thirteen Shillings four Pence; and the third time the Ware ſo laid.

The Laws of the Market.

1. IN all the Markets of this City, no Victual ſhall be ſold, but by the Price ſet by the Maior of this City.

2. No Man ſhall foreſtall any Victual coming to the Market; as for to buy in any Inn, or other privy Place; or yet coming to the Market, whether it be found in the hand of the Buyer, or of the Seller, under pain of Forfeiture of the ſame. And no Innholder ſhall ſuffer nothing to be ſold in his Houſe, upon pain of Forfeiture of forty Shillings.

3. No Man ſhall regrate any Victual which is in the Market, or buy any Victual to ingrate in the Market; ſo that the Commons can or may have any part of ſuch Victual: As in ſpecial ſuch as be known for Huxſters, or other People occupying their Living by ſuch Victual, as they would ſo engroſs, under pain of Forfeiture of ſuch Victual ſo regrated. Provided always, that any Steward for any noble Feaſt, may buy or ingrate ſuch Victual as is convenient for the ſame Feaſt.

4. No Butter ſhall be ſold, but according to the Weight for the Time of the Year allowed.

5. No Poulters ſhall deceivably occupy the Market, to ſet any ſtale Victual. Or ſuch as be Poulters of this City, for to ſtand in ſtrange Clothing ſo to do, under pain of forty Shillings, and the Forfeiture of ſuch Victual.

6. No Huxſters ſhall ſtand or ſit in the Market, but in the lower Place, and the Ends of the Market; to the Intent they may be perfectly known, and the Stranger Market People have the Preeminence of the Market, under pain of three ſhillings four pence, if the Huxſters diſobey the ſame.

7. No unwholſome or ſtale Victual ſhall be ſold, under pain of forty ſhillings, and Forfeiture of the ſame Victual.

Theſe three aforeſaid little Tracts of Statutes and Laws were printed in the year 1562, by Order, for the Uſe and Inſtruction of the Citizens. I add theſe two Papers following more modern concerning the Publick Markets, the former at a Committee of Common Council; the other, an Award of two great Lawyers 1697.

Orders for regulation of the Markets.

The ſeveral Laws and Orders made from antient Time to later for Regulation of the Markets, for buying and ſelling Food and Proviſions for the City, for Butchers, Bakers, *&c.* appointed by a Common Council *Anno* 1697, to be printed and publiſhed for the better and more univerſal Knowledge of the ſame.

Veneris 6 *die* Auguſti, 1697. *Annoque Regni Regis* Willielmi Tertij, Angl', *&c. Nono.* At a Committee of *Common Council*, held for the Publick Markets of the City of *LONDON.*

At a Committee of Common Council 1697.

WHereas the Company of *Butchers*, by a Committee for that purpoſe appointed, hath made Complaint to Us, That divers Perſons, contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, and the Cuſtoms and By-Laws of this City, daily *Foreſtal*, *Ingroſs* and *Regrate*, all manner of Victuals and other Proviſions, coming to and ſold in the Publick Markets of this City, and ſell Unwholſome and Corrupt Victuals therein, whereby the ſaid Markets are not ſo well ſupplyed, and the Price of Proviſions inhanced, to the great prejudice of the Inhabitants of this CITY, and Places adjacent;

And We having by our Order, dated the 13*th* day of *July* laſt, required the *Serjeant* and *Yeoman* of the *Channel* to aſſiſt the ſaid *Committee*, or any of them, with the *Beadle* of the ſaid Company, in bringing the Offenders aforeſaid to due Puniſhment, according to Law, upon pain of Suſpenſion of their *Salaries*, for neglect of their Duty therein;

Now to the Intent that the ſaid Laws ſhould be perceived and known, that all Perſons concerned might better govern themſelves without offending therein, and the ſaid Officers be inſtructed in performance of their Duty; We have thought fit, and do hereby order the Printing and Publiſhing in the ſeveral *Publick Markets* of this *CITY*, this following Abſtract of the ſeveral *Laws* and *Statutes* of this *Realm*, and *Cuſtoms* and *By-Laws* of this *City* touching the Premiſes.

Judicium Colliſtrigij, Ordinat' Anno 51. *H.* 3. *Vetus Mag Chart. part.* 1. *fo.* 117. *a.*

Stat. de Piſtoribus 34. *E.* 1. *Co.* 3. *Inſt.* 195. *Vet. Mag Chart. part* 1. *fo.* 24. *b.* 25. *a Kebles Stat.* 85.

Foreſtallers are they that buy any thing before the Hour due and appointed in the Town, *Againſt the Ordinance of the Town and Market*; Or, who go out of Town, obviating Market Wares and buy them out of Town, that they may ſell them in Town dearer to *Regrators* than thoſe that did bring them would do, if they had come to the Town or Market.

No *Foreſtaller* ſhall be ſuffered to dwell in any Town, which is an open Oppreſſor of Poor People and of all the Commonalty, and a publick Enemy of the Country; who thirſting after *Unjuſt Gain*, doth prevent others in buying *Grain*, *Fiſh*, *Herring*, or any other thing to be ſold, coming by Land or Water, oppreſſing the *Poor* and deceiving the *Rich*, and thus unjuſtly contrives to ſell them much Dearer than he who brought them: Who Circumvents *Market-Strangers* coming with their Merchandize, offering to buy them; and Suggeſts, That they may ſell their Goods Dearer than they propoſed to ſell them; and ſo by their Craft and Subtilty deceive the Town and Country. He that is Convict thereof, for the firſt time ſhall be grievouſly Amerced, *and loſe the Thing ſo bought, according to the Cuſtom and Ordinance of the Town:*

Town. The ſecond time ſhall have Judgment of the *Pillory.* The third time, ſhall be *Impriſoned* and make *Fine*; and the fourth time *ſhall Abjure the Town.* This Judgment ſhall be given upon all *Foreſtallers*, and thoſe that give them Counſel, Help or Favour.

25 *E.* 3. *Stat.* 4. *cap.* 3. *confirmed* per *Statute* 2. *R.* 2. *apud Raſtal. Stat. Edit.* 1618. *fo.* 132, 133. 5 & 6 *E* 6 *cap.* 14. §. 1.

Foreſtallers of *Wines*, or other Victuals, Wares and Merchandizes, that come to the Towns of *England* by Land or Water, attainted at the Suit of the King or Party, before *Mayor*, *Bailiff* or *Juſtices* thereto aſſigned, or elſewhere in the Kings Court, or at the Kings Suit, by Indictment or other manner, ſhall forfeit, if the Buyer hath made Gree to the Seller, the things Foreſtalled to the King; if he made not Gree, but by Earneſt, the value of the Foreſtalled Goods computed as he bought them. And in default thereof, two years Impriſonment and more, at the Kings Will, without Mainprize or other Deliverance. If attainted at the Suit of the party, the party to have a Moiety.

A Foreſtaller. Every perſon or perſons that ſhall buy, or cauſe to be bought, any Merchandize, Victuals or other thing, coming by Land or Water toward any Market or Fair to be ſold therein, or toward any City to be ſold; or bargain, contract or promiſe, for having or buying them, or any part of them, before they be in the Market, *&c.* to be ſold; or make any motion by Word, Letter, Meſſage or otherwiſe, for inhancing the Price; or diſſwade any perſon coming to the Market or Fair, not to convey them to any Market, *&c.* ſhall be adjudged a *Foreſtaller.*

§. 2. A Regrator. Any perſon that by any means, in any Fair or Market, ſhall get in his Hands or Poſſeſſion, any Corn, Wine, Fiſh, Butter, Cheeſe, Candles, Tallow, Sheep, Lambs, Calves, Swine, Pigs, Geeſe, Capons, Hens, Chickens, Pidgeons, Conies, or any other Dead Victuals brought into any Fair or Market, and ſell the ſame in any Fair or Market kept in the ſame place, or within four Miles thereof, ſhall be taken for a *Regrator.*

§. 3. An Ingroſſer. Any Perſon that by Buying, Contracting or Promiſe taking, (other than Demiſe, Grant or Leaſe of Land or Tythe) ſhall ingroſs or get into his Hands, Corn growing, or any other Corn or Grain, Butter, Cheeſe, Fiſh, or any other Dead Victuals, to ſell them again, ſhall be taken an unlawful *Ingroſſer.*

§. 7. This Act ſhall not reſtrain any *Fiſhmonger*, *Butcher*, *Poulterer*, *Innholder* or *Victualer*, from buying any thing concerning their ſeveral Myſteries or Tradings, (otherwiſe than by Foreſtalling) they Retailing the ſame at reaſonable prices.

Puniſhment of theſe Offenders.

5 & 6 *E.* 6. *c.* 14. §. 4, 5, 6, 9, 14.

FOR the firſt Offence, Impriſonment for two Months without Bail or Mainprize, and Forfeiture of the value of the Goods: Second Offence, Impriſonment for Half a year without Bail or Mainprize, and Forfeiture of double the Value of the Goods: Third Offence, Pillory in the place of his Abode, Forfeiture of all his Chattels, and Impriſonment during the King's pleaſure. One Moiety of theſe Forfeitures to the King, the other to the Proſecutor, in any Court of Record, by Bill, Plaint, Action of Debt or Information, Sued within two years next after the Offence committed, wherein no Wager of Law, Eſſoin, or Protection ſhall be admitted.

§. 10. *Juſtices of Peace* in Seſſions may hear and determine the aforeſaid Offences by Inquiſition, Preſentment, Bill or Information, or Examination of two Witneſſes; and exact the one Half of the Forfeitures to the uſe of the King, and cauſe the other Half to be levied to the uſe of the Proſecutor, by *Fieri facias* or *Capias*; and when the Proſecution ſhall be at the King's Suit only, to exact the whole to the King's uſe.

Ex Libro Civ. Lond. cui Titulus, THE LAWS OF THE MARKETS.

No man ſhall Foreſtal any Victuals, as to Buy in any Inn or other private place, or coming to the Market, under pain of Forfeiture of the ſame, whether it be found in the Hands of the Buyer or the Seller: And no Innholder ſhall ſuffer any thing to be ſold in his Houſe under pain of 40 *s.*

No man ſhall Regrate any Victuals in the Markets, ſuch as be known for *Huckſters*, or other People getting their Living by ſuch Victuals as they would ſo Regrate, under pain of Forfeiture of the Victuals ſo Regrated.

No Unwholſome or Stale Victuals ſhall be ſold, under pain of 40 *s.* and Forfeiture of the ſame Victuals.

Act of Com. Council made 17 *Sept.* 1674. *in* Hooker*s Maioralty.*

Every Country Butcher, Poulterer, Country Farmer, Victualer, Lader or Kidder, (except *Butchers* and *Poulterers* that keep Shops in the City or Liberties, or within two Miles diſtant of the ſame) may uſe ſuch Standings, Stalls or Places, in each reſpective Market, as ſhall be provided for them, and there Sell and put to open Sale their Beef, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, Pork, Bacon, and other Butchery or Poultery Wares, or other Country Proviſions, on *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays* Weekly, from ſix in the Morning to eight in the Evening, and on *Saturday* from ſix in the Morning till ten at Night, and not otherwiſe; and ſo long only as they ſhall furniſh the ſaid Markets, *&c.* with wholſom Fleſh Victuals and Proviſions in his and their own Right, and not as Servant or Servants, or otherwiſe, in behalf of any others.

No *Butcher* or *Poulterer*, reſiding in *London* or Liberties, or within two miles of the ſame, ſhall Sell or expoſe to Sale any Butchery or Poultery Wares, or any other Proviſions whatſoever in any the ſaid Markets, on any *Friday* throughout the year, on pain of Forfeiture of 10 *s.* for every Offence.

The *Market-Bell* in each Market ſhall ring every Market-Day at ſix in the Morning, for *Houſekeepers* and others, that are not Retailers of Victuals, to buy their Proviſions, and at ten in the Forenoon for *Retailers*, then and not before, upon penalty of Forfeiture of 40 *s.* to buy and carry away what Proviſions they need, and at eight in the Evening, (except *Saturday*) and then at ten at Night, for raiſing the Market: And thoſe that Sell or expoſe to open Sale before Ringing at the ſaid Hour of ſix, ſhall be proceeded againſt as *Foreſtallers* of the Market, or after Ringing at the ſaid Hours in the Evening, for every Offence ſhall forfeit 20 *s. The Markets being principally Inſtituted, that Houſekeepers and others, who Buy for their own uſe, to be ſpent in their Families, may provide in the Morning at beſt hand, and pay moderate Rates for Proviſions.*

The better to prevent the Vending of Unwholſome Victuals, no perſon ſhall bring into any the ſaid Markets after three in the Afternoon, of any *Saturday*, any Fleſh-meat, or other Victuals or Proviſions, upon penalty of Forfeiture of 20 *s.*

Puniſhment of thoſe who Sell, or expoſe to Sale, out of Market Place and Time.

No perſon ſhall Sell or expoſe to Sale, by way of Hawking, or otherwiſe, *Beef*, *Mutton*, *Lamb*, *Veal*, *Bacon*, *Pork*, *Poultry*, *Butter*, *Cheeſe*, *Fiſh*, *Meal*, *Bread*, or any other Victuals or Proviſions under any Private Stall, or at any Tavern Door, or in any Private Houſe, Lane, Alley, Inn, Warehouſe, Street, Stall, Common Paſſage, or any other Place, in *London* or Liberties thereof, but only in his open Shop, or in the publick Marketplace, in Market time only, as before appointed, upon penalty of Forfeiture of the Goods ſo expoſed to Sale, according to the *Ancient Cuſtom* of *London*, to the uſe of the poor Priſoners, in ſuch Priſons in *London* as the Mayor ſhall direct.

Puniſhment of Foreſtallers and Regrators.

No perſon ſhall buy or cauſe to be bought, Victuals or other things coming to *London* or Liberties, or to any the Common Markets of this

City, to be ſold; or Bargain, Contract, or Agree for them, before they be brought into one of the ſaid Markets, and their *bona fide*, in Market Hours, be expoſed to publick Sale. Nor no *Retailer* that ſhall obtain Victuals, Proviſions or other things, in any of the ſaid Markets brought to be ſold before Ringing at ten a Clock aforeſaid, ſhall ſell them again in his Shop, or any the Markets, or other Place in this City or Liberties upon penalty of Forfeiture of 40 *s*.

All Forfeitures by virtue of this Act, are to be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, or Plaint, in the Chamberlain's Name, in the *Mayors Court*; whereof one Moiety (Coſts of Suit deducted) to *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, the other to the Proſecutor; and the Chamberlain ſhall not have power to take leſs for every Offence than herein is limited to be forfeited.

By the ancient Cuſtom of *London*, the Maſter, Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the *Butchers Company*, or other of their Officers whom they ſhall direct, with the Officers of each Market, may Superviſe and Inſpect the *Beef*, *Mutton*, *Veal*, *Lamb*, *Pork*, *Bacon*, and other Butchery Wares and Proviſions, brought into any the ſaid Markets to be ſold; whether it be wholſome Food, and fit for nouriſhment of the King's Subjects; and to diſpoſe of what ſhall be found corrupt and unwholſome, and proceed againſt all ſuch Offenders, according to the Statutes of this Realm, and By-laws of this City; and may aſſiſt the ſaid Officers every Market-day, to raiſe the ſaid Markets at the Hours appointed by the By-Laws of this City. Which Cuſtom is ſaved by *Hooker's* Act of *Common Council* above-mentioned, and the Hours for raiſing the Markets limited, as is above ſet forth.

By a late AWARD, between the *Market People* and the *Farmers of the Markets*, grounded on a Rule of Court of *King's-Bench*, the ſaid Farmers are *ordered*, to hold their Markets only on ſuch Days, and at ſuch Hours in the Day, as by the Laws and Cuſtoms of *London* are appointed.

Nich. Wilmot, Comptroler.

A Copy of an AWARD *referring to the publick Markets of the City of* LONDON.

Stalls and Standings in the Market.

TO all Chriſtian People to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, Sir *Nathan Wright* Knt. one of his Majeſty's Serjeants at Law, and Sir *Bartholomew Shower* Knt. ſend Greeting in our Lord God Everlaſting.

Whereas Differences and Diſputes have heretofore been between divers Butchers, Gardeners, Fruiterers and others, reſorting to the publick Markets in the City of *London*, called *Leaden-Hall* Market, and the *Green-Yards*, with other Market-Grounds thereunto belonging, *Woolchurch*, alias *Stocks-*Market, *Honey-Lane*, alias *Milk-ſtreet* Market, and the Market near *Newgate*, commonly called *Newgate* Market, and *Thomas Burdett* and *Thomas Kilner* of *London* Gentlemen, and others, Farmers of the ſaid Markets, and the Profits thereby ariſing, touching divers Fines, Sums of Money, Rents, Rates, and Prizes, demanded and taken by the ſaid Farmers or their Agents, of the ſaid Butchers, Gardeners and others, reſorting to the ſaid Markets for *Stalls*, *Standing* and *Room* in the ſaid Markets for Sale of their Wares and Commodities brought to the ſaid Markets to be Sold: *And whereas* ſeveral Indictments have been heretofore proſecuted, and yet are depending againſt the ſaid Farmers, or ſome of them, for Extortion in exacting and taking ſeveral great ſums of ſeveral Perſons for Standings and Stalls in the ſaid Markets, or ſome of them: All which ſaid Differences and Matters by the Rule of Court hereunto annexed, are referred to the Arbitrament and Final Determination of us the ſaid Sir *Nathan Wright* and Sir *Bartholomew Shower*, as by the ſaid Rule may more fully appear;

Now Know Ye, That we the ſaid Sir *Nathan Wright* and Sir *Bartholomew Shower* having taken the ſaid Matters in difference into our Conſideration, and being aſſiſted herein by Sir *William Hedges* Knt. one of the Aldermen of the ſaid City of *London*, and others the Committee, appointed by the Common Council of the ſaid City for the better Regulating of the ſaid Publick Markets, do adjudge, award, order and determine concerning the ſaid Premiſes as follows.

I. We do order and appoint, That the ſaid Farmers ſhall within two Months now next coming, deliver up all Bonds and Notes, given to the ſaid Farmers, or any of them, or any other in truſt for them, or any of them, by any Butchers or other Perſons Reſorting to the ſaid Markets, either by themſelves, or by any other Perſons with or for them, for Payment of any Sum or Sums of Money for Fines or Incomes, or advanced Rents, or for admittance or leave to uſe or occupy any Stall, Standing or Room in the ſaid Markets, or any of them; and that no Proceedings ſhall hereafter be had or Proſecuted upon any of the ſaid Bonds and Notes for the recovery of Sum or Sums of Money thereupon pretended to be due and payable.

II. We do order and appoint, That the ſaid Farmers *Thomas Burdett* and *Thomas Kilner* ſhall within ſix Months now next enſuing, Pay or cauſe to be Paid to *Peter Parker* Citizen and Stationer of *London*, and *Iſaac Grevil* Citizen and Mercer of *London* or Order, the Sum of four hundred Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, to be by them diſpoſed of in ſuch manner, as herein after is appointed, (that is to ſay) the ſum of Sixty and ſeven Pounds, three Shillings, ſix Pence, part thereof to be paid to *John Scott* Gent. *Thomas Goodwin*, *Robert Roundtree* and *Bennet del Turner*, Proſecutors of the ſaid ſeveral Indictments, in full for their Coſts: And the ſum of three Hundred thirty and two Pounds, ſixteen Shillings and ſix Pence, reſidue of the four Hundred Pounds, to be paid and diſtributed to and amongſt the ſeveral Perſons mentioned in a Schedule hereunto annexed, in ſuch Shares and Proportions as therein is appointed, the reſidue thereof; being in full Satisfaction of all ſum or ſums of Money ſuppoſed to be had or received by the ſaid Farmers for Fines, or exceſſive Rents.

III. We do further order and appoint, That from henceforth the ſaid Farmers, their Deputies, Agents or Servants, or any of them, ſhall not exact, demand, or take any Fines or Rewards, ſums or ſums of Money for admitting any Perſon to the uſe or occupation of any Stall, Standing or Room in any of the ſaid Markets, or for Rent of any ſuch Stall, Standings or Room, except ſuch Rents and ſums of Money as are appointed or allowed to be taken for the Stalls, Standings or Room, in the Act of *Common-Council* made the ſeventeenth Day of *September*, in the Year of our Lord 1674, and in the Mayoralty of Sir *William Hooker* Knt. late Lord Mayor of the ſaid City of *London*, intituled, *An Act for the Settlement and well ordering of the ſeveral publick Markets within the* ſaid *City of* London.

IV. We do order and appoint, That no Advance or Increaſe of Rent ſhall be taken or received for any Stall, Standing or Room in any of the ſaid Markets, upon pretence of any extraordinary Conveniency or Accommodation hereafter to be made, above or more than the Expence and real Charge of making ſuch extraordinary Conveniency or Accommodation. Saving that where at the Requeſt of any Occupier any greater number of Feet, or greater quantity of Ground ſhall be allotted to any Stall or Standing, than is appointed by the ſaid Act of *Common Council*, Then and in ſuch Caſe the ſaid Farmers may require and take an advanced Rent proportionably, and in proportion to the Rates appointed by the ſaid Act of *Common Council.*

V. We do order and appoint, That the ſaid Farmers, their Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, ſhall not remove any of the Occupiers of the ſaid Stalls or Standings now being, or that hereafter ſhall be by them thereto admitted, out of or from the ſaid Stalls or Standings, without the free and voluntary conſent of ſuch Occupiers; except for the non-payment of the Rent appointed to be paid for the ſame by the ſaid Act of *Common Council*, or breach of the ſettled and eſtabliſhed Rules of the ſaid Markets.

VI. We do order and appoint, That the Occupiers of ſuch Stalls or Standings in any of the ſaid Markets, ſhall not transfer or aſſign over the uſe or occupation of any Stall or Standing in any of the ſaid Markets to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, nor ſhall uſe and imploy the ſame otherwiſe than according to the Laws and Conſtitutions of the ſaid Markets.

VII. We do order and appoint, That when any Stall or Standing in any of the ſaid Markets ſhall be vacant, it ſhall be in the Power of the ſaid Farmers to appoint ſuch Perſon or Perſons to have the ſame, as they the ſaid Farmers ſhall think fit, without taking any Gratuity or Reward for preferring one before another, or any advance or increaſe of Rents.

VIII. We do order and appoint, That no Perſon ſhall hereafter be compelled to pay the ſaid Farmers any Rent or ſum of Money for Weights or Scales, except ſuch perſons as ſell Fleſh, or other Commodities uſually ſold by Weight; and all Perſons uttering Fleſh or other Commodities uſually ſold by Weight, ſhall pay ſuch Rent or other Sum to the ſaid Farmers for finding ſuch Weights and Scales, as is appointed or allowed by the ſaid Act of *Common Council*; whether ſuch Perſons uſe the ſaid Farmers Weights and Scales or not. And the ſaid Farmers are to provide a ſufficient number of Weights and Scales for the uſe of the ſaid Perſons, and to keep the ſame in publick and convenient Places in each of the ſaid Markets, for the uſe of the ſaid Perſons, and others reſorting to the ſaid Markets.

IX. We do order and appoint, That the ſaid Farmers ſhall not lett out the Stalls or Standings of the ſaid Market for the uſe or exerciſe of any Trade, or ſale of any Commodities thereon, other than the Proviſion uſually brought to the ſaid Markets, and by the Laws and Conſtitutions of the City of *London* allowed to be ſold there; And if the Occupiers of any ſuch Stall or Standing ſhall employ or uſe the ſame for ſale of any other Commodities than as aforeſaid, the ſaid Farmers ſhall upon Notice thereof, within convenient time, uſe their utmoſt lawful endeavours to remove ſuch Perſon from the uſe of ſuch Stall or Standing.

X. We do order and appoint, That the Farmers ſhall hold their Markets only on ſuch Days, and at ſuch Hours in the Day, as by the Laws and Cuſtoms of the ſaid City of *London* for conſtituting and Regulating the ſaid Markets are appointed.

XI. We do order and appoint, that the ſaid Farmers ſhall not lett out the Streets and Lanes of the ſaid City to Hawkers, or other People bringing Food or Victuals, not coming unto any publick Market, nor ſhall the ſaid Farmers take any Money or other Reward from Perſons hawking and ſelling Roots, Green Peaſe, or other Proviſions through the ſaid Streets or Lanes, or any of them.

XII. *Laſtly*, We do hereby order and appoint, that in caſe the ſaid *Thomas Burdett* and *Thomas Kilner* do pay the ſaid Sum of four hundred Pounds, herein before appointed to be paid by them to the ſaid *Peter Parker* and *Iſaac Grevil*, according to the Appointment aforeſaid, then all Perſons proſecuting, or concerned in the Proſecution of the ſaid Farmers of the ſaid Markets, or their Agents, for or upon account of any ſuppoſed Exactions, Extortions, or unlawful Tolls, Duties, Fines, or Rents, or any other Matter or Thing whatſoever relating to the ſaid Markets, done, had, or committed, or ſuppoſed to be done, had, or committed by the ſaid Farmers, their Agents or Servants, at any time before the Day of the Date of the ſaid Rule of Reference, ſhall and do declare their free Conſent before Mr. Attorney General, for the Stay of all further Proſecution by reaſon of the Premiſſes; and ſhall and do uſe their utmoſt endeavours for the procuring a *Noli Proſequi* to be entred upon Record at the Charge of the ſaid Farmers, to and upon all Indictments and Informations upon the Account aforeſaid, found, exhibited, or commenced, or hereafter to be commenced or proſecuted, touching or relating to the ſaid Premiſſes, for any thing done or committed therein before the Date of the ſaid Rule. In Witneſs whereof, we the ſaid Sir *Nathan Wright* and Sir *Bartholomew Shower* have hereunto ſet our Hands and Seals the Tenth Day of *June*, in the Ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *William* the Third, by the Grace of God of *England, Scotland, France* and *Ireland* King, Defender of the Faith, *&c. Annoq; Dom.* 1697.

Signed, Sealed, Publiſhed and Declared by the ſaid Sir Nath. Wright *and Sir* Barth. Shower, *for and as their Award, the ſame being duly Stamped in the Preſence of*
Randolph Stracey.
Stephen Johnſon.

Nathan Wright.
Barthol. Shower.

The Rates, Tolls, and Duties, as ſettled and appointed to be taken of the Market Folks by the Act of Common Council, 17 Septemb. 1674. *Which the Farmers in the Covenants of their Leaſe are obliged not to exceed, on the Penalty of Ten Pounds for every Offence, are as followeth;* viz.

FOR every Stall or Standing of 8 foot long and 4 foot broad, for Sale of Fleſh-Meat or Fiſh, 2 *s.* 6 *d. per* Week.

For every Stall or Standing of 6 foot long, and 4 foot broad, 2 *s. per* Week.

For every Stall or Standing of 6 or 8 foot long, and 4 foot broad, for other Commodities, 3 *d. per* Day.

For every Horſe-Load of Proviſions not upon Stalls, nor under publick Shelter, 2 *d. per* Day.

For every Doſſer of like Proviſions, 1 *d. per* Day.

For every Cart-Load, with not above 3 Horſes, 4 *d. per* Day.

For every Cart-Load, with 4 Horſes or above, 6 *d. per* Day.

For all Fruit brought by Land or Water, and pitched in any of the Publick Markets; for each Prickel or Basket, holding not above one Buſhel, one halfpenny *per* Day.

For each Basket, Doſſer, or Maund, holding above 2 Buſhels, 1 *d. per* Day. To be paid by the People that bring or receive them.

For every Standing of 6 foot ſquare, for the Gardeners, 20 *s. per Annum.*

For every Standing of the poorer ſort of Country People, bringing Weeds and Phyſick-Herbs of 4 foot long, and 2 foot broad, 1 *d. per* Day.

For every Standing for Fruitſellers and ſtanding Herb-Women, not above 8 foot long, and 4 foot broad, or 6 foot ſquare, 12 *d per* Week.

For every Standing for Bakers and Ginger-bread Sellers, not above 4 foot long, and 3 foot broad, 6 *d. per* Week.

For the finding Beams, Scales and Weights for the Accommodation and juſt Satisfaction of Buyers and Sellers of Proviſions, uſually bought and ſold by Weight, no Overſeer, Collector, or Receiver, ſhall or may demand or receive more than one farthing for every Draught, or 4 *d. per* Week.

Hackney-Coaches and Chairs.

And becauſe the Hackney-Coaches have a relation to the Streets of *London*, I add here an Act of Parliament for Hackney-Coaches and Chairs, and what Rates were ſet and appointed for keeping good Order with them, and preventing all impoſing upon the Subject, making uſe of them.

The RATES *for* Hackney-Coaches *and* Chairs. *By the Commiſſioners authorized and appointed for Licenſing and Regulating* Hackney-Coaches *and* Chairs.

Rates for them.

AN Act of Parliament paſſed, entituled, *An Act for Licenſing and Regulating Hackney-Coaches and Chairs*, &c. provided, That no Hackney-Coachman ſhall preſume to take for his Hire, in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or within ten Miles thereof, above the Rates of ten Shillings for a Day, reckoning twelve Hours to the Day, and by the Hour not above eighteen Pence for the firſt Hour, and twelve Pence for every Hour after: And that no Gentleman, or other Perſon, ſhall pay from any of the Inns of Court, or thereabouts, to any Part of St. *James's*, or City of *Weſtminſter*, (except beyond *Tuttle-ſtreet*) above twelve Pence; and the ſame Prices from the ſame Places to the Inns of Court, or Places thereabouts; and from any of the ſaid Inns of Court, or thereabouts, to the *Royal Exchange* twelve Pence. And if to the *Tower* of *London*, or *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, or *Aldgate*, or thereabouts, one Shilling and ſix Pence: and ſo from the ſaid Places to the ſaid Inns of Court, as aforeſaid; and the like Rates from and to any Places at the like Diſtance with the Places before-mentioned.

AND WHEREAS by the ſaid Act it is alſo provided, That no Gentleman, or other Perſon, ſhall be obliged to pay above twelve Pence for the Uſe of an Hackney-Coach for any Diſtance (not particularly ſet down in the ſaid Act) ſo as the ſame do not exceed one Mile and four Furlongs; and that no Gentleman, or other Perſon, ſhall be obliged to pay above one Shilling and ſix Pence for the Uſe of an Hackney-Coach, for any Diſtance (not particularly ſet down in the ſaid Act) being above one Mile and four Furlongs, and not exceeding two Miles.

The ſaid Commiſſioners (purſuant to the Directions of the ſaid Act) have cauſed to be admeaſured, and do hereby publiſh, the ſeveral Diſtances between the moſt noted Places within the Limits of the Weekly Bills (not particularly ſet down in the ſaid Act) according to which the ſaid Rates of twelve Pence, and one Shilling and ſix Pence reſpectively, ought to be paid and regulated as aforeſaid, *viz.*

One Shilling RATES *for* Hackney-Coaches.

From *Weſtminſter-Hall* to *Marlborough-ſtreet.*
Weſtminſter-Hall to *Albemarl-ſtreet.*
Weſtminſter-Hall to *Bolton ſtreet.*
Weſtminſter-Hall to *Soho-Square.*
Weſtminſter-Hall to *Bloomsbury-Square.*
Weſtminſter-Hall to *Little Queen-ſtreet, Holborn.*
St. James's Gate to *Queen-Anne-Square, Weſtminſter.*
St. James's Gate to the neareſt Corner of *Red-Lyon-Square.*
Golden-Square to *Red-Lyon-Square.*
Hay-Market Playhouſe to *Red-Lyon-Square.*
Hay-Market Playhouſe to *Queen-Anne-Square, Weſtminſter.*
Hay-Market Playhouſe to *Davids-Inn.*
Hay-Market Playhouſe to *Bloomsbury-Square.*
Red-Lyon-Square to *Guild-Hall.*
Upper End of *Fetter-lane, Holborn,* to *Aldgate.*
Royal Exchange to *Hoxton-Square.*
Newgate to the middle of *Greek-ſtreet* near *Soho-Square.*
The *King's Head* Tavern in *Southwark* to the Sign of Sir *William Walworth.*
Grays-Inn Gate to *Sadlers-Wells* by *Iſlington.*
Tom's Coffee-houſe in *Ruſſel-ſtreet* by *Covent-Garden* to *Newcaſtle Houſe* by *Clerkenwel* Church.
Temple-Bar to *Billinſgate.*
Aldgate to *Shadwel* Church.

One Shilling and ſix Pence RATES *for* Hackney-Coaches.

From *Drury-lane* Playhouſe to *Queen-Anne-Square, Weſtminſter.*
Weſtminſter-Hall to St. *Paul's* Church.
Weſtminſter-Hall to *Queens-Square, Red-Lyon-Fields.*
St. James's Gate to *Hatton Garden.*
New Exchange in the *Strand* to the *Royal Exchange.*
Hay-Market Playhouſe to *Hatton Garden.*
Red-Lyon-Square to *Weſtminſter-Hall.*
St. James's to *Marybon* Church.
The *Royal Exchange* to *Bloomsbury-Square.*
The *Royal Exchange* to the Watch-houſe at *Mile-End.*
The Outſide of *Aldgate* to *Stepney* Church.
Bedford-ſtreet, Covent Garden, to *Coleman-ſtreet.*
Bread-ſtreet to *Upper Moorfields*, and thence to *Hoxton-Square.*
Auſtin Friers Gate in *Broad ſtreet* to *Hart-ſtreet* by *Bloomsbury* Market.
St. Martins-lane in the *Strand* to *Gold-ſtreet* by *Wood-ſtreet.*
The End of *Lombard-ſtreet* next *Grace-church-ſtreet* to *Somerſet Houſe.*
St. *Laurence's* Church by *Guild-Hall* to *Brownlow-ſtreet* in *Drury-lane.*
The *Royal Exchange* to the Church at *Newington* beyond *Southwark.*
Tom's Coffee-houſe by *Covent Garden* to the *Royal Exchange.*
Stocks-Market to *Charing-Croſs.*
Aldgate to *Ratcliff-Croſs.*

AND whereas in and by the ſaid Act it is further enacted, That no Perſon whatſoever ſhall be obliged to pay to the Chairmen for an Hackney-Chair, carried any Diſtance within the Limits aforeſaid, more than the two third parts of the Rate allowed by the ſaid Act to Hackney-Coaches, *viz.* not exceeding one Mile four Furlongs for a Shilling Fare for the ſaid Coaches; and for any Diſtance above one Mile and four Furlongs, and not exceeding two Miles, for one Shilling and ſix Pence Fare for the ſaid Coaches;

The Fare for a Chair.

The Fare for a Hackney-Chair is a Shilling for any Diſtance not exceeding a Mile, and one Shilling and ſix Pence for any Diſtance not exceeding a Mile and four Furlongs.

The ſaid Commiſſioners (purſuant to the Directions of the ſaid Act) have cauſed to be admeaſured, and do hereby publiſh, the ſeveral Rates allowable by the ſaid Act to Chairmen, as aforeſaid, for their Carriage to and from the moſt noted Places where ſuch Chairs are commonly uſed in the City and Limits aforeſaid, *viz.*

One Shilling RATES *for* Hackney-Chairs.

From *Weſtminſter-Hall* to *Covent Garden.*
Weſtminſter-Hall to *Exeter Change.*
St. James's Gate thro' the Park to *Weſtminſter-Hall.*
Hay-Market Playhouſe to *Bolton-ſtreet.*
Hay-Market Playhouſe to the Entrance of *Lincolns-Inn-Field.*
St. James's Gate to *Somerſet Houſe.*
Somerſet Houſe to the upper End of *Hatton Garden.*
Hay-Market Playhouſe to *Eſſex-ſtreet.*
Hay-Market Playhouſe to *Soho-Square.*
The neareſt Corner of *Golden-Square* to *Drury-lane* Playhouſe in *Bridges-ſtreet.*

One Shilling and ſix Pence RATES *for* Hackney-Chairs.

From *Weſtminſter-Hall* to *Marlborough-ſtreet.*
Weſtminſter-Hall to *Soho-Square.*
Weſtminſter-Hall to *Bolton-ſtreet.*
Weſtminſter-Hall to *Temple-Bar.*
St. James's Gate to *Queen-Anne-Square, Weſtminſter.*
Golden-Square to *Red-Lyon-Square.*
Red-Lyon-Square to the *Hay-Market* Playhouſe.
Queens-Square to the ſaid Houſe.
Hay-Market Playhouſe to *Bloomsbury-Square.*
Hay-Market Playhouſe to *Grays-Inn.*

Office for *Hackney-Coaches* in *Surry-ſtreet* in the *Strand*, the 20th day of *September*, 1711.

E. Jollyvet.
A. Magny.
Dan. Blake.

We do appoint Edward Caſtle *to have the ſole Printing of this Order.* Sept. 20. 1711.

Dan. Blake. A. Magny. E. Jollyvet.

Entered in the Regiſter of the Company of Stationers, *according to Act of Parliament.*

❖ ❖ ❖

CHAP. XXIII.

Laws and Cuſtoms of the Wardmote Inqueſt. The Maior's Precept to the Aldermen. Articles of Inquiry. Exemplary Puniſhments inflicted upon Bawds, Harlots, &c. An Act of Common Council about the Wardmote.

Wardmote Inqueſt. *J. S.* IN the next place we ſhall ſhew the Cuſtoms of the *Wardmote*, an ancient Court, kept in every Ward of the City: the chief Officer whereof is the Alderman of the reſpective Ward. Who hath a Precept iſſued to him from the Maior, with Inſtruction when the Court muſt be kept, and what is by him then to be done, and the Articles he is to give in Charge to his Wardmote Inqueſt, to inquire into. And all Matters found by the ſaid Inqueſt muſt be preſented to the Alderman. And here we ſhall firſt ſhew the Maior's Mandate or Warrant to the Alderman of the Ward to ſummon the Inqueſt, and other Particulars by him at this Wardmote to be obſerved: Next, the Articles that he is to give in Charge to them. To which ſhall be added an Act of Common Council for Reformation of divers Abuſes formerly uſed by thoſe of this Inqueſt.]

The Maior's Precept is to this Tenor:

By the MAIOR.

To the Alderman of the Ward.

WARDMOTE INQUEST *for a Year.*

WE charge and command you, that upon Saint *Thomas* Day the Apoſtle next coming, you do hold your Wardmote, and that you have afore us at our general Court of Aldermen to be holden in the *Guild-Hall*, the *Monday* next after the Feaſt of the *Epiphany* next coming, all the Defaults that ſhall be preſented afore you by Inqueſt in the ſaid Wardmote, and the ſaid Inqueſt ſhall have full Power and Authority by one whole Year, to enquire and preſent all ſuch Defaults as ſhall be found within your ſaid Ward, as oftentimes as ſhall be thought to you expedient and needful, which we will, ſhall be once every Month at the leaſt.

INQUEST *dying.*

AND if it happen any of your ſaid Inqueſt to die, or depart out of your ſaid Ward within the ſaid Year, that then in place of him or them ſo dying, or departing out of your ſaid Ward, you cauſe to be choſen one able Perſon to inquire and preſent with the other in Manner and Form aforeſaid.

NON-APPEARANCE.

AND that at the ſaid general Court, you give afore us the Names and Surnames of all them of your ſaid Ward, that come not to your ſaid Wardmote, if they be duly warned. So that due Redreſs and Puniſhment of them may be had, as the Caſe ſhall require, according to the Law.

WATCH, LIGHT, VIZARD.

AND that ye do provide, that at all times convenient, covenable Watch be kept: and that Lanthorns with Light by Nightertail in old manner accuſtomed, be hanged forth. And that no Man go by Nightertail without Light, nor with Vizard, on the peril that belongeth thereto.

COMMON COUNCIL.

AND alſo that you do cauſe to be choſen Men, of the moſt ſufficient, honeſt, and diſcreet Men of your ſaid Ward, to be for your ſaid Ward of the Common Council of this City for the Year enſuing, according to the Cuſtom in that behalf yearly uſed. And alſo that you do cauſe the ſaid Men ſo to be choſen to be of the Common Council, to be ſworn before you and in your Preſence, according to the Oath for them uſed, and of old Time accuſtomed, the Tenor of which Oath hereafter enſueth.

The OATH.

Ye ſhall ſwear, that ye ſhall be true to our Sovereign Lord the King that now is, and to his Heirs and Succeſſors, Kings of England, *and readily ye ſhall come when ye be ſummoned to the Common Council of this City, but if ye be reaſonably excuſed: and good and true Counſel ye ſhall give in all things, touching the Commonwealth of this City, after your Wit and Cunning: And that for Favour of any Perſon ye ſhall maintain no ſingular Profit againſt the common Profit of this City. And after that you be come to the Common Council, you ſhall not from thence depart, until the Common Council be ended, without reaſonable Cauſe, or elſe by the Lord Maior's Licenſe. And alſo any ſecret things that be ſpoken or ſaid in the Common Council, which ought to be kept ſecret, in no wiſe you ſhall diſcloſe, as God you help.*

J. S. And after this Oath, the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance of later Times were wont to be adminiſtred, by vertue of an Act of Parliament in King *Charles* the IId's Time, *for the regulating of Corporations.*]

CONSTABLES, SCAVENGERS, BEADLE, RAKER.

AND that alſo in the ſaid Wardmote you cauſe to be choſen certain other honeſt Perſons to be Conſtables, and Scavengers, and a common Beadle, and a Raker to make clean the Streets and Lanes of all your ſaid Ward, according to the Cuſtom yearly uſed in that behalf. Which Conſtables have, and ſhall have full Power and Authority to diſtrain for the Salary and Quarterage of the ſaid Beadle and Raker, as oftentimes as it ſhall be behind unpaid.

ROLL *of* NAMES.

ALSO, that you keep a Roll of the Names, Surnames, Dwelling-places, Profeſſions and Trades of all Perſons dwelling within your Ward, and within what Conſtables Precinct they dwell. Wherein the Place is to be ſpecially noted by the Street, Lane, Alley, or Sign.

CONSTABLE, ROLL.

ALSO that you cauſe every Conſtable from time to time to certify unto you the Name, Surname, Dwelling-place, Profeſſion and Trade of every Perſon, who ſhall newly come to dwell within his Precinct, whereby you may make and keep your Roll perfect: and that you cauſe every Conſtable for his Precinct to that purpoſe to make and keep a perfect Roll in like manner.

INNHOLDER, LODGER, SOJOURNER.

ALSO that you give ſpecial Charge that every Innholder, and other Perſon within your Ward, who ſhall receive any Perſon to lodge or ſojourn in his Houſe above two Days, ſhall, before the third Day after his coming thither, give Knowlege to the Conſtable of the Precinct where he ſhall be ſo received, of the Name, Surname, Dwelling-place, Profeſſion, and Trade of Life, or Place of Service of ſuch Perſon, and for what Cauſe he ſhall come to reſide there; and that the ſaid Conſtable give preſent Notice thereof to you: and that the ſaid Innholder lodge no ſuſpected Perſon, or Men or Women of evil Name.

It was upon great Reaſon that this was made one of the Articles of Inqueſt, becauſe of ſo many Miſdemeanors and Exorbitances committed uſually in the public Houſes in *London*, in former Times as well as later, by ſuch as uſed them. As far back as the Reign of King *Edward* II. which was near four Hundred Years ago, many Robberies and Murders were committed by looſe People that took harbour in ſuch Houſes, and were concealed or maintained there. Which occaſioned that King to write to the Maior and Sheriffs of *London*, ‘For the redreſſing and remedying of many Robberies, Murders, and other Tranſgreſſions, done, maintained, and wickedly ſuſtained by Receivers of Gueſts and public Bauds, in divers Inns and other Places in the City and Suburbs. And the King very much wondred that they, who were obliged more ſtrictly to the as well honeſt as ſecure Cuſtody of the ſaid City and Suburbs, ſhould permit ſuch Evils and Wickedneſſes to be done, maintained and ſuſtained, to the King's Diſgrace, and the City's Scandal, and not without their own Negligence and Defect hitherto.]

Robbers and Murderers commonly harboured in public Houſes.

J. S.

Per Receptatores & Receptatrices, & publicas Lupanatrices in diverſis Hoſpiciis. Clauſ 4. Ed. 2.

SEARCH, NEW COMERS.

ALSO that you cauſe every Conſtable within his Precinct, once every Month at the fartheſt, and oftner, if need require, to make diligent Search and Inquiry, what Perſons be newly come into his Precinct to dwell, ſojourn, or lodge: and that you give ſpecial Charge, that no Innholder or other Perſon ſhall reſiſt or deny any Conſtable, in making ſuch Search or Inquiry, but ſhall do his beſt Endeavour to aid and aſſiſt him therein.

FRANK PLEDGE.

AND for that of late there is more reſort to the City of Perſons evil affected in Religion and otherwiſe than in former Times have been: You ſhall diligently inquire, if any Man be received to dwell or abide within your Ward, that is not put under *Frank Pledge*, as he ought to be by the Cuſtom of the City: and whether any Perſon hath continued in the ſaid Ward by the ſpace of one Year, being above the Age of twelve Years, and not ſworn to be faithful and loyal to the King's Majeſty, in ſuch ſort as by the Law and Cuſtom of the City he ought to be.

BEADLE.

TO all theſe Purpoſes the Beadle of every Ward ſhall employ his Diligence, and give his beſt Furtherance.

STOCKS, *&c.*

ALSO, you are to take Order, that there be provided and ſet up a Pair of Stocks, and a Whipping-Poſt, in ſome convenient Place in every Pariſh within your Ward, for the Puniſhment of Vagrants, and other Offenders.

This added of later times.

FIRE.

ALSO, that you have ſpecial regard, that from time to time there be convenient Proviſion for Hooks, Ladders, and Buckets, in meet Places within the ſeveral Pariſhes of your Ward, for avoiding the peril of Fire.

STREETS.

ALSO, that the Streets and Lanes of this City be from time to time kept clean before every Church, Houſe, Shop, Warehouſe, Door, dead Wall, and in all other common Paſſages and Streets of the ſaid Ward.

HUCKSTERS *of* Ale *and* Beer.

AND where by divers Acts of Common Council, afore time made and eſtabliſhed for the Common-weal of this City, amongſt other things it is ordained and enacted, as hereafter enſueth:

Alſo it is ordained and enacted, That from henceforth no Huckſter of Ale or Beer, be within any Ward of the City of *London*, but honeſt Perſons, and of good Name and Fame, and ſo taken and admitted by the Alderman of the Ward for the time being, and that the ſame Huckſters do find ſufficient Surety afore the Maior and Aldermen for the Time being, to be of good guiding and rule: and that the ſame Huckſters ſhall keep no Bawdry, nor ſuffer no Letchery, Dice-playing, Carding, or any other unlawful Games, to be done, exerciſed, or uſed within their Houſes: and to ſhut in their Doors at nine of the Clock in the Night from *Michaelmas* to *Eaſter*, and from *Eaſter* to *Michaelmas* at ten of the Clock in the Night, and after that Hour ſell none Ale or Beer. And if any Huckſter of Beer or Ale, after this Act publiſhed and proclaimed, ſell any Ale or Beer within any Ward of the City of *London*, and be not admitted by the Aldermen of the ſame Ward ſo to do, or find not ſufficient Surety, as is above rehearſed, the ſame Huckſter to have Impriſonment, and make Fine and Ranſom for his Contempt, after the diſcretion of the Maior and Aldermen: and alſo that the ſaid Huckſters ſuffer no manner of eating and drinking within their Cellars or Vaults contrary to the Ordinance thereof ordained and provided, as in the ſaid Act more plainly appeareth at large: we charge you that you do put the ſame in due Execution accordingly.

J. S. As Notice was taken in former Times of the Inconveniency of ſuffering public Houſes to entertain Perſons at unſeaſonable Hours, ſo later Times have not been unſenſible of it; and have therefore appointed, when ſuch Houſes ſhould be ſhut up, as in this Order of Quarter Seſſions, *Edwyn* Maior.

Lond. ſſ. *Ad General' Quarterial' Seſſion' Pacis Dom' Regis tent' pro Civit'* Lond' *per Adjorn' apud* Guihald *ejuſdem Civit' die* Veneris, *ſcil' decimo tertio die* Maij, *Anno Regni Dom' noſt'* Willielmi *Tertii, nunc Regis* Angliæ, &c. *decimo, coram* Humpfrido Edwyn, *Mil' Major' Civit'* London', Tho' Stamp, *Mil'* Tho' Lane, *Mil'* Edro' Clark, *Mil' Aldermannis Civit' præd' &* Salathiel Lovel, *Mil' un' Serv' dicti Dom' Regis ad Legem, ac Recordat' ejuſdem Civit' & aliis Sociis ſuis Juſtic' dicti Dom' Regis ad Pacem in Civ' præd' conſervand' necnon ad divers' felon' trangr' & al' malefacta infra eandem Civit' perpetrat' audiend' & terminand' aſſign'.*

Alehouſes, &c. to admit none after ten a Clock at Night in Winter.

WHereas many Murders, Manſlaughters, and other great Diſorders are frequently committed and done in divers *Taverns*, and other *Public Houſes* within this City and the Liberties thereof, by diſorderly Perſons reſorting thereto, and abiding therein at late and unſeaſonable Hours in the Night, to the Ruin of many Families: And in ſuch *Public Houſes* are harboured *Houſe-breakers*, *Robbers*, *Leud* and *Debauched Men* and *Women*; by Reaſon whereof, many *Thefts*, *Robberies*, and other Miſdemeanors are frequently done and committed, to the great Diſturbance of the Peace, contrary to the Laws of this Kingdom, and to the great Diſhonour of the Government of this City: For preventing of which great Evil and Miſchiefs for the future, it is Ordered by this Court, That all *Vintners*, *Coffee-Sellers*, *Alehouſe-keepers*, *Victuallers*, and all others keeping *Public Houſes* within this City and the Liberties thereof, do not henceforth permit or ſuffer any Perſon or Perſons to be, or continue in their reſpective *Houſe* or *Houſes*, *Tippling* or *Drinking*, after the Hour of ten of the Clock in the Night-time, between *Michaelmas* and our *Lady-Day*; nor after the Hour of eleven of the Clock in the Night-time, between *Lady-Day* and *Michaelmas*. And it is further Ordered, That all *Conſtables*, *Watchmen*, and others, employed or entruſted to keep and preſerve the Peace and good Order of this City in the Night-time, do make diligent Inquiry after, and due Obſervation and Search of all *Taverns*, *Ale-houſes*, *Victualling Houſes*, and other *Public Houſes* in this City and the Liberties thereof, and give Information upon Oath from time to time, to the Right Honourable the Lord Maior, or ſome other Juſtice of the Peace of this City, of all Perſons offending contrary hereunto: To the end they may be effectually proſecuted, and proceeded againſt according to Law for ſo doing, at the public Seſſion of the Peace to be held for this City, as Keepers of *Diſorderly Houſes*, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Perils. And it is further Ordered, That this Order be printed and publiſhed, for the better Obſervance thereof.

Goodfellow.]

MEASURES *Sealed.*

AND alſo that ye ſee all Tiplers, and other Sellers of Ale or Beer, as well of privy Oſteries, as Brewers and Innholders within your Ward, not ſelling by lawful Meaſures, ſealed and marked with the Letter *C* crowned,† according as in that behalf it is ordained and purveyed, be preſented, and their Names in your ſaid Indentures be expreſſed, with their defaults, ſo that the Chamberlain may be lawfully anſwered of their Amercements.

† Since the Mark was the City Arms, or Dagger.

STRANGER *born.*

AND alſo that you ſuffer no Stranger born out of the Realm, to be of the Common Council, nor to exerciſe or uſe any other Office within this City, nor receive or accept any Perſon into your Watch, privy or open, but *Engliſhmen* born: and if any Stranger born out of this Realm, made Denizen by the King's Letters Patents, or any other after his Courſe and Lot be appointed to any Watch, that then ye command and compel him or them to find in his ſtead and place one *Engliſhman* to ſupply the ſame.

BILLETS *and* FIRE WOOD.

AND alſo that you cauſe an Abſtract of the Aſſize appointed by Act of Parliament for Billets and other Fire-Wood, to be fair written in Parchment, and to be fixed or hanged up in a Table in ſome fit and convenient Place in every Pariſh within your Ward, where the common People may beſt ſee the ſame.

STREETS. *Pain forty Shillings.*

AND furthermore we charge and command you, that you cauſe ſuch Proviſion to be had in your ſaid Ward, that all the Streets and Lanes within the ſame Ward be from time to time cleanſed and clearly voided of Ordure, Dung, Mire, Rubbiſh, and other filthy things, whatſoever they be, to the Annoyance of the King's Majeſties Subjects.

VAGRANTS.

AND alſo that at all times, as you ſhall think neceſſary, you do cauſe Search to be made within your ſaid Ward, for all vagrant Beggars, ſuſpicious and idle People, and ſuch as cannot ſhew how they live; and ſuch as ſhall be found within your ſaid Ward, that you cauſe to be puniſhed and dealt with according to the Law and the Statute in ſuch caſe ordained and provided.

JURY-MEN.

AND alſo we will and charge you the ſaid Alderman, that yourſelf certify and preſent before us, at the ſame general Court to be holden the foreſaid *Monday* next after the Feaſt of *Epiphany*, all the Names and Surnames truly written of ſuch Perſons within your ſaid Ward, as be able to paſs in a Grand Jury by themſelves: and alſo all the Names and Surnames truly written of ſuch Perſons, being and dwelling within your ſaid Ward, as be able to paſs in a Petty Jury, and not able to paſs in a Grand Jury by themſelves; that is to ſay, every Grand Jury Man to be worth in Goods an hundred Marks, and every Petty Jury Man forty Marks, according to an Act in that caſe made and provided. And the ſame you ſhall endorſe on the backſide of your Indenture.

HARLOTS.

ITEM, for divers reaſonable and urgent Conſiderations, us eſpecially moving, we ſtrictly charge and command you, on the King our Sovereign Lord's behalf, that you diligently provide and foreſee, that no manner of Perſon or Perſons within your ſaid Ward, of what Condition or Degree ſoever he or they be of, keeping any Tavern or Ale-houſe, Ale-cellar, or Victualling-houſe, or Place of common Reſort to eat and drink in, within the ſame Ward, permit or ſuffer at any time hereafter, any common Women of their Bodies, or Harlots, to reſort and come into their ſaid Houſe, or other the Places aforeſaid, to eat or drink, or otherwiſe to be converſant or abide, or thither to haunt or frequent; upon pain of Impriſonment, as well of the Occupier and Keeper of every ſuch Houſe or Houſes, and all other the Places afore remembred, as of the ſaid common Women, or Harlots.

Baudy Basket. *J. S.*

[For which looſe Women, and the privy Conveyance away of their Baſtard Children, this City was anciently noted to be well repleniſhed, as well as with Perſons of other Misfortunes; according to an old Enterlude called *Luſty London*, wherein a Buffoon is brought in, uſing theſe Rhimes:

Many a fair Laſs in London Town,
Many a baudy Basket borne up and down;
Many a Broker in a thredbare Gown,
Many a Bankroute ſcarce worth a Crown,
in London, &c.]

ARTICLES.

ALSO, that you do give in Charge to the Wardmote Inqueſt of your Ward, all the Articles delivered to you herewith.

This following, added of later Times.

Keeping PEACE *in the Wardmote.*

AND that you have a ſpecial care of keeping the Peace and good Order during your Wardmote. And if any offend herein, you fine or puniſh him or them according to Law.

MONIES *for* FINES.

AND whereas the Monies received for the Fines of Perſons refuſing to hold Ward Offices within your Ward, ought to be employed in the Service and for the publick Benefit of the whole Ward, and not of any particular Precinct or Pariſh within the Ward: Theſe are therefore to require you to take care, that all ſuch Fines be from time to time diſpoſed of accordingly for the Benefit of the whole Ward, as you with the Deputy and Common Councilmen in your Ward ſhall think moſt fitting and convenient. And that no ſuch Fines be received or employed in any particular Precinct or Pariſh.

Not failing hereof, as ye tender the Common Weal of this City, and Advancement of good Juſtice, and as ye will anſwer the contrary at your uttermoſt Peril. Dated at, *&c.* under the Seal Office of the Maioralty of the ſaid City.

The Articles of the Charge of the Wardmote Inqueſt.

PEACE.

YE ſhall ſwear, that ye ſhall truly enquire if the Peace of the King our Sovereign Lord be not kept as it ought to be, and in whoſe default, and by whom it is broken or diſturbed.

FRANK PLEDGE.

ALSO, if any Man be received within this Ward, but if he be under Free Pledge, that is to ſay, be ſworn after the Alderman at his Court, or elſe afore the ſaid Alderman, between this and the *Monday* next after the Feaſt of the *Epiphany* next coming.

OUTLAWS, TRAITORS, FELONS, *&c.*

ALSO, if there dwell any Man within the Ward, that is outlawed, or indicted of Treaſon or Felony, or be any Receiver of Traitors or Felons.

THAMES.

ALSO, ye ſhall enquire, and truly preſent all the Offences and Defaults done by any Perſon or Perſons within the River of *Thames*, according to the intent and purport of an Act made by our late Lord King *Edward* VI. in his High Court of Parliament, and alſo of divers other things ordained by Act of Common Council of this City, for the Redreſs and Amendment of the ſaid River, which as now is in great Decay and Ruin, and will be in ſhort time paſt all Remedy, if high and ſubſtantial Proviſion and great Help be not had with all Speed and Diligence poſſible: As more plainly appeareth in the ſaid Act of Common Council of this City.

CONGREGATIONS.

ALSO, if any maner of Perſon make Congregation, or be Receiver or Gatherer of evil Companies.

RIOTER, BARRATOR.

ALSO, if any Man be a common Rioter or a Barrater, walking by Nightertail without Light, againſt the Rule and Cuſtom of this City.

PEACE, HUE AND CRY.

Also, if there be any Man within this Ward, that will not help, aid, nor ſuccour the Conſtables, Beadles, and other Miniſters of this City in keeping of the Peace, and arreſt the Evil-doers with rearing of Hue and Cry.

HUCKSTERS,
Receivers of Apprentices, Artificers, &c.

Also, if there be any Huckſter of Ale and Beer, that commonly uſeth to receive any Apprentices, Servants, Artificers, or Labourers, that commonly uſe to play at the Dice, Cards, or Tables, contrary to the form of the Statute in that caſe ordained and provided.

INHOLDER, TAVERNER, VICTUALLER.

Also, if there be any Inholder, Taverner, Brewer, Huckſter, or other Victualler, that hold open their Houſes after the Hour limited by the Maior.

CURFUE.

Also, if any Pariſh Clerk do ring the Bell, called the *Curfue Bell,* after Curfue rungen at the Churches of *Bow, Barking* Church, and St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate.*

BAWDS, MAINTAINERS of QUARRELS.

Also, ye ſhall enquire if any Putour, that is to ſay, Man-Bawd, or Woman-Bawd, common Hazerdours, Contectour, Maintainer of Quarrels, Champartours, or Embracers of Inqueſts, or other common Miſdoers be dwelling within this Ward, and preſent their Names.

STRUMPET, ADULTERER, WITCH, SCOLD.

Also, if any Bawd, common Strumpet, common Adulterer, Witch, or common Scold be dwelling within this Ward.

Bawds, Harlots, &c. *puniſhed.* *J. S.* And here I muſt inſert the great Care the Governours of the City have in former times uſed againſt ſuch looſe Perſons, Bawds, Harlots, and Inticers of Young Folks to their Wickedneſſes. Which Evils they have endeavoured to reſtrain, after Preſentments thereof, and Proof, by Impriſonment, open Shame, and Diſgrace, and ſometimes Baniſhment for ever out of the City: and that accompanied with all the Marks of Infamy poſſible. This will appear by two Examples, the one in the Beginning of King *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, the other in that of King *Edward* the Sixth. Which are taken out of the City Records, and kindly communicated to me by one of the Clerks there. *J. Smart.*

CAPELL, Maior.

Ann. 1510. *Die Veneris xxviiij°. die* Junij, *Anno Regni Regis* Henrici VIII. *Secundo.*

Foraſmoch as Elyn Davy, Elizabeth Eden, Johan Michel, Agnes White, Marion Bekworth, and Johan Weſthede, that were ſtanden, been endited in the Ward of Portſoken of this City, ſome of theym for common Bawds, and ſome other of theym for common Harlots of their Bodies, and thereof been lawfully convicted and atteynted: Therefore it ys adiuged by the Mair and Aldermen of this Citie, after the laudable Laws and auncient Cuſtomes of the ſame, that the ſeyd Elyn Davy, Elizabeth Eden, Johan Michel, Agnes White, Marion Bekworth, and Johan Weſthede, ſhall be brought to Newgate, and the ſame Day in the Market Seaſon to be ladde from thens with Baſons and Pannes afore theym, Ray-Hods on their Hedes, and White Rodds in their Hands, to the Pillory in Cornhil, and there the Cauſe to be proclaymed; and ſo from thens to Algate, and from Algate to be conveied to and through Candelwikſtrete, Watlingſtrete, and Fleteſtrete, to the Temple Barre, and there to be voided out of this Citie for ever. And yf the ſeyd Elyn, Elizabeth, Johan, Agnes, Marion, and Johan, or any of them hereafter may be found within this Citie, they or ſhe ſo found to be ſet on the Pillory aforeſaid, three Market Days next following, every Day by the Space of an Hour, and furthermore to have Impriſonment by the Space of an Year and a Day.

JUDDE Mair.

Quarto die *Auguſt'* anno *Edvard' vj*^{ti} quinto. *Ann.* 1550.

A*D Cur' in exterior' Camera* Guihald' *civit'* London, *die & anno ſupradict' coram* Andrea Judde, *Mil' Major' civitat'* London, Johan' Greſham, *Mil'* Georgio Barnes, & Richardo Turke, *Aldermannis, ac* Auguſtino Hynde & Johanne Lyon, *Vic' Perſon' ſubſcript' viz'* Rich' Dichar, *al'* Rich' Maſſie, *ad Barr' duct' ac de & ſuper Præſentationem ſive Indictament' verſus ipſum in Cur' Wardemot' pro Dom' Rege nup' fact' ſive præſentat' arreſtatus placitavit Non Culp' & inde po' ſe verif' Ideo ven' fac' Jur' &c. ſup' quo dict'* Auguſtinus Hynd & Johannes Lyon, *tunc Vic' dictæ civitat' virtute cujuſdam Præcept' per prædict Major' & Record' eis inde direct' retornaver' quoddam Panell' Jur' æquibus xij exacti comp' viz'* Thomas Orwell, Gregorius Conyars, Willielmus Roe, Thomas Nicolls, Richardus Bourne, Thomas Ebdon, Robertus Johnſon, Richardus Carpenter, Robertus Smith, Willielmus Younge, Thomas Crumpe, & Richardus Gilman, *ac jur' & onerat' dicunt ſuper Sacramentum ſuum, quod prædict'* Richardus Dichar *eſt Culp' modo & forma prout &c. Ideo commiſſus eſt per Cur' prædict'* Richardus *ad Carcer' unde ven' reducat' & abhinc juxta rit' & morem inde vetuſt' in biga collat' præd'* Rich' *liripip' verſicolori ornatus, cum Pelvium pulſationibus & Tintinabulis æreis, & al' humoi' ridicul' ac ſtrident' inſtrument' per publica civitat' loca, & præſertim per Fora Mercator' uſque ad* Algate, *deducat' & ibidem extra Civitatem expellerit & exulet imperpetuum.*

Which relates the Puniſhment of one *Richard Dichar,* a Bawd, indicted in the Court of Wardmote; and in fine, adjudged by the Court of Aldermen, after Tryal before them, to be carried back to Priſon; and thence, according to ancient Cuſtom, to be put into a Cart, cloathed in a party-coloured Coat, and ſo drawn through the publick Streets of the City, and eſpecially through the Markets, with the ſound of Baſons and Bells, and other Noiſes, (to expoſe him the more to Mockery and Shame) and ſo to *Aldgate,* and from thence to be forthwith expelled out of the City, and baniſhed for ever.]

HOT-HOUSE.

Also, if there be any Houſe wherein is kept and holden any Hot-houſe or Sweating-houſe, for Eaſe and Health of Men, to the which be reſorting or converſant any Strumpets, or Women of evil Name or Fame. Or if there be any Hot-houſe or Sweating ordained for Women, to the which is any common recourſe of young Men, or of other Perſons of evil Fame and ſuſpect Conditions.

Also, if there be any ſuch Perſons that keep or hold any ſuch Hot-houſes, either for Men or

Women, and have found no Surety to the Chamberlain for their good and honeſt Behaviour, according to the Laws of this City, and lodge any manner of Perſon by Night, contrary to the Ordinance thereof made, by the which he or they ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* to the Chamber, if they do the contrary.

THAMES, DITCHES, STREETS, *&c.*

Also, if any manner of Perſon caſt or lay Dung, Ordure, Rubbiſh, Seacoal-duſt, Ruſhes, or any other thing noyant, in the River of *Thames*, *Walbrook*, *Fleet*, or other Ditches of this City, or in the open Streets, Ways, or Lanes within this City.

CHANNEL.

Also, if any Perſon after a great Rain falleth, or at any other time, ſweep any Dung, Ordure, Rubbiſh, Ruſhes, Seacoal-duſt, or any other thing noyant, down into the Channel of any Street or Lane, whereby the common Courſe is there let, and the ſame things noyant driven down into the ſaid Water of *Thames*.

HOGS, KINE, OXEN, DUCKS.

Also, if any manner of Perſon nouriſh Hogs, Oxen, Kine, Ducks, or any Beaſts within this Ward, to the Grievance and Diſeaſe of their Neighbours.

USURY.

Also, if any Uſurers, or falſe Cheveſancers be dwelling within this Ward.

Perſons indicted in one Ward, flying into another.

Also, where afore this time it is ordained and enacted as hereafter followeth. *Item*, for to eſchew the Evils of miſgoverned Perſons that daily, when they be indicted in one Ward, fly into another: It is ordained by the Maior and Aldermen, that as ſoon as a Man or Woman ſuſpect, firſt do come to dwell within any Houſe, in any Ward within the City, the Conſtables, Beadles, or other Officers of the ſame, ſhall be charged by their Oaths, at the general Court, to enquire and eſpy from whence they come. And if they find by their own Confeſſion, or by the Record of any of the Books of any Alderman of the City, that they be indicted or caſt of evil and noyous Life, and will not find Surety for their good Abearing and honeſt Governance to the Alderman for the time being, that then they ſhall not dwell there from thenceforth, but ſhall be warned to avoid within three or four Days, or more or leſs, after, as it ſhall be ſeen to the Alderman of the Ward for the time being; and that the Landlord that letteth the Houſe, or his Attorney, ſhall be alſo warned to make them to avoid out of his Houſe aforeſaid, within the ſaid time limited by the Alderman; and if they be found there after the time, that then not only the ſaid diſhoneſt Perſons ſhall have Impriſonment of their Bodies after the Diſcretion of the Maior and Aldermen, but alſo the ſaid Landlords, Letters of the ſaid Houſes, ſhall forfeit to the *Guild Hall* as much as they ſhould have had for letting of the ſaid Houſe, or ſhould be paid by the Year, if the ſaid Perſons or others had dwelled in the ſaid Houſe.

COLOURING *Foreign* GOODS.

Also, if any Freeman againſt his Oath made, conceal, cover, or colour the Goods of Forrains, by the which the King may in any wiſe loſe, or the Franchiſes of this City be imblemiſhed.

FORRAINE BUYING *and* SELLING.

Also, if any Forraine buy and ſell with any other Forraine within this City, or the Suburbs thereof, any Goods or Merchandizes, the ſame Goods or Merchandizes be forthwith forfeit, to the uſe of the Commonalty of this City.

FREEMEN *not reſident.*

Also, if every Freeman which receiveth or taketh the Benefit, and enjoyeth the Franchiſes of this City, be continually dwelling out of the City, and hath not, nor will not (after his Oath made) be at Scot and Lot, nor Partner to the Charges of this City, for the Worſhip of the ſame City, when he is duly required.

ORPHANS, WARDS, MARRIAGES.

Also, if any Man conceal the Goods of Orphans of this City, of whom the Ward and Marriage of right belongeth to the Maior and Aldermen of this City.

OFFICERS.

And if any Officer, by colour of his Office, do Extortion unto any Man, or be Maintainer of Quarrels againſt Right, or take Carriage, or arreſt Victual unduly.

BOATMAN, FERRIOUR.

Also, if any Boatman or Ferriour be dwelling in the Ward, that taketh more for Boatmanage or Ferriage than is ordained.

PURPRESTURES.

Also, if any Man make Purpreſtures, that is to ſay, encroach, or take of the common Ground of this City, by Land or by Water, as in Walls, Pales, Stoops, Grieces, or Doors, or Cellars, or in any other like within the Ward; or if any Porch, Pent-Houſe, or Jetty be too low, in letting of Men that ride beſide, or Carts that go thereforth.

PENTHOUSES, JETTIES, STALLS, *&c.*

Also, that Penthouſes and Jetties, be at leaſt the height of 9 foot, and that the Stalls be not but of 2 foot and a half in Breadth, and to be flexible or moveable, that is to ſay, to hang by Jemewes or Garnets, ſo that they may be taken up and let down.

WAY, WATERCOURSE.

Also, if any common Way, or common Courſe of Water be forecloſed or letted, that it may not have his Courſe as it was wont, to the noyance of the Ward, and by whom it is done.

PAVEMENTS.

Also, if any Pavement be defective, or too high in one place, and too low in another, to the diſturbance of riders and goers thereby, and Carts that go thereupon.

REGRATORS, FORESTALLERS.

Also, if any Regrator or Foreſtaller of Victual, or of any other Merchandizes which ſhould come to this City to be ſold, be dwelling in this Ward.

A *Regrator* is as much to ſay, as he that buyeth up all the Victual or Merchandizes, or the moſt part thereof, when it is come to the City or the Suburbs of the ſame at a low Price, and then afterwards ſelleth it at his own Pleaſure, at a high and exceſſive Price: A *Foreſtaller* is he that goeth out of the City, and meeteth with the Victual or Merchandize by the Way, coming unto the City to be ſold, and there buyeth it; both theſe be called in the Law, *Inimici publici patriæ*, which is to ſay, open Enemies to a Country.

PRICE *of* VICTUAL.

ALSO, if any Butcher, Fiſhmonger, Poulter, Vintner, Oſtler, Cook, or Seller of Victual, do ſell Victual at unreaſonable Prices.

HAY.

ALSO, if any Hoſtler ſell Hay, Oats, or Provender at exceſſive Prices, taking greater Gain thereby than is reaſonable and lawful.

VICTUAL *unwholſome.* PRICE.

ALSO, if any Victualler ſell any Victuals not covenable, or unwholſome for Man's Body, or elſe dearer than is proclaimed by the Maior.

MEASURES *unſealed.*

YE ſhall diligently make Search and Inquiry, whether there be any Vintner, Inholder, Alehouſe-keeper, or any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever within your Ward, that do uſe or keep in his or their Houſe or Houſes, any Cans, Stone Pots, or other Meaſures which be unſealed, and by Law not allowed, to ſell Beer or Ale thereby, and whether they do ſell any of their beſt Beer or Ale above a Penny the Quart, or any ſmall Ale or Beer above a Halfpenny the Quart, and whether any of them do ſell by any Meaſure not ſealed. If there be any ſuch, you ſhall ſeize them, and ſend them to the *Guild Hall* to the Chamberlain's Office, and preſent their Names and Faults by Indenture, ſo oft as there ſhall be any occaſion ſo to do.

WEIGHTS *and* MEASURES.

YE ſhall alſo make ſearch in the Shops and Houſes of all the Chandlers, and of all others which ſell by Weight or Meaſure, dwelling within your Ward, and ſee that their Scales be not one heavier than another, and that their Meaſures, as well Buſhels as leſſer Meaſures, as well thoſe that ſell Seacoales by, (which ought to be heaped) that they be in Breadth according to the new Standard, ſealed as all others. And that all Yards and Ells be their juſt Lengths and ſealed; that the Poor and other his Majeſty's Subjects be not deceived. And further, if any do buy by one Weight or Meaſure, and ſell by others: And if in your ſearch you find any falſe Weights, Meaſures, or Scales, ye ſhall ſeize them, and ſend them unto the *Guild Hall* to the Chamberlain. And you ſhall alſo do the like, if you ſhall find any that do ſell any thing by *Venice* Weights, contrary to the Law, and his Majeſty's Proclamations. Preſent their Names and Faults.

INHOLDER, BROWNBAKER.

ALSO, if any Inholder bake any Bread to ſell within his Houſe: And if any Baker of ſowre Bread, bake white Bread to ſell, or mark not his Bread, or elſe take more for the baking than 3 *d.* for a Buſhel.

HOUSE, TYLE.

ALSO, ye ſhall enquire if any Houſe be covered otherwiſe than with Tile, Stone, Lead, for Peril of Fire.

LEPER, BEGGER.

ALSO, if any Leper, Faitour, or mighty Begger be dwelling within this Ward.

BAKERS, BREWERS.

ALSO, if any Baker or Brewer bake or brew with Straw, or any other thing which is perillous for Fire.

Painted VIZAGE.

ALSO, if any Man go with painted Vizage.

CANDLELIGHT.

ALSO, if there be any Man that hangeth not out a Lantern with a Candle therein burning after the Uſage, according to the Commandment thereupon given.

TALL WOOD, BILLETS, FAGGOTS.

ALSO, if any Perſon bring or cauſe to be brought to this City or the Liberties thereof, to be ſold, or ſell, offer, or put to ſale, any Tall Wood, Billets, Faggots, or other Fire-Wood, not being of the full Aſſize which the ſame ought to hold.

WOOD, COUNTRY.

ALSO, if any Freeman of this City uſe to reſort into the Countries near to this City, and there to ingroſs and buy up much Billet, Tall Wood, Faggot, Toſard, or other Fire-Wood; and convey the ſame by Water unto this City, and there lay it upon their Wharfs and other Places, and ſo keep it till they may ſell it at high and exceſſive Prices at their own Wills.

ALSO, if any Woodmonger or any other, ſell any Billets or other Firewood above the Price ſet by the Lord Maior.

CHEESE, BUTTER.

ALSO, if any Citizen of this City, by himſelf, or any other Perſon for him, or to his uſe, uſe to reſort into the Country, and there buy and ingroſs great quantity of Cheeſe and Butter, as well barrelled as otherwiſe, and after convey it by Water or otherwiſe to this City to be ſold at dear and exceſſive Prices.

FREEMEN *to ſhew their* COPIES.

ALSO, foraſmuch as it is thought that divers and many Perſons dwelling within the Liberties of this City, daily occupy as Freemen, whereas indeed they be none, nor ever were admitted into the Liberties of this City; ye ſhall therefore require every ſuch Perſon dwelling within this Ward, whom ye ſhall ſuſpect of the ſame, to ſhew you the Copy of his Freedom, under the Seal of the Office of the Chamberlain of the ſaid City; and ſuch as ye ſhall find without their Copies, or deny to ſhew their Copies, ye ſhall write and preſent their Names in your Indentures.

Melting TALLOW.

ALSO, you ſhall inquire and truly preſent all ſuch Perſons as uſe melting of Tallow, contrary to an Act of Common Council in that caſe made and provided.

FIRE-PRESSES.

ALSO, you ſhall truly preſent all Perſons which have or uſe any Fire-Preſſes within the ſaid City, or Liberties of the ſame, for preſſing or dreſſing of Nether-ſtocks, woollen Cloths, or other things.

ALSO, you ſhall enquire of all Armourers and other Artificers, uſing to work in Metal, which have or uſe any Rear-dorſes, or any other Places dangerous or perillous for Fire.

APPRAISERS.

ALSO, if any have appraiſed any Goods of any Freeman deceaſed, leaving behind him any Orphan or Orphans, and the Appraiſers not ſworn before the Lord Maior or the Alderman of the Ward.

BEAMS.

ALSO, if any Freeman buy any Wares or Merchandizes unweighed, which ought to be weighed at the King's Beam, of any Stranger or Forreign free of the Liberties of this City, contrary to the Act of Common Council in that caſe made and provided.

CLOTHS.

ALSO, if any buy or ſell any Cloth or Cloths in the Houſe, Shop, Warehouſe, or other Place of any Clothworker, or other Perſon, againſt any Ordinance or Cuſtom of this City: Or if any Clothworker, or other, do receive or harbour any Cloths, before the ſame be brought to *Blackwel-Hall*, contrary to the Ordinance made in that behalf.

CARMEN.

ALSO, if any Carman take any Money for Carriage of any Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, above the Rates ordained.

BUILDINGS, *divided Houſes*, *Inmates.*

ALSO, if any make or cauſe to be made any new Building or Buildings, or divide or cauſe to be divided any Houſe or Houſes, or receive any Inmate or Inmates, contrary to the King's Majeſty's Proclamation, or contrary to Law, or any Statute of this Realm.

HAWKERS.

ALSO, if any be dwelling within this Ward, which do offer or put to Sale any Wares or Merchandizes in the open Streets or Lanes of this City, or go from Houſe to Houſe to ſell the ſame, commonly called *Hawkers*, contrary to an Act made in that behalf.

FREEDOM.

ALSO, if any have covenouſly, fraudulently, or unduly obtained the Freedom of this City.

COLLECTORS.

ALSO, if any Collector of Fifteens, or other Duties for the publick Service of the King or of this City, do retain in his Hands any part of the Money collected to his own Uſe.

WOMEN *Receivers of* SERVANTS.

YE ſhall alſo enquire, if there be dwelling within your Ward any Woman-Broker, ſuch as reſort unto Mens Houſes, demanding of their Maid-Servants, if they do like of their Services; if not, then they will tell them, they will help them to a better Service, and ſo allure them to come from their Maſters to their Houſes, where they abide as Boarders until they be provided for. In which time it falleth out, that by lewd young Men that reſort to thoſe Houſes, they be oftentimes made Harlots to their undoing, and the great Hurt of the Commonwealth. Wherefore if any ſuch be, you ſhall preſent them, that Order may be taken for Reformation.

PRIVIES.

ALSO, if any have or uſe any common Privy, having Iſſue into any common Sewer of the City.

VAGABONDS.

ALSO, if any Conſtable, Beadle, or other Officer, be negligent or remiſs in diſcharging his Duty touching the Execution of the Statute made for Puniſhment of Rogues, Vagabonds, and ſturdy Beggars, or otherwiſe, and wherein the default is.

POOR.

ALSO, if any, to whom the Execution of the Statute made for Relief of the Poor doth appertain, be remiſs in diſcharging his Duty touching the Execution of the ſame Statute, and wherein the default is.

LEGACIES.

ALSO, if any Executor or other Perſon retain in his Hands any Legacy, Sum of Money, or other thing given to any charitable Uſe.

Drunkard, *Whoremonger*, *Sabbath-breaker*, Jeſuit, *Seminary Prieſt*, *Secular Prieſt*, *Popiſh Recuſant*, *Coozeners*, &c.

YE ſhall enquire, whether there be within your Ward any common Drunkard, Whoremonger, Blaſphemer of God's holy Name, Prophaner of the Sabbath, *Jeſuit*, Seminary or Secular Prieſt, or any Receiver, Reliever, or Maintainer of any of them, or any Popiſh Recuſant, Coozener, or ſwaggering idle Companion, ſuch as cannot give account how they live; if there be any ſuch, you ſhall preſent them, and the Names of thoſe that lodge them, or aid them.

MASS.

YE ſhall enquire, whether any Perſon or Perſons do or ſhall ſay or ſing Maſs within your Ward, or be preſent at any Maſs.

ROMAN *Catholick Religion.*

ALSO, if any Perſon or Perſons within your Ward, being evil affected, do or ſhall extol the *Roman* Catholick Religion above the Religion profeſſed and eſtabliſhed by the King's Majeſty's Authority in *England*, or do or ſhall deprave the Religion now profeſſed in this Realm by Authority as above, which may breed Diſcord in the City, and Diſſention in the Commonwealth, ye ſhall carefully preſent the ſame Perſons and their Offences.

STABLE-DUNG.

ALSO, if any Perſon or Perſons that keepeth Horſes in their Houſes, do lay his or their Stable Dung, or ſuch kind of ſtinking Filth in any Streets or Lanes of this City, to the great Annoyance of the People paſſing that way, and do not lead his Dung-Cart to the Stable-Door, as he ought to do.

ASSEMBLY *monthly.*

YOU ſhall aſſemble yourſelves once every Month, or oftner, if need require, ſo long as you ſhall continue of this Inqueſt, and preſent the Defaults which you ſhall find to be committed concerning any of the Articles of your Charge, to the end due Remedy may be ſpeedily ſupplied, and the Offenders puniſhed as Occaſion ſhall require.

Making of PRESENTMENTS.

Added ſince to theſe Articles. *J. S.*

[AND in making your Preſentments, your Clerk is carefully to write the Chriſtian Name, Surname, and Addition or Calling of every Offender, and the Name of the Pariſh wherein the Offence was committed, and ſome certain Time how long the Offence hath been continued. And in preſenting any Perſons for dividing Houſes for Inmates, to write the Names and Addition to the preſent Landlord receiving the Rents, and the Names of the Tenants in poſſeſſion, and of the Inmate in any Houſe. And alſo to write in the Margent on the Side of every Preſentment, the Name or Names upon whoſe Evidence you make ſuch Preſentment, and the Places of their Abode.]

[*Here end the Articles.*]

An ACT *for the Reformation of divers Abuſes uſed in the Wardmote Inqueſt.*

COMMONS, DINNERS, BANQUETINGS.

ITEM, Where the Wardmote Inqueſts within the ſeveral Wards of this City, for the Maintenance of Honeſty, Virtue, and good Living, and for the Aboliſhment, Exiling, and Suppreſſing of all kind of Vice, evil Rule, and Iniquity, according to the ancient laudable Laws and Cuſtoms of the ſaid City, are yearly ſeverally charged and ſworn, upon the Day of St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, before the Aldermen of the ſaid Wards, chiefly and principally to the End and Intent, that they with all Diligence ſhould truly and duly inquire and preſent all ſuch Enormities, Nuſances, Miſorder, and Offences as are, or at any time within the ſpace of one whole Year then next enſuing, ſhall be ſeverally uſed, committed or done within the ſaid Wards, and have a Day yearly to make their ſaid Preſentments, until the *Monday* next after the Feaſt of the *Epiphany*: The ſaid Inqueſts heretofore little or nothing at all regarding (as it is very manifeſt, and not unknown, the more is the pity) their ſaid Oaths, or yet the great Commodities, Utility, Quietneſs, Honour, and Worſhip, that might or ſhould grow and enſue to the ſaid City, and Inhabitants of the ſame, thro' their good, induſtrious, and indifferent Proceedings, for the advancement of Virtue, and repreſſing of Vice, have drawn it in a manner into a very ordinary Courſe, and common Cuſtom, to conſume and ſpend a great part of their ſaid Time, that they have yearly given unto them, when they receive their ſaid Charge, partly in ſetting up among themſelves a certain Commons, and making and keeping many coſtly and ſumptuous Dinners, Suppers, and Banquets: inviting and calling to the ſame at ſundry times, in a manner, all the Inhabitants of the ſaid ſeveral Wards, to the no little charges of the ſame Inhabitants; and partly in paſſing and occupying much part of the ſaid time in playing at Dice, Tables, Cards, and ſuch other unlawful Games, both to the great coſts, charges, and expences of the ſaid Inqueſts (whereof the greater part moſt commonly are but very poor Men) and alſo to the very lewd, pernitious and evil Example of all ſuch as have any acceſs or recourſe unto the ſame Inqueſts: And where alſo the ſaid Inqueſts have of late uſurped to diſpenſe with ſuch Perſons, as they by their ſearch, and otherwiſe, have founden to offend and tranſgreſs the Laws, in uſing and occupying of unlawful Weights and Meaſures; taking of the ſaid Offenders certain Fines; (which as it is ſaid) the ſaid Inqueſts have commonly uſed to employ toward the maintainance of their ſaid Feaſting and Banqueting: directly againſt the due order of our Sovereign Lord the King's Laws, and the publick Wealth of all his Highneſſes Subjects within the ſaid City, and much to the reproach and diſhonour of the ſame City:

For remedy and reformation thereof, be it ordained, enacted and eſtabliſhed by the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Commons in this preſent Common Council aſſembled, and by authority of the ſame, That all and every the Wardmote Inqueſts of the ſaid City, from henceforth to be yearly charged and ſworn within the ſeveral Wards at the time afore rehearſed, ſhall at all times and places meet, and for the due execution of their Charge, meet and aſſemble themſelves together; and that they, and every of them, after their ſaid Meetings, Inquiſition, and treating of their ſaid neceſſary Matters, ſhall go home to their own ſeveral Houſes, to Breakfaſt, Dinner, and Supper, during all the ſaid accuſtomed time of their Charge and Seſſion aboveſaid; and that none of the ſaid Inqueſts ſhall from henceforward ſet up any manner of Commons, or keep or maintain any manner of Dinners, Suppers or Banquets among themſelves, or uſe at their Aſſemblies and Seſſions, any of the Games above mentioned, or any other whatſoever unlawful Games or Plays at any time, before the giving up of the ſaid Preſentments at the time above remembred, or ſhall take or receive any manner of Fine or Fines, for the concealment and diſcharging of any of the Offences afore recited; but truly preſent the ſame Offences, and every of them, according to their Oaths, upon pain of Impriſonment by the Diſcretion of the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the ſaid City for the time being.

FIRE *and* CANDLES, *&c.* RECREATION.

PROVIDED alway, and be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that it ſhall be lawful for all and every the ſaid Inqueſts, to take and receive, towards the Charges of their Fire and Candles, and other Neceſſaries during the time of their ſaid Seſſion, all and every ſuch matter of Money, as any honeſt Perſon or Perſons, of their free Will, and benevolent Mind, will give or offer unto them; and when they have made their ſaid Preſentments, to go and aſſemble themſelves together for their Recreation and Solace where they ſhall think it good, and there not only to beſtow and ſpend the twenty Shillings which every Alderman within his Ward, according to a certain Order lately taken, ſhall yearly give unto them, at the time of the Delivery of the ſaid Preſentments, towards their ſaid Charges in this behalf, but alſo the Reſidue of the ſaid Money received and gathered, as it is aforeſaid, of the

Benevolence of their ſaid loving Friends, if any ſuch Reſidue ſhall fortune to remain, any Clauſe or Article in this preſent Act contained, to the contrary notwithſtanding. Not failing hereof, as ye tender the Common-weal of this City, and advancement of good Juſtice, and as ye will anſwer for the contrary at your uttermoſt Peril.

CHAP. XXIV.

The Laws and Ordinances for Orphans and Children of Freemen. The Order taken for them by Act of Common Council, 5 Edward VI. *The Act for the Orphans* An. 5 *&* 6 *of* William *and* Mary *of* 4 l. per Cent. *Freemen and Apprentices. Habit of Apprentices. An Apprentice loſes not the Degree of a Gentleman. Apprentices a conſiderable Body. Exaction of Fees upon Apprentices. Some Notes out of the Records concerning the Freedom of the City.*

Cuſtome for Orphans of Freemen.

IN the next place ſhall be ſhewn the ancient Cuſtom and Laws for the Orphanage, that is, the Care the City hath taken for ſecuring the Eſtates of ſuch Children, whoſe Fathers being Freemen, have deceaſed, before they be come to Age, or diſpoſe of themſelves in Marriage, while their Parents are alive. This Order was made by a Common Council in *Edward* the VIth's Time, and was as follows:

Ad commune Concilium tentum in Guildhaldia *Civitatis* Londini xiii *die* Octobris *Anno regni* EDVARDI *Sexti, Dei gra.* Angliæ, Franciæ *&* Hiberniæ *Supremi Capitis,* quinto: *Coram* Andrea Judde *Milite, tunc Maiore, & Aldermannis Civitatis illius, ordinata ſunt, interalia, inactitata, conceſſa & ſtabilita omnia & ſingula ſubſequentia.*

Orders taken for them, and their Portions.

FOrasmuch as the City of London is of late Years ſore decayed, and daily is like to decay more and more, a great Cauſe and Occaſion whereof, among other hath been, for that Freemens Children (Orphans of the ſaid City) ſometimes in the Lives of their Parents, and ſometimes after their Deceaſes, being left wealthy and rich, do beſtow themſelves in ungodly Marriages, for the moſt part in their young Age, at their own Will and Pleaſures, without the Conſents, and againſt the Minds of their Friends, ſaying and affirming, that the Law and Cuſtom of the ſaid City giveth unto them their Portions, whether they Marry by the Aſſent of their Friends or not; and ſo do daily caſt away and undo themſelves, in Truſt to have their ſaid Portions, whether their Parents or Friends will, or will not.

And thereby do they beſtow themſelves upon ſimple and light perſons, having neither Cunning, Knowledge, Subſtance, nor good or honeſt Conditions. By reaſon whereof ſuch Orphans, inordinately, and inſolently, do ſpend and conſume their Patrimony and Portions in ſhort time, not only to the undoing of themſelves, and to the great Ignominy and Shame of their Friends, but alſo to the great Slaunder of the Lord Maior and Aldermen of this City, (who been reputed and taken as Fathers and Protectors of the ſame Orphanes) and to the great loſs and hindrance of the ſaid City.

And forasmuch as the ſaid Lord Maior and Citizens, have by their Laws and Cuſtoms, power and authority to make Laws and Ordinances, by their Common Council, for redreſs of the ſame:

It is therefore now (to the intent to reduce the ſame to a more godly, more profitable and decent Order and Conformity) by the ſaid Lord Maior, and Common Council, and Citizens, in this preſent Common Councel aſſembled, and by authority of the ſaid Common Councel ordained, enacted, authorized, and eſtabliſhed for a Law perpetually to bee obſerved and kept within the ſaid City: That if any Orphane, or Child of any free Man or free Woman of the ſaid City, do offend in any the things hereafter expreſſed, and bee thereof lawfully convicted, afore the Lord Maior and the Aldermen or elſewhere, that then they and every of them, ſhall to all entents, purpoſes, conſtructions and meanings, be unabled and barred to demand and claime their Portion or Portions, and alſo ſhall loſe and forgoe and bee barred for ever, of all and every his, her or their part or parts, and Portions to him or them belonging, by and after the death of his or their ſaid Father or Mother, of the Goods and Cattals, of every ſuch Father and Mother, by reaſon of any Law, Cuſtome, Ordinance, Uſage, Franches, Privilege, Act of Common Councell, or other thing heretofore had or uſed within the ſaid City: The ſame Law, Cuſtome, Ordinance, or other thing whatſoe're, heretofore had, made, ordained, allowed, and put in ure, to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding. That is to wit: Firſt, if any Man-child, or Woman-child, ſhall maliciouſly go about or attempt to do, or cauſe to be done, any bodily harme, death, or deſtruction to his or their Father or Mother: Or if any Man-child doe hereafter marry or contract marriage in the life of his Father or Mother (by whom he will claime any Portion) under the age of one and twenty Yeeres, without the conſent of his ſaid Father or Mother, by whom he will claime any Portion: Or if any Woman-child doe hereafter marry or contract Marriage in the life of her Father, or other Parent, by whom ſhe ſhall claime any Portion, before the age of eighteene yeeres, without the conſent of her Father, or ſuch other Parent by whom ſhe ſhall or may claim any Portion: Or if any Man-child be a Theefe, or a Fellon, or a common Whore-haunter, a common Dicer, or a common player at unlawful Games, notoriouſly known: Or if any Woman-child ſhall hereafter commit any Whoredome, or be a common Picker; That then every of the Perſons ſo offending, ſhall be barred and excluded to have, of demand any Portion.

Provided alwaies, that it ſhall be lawfull for the Father or Mother of any ſuch Child or Children, to give and bequeath in Legacy, to ſuch Child or Children, as much as the Portion of ſuch Child ſo offending ſhall amount unto, by the Cuſtome of the ſaid City. And then ſuch Child thereby to be enabled to have and demand the ſame, as Portion, this Act notwithſtanding, ſo that the ſame Legacy be contained in his or their Teſtament in writing, and not otherwiſe.

And that then, and from henceforth his ſaid Child or Children, to be admitted and reſtored to claime ſuch Legacy, or Legacies, in ſuch ſort, manner, and forme, as if there had beene never any ſuch offence done or committed by any ſuch Child.

Item, It is further ordained, enacted, authorized and eſtabliſhed, by the Authority aforeſaid, that if any Woman-child, being an Orphane, and under the the age of one and twenty Yeeres, at any time hereafter, after the Death of her Father, doe enſure or contract her ſelf in Marriage, or elſe, according to the Eccleſiaſticall Lawes of this Realme, do perfitly ſolemnize or conſummate Marriage, with any free Man of this City, the conſent and agreement of the Lord Maior and Aldermen of this ſaid City of London for the time being, not obtained and had; that then for every ſuch default and offence committed or done by any Orphane, or Orphanes, of the ſaid City, the ſame being confeſſed, or ſufficiently proved by two Witneſſes; or otherwiſe before the ſaid Lord Maior and Aldermen of this ſaid City of London, for the time being, at and in a Court of Aldermen, ſhe or they that ſo happen to behave her or themſelves, as is aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit, foregoe, and loſe two Pence of and for every Pound, ſo due, or to bee due unto her, or them, by reaſon of any ſuch Orphanage, the ſum of twelve Pence of every Pound, to goe, or to be to the uſe of the Chamber of the ſaid City, according to the ancient Cuſtome before this time, in ſuch Caſe uſed.

And if the ſaid Contract or Marriage of the ſaid Orphane or Orphanes, bee made with any Foreine, not being free of this City, at the time of any ſuch Contract or Marriage made, that then the ſaid Orphan or Orphanes, and every of them, ſhall forfeit and loſe three Shillings of every Pound, or to be due unto her or them, by vertue of any Orphanage or Cuſtome had and uſed within the ſaid City.

The one Shilling of the ſaid three Shillings of every Pound, to goe, or to be, to the uſe of the Chamber of the ſaid City, in ſuch a manner and forme as is aforeſaid.

And the other two Shillings ſo forfeited of every Pound, to goe to the uſe of ſuch other Orphane or Orphanes, as ſhall then remain unmarried. Or elſe, for default of ſuch Orphanes, or Orphane, to remain to the next of the kindred of the Orphane ſo offending.

Alſo, be it further ordained, enacted, and eſtabliſhed by Authority aforeſaid, for, and in eſchewing of divers variances, contentions, and ſuits, that daily heretofore have, and hereafter may enſue: that if any Freeman's Child, Man or Woman, fortune to be married hereafter in the Life time of his or their Father, by his conſent, and not fully advanced of, and to his, or her full part, or portion of his or her ſaid Fathers Goods, as he ſhall be worth at the time of his deceaſe, according to the ancient Lawes and Cuſtomes of this ſaid City; that then every ſuch Freeman's Child, ſo being married in the life time of his, or her Father, ſhall be to all intents and purpoſes, diſabled to demand any further part or portion of his or her Fathers Goods, after the deceaſe of his, or her Father, but ſhall be adjudged, reputed, and taken to be fully advanced, according as the Law and Cuſtom of this City hath been long time out of minde, except his or her ſaid Father do mention certainly in his laſt Will or Teſtament, or by other Writing ſigned with his own proper Name, or Marke, the Certainety of the Summe or Summes of Money, Goods and Cattels, and the Value of them that the Father gave, payed, or departed withal, or otherwiſe aſſured, or hereafter ſhall give, pay, depart withal, or otherwiſe make Aſſurance of unto him, or her, before, at, or after the Marriage of him or her, or otherwiſe in his Lifetime, for and towards their Advancements, in the name of his or her Part or Portion.

And then every ſuch Orphane or Child, which after the Deceaſe of his or her ſaid Father, can bring forth the ſaid Teſtament, or other Writing ſigned or marked with the Father's Hand or Mark, wherein the Certainety of ſuch Money, Goods, or Cattels, as they have, or ſhall have received of their ſaid Father, or by the ſame Father, aſſured by Eſpecialty, or otherwiſe, ſhall have as much of the Ready Money, Goods, Cattels and Debts of the ſaid Father, as (with that which he or they ſhall have received towards their Advancements, in the Life of their ſaid Father) ſhall make up a full Child's Part of his Goods and Cattels, as he ſhall be worth at the time of his Deceaſe. The ſame to be demanded, asked, and claimed or ſued for againſt the Executor or Executors, Adminiſtrator or Adminiſtrators, of the Goods and Cattels of the ſaid Father, by Bill Original, to be commenced to our Soveraigne Lord the King's Court, holden in the utter Chamber of the Guild Hall of the ſaid City, before the ſaid Lord Maior and Aldermen of the ſame City for the time being, any Law or Cuſtom heretofore made or uſed to the contrary notwithſtanding. In which Action, no Wager of Law, or Eſſoine, ſhall be admitted or allowed.

Provided alway, and it is farther enacted, that if any Freeman's Sonne, being of full Age (which ſhall hereafter be married with the Conſent of his Father, or any other Perſon, being of full Age, which ſhall hereafter marry any Freeman's Daughter) do at the time of the Eſpouſals, or any time after, confeſs themſelves by Writing fully ſatisfied of his or their Portion, or do otherwiſe acquit and diſcharge the Father of ſuch Freeman's Sonnes or Daughters, of all their Part and Portion due, or to be due, by the Law and Cuſtome of the City; that then every ſuch Perſon ſo confeſſing, acquitting, or otherwiſe diſcharging, ſhall be reputed and taken as fully advanced of his or their whole Part or Portion; and ſhall not be enabled to demand any farther or greater part of the Subſtance, Goods and Cattels of his or her Father: This Law, or any other Law or Cuſtome heretofore had, made, or uſed to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And further; Foraſmuch as it is thought very prejudicial and hurtful to the Fatherleſſe Children and Orphans, when the Mother or Mother in Law, being Executrix of the laſt Will and Teſtament of her late Husband, by whom and after whoſe Death the Orphans are intituled to an Orphanage, (according to the ſaid laudable Cuſtomes of this City) doe divers times marry, or contract Matrimony, ſome with Forriners and Perſons unknowne, and ſome with Freemen, or ever an Inventory of the Goods, Cattels, Plate, Jewels, Ready Money of the Teſtator's, be by them brought in; by reaſon whereof, many times they (either for Fear or Affection of their Husbands, or for ſome other ſiniſter Cauſe) doe bring in very ſuſpicious Inventories, omitting therein either Ready Money, Plate, Jewels, or Debts, or ſome other Thing or Things, whereby ſome Benefit ſhould redound to the Fatherleſs Children, to the great Loſs and Hinderance of the Orphanes, and ſometimes Slaunder to the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the City, notwithſtanding their great Care and Travaile that they take for the good ordering, and true anſwering of the ſaid Orphanes.

It is therefore by like Authority ordained, eſtabliſhed, and enacted, that if after the firſt Day of November next enſuing, any Widow which is or ſhall be made Executrix of the Teſtament and laſt Will of her late Husband (being a Freeman) or ſhall take upon her the Adminiſtration of the Goods and Cattels of her late Husband (being a Freeman) doe not upon her Oath bring in and exhibit, or cauſe to be brought in and exhibited before the Lord Maior and Aldermen of this ſaid City for the time being, at and in a Court of Aldermen, a juſt and perfect Inventory (to their Knowledge) of all the Goods, Cattels, Plate, and Jewels, Ready Money, and Debts, as were her ſaid Husband's at the time of his Death, appraiſed according to the Law of the ſaid City, before ſhe do enſure her ſelf in Marriage, or contract Marriage, or elſe according to the Lawes of the Realme, doe perfectly ſolemnize or conſummate Marriage with any Perſon before ſuch time as aforeſaid; that then every Perſon ſo offending, ſhall forfait and loſe eight Shillings of every Pound of her Portion of the Goods of her late Husband, due to her by the laudable Cuſtome of the ſaid City: The ſame to go to the uſe of ſuch Orphane, or Orphanes, as then ſhall be entituled to have or demand any Orphanage or Portion, after the Death of his or her late Father: the ſame to be demanded, asked, claimed, or ſued for, againſt ſuch Executrix or Adminiſtratrix, by Bill Original of Debt, to be commenced in our Soveraigne Lord the King's Court, holden in the utter Chamber of the Guild Hall of the ſaid City, before the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the ſame City for the time being, any Law or Cuſtom heretofore had, made, or uſed to the contrary notwithſtanding. In which Action no Wager of Law or Eſſoin ſhall be admitted or allowed.

This Law ſometimes diſpenſed with.
J. S.
Lex Londin.

This Law or Act is called *Judd*'s Law; and though not repealed, yet the Lord Maior and Aldermen ſometimes, for eſpecial Reaſons, thought fit to diſpenſe with the ſame Act in Favour of Orphans that ſought Relief againſt the Penalties mentioned.

The Orphans Debt ſettled by Act of Parliament.

But of later Years, namely, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. the City Stock was ſo low, that there was not ſufficient to pay the Orphans their Portions of Money that had been brought in for their Uſe. Which made no ſmall Clamour and Noiſe againſt the City.

A Petition of the Orphans to the Common Council, *An.* 16,0.

The Orphans Condition being thus bad by reaſon of the Inſolvency of the City, they made a Petition to the Court of Common Council in their own behalf, and propounded therein ſome Ways and Means that their Debts might be ſatisfied. And *Feb.* 3. 1690. the Common Council ordered Sir *William Turner*, Sir *William Pritchard*, Sir *John Moor*, Sir *Samuel Daſhwood*, Aldermen; Sir *Thomas Vernon*, Sir *Ralph Box*, *Arthur Baron*, *John Morrice*, *Francis Griffith*, *John Johnſon*, *John Midgeley*, and *Thomas Blackmore*, Commoners, to conſider the Petition of ſeveral Orphans, and to receive the Propoſals of the ſaid Petitioners, or any other, and to report their Opinions concerning the ſame to this Honourable Court.

The Report thereupon.

Accordingly they made this Report, ‘That they thought it reaſonable, as well for the Honour of the City, as for the Satisfaction of this Court, and of the ſaid Orphans, humbly to offer their Opinion, *viz.* That

	l.	
‘The Revenue of the City-Lands formerly agreed on, with the improved Value thereof, amounting to - - - - - - - - -	3000	*per Annum.*
‘The Revenue of the Markets, valued at - - - - - - -	3000	
‘The Farm of Garbling and Packing, let at - - - - - -	1500	
‘The Aqueducts and Improvements thereof, valued at - - - -	500	
Total *per Annum*, - -	8000	

‘be appropriated and ſettled, free of all Charges, by Act of Common Council, towards Payment of 4 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, for the preſent Relief of the Orphans.’ And they propoſed, that this Fund be offered to be confirmed in Parliament; and that Application be made to that moſt Honourable Court for farther Aid, as they in their great Wiſdom ſhall think fit. Whereby a Fund of 24000 *l. per Annum* may be veſted in the Maior and Citizens of *London* for Satisfaction of the Debts due to the preſent Orphans: And for a further Security of all Orphans Money that hereafter ſhall be paid into the Chamber of *London.* This Report they gave in *May* 11th, *1691*, with the Subſcription of their Names. And upon this the Act of Parliament *Anno 1693*, the 5th and 6th of *William* and *Mary*, was grounded, for raiſing an annual Sum of 8000 *l.* to be appropriated a perpetual Fund for the Payment of the City Orphans. Whereby 4 *l. per Cent. per Annum* was allowed for ever, for every Orphan's principal Money, with the Intereſt of 5 *l. per Cent.* to the Year *1683*, and of 3 *l. per Cent.* from thence to *1694*. And the Common Council had Power to aſſeſs upon the perſonal Eſtates of the Inhabitants of the City, 2000 *l.* a Year for the raiſing this perpetual Fund. And other Ways and Means were appointed for the making up the ſaid Fund, ſpecified in the Act.

None obliged hereafter to pay into the Chamber any Orphan's Money.

And for the time to come, no Perſon is obliged or compelled by vertue of any Cuſtom within the City, or by Order or Proceſs of the Court of Orphans, to pay into the Chamber any Sum of Money, or perſonal Eſtate belonging to an Orphan of any Freeman.

More will be ſaid of the Orphans of the City, when we come to treat of the Courts belonging to the City. Only it may be obſerved in this Place, that in the Year *1716*, an Act of Common Council was made for the Aſſeſſment of this 2000 *l.* yearly. Which Act was as follows.

Commune Concilium tentum in Camera Guildhaldæ *Civitatis* London, *die* Martis, *decimo nono die* Junij, *Anno Regni Domini noſtri* Georgij, *Dei Gratia* Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ *Regis*, *Fidei Defenſoris*, *&c. ſecundo*, *Annoq; Domini 1716*. *Coram* Carolo Peers *Mil'* *Majore Civitatis prædictæ*, Willielmo Aſhurſt *Mil'* Johanne Parſons *Mil'* Willielmo Withers *Mil'* Samuelo Garrard *Baroneto*, Gilberto Heathcote *Mil'*, *Aldermannis*; Willielmo Thomſon *Mil'*, *Recordatore Civitatis prædictæ*, Willielmo Stewart *Mil'*, Gerardo Conyers *Mil'*, Petro Delmé *Mil'*, Georgio Merttins *Mil*, Joſepho Lawrence *Mil'*, Franciſco Forbes *Mil'* Johanne Eyles, *Baronetto*, *Aldermannis ejuſdem Civitatis*, & Johanne Fryer *Baronetto*, *Aldermannis ac Vicecomitibus dictæ Civitatis*, *necnon majore parte Communiorum dictæ Civitatis in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem aſſemblatis.*

An ACT for Raiſing and Levying the Sum of 2000 *l.* for one Year, upon the Perſonal Eſtates of the ſeveral Inhabitants within this City and Liberties thereof, payable to the *Orphans* and other Creditors thereof.

WHEREAS in and by a late Act of Parliament, intituled, An Act for the Relief of the Orphans and other Creditors of the City of *London*, it is, amongſt other things enacted, That for and towards the Raiſing a perpetual Fund to pay the yearly Intereſt of Four Pounds for every Hundred Pounds principal Money, and Intereſt thereof, and proportionably for any grreater or leſſer Sum, due to any Orphan or other Creditor of the ſaid City, or the Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns of any ſuch Orphan or Creditor, That from and after the Twenty fourth day of June, in the Year of our Lord God 1694, the Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, ſhall and may, and they are required yearly to raiſe the Sum of Two Thouſand Pounds, by an equal proportionable Aſſeſſment upon the Perſonal Eſtates of the Inhabitants within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, to be yearly aſſeſſed, collected, received and paid, or in default of Payment, diſtrained for, in ſuch manner as the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens in their Common Council aſſembled, or otherwiſe, ſhall from time to time annually direct and appoint:

Be it therefore enacted by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Right worſhipful the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons of the ſaid City in Common Council aſſembled, That the ſaid Sum of Two Thouſand Pounds be rated and aſſeſſed by one entire Aſſeſſment for one whole Year, to commence from the 24th Day of June, in the Year of our Lord 1715, in ſuch manner as is herein after directed, upon the perſonal Eſtates of the ſeveral Inhabitants within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, and according to the ſeveral and reſpective Proportions ſet and appointed on the ſeveral and reſpective Wards of the ſaid City hereafter following, that is to ſay,

	l.	*s.*
Alderſgate Ward within,	22	10
Alderſgate Ward without,	44	10
Algate Ward,	96	10
Baſſiſhaw Ward,	34	10
Billingſgate Ward,	56	10
Biſhopſgate Ward within,	66	10
Biſhopſgate Ward without,	67	10
Breadſtreet Ward,	54	10
Bridge Ward,	54	10
Broadſtreet Ward,	110	10
Candlewick Ward,	43	10
Caſtlebaynard Ward,	64	10
Cheap Ward,	66	10
Colemanſtreet Ward,	64	10
Cordweyner Ward,	46	10
Cornhil Ward,	56	10
Cripplegate Ward within,	80	10
Cripplegate Ward without,	60	10
Dowgate Ward,	44	10
Farringdon Ward within,	128	10
Farringdon Ward without,	292	10
Langborn Ward,	116	10
Limeſtreet Ward,	32	10
Portſoaken Ward,	53	10
Queenhith Ward,	30	10
Tower Ward,	135	10
Vintry Ward,	30	10
Walbrook Ward,	44	10

And be it alſo enacted, directed and appointed, That the Alderman, or Deputy and Common Councilmen of each reſpective Ward within this City and Liberties thereof, or the major part of them preſent, (being all duly ſummoned by the Beadle or Beadles, by the Order of the Alderman, or his Deputy or Deputies of each reſpective Ward, who are hereby required to cauſe them to be ſummoned accordingly) ſhall on or before the 23d Day of June inſtant, meet together in ſome convenient Place or Places in each Ward, who are hereby authorized and required forthwith to put this Act in execution, and ſet and appoint ſuch an equal and proportionable Rate of Money upon the Perſonal Eſtates of every Inhabitant within ſuch Ward, as that the ſaid Aſſeſſment may produce that Sum of Money which every Ward reſpectively is rated at, or appointed to pay as aforeſaid, on or before the 30th day of June aforeſaid. And that the ſame when rated or aſſeſſed, they ſhall ſubſcribe with their Names, and ſhall nominate and appoint two or more able Perſons (Houſholders within ſuch reſpective Ward or Place) to collect, levy, and pay to the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the time being, and to deliver to ſuch Perſons (who ſhall be ſo nominated and appointed) a Duplicate of ſuch Aſſeſſment ſo ſubſcribed; which ſaid Perſons ſo to be nominated and appointed, ſhall collect and levy the ſame accordingly.

And the ſaid Aſſeſſors ſhall on or before the 3d day of July next, deliver to the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the time being, the Names of the ſeveral Collectors ſo by them appointed, together with the ſeveral Sums of Money they reſpectively ſtand charged with. And for the true Collection and Payment of the Monies which ſhall be ſo collected, to the Chamberlain of London for the time being, for the uſe aforeſaid, ſuch Ward or Place wherein they are ſo employed ſhall be anſwerable. Which ſaid Chamberlain ſhall give Acquittances gratis to the ſaid Collectors for all Moneys of them received, whoſe Receipt ſhall be a ſufficient Diſcharge for ſo much unto every ſuch reſpective Collector. And the ſaid Collectors are hereby required and enjoined to levy and collect the ſame Rates and Aſſeſſments according to the Duplicates thereof by them received, and to make demand of the ſaid Rates and Aſſeſſments of the Parties themſelves, or at the Place of their Habitation or Abode; and to pay the ſame to the Chamberlain of the ſaid City, on or before the 3d Day of Auguſt next.

And be it further enacted and declared, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall refuſe or neglect, for the ſpace of five Days after ſuch demand, to pay any Sum or Sums of Money whereat he, ſhe, or they ſhall be rated or aſſeſſed, that then it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Collectors, or any of them, and he and they is and are hereby authorized and required, for Nonpayment thereof, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the Lord Mayor of this City for the time being, or any other of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for this City and Liberties thereof (which ſaid Warrants ſhall be given gratis) to levy the Sum or Sums ſo rated and aſſeſſed, by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo refuſing or neglecting to pay; and the Diſtreſs ſo taken to ſell and diſpoſe, and thereby to raiſe the Sum aſſeſſed on ſuch Perſon or Perſons, and alſo to deduct thereout the reaſonable Charges of taking and keeping ſuch Diſtreſs, returning the overplus (if any) upon demand, by the Perſon whoſe Goods ſhall be ſo diſtrained. And in caſe of Reſiſtance or Refuſal, all Conſtables of this City and Liberties thereof are hereby required to be aiding and aſſiſting to the ſaid Collectors in the execution of the Premiſſes.

And it is hereby further enacted and declared, That the Deputy and Common Councilmen of each reſpective Ward, or the greater part of them preſent (being all duly ſummoned in manner aforeſaid) ſhall and are hereby authorized and required on or before the 23d day of Auguſt aforeſaid, to call before them the Collectors within ſuch reſpective Ward, and to examine them, and aſſure themſelves of the full and whole Payment of the particular Sum and Sums of Money charged within and upon ſuch Ward, and of the due Payment thereof into the hands of the Chamberlain of London: To the end there may be no failure of the Payment of any part thereof: And in caſe of any failure of the Premiſes, the Deputy and Common Councilmen of ſuch Ward are hereby authorized and required to cauſe the ſame to be forthwith re-aſſeſſed, levied and paid, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act.

And it is alſo further enacted and declared, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſo rated or charged, do find him, her, or themſelves agrieved with ſuch Aſſeſſing and Rating, and do within five Days next after demand made of the Sum or Sums of Money aſſeſſed on him, her, or them, complain to the Deputy of ſuch Ward wherein they are aſſeſſed: In every ſuch Caſe, the Deputy with the Common Councilmen of ſuch Ward, or the major part of them preſent (being all duly ſummoned as aforeſaid) ſhall and have hereby Power within five Days next after ſuch Complaint, to hear and determine all ſuch Complaints, and either affirm or relieve againſt ſuch Aſſeſſment, as they ſhall ſee cauſe.

And if any Collector or Collectors as aforeſaid, appointed or to be appointed, ſhall neglect or refuſe to ſerve, or to perform his or their Duty in the ſpeedy and due execution of this preſent Act, every ſuch Collector or Collectors ſhall for every ſuch neglect or refuſal forfeit and loſe the Sum of five Pounds to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of London.

And if any Collector or Collectors, who ſhall by virtue of this Act be appointed for the receipt of any Sum of Money hereby to be aſſeſſed, neglect or refuſe to pay any Sum or Sums of Money which ſhall be by him or them received as aforeſaid, and to pay the ſame as in and by this Act is directed, and ſhall detain in his or their hands any Money received by him, them, or any of them, and not pay the ſame at ſuch Time and Place as by this Act is directed, or ſhall pay any part thereof to any Perſon or Perſons, other than to the ſaid Chamberlain, that every ſuch Collector ſhall forfeit for every ſuch Offence double the Sum of Money by him ſo wrongfully paid or detained, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens.

And be it further ordained and enacted, That if the Deputy or Deputies, and Common Councilmen of any of the Wards within this City, ſhall refuſe or neglect to deliver to the Chamberlain of this City for the time being, by the ſpace of ten Days next after the ſaid 3d day of July, the Names of the reſpective Perſons by them appointed to collect the ſaid Rates and Duties reſpectively, and the ſeveral Sums with which they ſtand reſpectively charged, according to the Directions of this Act; that then the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the time being, ſhall lay before the Committee of the City's Lands, at their next Meeting, an account of the Perſons ſo neglecting or refuſing; to the intent that the ſaid Committee ſhall and may take ſuch Courſe as they ſhall think proper and neceſſary, in order to compel the Perſons hereby directed and appointed, to make the ſaid Aſſeſſments, and to appoint Collectors of the ſame, when made, and to execute the Powers and Authorities hereby given them.

And it is hereby farther enacted, That all Penalties and Forfeitures in and by this Act limited and appointed, ſhall and may be recovered by Action of Debt, to be commenced and proſecuted in any of the Courts of Record within this City, in the name of the Chamberlain of the ſame City for the time being: In all which Actions the Chamberlain (in caſe he do recover) ſhall be allowed his ordinary Coſts and Charges expended in and about the Proſecution of the ſame. And if Judgment be given againſt the Plaintiff in any ſuch Suit, or ſuch Suit ſhall be diſcontinued, then the Defendant ſhall alſo recover his Coſts.

GIBSON.

ThisCuſtom oppoſed *Ann.* 1586. *J. S.*

But long before this, *viz.* in the Year 1586, this ancient Cuſtom was ſhook. For ſome there were, who diſliked and oppoſed this Practice of the City, to take into their Cuſtody the Portions and Eſtates of Orphans, and to ſtint Freemen in making their laſt Wills, as to the Diſpoſition of their own Eſtates; thinking it hard that they might not have the Liberty of beſtowing what they had gotten, according to their own Minds and Pleaſures.

Sir *James Harvey*'s Will contrary to this Cuſtom. *Anno* 1586.

That which gave occaſion to this Complaint at this time, was, the laſt Will and Teſtament of Sir *James Harvey*, Knt. late Alderman of that City of *London*. Who had left *Sebaſtian Harvey*, his eldeſt Son, his Executor, and given him ſo largely, that the younger Children had not their Share allowed by the Cuſtom of Orphanage. Sir *James* had done this out of a partial Kindneſs to the ſaid *Sebaſtian*, and ſome conceived Diſguſt againſt the reſt of his Children, *Sebaſtian* being a principal Party in that hard Action and Device of his Father. So that he was charged with the endeavour of Couzening his Brother and Siſters of their Share in their Father's Eſtate by indirect Practices. And ſo he for his own Ends laboured to overthrow this Cuſtom of the Orphanage; which was done by him, contrary to two Oaths that he had taken. But hereupon at length the Orphans made their Complaint to the Lords of the Council. And ſo there was a Bill depending between the Orphans of Sir *James Harvey*, Knt. and *Sebaſtian Harvey*, Executor of the ſaid Sir *James*, Defendant.

The Maior and Aldermen interpoſe with the Council, for the Orphanage.

Sir *Wolſtan Dixie*, Lord Maior, and the Court of Aldermen, ſince they had taken divers Oaths for the Maintenance of the ſaid Cuſtom, wrote a Letter to the ſaid Lords, and recommended to their Conſideration a brief Note concerning the Benefits and Neceſſity of that Cuſtom, and the dangerous Inconvenience that might enſue to the State of the City by infringing thereof. Therefore they prayed their Lordſhips by their Providence to prevent ſo great a Prejudice toward the good Eſtate of the City, and to patronize and protect the ſaid Cuſtom and other the Laws and Cuſtoms of the City, being conſonant and agreeable to Reaſon and Equity, if they ſhould be unjuſtly encountred by any. For theſe were the Contents of his Letter, *viz.*

The Lord Maior to the Lords in behalf of the Orphanage.

'That where the 'moſt neceſſary and beneficial Cuſtom of the 'City touching *Orphans*, is drawn in queſtion up'on a Bill depending before your Honours, be'tween the Orphans of Sir *James Harvey*, Knt. 'late Alderman of this City, Complainants, and '*Sebaſtian Harvey*, Executor to the ſaid *James*, 'Defendant: We the Maior and Aldermen '(having taken divers Oaths for the Mainte'nance of the ſaid Cuſtom) have therefore thought 'it good, and in our Duties, humbly to recom'mend to your Honours Conſideration a brief 'Note encloſed, containing the Benefits and Ne'ceſſity of that our Cuſtom, and the dangerous 'Evil that may enſue to the Eſtate of this City 'by infringing thereof. And becauſe the ſame 'Cuſtom is ſome Impediment to the Defendant '*Harvey*, to execute his indirect Practices againſt 'his natural Brother and Siſters, it is not there'fore to be doubted, that he will withal endea'vour (contrary to his Oath taken) to ſeek to 'make Shipwrack thereof. Which we are the 'rather induced to ſuſpect, for that the ſaid *Har*'*vey* was a principal Party and Practiſer in that 'hard Action and Device of his Father Sir *James* '*Harvey*, intending as ſhould ſeem, to the Over'throw of the ſaid Cuſtom; for maintenance 'whereof, the ſaid Sir *James* had taken two ſe'veral ſolemn Oaths. By which ſiniſter Practice 'the ſaid Defendant *Harvey* thought to appropri'ate all his Father's Eſtate in Land and Goods 'to himſelf, and utterly to exclude his Brother 'and Siſters from any Benefit thereof.

'Wherefore we humbly beſeech your good 'Lordſhips, not only with Providence to prevent 'this ſo great a Prejudice, intended toward the 'general State of this City by the ſaid *Harvey*; 'but alſo by your honourable Favour to patro'nize and protect the ſaid Cuſtom, and other the 'Laws and Cuſtoms of this City (being conſo'nant and agreeable to Reaſon and Equity) if 'the ſame ſhall be unjuſtly encountered, or ad'verſed by any others. So ſhall you not only 'bind us, but the whole City alſo, in all Hum'bleneſs with devout Prayer to recommend your 'moſt Honourable Eſtates to the Almighty.

Your Honours moſt humbly at Commaundment,

Guildhall in *London*,
June 7, 1586.

WOLSTAN DIXIE, Maior.

To the Lords and others of her
Majeſty's moſt Honourable
Privy Council.

It is pity to let ſuch conſiderable Letters of the Maior and Aldermen be utterly loſt and vaniſh, if we can retrieve them and bring them to light; and therefore I have inſerted it. And the Plea encloſed they put in to the Lords for this Cuſtom, was to this Tenour.

The City's Plea for Orphanage.

‘How agreeable the Cuſtom for the Device of the Goods of the Dead into three parts, was to the ancient Laws of this Realm, and uſually put in Practice in moſt Parts of the Realm by a Writ *De rationabili parte bonorum.*

‘That the Maior and Aldermen being by the Cuſtom, Patrons, and Guardians, as well of the Bodies as of the Goods of Orphans; by reaſon whereof, during their Nonage, the Court of Orphans took care for their reaſonable Maintenance and vertuous Education, foreſaw that they were not defrauded by the Executors, by Concealment or miſpraiſing the Goods by falſe Accompt, nor abuſed by Diſparagement in Marriage, provided ſafeguard for their Portions; ſo that neither themſelves nor others might miſpend the ſame; and in the behalf of the Orphans, did proſecute Suits for Recovery or Defence of their Right; where otherwiſe the Children, for want of Ability, Diſcretion, and Friends to follow their Suits, would often prejudice their Titles, and ſometimes loſe their Rights. And that by this Cuſtom, if any Orphan died within Age, the Intereſt of his Portion was preſerved to his Brothers and Siſters ſurviving; where otherwiſe they might (by Flattery or other Abuſe) be induced to beſtow the ſame by their Wills upon Strangers. Which provident Care had of the Orphans, as aforeſaid, did not only extend to their Benefit, but ſtretched farther to the Good of the Widows, Creditors and Legatories of the Dead, who might by ſiniſter Practices of the Executors be greatly prejudiced, if ſuch exact Care were not had. And which was more, that there were a great number of young and towardly Merchants and Occupiers within the City, relieved and profited by the uſe of Orphans Portions; yielding but an eaſy Allowance to the Orphans for their competent Maintenance. And therefore they hoped this their Cuſtom would ſeem to their Lordſhips, with all favour, the more worthy to be ſupported.

‘Where, on the contrary part, if it ſhould be holden or deemed as a thing lawful and arbitrable for every Freeman at his own Diſcretion and Pleaſure, by fraudulent Deed of Gift in his Lifetime, or by his laſt Will, to diſpoſe of all his Goods after his Death, hereof it would enſue, that many counterfeit Wills and Deeds of Gift would be forged, and, for maintenance thereof, much Perjury committed; many true Wills would be ſuppreſſed; many wilful Men, to advance one Child, for Affection, would leave the reſt Beggers. That hereby alſo Men would defraud their Wives. So that neither rich Woman, nor wiſe Woman would marry with a Citizen, not having Lands of Inheritance. And Women already married would all perſuade their Husbands to become Purchaſers. That hereby would be opened a Gap to much Perjury in theſe Devices. For that every Freeman was ſworn to defend, obey, and maintain this Cuſtom. That hence alſo it might proceed that the Court of Orphans being diſcouraged, might ſlack the Care and Diligence which was taken in Orphans Cauſes; and Orphans, having preſent Poſſeſſion of their Portions, being very young at the time of the Death of their Parents, would preſently depart out of the City, and be in danger, before they were of reaſonable Diſcretion, to be defrauded of their Portion, and to be abuſed in Marriage, either to Beggers, Perſons irreligious, or of light Name. Whereby the Trade of Merchandize would wax cold, the City in Strength and Wealth feebled, Navigation neglected, her Majeſty's Subſidy and Cuſtom diminiſhed, rich Mens Children (deprived of their Birthright) ſhould become Beggers, the Hoſpitals ſurcharged, and an intolerable Burthen impoſed on the City, and all by Fraud; where Fraud, even in things of themſelves lawful, was not favoured in Law.

Who had the Cuſtody of an Orphan formerly. *Lib. Alb.*

Now who ſhall be Guardians to the City Orphans, I meet with this Caſe about an Orphan in the Reign of King *Henry* III. when the Mother ſtrove to be its Guardian. And for ſecuring the Child the better in her own Poſſeſſion, went with it into *Alhallows Breadſtreet* Church. The Caſe was this. *Chriſtian*, the Wife of *Joſce le Spicer*, appealed *Simon Fitz-Mary*, and *Robert de Herbyntone*, [Aldermen, as it ſeems] before the King's Juſtices ſitting at the *Tower*; that they on *Saturday* after the Invention of the Holy Croſs, *Anno* 25 *Hen'* III. about the Hour of Three came to the Church of *All Saints, Bredſtreet*, and by force entred that Church, and took *William Fitz William*, who was under Age, and in her Cuſtody, from Place to Place, and led him away, and detained him in Perſon, until the Feaſt of St. *Lucie* following, ſo that he died in their Priſon. And ſhe ſaith, that ſhe was the worſe for it, to the Value of 200 *l.* Then comes one *Joſce* [of Kin, as it ſeems, to the Father] and he pleads, that the Cuſtody of the ſaid *William* was bequeathed to him, with ſix Marks and four Shillings Rent, and the Appurtinences in the City of *London*, to put it in Uſe and Profit for the ſaid Child till he came of Age.

It was enquired by the ſaid Juſtices concerning the Cuſtom of theſe Legacies; *viz.* to whom after the Death of Father and Mother, the Cuſtom of their Children ought to belong. They [the Maior and Citizens] ſay, that it is lawful for any of the City to bequeath in his Will, to whom he will, the Cuſtody of his Child, with his Goods and Inheritance, until he come of Age, to the Uſe and Profit of the Child. But if he ſhall not make any ſuch Legacy, and an Inheritance comes from the Father, then the Mother of the Child, or the Kin of the Part of the Mother, ſhall have the Cuſtody, with all his Goods. But if the Inheritance come of the Part of the Mother, then the Kin of the Part of the Father ſhall have the Cuſtody. So that theſe *Cuſtoſes* are bound to anſwer to the Heir, when he comes to Age, for all the Iſſues of the Inheritance.

Cuſtoms about Freemen and their Apprentices.

And this for the Children of Freemen. To which may be ſubjoined the Oath that every Freeman takes, an ancient Act of Common Council concerning Freemen and their Apprentices, and certain Inſtructions given to Apprentices for their good and dutiful Behaviour. And then this material Caſe ſhall be conſidered, Whether Apprenticeſhip extinguiſhes Gentility in Blood, and degrades from the Degree of a Gentleman. Next ſhall be added certain old Ordinances for the Aſſize and Weight of Bread in the City, together with the Aſſize of ſeveral Trades, employed about the proviſion of Meat and Drink.]

Aſſize, and Laws for Proviſion.

The OATH of every FREEMAN of the City of *London*.

YE ſhall ſwear, that ye ſhall be good and true to our Sovereign Lord, King CHARLES, and *to the Heirs of our ſaid Sovereign Lord the King. Obeyſant and Obedient ye ſhall be to the Maior and Miniſters of this City, the Franchiſes and Cuſtoms thereof ye ſhall maintain, and this City keep harmleſs in that which in you is. Ye ſhall be contributory to all manner of* *of Charges within the City, as Summons, Watches, Contributions, Taxes, Tallages, Lot and Scot, and to all other Charges, bearing your part as a Freeman ought to do. Ye ſhall colour no Foreigners Goods, under or in your Name, whereby the King, or this City, might or may loſe their Cuſtoms or Advantages. Ye ſhall know no Foreigner to buy or ſell any Merchandize with any other Foreigner within this City or Franchiſe thereof, but ye ſhall warn the Chamberlain thereof, or ſome Miniſter of the Chamber. Ye ſhall implead or ſue no Freeman out of this City, whiles ye may have Right and Law within the ſame City. Ye ſhall take none Apprentice, but if he be free born, (that is to ſay) no Bondman's Son, nor the Son of any Alien, and for no leſs Term than for ſeven Years, without Fraud or Deceit: and within the firſt Year ye ſhall cauſe him to be enrolled, or elſe pay ſuch Fine as ſhall be reaſonably impoſed upon you for omitting the ſame: and after his Terms end, within convenient time (being required) ye ſhall make him free of this City, if he have well and truly ſerved you. Ye ſhall alſo keep the King's Peace in your own Perſon. Ye ſhall know no Gatherings, Conventicles, or Conſpiracies made againſt the King's Peace, but ye ſhall warn the Maior thereof, or let it to your Power. All theſe Points and Articles ye ſhall well and truly keep, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of this City to your Power. So God you help.*

GOD ſave the King.

Commune Concilium tentum die *Veneris* primo die *Junii*, Anno Regni Regis *Henrici* octavi, *&c.* decimo octavo, in præſentia *Johannis Allen* Majoris, *Gulielmi Butler* Militis, *Johannis Milbourne* Militis, *Johannis Mundi* Militis, *Thomæ Baldri* Militis, *Gulielmi Bayly* Militis, *Thomæ Semer* Militis, *Jacobi Spencer* Militis, *Johannis Rudſtone*, *Radulphi Dodmer*, *Johannis Browne*, *Nicolai Lambert*, *Stephani Peacocke*, *Johannis Harding*, *Nicolai Jennings*, *Henrici Dacres*, *Johannis Canulen*, *& Chriſtopheri Askew*, viz.

An Order of Common Council for Freemen and Apprentices, to be obſerved upon pain of Diſfranchiſement.

AT this Common Council, it is agreed, granted, ordained, and enacted, That if hereafter any Freeman or Freewoman of this City, take any Apprentice, and within the Term of ſeven Years ſuffer the ſame Apprentice to go at his large Liberty and Pleaſure; and within, or after the ſaid Term, agree with his ſaid Apprentice for a certain Sum of Money, or otherwiſe for his ſaid Service, and within or after the end of the ſaid Term, the ſaid Freemen preſent the ſaid Apprentice to the Chamberlain of the City, and by good deliberation, and upon his Oath made to the ſame City, the ſame Freeman or Freewoman aſſureth and affirmeth to the ſaid Chamberlain, that the ſaid Apprentice hath fully ſerved his ſaid Term as Apprentice: or if any Freeman or Freewoman of this City, take any Apprentice which at the Time of the ſaid taking hath any Wife: Or if any Freeman or Freewoman of this City, give any Wages to his or her Apprentice, or ſuffer the ſaid Apprentices to take any part of their own getting or gains: Or if any Freeman or Freewoman of this City hereafter colour any Forrains Goods, or from henceforth buy or ſell for any Perſon or Perſons, or with or to any Perſon or Perſons being Forrain, or Forrainers, Cloths, Silks, Wine, Oils, or any other Goods or Merchandize whatſoever they be, whether he take any thing or things for his or their Wages or Labour, or not: Or if any Perſon or Perſons being free of this City, by any colour or deceitful means, from henceforth do buy, ſell, or receive of any Apprentice within this City, any Money, Goods, Merchandize, or Wares, without the Aſſent or Licenſe of his Maſter or Miſtreſs; and upon Examination duly proved before the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the time being; and the ſame reported by the mouth of the ſaid Chamberlain, at a Court to be holden by the Maior and the Aldermen of the ſame City in their Council Chamber: That as well the ſaid Maſter as the ſaid Apprentice, ſhall for evermore be disfranchiſed.

God ſave the King.]

Inſtructions for the Apprentices of the City of London.

Behaviour of Apprentices. *J. S.*

YE ſhall conſtantly and devoutly on your Knees every Day ſerve God, Morning and Evening, and make Conſcience in the due hearing of the Word preached, and endeavour the right Practice thereof in your Life and Converſation. You ſhall do diligent and faithful Service to your Maſter for the Time of your Apprenticeſhip, and deal truly in what you ſhall be truſted. You ſhall often read over the Covenants of your Indenture, and ſee and endeavour yourſelf to perform the ſame, to the uttermoſt of your Power. You ſhall avoid all evil Company, and all Occaſions which may tend to draw you to the ſame; and make ſpeedy Return, when you ſhall be ſent of your Maſters and Miſtreſſes Buſineſs. You ſhall be of fair, gentle, and lowly Speech and Behaviour towards all Men, and eſpecially to all your Governours. And according to your Carriage, expect your Reward, for good or ill, from God and your Friends.

Apprentices to be *Liberæ Conditionis.*

V

Lib. C. fo. 88.

I read in the *Liber Albus*, that none was made Apprentice, or at leaſt admitted into the Freedom of the City, unleſs he were *Liberæ Conditionis*, that is, of the Quality of a Gentleman born. And that if after he was made free, it was known he was of ſervile Condition, he loſt his Freedom. As certain Citizens, *Thomas le Bedel*, and others did, that held Lands of the Biſhop of *London* in *Villenagio*. And about the Year 1386, or 1387, *Nicolas Exton*, Maior, this Order was confirmed, that no Apprentice ſhould be taken, no Freedom given, but to ſuch as were Gentlemen born.

Ancient Habit of Apprentices.

City's Advocate, printed 1628.

The ancient Habit of the Apprentices of *London*, was a flat round Cap, Hair cloſe cut, narrow falling Bands, coarſe ſide Coats, cloſe Hoſe, cloth Stockings, and other ſuch ſevere Apparel. When this Garb had been urged by ſome to the Diſparagement of Apprentices, as a Token of Servitude, one, many a Year ago, undertaking the Defence of theſe Apprentices, wrote thus, That this imported the commendable Thrift of the Citizens, and was only the Mark of an Apprentice's Vocation and Calling, [and which anciently, no queſtion, was the ordinary Habit of a Citizen,] which Point of ancient Diſcipline, he ſaid, the grave common Lawyers do ſtill retain in their Profeſſion. For the Profeſſors of that Learning, we ſee, do at this preſent retain the party-coloured Coats of Serving-men at their Serjeants Feaſts. And he wiſhed, that the Remembrance of this ancient Livery might be preſerved by the grave Citizens, in ſetting apart a particular Time or Day for the Feaſt of their Apprenticeſhip, when they ſhould wear their former Apprentice's Garb; making Profeſſion in this way, that they gloried in the Enſigns of their honeſt Apprenticeſhip.

In the Time of Queen *Mary*, and beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, as well as many Years before, all Apprentices wore blue Clokes in the Summer, and blue Gowns in the Winter. But it was not lawful for any Man, either Servant or other, to wear their Gowns lower than the Calves of their Legs, except they were above threeſcore Years of Age. But the Length of Clokes being not limited, they made them down to their Shoes. Their Breeches and Stockings were uſually of white broad Cloth, *viz.* round Slops, and their Stockings ſowed up cloſe thereto, as if they were all but one Piece. They alſo wore flat Caps both then and many Years after, as well Apprentices as Journymen and others, both at home and abroad. Whom the Pages of the Court in Deriſion called *Flat Caps.*

When Apprentices and Journymen attended upon their Maſters and Miſtreſſes in the Night, they went before them carrying a Lanthorn and Candle in their Hands, and a great long Club on their Necks. And many well grown ſturdy Apprentices uſed to wear long Daggers in the Daytime on their Backs or Sides.

They carried Water Tankards.

Anciently it was the general Uſe and Cuſtom of all Apprentices in *London* (*Mercers* only excepted, being commonly Merchants, and of better Rank, as it ſeems) to carry Water Tankards, to ſerve their Maſters Houſes with Water, fetched either from the *Thames*, or the common Conduits of *London*.

What Money was given with Apprentices.

It was a great matter in former Times, to give 10 *l.* to bind a Youth Apprentice; but in King *James* the Firſt's Time, they gave 20, 40, 60, and ſometimes 100 *l.* with an Apprentice. But now theſe Prices are vaſtly enhanced, to 500 or 600, or 800 *l.*

A Proclamation for the Apparel of Apprentices. *J. S.*

But becauſe the Apprentices of *London* were often Children of Gentlemen, and Perſons of good Quality, they did affect to go in coſtly Apparel, and wear Weapons, and frequent Schools of Dancing, Fencing, and Muſic: Therefore by an Act of Common Council in *May*, *Anno* 1582, theſe things were thought fit to be forbidden; and this remarkable Proclamation was iſſued out by the Lord Maior for that Intent and Purpoſe.

By the MAIOR.

WHere of late time Seruantes and Apprentiſes within this Citie, are by indulgence and lacke of conuenient ſeneritie, growne to great enormitie and diſorder, in exceſſe of Apparell, and the Faſhions therof, vncomely for theyr calling, and in haunting of inconuenient places and exerciſes, to the great waſte of their owne thrift, corruption of maners, maintenance of pride and diſobedience, and manifeſt occaſion of vntrue dealing towardes their Maiſters and Frendes, and great ſclaunder of this Citie and the gouernaunce thereof. For redreſſe hereof, be it enacted and ordayned by the Lord Maior, and the Aldermen his brethren, and this preſent Common Counſell aſſembled, and by the authoritie of the ſame, That there ſhall be vniformitie vſed, and no difference appoynted of the Apparell of Aprentiſes in this Citie for one Company aboue another, in the Formes or Faſhions hereafter expreſſed.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe of this Citie, ſhall weare any Apparell but of his Maiſters coſt, prouiſion, or appointment, and not of his owne, nor of his Frendes, other then by and according to his Maiſters appointment, for the ſtuffe, faſhion, and goodneſſe.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe ſhall within the Liberties of this City weare any Hat, but onely a Wollen Cap, ſuch as his Maiſter ſhall geue or appoynt him, hauing not in any wiſe any Silke in or about the ſame. Prouided alway, that he may weare a Hat (without any Silke in or about it) in his iourney going out of the City, or returning from out of the Liberties of the City home. And that he ſhall not weare any Night-cap of Silke, or mingled with any Silke.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe ſhall weare any Shirt with any Ruffes, either at necke or at hand (other then a Ruffe at the necke onely, not exceeding in length a yard and a half at the moſt) nor with any coſt of Nedleworke, other then playne white ſeame and hemming, and a playne ſtanding Band, tyed with playne ſtrings: nor any looſe Collar, Ruffes or Cuffes of other faſhion.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe ſhall weare any Doblet other then of Canuaſe, Fuſtian, Sackcloth, Lether, or Wollen Cloth; and of thoſe ſortes, no Spaniſh or forreine Lether, nor cut, nor ruffed, other then a playne edge of the ſame about it, nor ſtriped in the weauing with Silke or Metall, nor garniſhed nor mingled with any other Stuffe, nor with any Silke, or Lace, or Stiching, or ſilke Buttons.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe ſhall weare in his Hoſe any other ſtuffe then Wollen Cloth, Kerſey, ſuch Canuaſe or Sackcloth as is before allowed for Doblets, or Lether dreſſed in England, and no Lether but in Breeches onely.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe ſhall weare in his Hoſe any Cloth or Kerſey of any coulor, other then white, ruſſet, ſheepes coulor, blew, or watched.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe ſhall weare any Breeches made great, but in moſt playne maner and cloſe, or a ſmall playne ſloppe, and with no other lining then cloſe to the legge for ſtrengthening of the Hoſe, and not otherwiſe ſtuffed or filled with any thing, and without any ſtitching, lace, garde, welt, or other garniſhing: nor any Poyntes other then of Lether or Thred.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe ſhall weare any Coat, Caſſocke, or ſuch vpper Garment, other then a plaine Coat, Jacket, or Jerkin of Cloth, or Engliſh Lether dreſſed in England, and not cut, ſtitched, printed, welted, nor garded, other then an edge of the ſame about it, nor any Silke or Cruell in or about it.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe ſhall weare any outermoſt Garment, other then a Gowne of Cloth of the vſuall faſhion of Apprentiſes Gownes; and not lined or faced with any other then Wollen Cloth, Cotten, or Bayes, blacke, or of the coulor of the outſide: Or els a playne Cloke, with a round ſtanding collar onely, and reaching down to the knee at the leaſt. And that ſuch Gowne or Cloke ſhall not be welted or garded, nor haue any Silke or Cruell in Lace, ſtitching or otherwiſe in or about it, nor otherwiſe lined or faced then is aforeſayd for the Gowne.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe ſhall weare any Ring or Jewell of Golde or Silver, nor any Silke in or about any part of his Apparell.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe ſhall weare any Pumpes, nor Pantofles, nor ſhall weare any Shoes garniſhed with cutting, edging, or ſtitching, nor other then of vſuall Engliſh Neates Lether or Calues Lether, and no forreine ſtuffe or dreſſing. Nor any Girdles or Garters, other then Cruell, Wollen, Thred, or Lether, and that playne without garniſhing.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe ſhall, within the Liberties of this Citie, other then in his iourney goyng out of the ſayd Liberties, or comming home from out of the Liberties, by his Maiſters appoyntment, or in the Watch, weare any Sword, Dagger, or other Weapon then conuenient meate Kniues.

And be it ordayned and enacted by the authoritie aforeſayd, That euery Apprentiſe offending in wearing any Apparell, Weapon or other thing, contrary to this Acte, without his Maiſters allowance or appoyntment, ſhall be puniſhed in forme following: that is to ſay, for the firſt tyme by conuenient puniſhment by the diſcretion of hys Mayſter: for the ſecond tyme by open whipping at the Hall of his Company: and for the third tyme he ſhall ſerue ſixe Monethes longer then hys Yeares as an Apprentiſe, ſo that the ſame third offence be duely proved before the Chamberlayne of this Citie for the tyme being.

Prouided alſo, and be it ordayned, That the third tyme of offence, ſhalbe alway iudged to incurre, if the two former offences be alſo proueable before the ſaid Chamberlayne, notwithſtanding that execution ſhall haue bene ſpared for the two former offences.

And be it further ordayned and enacted by authoritie aforeſayd, That if any Apprentiſe ſhall offend in wearing any Apparell or other thing contrary to this Acte, with the allowance, appoyntment, or witting ſufferaunce of hys Maiſter, or if the Maiſter knowing any of the ſayd offences do not cauſe due puniſhment to be geuen for the firſt or ſecond times: then the Maiſter ſhall for euery ſuch offence or default forfaite 6 s. 8 d. to the vſe of the poore of the pariſhe where the offendour ſhall then dwell, and to be payd to the Churchwardens, vpon proofe to be made before the Alderman of the Warde, or hys Deputie, or the Chamberlayne of this City, or any Warden of ſuch offenders Company, or the Churchwardens of any ſuch pariſhe. And that euery ſuch Alderman, or hys Deputie, Chamberlayne of this City, or Warden of ſuch Company, before or to whom ſuch proofe ſhal be ſo made as is aboueſayd, or ſhal be ſignified by ſuch Churchwardens, ſhall haue authority in the name of the Lord Maior of this City for the time being, to commit to warde ſuch Maiſter ſo offending and refuſing or fayling to pay, till the forfaiture aboue limitted be truely payde. And that it ſhal be lawfull for anye perſon to make information and proofe of the ſayd offences and defaultes to any the perſons aboueſayd.

And be it further ordayned and enacted, That euery Apprentiſe which ſhall be in any Dauncing-ſchoole, or Schoole of Fence, or Schoole or place of learning of Inſtruments, or learne or vſe dauncing or masking: or which ſhall without hys Maiſters knowlege haue any Cheſt, Preſſe, or other place to lay vp or keep any Apparell or Goodes, ſauing onely in hys Maiſters Houſe, or by his Maiſters licenſe and appoyntment; ſhall vpon like proofe as is aboue ſpecified, be puniſhed in ſuch forme and according to ſuch degrees for hys firſt and eftſoones offending, as is afore appoynted for Apprentiſes offending in wearing of forbidden Apparell agaynſt their Maiſters appoyntment. And the Maiſters ſhall be likewiſe puniſhed for allowing or witting ſufferance of hys Apprentiſes haunting or vſing any of the foreſayd forbidden Schooles, Places, or Exerciſes, as in caſe of forbidden Apparell is alſo aboueſayd.

Prouided alway, and be it enacted and declared, That euery ſeuerall offence agaynſt this Acte, ſhalbe iudged an offending in any ſeuerall day, and not to be iudged two times offending for one onely thing in one day. And alſo that is ſayd of Maiſters is alſo ment and ſpoken of Maiſtreſſes: and what is ſayd of Clothe is alſo ment of Kerſey.

And be it enacted, That this preſent Acte, for ſo much as concerneth wearing Apparell aboue forbidden, ſhall be put in execution onely for offences to be committed agaynſt this Acte, from and after the Feaſt of the holy Trinitie next comming, and not before. And for ſo much as concerneth reſorting to the ſayd Schooles and Exerciſes, ſhall be put in execution for all ſuch offences from the laſt day of this preſent moneth of Maye.

Prouided alway, that this Acte for ſo much as concerneth reſorting to Schooles or places of learning of Inſtruments, or dauncing, or Apparell, ſhall not extend to any Apprentiſe of the Company of Minſtrels, learning, teaching, or vſing the ſame Facultie as his lawfull Art, any thing in this Acte to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Yeauen at the ſaid Citty the 21ſt day of *May*, 1582.

God ſaue the Queene.

None to be a Citizen without ſerving an Apprenticeſhip. *J. S.*

But to ſpeak here a few things more concerning thoſe we call *Apprentices*, which are that Rank of Men that are brought up to be the Stay of the City, that is, to be the Citizens of it. For without ſerving a certain number of Years with ſome Freeman of the City, no Man, be he born in *London*, or of Parents *Londoners*, is admitted to be a Citizen or Freeman of *London*, to follow a Trade there. And that becauſe it is ſo neceſſary, that he who ſhall take upon him to ſet up a Trade in the City, ſhould firſt employ ſome competent Time in the learning thereof, and dwell with ſomebody that may teach him; as the Word *Apprentice* doth denote. For *Polydore Virgil* (who was a Stranger, and ſo unacquainted with our Language) miſtook, when he derived *Apprentice* quaſi pro *Emptitio*, as all one with one bought with Money, as the *Roman* Bondſlaves were; but it is (as Sir *Thomas Smith* more truly and more rightly ſhews) a *French* Word, and betokeneth a *Learner*: For *Apprendre*, in *French*, is to *Learn*. Whence *Apprentice* ſignifies a *Scholar*, or one that learns. And ſo he to whom he is bound, is called his *Maſter*, or his Teacher, not his Lord. Nor is it a Bondage, ſince there is a mutual Agreement and Covenant between both Parties, put into Writing, ſigned and ſealed by both, and regiſtred for more Aſſurance: And that only for a Time. The Sum whereof is, That the Maſter is to teach his Apprentice his Trade, and he to learn and obey his Maſter. But yet, during the Time, ſaith the ſaid *Smith*, it is *Vera Servitus*, i. e. a true Servitude. He means ſurely hereby, not to equal Apprenticeſhip to the *Roman* Bondage of Slaves, but in reſpect of certain Points of Subjection and Hardſhip that reſemble it. As, 'That whatſoever the Apprentice gets of his own Labour, or of his Maſter's 'Occupation or Stock, he getteth to him whoſe 'Apprentice he is. He muſt not lie forth of his 'Maſter's Doors; he muſt not occupy any Stock 'of his own; nor marry without his Maſter's 'Licenſe. And he muſt do all ſervile Offices 'about the Houſe, and be obedient to all his 'Maſter's Commandments. And ſhall ſuffer ſuch 'Correction as his Maſter ſhall think meet: and 'is at his Maſter's clothing and nouriſhing. And thus, as he concludes afterwards (ſpeaking of hired Servants) 'the Neceſſity and Want 'of Bondmen hath made Men to uſe Freemen 'as Bondmen, to all ſervile Services; but yet 'more liberally and freely, and with a more E'quality and Moderation, than in Time of Gen'tility, Slaves and Bondmen were wont to be 'uſed.

De Rep. Anglor.

The Condition of Apprentices.

The falſe Conceit that Apprenticeſhip is Bondage.

Yet ſome there have been, that from ſuch Repreſentations of the State of an Apprentice, have falſely concluded it to be a real Bondage, as it is taken in the Civil Law. And this Conceit hath prevailed ſo much, that they have imagined, that as a Conſequence from hence, it hath deprived a Gentleman born, of his Quality, and corrupted his Blood. So that no Apprentice might take place as a Gentleman, in whatever gentile Quality he were born, as the Apprenticeſhip left them under the Blemiſh of Bondage, and the Penalty of loſing their Gentry. On this account it is, that the Citizens are ſo deſpiſed by the Country Gentry, and it is lookt upon as ſuch a Diſparagement for any of them to inter-marry with the Child of a Citizen. Hence alſo it comes to paſs, that many Gentlemen in the Country utterly refuſe to ſend up their younger Children to learn honeſt Trades to get Wealth, and improve their Fortunes by Merchandize, or other Traffic; chuſing rather to keep them always in the Country, to live idly, and to depend ſometimes on their elder Brother, or on ſome ſmall Annuity: Whereby not ſeldom they take naughty Courſes for a Subſiſtence.

An Apprentice different from a Slave.

Whereas in Truth, all this is built upon Miſtake. For Apprenticeſhip is quite a different thing from Bondage or Slavery. Neither can a Man forfeit his Gentility, by the Laws of the *Engliſh* Heraldry, but by ſome particular unworthy and diſhonourable Acts of his own, (as Treaſon, Cowardice, *&c.*) as I have heard aſſerted by the late learned Sir *Henry St. George*, Kt. Garter. For we take no Notice what the Civil or Imperial Laws determine in ſuch Caſes.

An Accident that happened for the further clearing this matter.

But for further and more particular Satisfaction in ſo weighty a Matter as this is, both for the Honour of the City, whoſe Magiſtrates and Members are conſtituted of ſuch as have firſt been Apprentices, and for the Encouragement of Gentlemen to ſend up their Sons to *London*, to take Buſineſs and Employments upon them, and to become uſeful Members of the Commonwealth, and to advance themſelves in the World, I ſhall declare a Matter that fell out above fourſcore Years ago, and what happened thereupon, tending to the clearing this Buſineſs. A young Gentleman whoſe Father had been an Apprentice in *London*, but of a good Family, was affronted in Company for this very thing, as tho' he were no Gentleman born; implying that his Father's Apprenticeſhip had corrupted his Blood. The Gentleman the Father was ſtirred at this not a little; and was fully bent to get this Matter fully debated. And again, another Gentleman's Son, Apprentice in *London*, being much diſcouraged at this ſuppoſed Degradation, wrote to his Father, that by reading certain Books at his ſpare Hours, and conferring with ſome who took upon them to have Skill in Heraldry, he was brought to believe, that by being an Apprentice he loſt his Birthright, and the Right of his Blood, both by Father and Mother; which was, to be a Gentleman: Which Diſhonour, added he, I had rather die than to endure. The Gentleman upon this Letter of his Son, was very earneſt, as was the other, to have the Point cleared, and to receive Satisfaction from ſuch as were ſkilful in ſuch Matters: Nor cared he for Charge, for the getting it decided. And proteſted, that if it were as his Son had writ, he ſhould not ſtay in *London*, tho' it coſt him 500 *l.*

For the Satisfaction of both theſe Gentlemen, a certain learned Herald, (ſuppoſed to be *Philipot, Somerſet*) to whom the former had writ, ſet himſelf to ſtudy the Point, himſelf reckoning it very fit to be reſolved, becauſe nothing lightly could be a greater Diſparagement, than for the Free to become a kind of Bondman, or to be ſprung of ſuch as were ſo. And becauſe ſuch an Opinion was ſo apt to breed bad Affections among People of the ſame Nation, whence great Miſchiefs often aroſe, even to Hatred, Quarrel, and Homicide. And laſtly, becauſe of that Diſdain in ſome, to ſeem either Citizens and City-bred, or to owe any thing of their Worſhip or Eſtate to either.

Apprenticeſhip no Bondage.

The Herald ſhewed, that Apprenticeſhip was no true Bondage, nor no Bondage at all. For the Indentures that paſs'd between the Maſter and Apprentice were nothing but Civil Contracts; namely, that by an indented Inſtrument for the true and faithful Service of a few Years, the Maſter ſhould teach his Apprentice his own Trade or Myſtery, and how to gain thereby honeſtly, and raiſe himſelf. Which kind of Contracts, all the World knows, Bondmen were uncapable of doing. It is a mutual Obligation or Convention between both Parties. And the Act of binding is no more, but that the Maſter might be determinately for the Time, and ſufficiently for the manner, ſure to enjoy his Apprentice. And only ſuch as are free born are capable to make a Contract with Effect.

What makes a Bondman.

That which conſtituted a Bondman among the old *Romans*, was ſuch a Power and Right veſted in the Lord over the very Body of his Bondman or Slave, as deſcending to him under ſome received Title, or other *Jure Gentium*, and was maintained by him *Jure civili Romanorum*. By vertue whereof, he became Proprietary in the Perſon of his Bondman, as in the Body of his Ox, Horſe, or any other Beaſt he had. Which Propriety was indeterminable, but only by Manumiſſion. And that Act meerly depended upon the Will of the Lord, without any Indenture or Condition on behalf of the Slave. Finally, *Servus*, a *Slave*, among them *nullum Caput habuit*; *i. e.* had no Head in Law, and neither was *in Cenſu*, nor *in Luſtro condita*: as much as to ſay, they were out of the number of Men, their Names being neither put (as among ſuch as had wherewith to pay) in the Rolls of their Exchequer, or Tables of their Capitol, nor as Bodies wherewith to ſerve in the general Muſters of the Commonweal; but were reputed *Civiliter mortui*, dead in Law; Death and Bondage being alike among them; and without any more Reputation of being Members in the Body than brute Cattel. For Bondmen were reputed Nobody. And in caſe of Manumiſſion, the Bondman after Manumiſſion continued in ſuch a relation to his late Lord, that in certain Caſes (as that of Ingratitude) he who was once enfranchiſed, was adjudged back to his Patron, and condemn'd again to a far more miſerable Service than ever. But nothing like all this in Apprenticeſhip.

Servi pro nullis habiti.

Two ſorts of Bondmen.

He ſhewed further, that by the old common Law of *England*, deſcending from the Civil, there are two ſorts of Bondmen, *viz.* Villains *in groſs*, and Villains *regardant* to a Manour. Now it is certain, our Apprentice or Scholar in City Myſteries, is neither one nor other of them.

Work, Reſtraint and Correction makes not a Bondman.

And as for Work, Reſtraint, and Correction, which were things Bondmen were ſubject to: but ſo are Scholars and Soldiers; who were never look'd upon to be in a State of Bondage, or to loſe their Quality for being ſo. Reſtraint and Correction is but for a Year or two, while the Apprentice is commonly at the Age of a Boy, or at the moſt but a Lad or a Stripling. And as for the Work and Labour he is to do, 'tis true ſome things there are ſometimes impoſed upon him which a Gentleman would not do, that lived *ſui Juris*. Yet on the other ſide, we conſtantly deny, that he does any of theſe as ſervile, or as ſervilely, but *propter finem nobilem*; *i. e.* for a noble End; that is, to learn an honeſt Myſtery, to enable him to the Service of God and his Country in the Station, Place and Calling of a Citizen. And all is *in Ordine*, in order, and in the way to Maſterſhip, and to the Eſtate of a Citizen. And the Maſter in the mean while ſerves his Apprentice with Inſtruction, and univerſal Conformation and moulding of him to an Art; as the Apprentice ſerves his Maſter with Obedience, Faith and Induſtry. So that an Apprentice's Condition is but like the well being of a Child under his Father, who may reſtrain, rebuke, and correct him, and lay Work upon him; yet he doth all for his Good.

The Maſter's Power is not deſpotical.

For the Maſter's Power is not *Deſpoticum Imperium*; that is, not ſuch a Power as an abſolute Lord hath over his Slave; but as it were *Curatura*, a Guardianſhip, and a Truſt; and he is in very Truth a Diſcipliner or Teacher, endued with Authority of uſing moderate Correction as a Father, not as a Tyrant.

Apprentices no Slaves. *City's Advoc.* printed 1629.

Whatſoever their Indentures do purport, and howſoever they ſeem conditional, Servants are in Truth not bound to do or ſuffer things more grievous than young Soldiers in Armies, or Scholars in Schools, or Novices in Noviceſhips. Each of whom in their kinds uſually do and ſuffer things as baſe and vile in their own Quality, ſimply and in themſelves conſidered, as perhaps the very meaneſt of Five thouſand Apprentices in *London*.

Apprenticeſhip an Honour, and a Degree.

So that Apprenticeſhip in *London* is no Diſhonour, nor Degradation; but rather an Honour, and a Degree. He is very hardy that ſhall embaſe honeſt Induſtry with diſgraceful Cenſures, and too unjuſt, who ſhall not cheriſh and encourage it with Praiſe and Worſhip, as the ancient Policy of *England* did and doth, in conſtituting Corporations, and adorning the Companies with Banners of Armes, and eſpecial Members thereof with Notes of Nobility. And as it is an Honour, ſo it is a Degree, or Order of good regular Subjects: Out of whoſe (as it were) Noviceſhip or Colleges, Citizens are ſupplied from time to time. We call them *Colleges*, according to the old *Roman* Law Phraſe, or Fellowſhips of Men. For ſo indeed they are, comprehended within ſeveral Corporations, or Bodies of Free Perſons, intended to be conſociated together for Commerce, according to Conſcience and Juſtice, and named *Companies*. So that Apprentices, according to the Eſteem of our Commonwealth, when firſt they come to be Apprentices, firſt begin to be Somebody, who before were young Men without any Vocation in the World. And ſo by other Aſcents or Steps come to be Freemen of *London*, or Citizens: thence to be of their Companies Liveries, Governors of Companies, as Wardens and Maſters; and Governors in the City, as Common Council Men, Aldermens Deputies, Sheriffs, and Aldermen; and laſtly, the principal Governors, or Heads of the City, that is, Lord Maiors: And ſome alſo have been advanced from being Citizens to be Counſellors of Eſtate to the Prince.

Citizens, why called *Barons*. *Mat. Paris.*

So that the very being a Citizen is an Honour: and anciently they were called *Barons*. *Mathew Paris* obſerves, how the Citizens were honoured with that Title in his Time, which was about 1253, and the reaſon why: *Quos propter Civitatis Dignitatem, & Civium antiquam Libertatem*, BARONES *conſuevimus appellare*: *i. e.* Whom we have accuſtomed to call BARONS, by reaſon of the City's Dignity, and the ancient Liberty of the Citizens. This Term is found in this City's ancient Charters. So in that of *Henry* I. whoſe Favours are granted to the *Church*, the *Barons*, and the *Citizens*: (*Eccleſiæ, & Barones & Cives habeant & teneant, bene & in pace, Socas ſuas cum omnibus Conſuetudinibus*) including therein (as it ſeems) the three Ranks that make up the City, *viz.* the Churchmen, the Barons, that is, the Aldermen, and the reſt of the Freemen of the City. But it muſt be known, that this Term is not peculiar to the Citizens of *London*, but was common to other Cities and eminent Places; as to *York*, and *Cheſter*, and *Warwick*; as Dr. *Brady* obſerves. The Word is *French*; for ſo the Citizens of *Orleans* and *Bourges* were termed *BARONES*.

How Gentility comes to be forfeited.

It is further evident, that Apprenticeſhip doth not deprive of Gentry; for no Man loſeth his Right to bear Armes, or to write *Gentleman*, unleſs he be attainted in Law for ſuch a Cauſe; the Conviction whereof doth immediately procure Corruption in Blood. Which in this Caſe no Man yet hath dreamt of. The Apprentice hath no more loſt his Title and Right to Gentry, than he hath done to any Goods, Chattels, Lands, Royalties, or any thing elſe, which if he had never been any Apprentice, either had, might or ought to have come unto him. The Rights of Blood are more inherent than the Rights of Fortune, according to the Law Rule, *Jura Sanguinum nullo jure civili dirimi poſſunt*: *i. e.* The Law of Bloods cannot be deſtroyed by any civil Right. That Gentry is a Right of Blood, may appear by this, that no Man can *truly* alienate the ſame, or veſt another in it, tho' *legally* he may in caſe of Adoption, which is but a humane Invention, in Imitation of Nature; and in the Truth of the thing, no Alienation at all; but a Fiction, or an Acceptation in Law, as if it were ſuch. Gentry is a Quality of Blood, as Virtue and Learning are of the Mind.

The Miſchief of this Opinion.

This is the Sum of what that learned Herald argued in Confutation of that Opinion, that Apprenticeſhip extinguiſheth Gentry. And he ſent this his Diſcourſe to the Gentleman who deſired his Judgment herein. Whence, no queſtion, he received full Satisfaction. And the Herald took the more pains in confuting this falſe Conceit, that *it was a thing unbeſeeming a Gentleman to be an Apprentice to a Citizen or Burgeſs*; becauſe it had filled *England* with more Vices, and ſacrificed more ſerviceable Bodies to odious Ends, and more Souls to ſinful Lives, than perhaps any one other uncivil Opinion whatſoever. For they who held it better to rob by Land or Sea than to beg or labour, did daily ſee and feel, that out of Apprentices roſe ſuch as ſet upon them, ſtanding out for Lives as Malefactors; when they, a Shame and Sorrow to their Kindred, underwent a Fortune too unworthy.

Garter's Approbation.

About ten or twelve Years after, this uſeful Diſcourſe was made public, and printed under the Title of the *City's Advocate*, with the Approbation of Sir *William Segar*, Garter, at the End of the Book. Whoſe Words I ſhall inſert, to ſignify the Judgment of the Heralds, who are the proper Judges in Matters of this Nature, and Garter the Principal of them: 'I have viewed 'this Book, and peruſed the Contents of it, 'and find nothing diſſonant to Reaſon, or contrary to Honour or Armes.

Will. Segar, Garter.

And ſomething more largely in the beginning of the Book, the ſame Garter thus gives his Opinion of the Author and his Work, 'That ſeeing 'he only lay upon the defenſive and affirmative 'againſt Aſſailers and Deniers, with due Sub'miſſion for the judicial part to the proper 'Court of Honour, the illuſtrious High Marſhals 'of *England* by Commiſſion, he ſaw no Cauſe 'why his learned Work might not receive the 'Glory of public Light, and that moſt renowned 'City the Benefit of Honours Increaſe, for the 'Encouragement of enriching Induſtry.

The Author dedicated his Book to the Senate and City, 11 *Cal. Novemb.* 1628. And in his Dedication he tells them, 'That in this one Act of 'his, [he means the Argument of his Book] he 'did not only ſeem to be Patron and Defender 'of Birthrights, and of the Rights of Fortune, 'but the Champion alſo of civil Arts, and of 'flouriſhing Induſtry among them, the Sinew 'and Life itſelf of Commonweals. And that 'tho' the Schools and Camp were moſt proper 'for Honour and Armes, yet the ancient Wiſ'dom of our Sages did ever leave the Gates of 'Honour open to City Arts, and to the Myſte'ries of honeſt Gain, as fundamental in Com'monweals, and ſuſceptive of external Splendor, 'according to the moſt laudable Example of 'riſing *Rome* under her firſt Dictators and Con'ſuls.

Inſurrections made by the Apprentices of *London*.

The Apprentices of *London* are ſo conſiderable a Body, that they have ſometimes made themſelves formidable by Inſurrections and Mutinies in the City, getting ſome Thouſands of them together, and pulling down Houſes, breaking open the Gates of *Newgate*, and other Priſons, and ſetting the Priſoners free. And this upon Occaſion ſometimes of Foreigners, who have followed their Trades in the City, to the ſuppoſed Damage of the native Freemen, or when ſome of their Brotherhood have been unjuſtly, as they have pretended, caſt into Priſon and puniſhed. But they have been commonly aſſiſted, and often egged on and headed by Apprentices of the Dreggs of the Vulgar, Fellows void of worthy Blood, and worthy Breeding; yea, perhaps not Apprentices at all, but forlorn Companions, maſterleſs Men, and Tradeleſs, and the like. Who prying for Miſchief, and longing to do it, have been the very Authors of all that is vile, diſcourteous to *honourable* Strangers, (all travelling Strangers ought to be uſed as ſuch) rude towards Natives, ſeditious among their own, and villainous every where.

The Apprentices make an Inſurrection againſt Foreigners

The Apprentices in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days ſometimes made ſuch Mutinies. And ſo they did in the beginning of *September*, 1586. when they made a formidable Inſurrection, (amounting to little leſs than Treaſon) againſt the *French* and *Dutch*: And they had, it ſeemeth, premeditated this Inſurrection, and had a Captain: So that it threatened as much Miſchief as that *Evil May-Day* in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. But by the timely Care that was taken by the Magiſtrates, it was prevented, and ſome of them taken. And ſo the Recorder, Mr. *Fleetwood*, acquainted the Lord Treaſurer in a Letter writ the 6th of *September*, ‘That that Day from two of the Clock until ſix, the Lord Maior, with ſome of the Aldermen his Brethren, and himſelf, had examined certain of theſe Apprentices for conſpiring an Inſurrection in this City againſt the *French* and *Dutch*; but eſpecially againſt the *French*. A thing as like unto *Ill May-Day*, (as the Recorder added) as could be deviſed, in all manner of Circumſtances, *mutatis mutandis*. There wanted nothing but Execution. That they had taken five, all of an Age, yet all under 21. Four of them *Darbyſhire* born, the fifth born in *Norhamſhire*. And that they were ſearching and ſeeking for the principal Captain, and hoped that they ſhould hear of him that Night; for he had been walking all that Day in the *Whitehall* at *Weſtminſter*; and at his coming home they truſted to have him. That they had that Night ſet a ſtanding Watch armed, from nine until ſeven in the Morning; and meant to continue the ſame ſo long as it ſhould be thought convenient unto his Honour, and the reſidue of the Lords. And that that Night Mr. Atturny General ſent his Man to him [the Recorder] to ſet his Hand and Seal unto a Warrant, to ſummon an Inqueſt of Inquiry to appear to morrow at *Weſtminſter-Hall*. And that the Citizens, when they ſhould hear of it, would like it very well: For they all cried out, that Juſtice might be done upon theſe Traytors. The foreſaid Apprentices, who were of the Myſtery of *Plaiſterers*, were committed to *Newgate*, upon the Queen's Highneſs and her Council's Commandment; where they were like to remain, till they were delivered by ſpecial Warrant. And ſo concluded, beſeeching God to preſerve, firſt her Majeſty, and then his Lordſhip, from all theſe Traitors, and ſuch other like People. Written from *Guild-hall*.

Hall. fol. 61. *An*. 9. *H*. 8. *Grafton*, fol. 1021. *An*. 9. *H*. 8.

Libels diſperſed.

Abuſive Ballads and Libels were too common in the City in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, therein reflecting too boldly and ſeditiouſly upon the Government; particularly in caſe of a Dearth: often againſt the Strangers that came and ſettled here, and followed their Trades: Which the Apprentices and others took grievouſly, without conſidering their miſerable State, being forced to leave their own native Countries, by reaſon of Cruelty and Perſecution. But of theſe ſeditious Practices, the Magiſtrates of the City took Notice, and committed the Diſperſers and Authors, when they found them; and withal informed the Court thereof. Thus in the Year 1595, Sir *John Spencer*, Maior, wrote to the Lord Treaſurer in the Month of *June*, ‘That that Morning coming from the ordinary Place of the meeting of him and his Brethren, in St. *Paul*'s Church before Sermon, at the Steps, a Libel (a Copy whereof, *literatim*, was encloſed) was delivered unto him by one of Sir *Richard Martins*'s Servants, who told him, that it was that Morning found under the ſaid Sir *Richard*'s Door. And hereof he thought it his Duty by his Letters humbly to advertiſe his Lordſhip. In this Libel he, the Lord Maior, was reproached, and the ſaid Alderman, in whoſe Houſe it was found, was commended. Concerning which, and what might be gathered thereof, he left to his honourable Conſideration.

Apprentices riſe.

And as tho' this Libel were an Introduction to a Mutiny, (or a *Mob*, as we call it) ‘That while the Maior was writing this, he underſtood of ſuch great Diſorder of a Multitude of rebellious Apprentices in ſeveral Parts of this City, as, he feared, the ſame would not be ſuppreſſed, until ſome of them were puniſhed by *Martial Law*; and their Maſters alſo fined and puniſhed: Whom he, the Maior, by ſeveral Precepts had commanded to keep their Servants within their Doors. And ſo he expected to underſtand further of his Lordſhip's Will or Advice. Informing his Lordſhip in the Concluſion, That ſince his Writing, he had apprehended divers, and ſent them to Ward. But that his Sword-bearer was hurt at the *Tower*, being held by the Lieutenant's Man himſelf, and the Sword pulled down. For commonly theſe Mutineers met in *Tower-Hill*, or in ſome Parts near the *Tower*.

The Sword-bearer hurt at the *Tower*.

And the next Year, Sir *Stephen Slany*, Maior, in the Month of *July* was brought to his Hands a certain Ballad, containing a Complaint of great Want and Scarcity of Corn within the Realm. ‘And foraſmuch as it contained in it certain vain and preſumptuous matters, bringing in the Queen, ſpeaking with her People Dialogue-wiſe, in very fond and undecent ſort, (as the ſaid Maior in his Letter, wrote alſo to the Lord Treaſurer, ſhewed) and preſcribing Order for the remedying this Dearth of Corn; which was extracted, as it ſeemed, out of a Book publiſhed by the Lords the laſt Year; but done in that vain and indiſcreet manner, as that thereby the Poor might aggravate their Grief, and take occaſion of ſome Diſcontentment: Therefore he thought fit to acquaint the ſaid Lord, that he called before him both the Printer and the Party by whom it was put to print; who pretended a Licenſe for it. But that finding it to be untrue, he committed him to one of the *Counters*, and took Sureties of the Printer himſelf for his Appearance.

And then the Maior deſired the Lord Treaſurer's Direction, whether he thought it fit to inflict any further Puniſhment upon him.

A Libel for the *Silk-Weavers*. *Delonie* the Writer.

The Maker of this ſcurrilous Ballad was one *Delonie*, an idle Fellow, and one noted with the like Spirit, in printing a Book for the *Silk Weavers*: Wherein was found ſome ſuch like fooliſh and diſorderly matter. Him the Maior alſo was in Search for, but could not yet find him; as he ſignified alſo to the ſaid Lord, and ſent him a Copy of the foreſaid Ballad. The Magiſtrates of the City would by no means allow in thoſe Days any unworthy Reflections or Speeches againſt the Prince.

More Libels diſcovered.

A little after, the ſaid *Slany*, Maior, ſent the Lord Treaſurer two Libels more, which were found, and brought to him: and now in *September* two more were likewiſe found, that were diſperſed by ſome ſeditious Perſons in the City. Which he likewiſe ſent to his Honour, referring the matter unto his further Conſideration.

And this Fondneſs of Wit and Spight in abuſing Superiors, could hardly be remedied here in *London* by Puniſhment. For before this, when divers Apprentices, and ſuch like other diſorderly Perſons, had ſuffered Puniſhment in the beginning

A Libel by ſome Apprentice of *St Katharines.* ning of the ſame Year 1596, a Libel was taken up in *April* that Year, within the *Warder's* Room before the *Tower Gate* by the Under-Porter there. And of this the ſame Maior informed the Lord Treaſurer. It was eſpecially directed againſt one Man, (as his Lordſhip might perceive) yet foraſmuch as there was mention made of the late Juſtice done againſt thoſe diſorderly Perſons, Apprentices and others, with an Invective againſt the Council of the Land; whereby he meant, as the Lord Maior ſuppoſed, the learned Council and Judges of the Realm, he thought meet to make his Lordſhip acquainted withal. He added, that the Libel (as might be conjectured by the Stile and Manner of Writing, and the Place where it was found) ſeemed to have been deviſed by ſome Apprentice of St. *Katharines*, or thereabouts, or by ſome other leud and diſcontented Perſon, that could be contented to ſee ſome Stir and Diſturbance within this City and Commonwealth. He ſent that Lord both the Original, and an Extract, becauſe the Writing was ſomewhat hard to be picked out. And ſo craving his Lordſhip's Direction, whether he ſhould proceed by Examination to find out the Author, with the Advice and Help of Mr. Lieutenant, or rather ſuppreſs it till they heard more; conſidering the Times, and the End and Purpoſe of ſuch as ſcatter infamous Libels and ſeditious Writings: Who deſired nothing more, than to have them blazed and ſcattered abroad.

Fees of Apprentices. There was of late in the Year 1705, a Complaint made in behalf of the Apprentices of *London*, for the enhancing of the Fees of their enrolling, turning over, Copies of their Freedom, and other Exactions. The Particulars of which will more evidently appear by this Paper, drawn up by Mr. *Bromley*, a good Citizen, printed in their behalf.

The CASE *of the Apprentices of* London, *and others, in Reference to the Complaints lately made to the* Court of Aldermen *of the Exactions in the* Chamberlain's Office. *Humbly offered to the Conſideration of the Lord Maior, Court of Aldermen, and Common Council.*

WHereas a Committee of the Court of Aldermen was lately appointed to conſider of the Complaints made againſt ſome of the Officers in the Chamber of *London*, for exacting Money from Perſons enrolled, turned over, and made free, over and above the legal Fees and Duties, to the Oppreſſion of great numbers of her Majeſty's Subjects, eſpecially the poor Handicrafts, many of whom have not taken up their Freedom, becauſe they could not raiſe Money to anſwer the exorbitant Demands of the Officers;

Now, for the better Information of the ſaid Committee, and all others whom it may concern, the publiſhing the ſaid legal Fees and Duties hath been thought a uſeful piece of Service, which take as follows, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Paid by the Maſter to the Chamberlain or Yeoman of the Chamber for every *Apprentice* made free, if enrolled, - - - - - -	00	04	00
If not enrolled, then by the Maſter -	00	13	02
Paid by the *Apprentice*, whether enrolled or not, *One Shilling*, and no more	00	01	00
Except *Five Shillings* towards the *Orphans Fund*, lately ſettled by Act of Parliament - - - - -	00	05	00

FEES *and* DUTIES *payable to the Clerk of the Chamber*, viz.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For enrolling of an *Apprentice* - -	00	00	04
For turning over of an *Apprentice* -	00	00	04
For the Copy of a Freedom of thoſe made free by Service, filing the Indenture, ſealing, engroſſing fair upon Record, and entring the Name in the Kalendar - - -	00	02	06
For the Copy of a Freedom of thoſe made free by Patrimony, if born in the City, for filing the Witneſſes Names, ſealing, engroſſing fair upon Record, and entring the Name in the Kalendar - - - -	00	04	00
If born out of the City, then for the ſame - - - - - - -	00	05	00
For the Copy of a Freedom of thoſe made free by Redemption, filing the Order, ſealing, engroſſing fair upon Record, and entring the Name in the Kalendar - - -	00	04	00
For every Perſon upon his Admiſſion into the Freedom, paid for Stamps by vertue of a late Act of Parliament - - - - - -	00	02	00

NOTE, *Theſe are the Legal Fees and Duties, and whatever is exacted over and above, is conceived to be Extortion, for which an* Indictment *or* Information *will lie.*

'Tis ſaid, that the Fees demanded and taken of late by the *Clerk of the Chamber*, or his Deputy, for which Complaint hath been made, are as follows, *viz.*

For enrolling of an *Apprentice*, inſtead of *Four Pence* - - - - -	00	03	00
For turning over of an *Apprentice*, inſtead of *Four Pence* - - -	00	03	00

For the Copy of a Freedom, inſtead of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* &c. from *Six Shillings and Six Pence*, unto *Sixteen Shillings and Six Pence*, (including *Two Shillings* for the Stamps) beſides what is exacted by the Yeoman of the Chamber over and above the legal Fees he is appointed to receive.

What is given to the Under Clerks, Cuſhion-bearer, and Poors Box, is an Act of Grace, and not of Debt, and ought always to be ſo diſtinguiſhed.

See the Statute made the 22d of *Henry* VIII. *Chap.* 4.

The Abuſes of Maſters and Wardens of Fellowſhips and Fraternities, being ſet forth, in exacting exorbitant Fees of Prentices, &c. For Remedy whereof it is Enacted, That no Maſter, Wardens, or Fellowſhip of Crafts or Myſteries, or any of them, nor any Rulers of Fraternities, take from henceforth of any Apprentice or any other Perſon or Perſons, for the Entry of any Prentice into their ſaid Fellowſhip, above the Sum of 2 s. 6 d. nor for his Entry when his Years and Term is expired and ended, above 3 s. 4 d. upon pain of Forfeiture of Forty Pounds for every time that they do to the contrary, the one half to the King, the other half to the Party that ſhall ſue by Action of Debt, Information or otherwiſe, and that in the Action aforeſaid no Protection or Eſſoign ſhall be allowed. See the Statute of 28 *Hen.* VIII. *cap.* 5. where Proviſion is made to prevent the Evaſion of this Statute.

By this and many other Statutes it appears, how careful our Anceſtors have been to encourage

rage Trade and Induſtry, and to prevent Extortion. And tho' Cities and Towns Corporate are not herein expreſly named, they are no doubt by an equitable Conſtruction included, and can by no means make Laws or Ordinances to oppreſs the Subject, by inhancing the ancient Fees of Offices, eſpecially where Trade and Induſtry are concerned. Extortion is puniſhable by the Common Law of *England*, in many Caſes where the Statute Law doth not reach it.

The Lord Chief Juſtice *Coke*'s Definition of Extortion, *Inſtit.* 1. *Folio* 368. *viz.*

Extortion in its proper Senſe is a great Miſpriſion, by wreſting or unlawfully taking by any Officer, by Colour of his Office, any Money or valuable Thing, of or from any Man, either that is not due, or more than is due, or before it is due.

Ancient Rules and Judgments about *Apprentices.*

In the ancient Rolls of the Maiors are theſe ſeveral Rules and Judgments concerning the Apprentices of *London*.

Apprentices have been diſcharged from the Service of their Maſters for ſeveral Cauſes, as may be underſtood from what follows.

Rot. *Whiting.* & Rot. *Brembre,* 1 R 2. Rot. *Hadley.* Rot. *Standon.* Rot. *Sevenoke.* Rot *Crowmer.* Rot. *Wotton.* Rot. *Lovekyn.* Rot. *Marow.* Rot *Otely.* Rot. *Olney.*

One was diſcharged from his Maſter, becauſe his Maſter held no Shop, and withdrew himſelf from the City. Another, becauſe his Maſter did not teach him. Another, becauſe his Maſter was in *Ludgate*, and entruſted him not. Another, becauſe not enrolled within a Year. Another, becauſe his Maſter was diſtracted in his Mind. Another, becauſe his Maſter was ſo poor that he could not exhibit to him. Another, becauſe his Maſter diverted himſelf to other Occupations than his own Myſtery. Another, becauſe his Maſter was a Leper. Another, becauſe the Wife after the Death of her Huſband, taught him not. And laſtly, another, becauſe his Maſter inordinately chaſtiſed him.

A Bill was once put up in Parliament, for a Statute to annul an Order made by the City, that none ſhould put his Son Apprentice to a Citizen of *London*, unleſs he might expend twenty Shillings a Year.

Notes of the Freedom of the City.

Concerning the Freemen and Freedom and Liberties of the City, theſe things I have noted out of the Cities Records.

The Lord Maior might give the Freedom of the City to a certain Number: Which was ſo diſliked, that the City agreed yearly to give him forty Marks to make none free, or two Hogſheads of Wine.

That all Freemen remaining out of the City, return within a certain Time to the ſame.

That if a Freeman proſecute another Freeman without the City, he ſhall loſe his Freedom, and make a Fine.

A Brief from the King, to the City, that none within the City, having 40 *l.* Land by the Year, but he take Knighthood upon him.

Rot. *Walworth.*

An Act was commenced againſt one, who took Cuſtom of a Freeman of the City. [For the Citizens are free from Toll and Cuſtom throughout *England* by Charter.]

A Letter was ſent to the Men of *Jernemute*, [*i. e. Yarmouth*] that they hinder not the Citizens of *London* of their Liberties: But that they may buy and ſell freely, and exerciſe their Merchandizes. And a Petition was preferred by the Citizens in the Parliament againſt them, about the End of *Edward* II.

One loſt his Liberty, becauſe he was admitted to the ſame without the Conſent of twelve Men of every Ward.

Another loſt his Freedom, becauſe he was convict in Parliament of great Extortions. So commendably did the Citizens cut off from themſelves ſcandalous Members.

The King once ſent a Letter to the City for Foreigners to be admitted to the Freedom of it. But the Anſwer they made was, that the ſaid Strangers would colour the Merchandizes of other Strangers, if they were admitted into the Liberty.]

CHAP. XXV.

Antient Aſſize and Weight of Bread: An Ordinance for it according to the Price of Wheat. Old Orders for Bakers. How the Aſſize of Bread was made each Year. The Bakers Halimotes. Aſſay of Bread according to the Regale of England. *Laws and Charges for Bakers. Miller, Baker, Brewer, Butcher, Fiſher, Cook, Inholder, Taverner, Tallowchandler, Spicer, Weaver, Tanner, Cordwayner, Currier, White Tawyer, Mercers,* &c. *Foreſtallers. All their Aſſizes. Standard for Weights adjuſted. Meaſure for Seacoal, and other things meaſurable upon the* Thames.

The Ordinance for the Aſſiſe and Weight of Bread in the City of London, *antiently ſet, according to the Price of Wheat by the Quarter.*

The Price of a Quarter of Whete being 3 s.

Taken out of the old Book of Cuſtoms. D. 4 b. *A. M.*

THE ferthing ſimnell poiſe 15 ouncis & di. qt.
The ferthing whyt loof coket poiſe 17 ouncis di. & ob.
The *ob.* whyt loof poiſe 35 ouncis & a peny
The *ob.* whet loof poiſe 52 onncis di. & peny ob.
The peny whet loof poiſe 105 ouncis & di. q. & ob.
The *ob.* whet loof of all graynis poiſe 70 ouncis & 2 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 3 s. and 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnell 19 ouncis di. & di. qt. & quat.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 16 ouncis & half peny.
The *ob.* whyt loof 32 ouncis 1 d. ob.
The *ob.* whete loof 48 ouncis 2 d. ob.
The peny whete loof 96 ouncis & di. a q. & 2 d. weight.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 64 ouncis & 3 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 4 s.

The ferthing ſimnell 12 ouncis q. 3 d.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 14 ouncis 3 q. 1 d.
The *ob.* whyt loof 29 ouncis di. 2 d.
The *ob.* whete loof 44 ouncis qt. di. & ob.
The peny whete loof 88 ouncis 3 q. 1 d.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 59 ouncis & a q. 1 d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 4 s. 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnell 11 ouncis qt. & 2 d.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 13 ouncis di. and 3 qt.
The *ob.* whyt loof 27 ouncis and halfe.
The *ob.* whete loof 41 ouncis and a qt.
The peny whete loof 82 ouncis and halfe.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 55 ouncis.

The Quarter of Whete at 5 s.

The ferthing ſimnell 10 ouncis qt. di. 1 d. ob.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 12 ouncis 3 q. & 2 d.
The *ob.* whyt loof 25 ouncis di. & halfe qt. 1 d. ob.
The *ob.* whete loof 38 ouncis di. & 1 d.
The peny whete loof 77 ouncis 2 d. di. & ob.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 51 ouncis qt. di. & ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 5 s. 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnell 9 ouncis di. di. qt. 1 d. 9 vunc.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 12 ouncis 1 d. ob.
The *ob.* whyt loof 24 ouncis di. q. & 2 d.
The *ob.* whete loof 36 ouncis di. qt. & ob.
The peny whete loof 72 ouncis q. di. 1 d. ob.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 48 ouncis qt. & 1 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 6 s.

The ferthing ſimnell 9 ouncis.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 11 ouncis qt. & di. ob.
The *ob.* whyt loof 22 ouncis 3 qt. 1 d.
The *ob.* whete loof 34 ouncis di. qt. & ob.
The peny whete loof 68 ouncis qt. di. & ob.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 65 ouncis di. 2 d. weight.

The Quarters of Whete at *6 s. 6 d.*

The ferthing ſimnell 8 ouncis qt. & di. & ob.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 10 ouncis 3 qt. & a. 1 d.
The *ob.* whyt loof 21 ouncis di. & 2 d.
The *ob.* whete loof 32 ouncis qt. di. & ob.
The peny whete loof 64 ouncis 3 qt. & 1 d.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 43 ouncis di. qt. 1 d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 7 s.

The ferthing ſimnell 7 ouncis 3 qt. 2 d. q.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 10 ouncis qt. and q.
The *ob.* whyt loof 21 ouncis di. ob. weight.
The *ob.* whete loof 30 ouncis 3 q. di. & ob. q.
The peny whete loof 61 ouncis & half 1 d. ob.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 41 ouncis 1 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 7 s. 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnell 7 ouncis qt. di. & q.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 9 ouncis 3 qt. ob. q.
The *ob.* whyt loof 19 ouncis & di. & 1 d. ob.
The *ob.* whete loof 29 ouncis qt. 2 d. q.
The peny whete loof 58 ouncis & di. & di. qt. 2 d.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 39 ouncis di. qt. & ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 8 s.

The ferthing ſimnell 6 ouncis 3 qt. di. 1 d. ob. q.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 9 ouncis qt. 2 d. q.
The *ob.* whyt loof 18 ouncis di. qt. 2 d.
The *ob.* whete loof 28 ouncis 1 d. ob. q.
The peny whete loof 56 ouncis di. & qt. 1 d.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 37 ouncis qt. di. 1 d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 8 s. 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnell 6 ouncis di. & 1 d. ob.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 8 ouncis 3 qt. di. 2 d.
The *ob.* whyt loof 17 ouncis 3 qt. di. 1 d. ob.
The *ob.* whete loof 26 ouncis 3 qt. di. 1 d.
The peny whete loof 53 ouncis 3 qt. 2 d.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 35 ouncis 3 qt. di. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 9 s.

The ferthing ſimnell 6 ouncis & di. qt. 1 d. q.

The ferthing whyt loof coket 8 ouncis & di. 2 d. q.
The *ob.* whyt loof 17 ouncis di. qt. 2 d.
The *ob.* whete loof 25 ouncis 3 qt. 1 d. ob. q.
The peny whete loof 51 ounces di. half q. 1 d.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 34 ouncis qt. & 1 d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 9 *s.* 6 *d.*

The ferthing ſimnell 5 ouncis 3 qt. 3 q.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 8 ouncis qt. q.
The *ob.* whyt loof 16 ouncis z. & 1 d.
The *ob.* whete loof 24 ouncis 3 qt. 2 d. q.
The peny whete loof 49 ouncis z. & di. qt. 2 d.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 33 ouncis di. qt. & ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 10 *s.*

The ferthing ſimnell 5 ounces 3 q. & 2 d. in weyght.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 8 ouncis.
The *ob.* whyt loof 16 ouncis.
The *ob.* whete loof 24 ouncis.
The peny whete loof 48 ouncis.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 32 ouncis.

The Quarter of Whete at 10 *s.* 6 *d.*

The ferthing ſimnell 5 ouncis q. & 1 d. ob. weyght.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 7 ouncis di. & qt. 2 d.
The *ob.* whyt loof 15 ouncis qt. z. 1 d. ob.
The *ob.* whete loof 23 ouncis half qt. 1 d.
The peny whete loof 46 ouncis qt. 2 d.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 30 ouncis 3 qt. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 11 *s.*

The ferthing ſimnell 6 ouncis 1 d. ob. weyght.
The ferthing whyt loof cocket 7 ouncis qt. & z. 2d.
The *ob.* whyt loof 14 ouncis 3 qt. z. 1 d. ob.
The *ob.* whete loof 22 ouncis q. z. 1 d.
The peny whete loof 44 ouncis 3 qt. 2 d.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 29 ouncis 3 qt. 2 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 11 *s.* 6 *d.*

The ferthing ſimnell 4 ouncis 3 qt. z. & ob.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 7 ouncis qt.
The *ob.* whyt loof 13 ouncis z.
The *ob.* whete loof 21 ouncis 3 qt.
The peny whete loof 43 ouncis z.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 29 ouncis.

The Quarter of Whete at 12 *s.*

The ferthing ſimnell 4 ouncis z. & half qt.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 7 ouncis & ob.
The *ob.* whyt loof 14 ounces & 1 d.
The *ob.* whete loof 21 ouncis 1 d. ob.
The peny whete loof 42 ouncis z. & half q. 1 d.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 28 ouncis 2 d. weyght.

The Quarter of Whete at 12 *s.* 6 *d.*

The ferthing ſimnel 4 ouncis qt. z. & 1 d.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 6 ouncis 3 qt. 1d. ob.
The *ob.* whyt loof 13 ouncis z. & di qt. ob.
The ferthing whete loof 20 ouncis q. z. & 2 d.
The peny whete loof 40 ouncis 3 qt. z. 1 d. ob.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 27 ouncis qt. 1 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 13 *s.*

The ferthing ſimnel 4 ouncis & di qt. 2 d. q.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 6 ouncis z. & di. q. qt.
The *ob.* whyt loof 13 ouncis qt. & ob.
The *ob.* whete loof 19 ouncis 3 qt. z. ob.
The peny whete loof 39 ouncis 3 qt. 1 d. ob.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 26 ouncis qt. z. & 1. d.

The Quarter of Whete at 13 *s.* 6 *d.*

The ferthing ſimnell 4 ouncis & 1 d. qt.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 6 ouncis qt. z. 1d. ob. q.
The *ob.* whyt loof 12 ouncis 3 qt. z. 1 d.
The *ob.* whete loof 19 ouncis qt. z. q.
The peny whete loof 36 ouncis 3 qt. z. 1 d.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 25 ouncis 3 qt. z. 1 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 14 *s.*

The ferthing ſimnell 3 ouncis 3 qt. z. & ob.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 6 ouncis qt. & 1 d.
The *ob.* whyt loof 13 ouncis 3 z. & 2 d.
The *ob.* whete loof 18 ouncis 3 q. z. & ob.
The peny whete loof 37 ouncis 3 qt. & 1 d.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 25 ouncis & di q. 1 d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 14 *s.* 6 *d.*

The ferthing ſimnell 3 ouncis 3 qt.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 6 ouncis & di. qt. & ob.
The *ob.* whyt loof 12 ouncis qt. & 1 d.
The *ob.* whete loof 18 ouncis qt. z. 1 d. ob.
The peny whete loof 36 ouncis 3 q. z. & ob.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 24 z. & 2 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 15 *s.*

The ferthing ſimnell 3 ouncis z. & 2 d.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 6 ouncis in weyght.
The *ob.* whyt loof 12 ouncis.
The *ob.* whete loof 18 ouncis.
The peny whete loof 36 ouncis.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 24 ouncis.

The Quarter of Whete at 15 *s.* 6 *d.*

The ferthing ſimnell 3 ouncis qt. z. & 1 d. ob. qt.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ouncis 3 qt. 2 d.
The *ob.* whyt loof 11 ouncis z. & di. qt. & 2 d.
The *ob.* whete loof 17 ouncis z. & 1 d. ob. q.
The peny whete loof 35 ouncis & di. q. & 1 d.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 23 ouncis qt. z. & 1 d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 16 *s.*

The ferthing ſimnell 3 ouncis qt. & 1 d. qt.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ouncis & half & di. qt. ob. 3 d. q.
The *ob.* whyt loof 11 ouncis qt. z. & 2 d.
The *ob.* whete loof 17 ouncis & di. qt. 1 d. ob. q.
The peny whete loof 34 ouncis qt. z. & 1 d.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 22 ouncis qt. z. & 1 d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 16 *s.* 6 *d.*

The ferthing ſimnell 3 ouncis and half qt. i. d. q. ob.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ouncis & z. & 2 d. q.
The *ob.* whyt loof 11 ouncis and half q. 2 d.
The *ob.* whete loof 16 ouncis 3 qt. 1 d. ob. q.
The peny whete loof 33 ouncis z. & half qt. 1 d.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 22 ouncis qt. z. 1 d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 17 *s.*

The ferthing ſimnell 3 ouncis 2 d. weyght.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ouncis and half.
The *ob.* whyt loof 11 ouncis.
The *ob.* whete loof 16 ouncis and half.
The peny whete loof 23 ouncis.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 22 ouncis.

The Quarter of Whete at 17 s. 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnel 2 ouncis 3 qt. z. 2 d. qt.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ouncis qt. z. & q.
The *ob.* whyt loof 10 ouncis 3 qt. & ob.
The *ob.* whete loof 16 ouncis & di. qt. ob. q.
The peny whete loof 32 ouncis qt. & 1 d. ob.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 21 ouncis & half 1 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 18 s.

The ferthing ſimnell 2 ouncis 3 qt. z. & q.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ouncis & qt. ob. q.
The *ob.* whyt loof 10 ouncis z. & 1 d.
The *ob.* whete loof 15 ouncis 3 qt. 2 d. q.
The peny whete loof 31 ouncis z. & di. qt. 2 d.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 21 ouncis & di. 1 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 18 s. 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnell 2 ouncis 3 qt. ob. q.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ouncis & di. qt. 1 d. q.
The *ob.* whyt loof 10 ouncis qt. & di.
The *ob.* whete loof 15 ouncis & di. & 1 d. qt.
The peny whete loof 31 ouncis & di. q.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 20 ouncis 3 q.

The Quarter of Whete at 19 s.

The ferthing ſimnell 2 ouncis 3 & di. q. & 1 d. qt.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ouncis & 1 d. ob.q.
The *ob.* whyt loof 10 ouncis & di. qt. & 1 d.
The *ob.* whete loof 15 ouncis qt. & q.
The peny whete loof 30 ouncis 3 & ob.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 20 ouncis qt. & 2 d.

The Price of a Quarter of Whete at 19 s. 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnell 2 ouncis 3 & 2 d. weyght.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ouncis.
The *ob.* whyt loof 10 ouncis.
The *ob.* whete loof 15 ouncis.
The peny whete loof 30 ouncis.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 20 ouncis.

The Quarter of Whete at 20 s.

The ferthing ſimnell 2 ouncis 3 & a qt.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 4 ouncis 3 qt. 3 ob.q.
The *cb.* whyt loof 9 ouncis 3 qt. 1 d. ob.
The *ob.* whete loof 14 ouncis & di. qt. 2 d. qr.
The peny whete loof 29 ouncis qt. 3. 2 d.
The *ob.* loof of all graynis 19 ouncis 3 & di. q. ob.

* That is, *Stratford Bow*, where in former times the Bakers lived, that ſupplied the City with Bread, bringing it in Carts to *London* to Market. *J. S.*

Item, the halfpeny loof whyt of *Stratford** muſt wey 2 ouncis more than the halfpeny whyt loof of *London*.

Item, the halfpeny whete loof of *Stratford* muſt wey 3 ouncis more than the halfpeny whete loof of *London*.

Item, the peny whete loof of *Stratford* muſt wey 6 ouncis more than the peny whete loof of *London*.

Item, three halfpeny whyt loofes of *Stratford* muſt wey as much as the peny whete loof.

Item, the loof of all graynis, that is to ſay, the whete loof muſt wey as moch as the peny whete loof and the halfpeny whyt loof.

Orders for Bread and Bakers by Q *Elizabeth's* Privy Council. *J. S.*

The ancient Appointment of the juſt Weight and Quantity of each Loaf of Bread, was confirmed in the latter part of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, by the Lords of her Privy Council, with their Names ſubſcribed thereunto. And was to this Tenor, (according to a Book made by *J. Powel*, ſometime Clerk of the Market in King *James* the Firſt's Time, called the *Book of Aſſize.*)

Ancient Laws, Cuſtoms, and good Ordinances, ſet down for Bakers, *in making, ſizing, and ſelling all ſorts of lawful Bread, which by the Laws are vendible unto the Queen's Subjects in the Commonwealth, retailing the ſame.*

Bakers to be Apprenticed

Firſt, THAT no manner of Perſon or Perſons ſhall keep a common Bakehouſe in Cities and Corporate Towns, but ſuch Perſons as have been apprenticed unto the ſame Myſtery, and brought up therein for the more ſpace of ſeven Years, or elſe otherwiſe ſkilful in the good making and true ſizing of all ſorts of Bread; and ſhall put his own Mark or Seal upon all ſorts of his Man's Bread, which he or they ſhall make and ſell, as before is mentioned.

Lawful Bread to be made and ſold.

Item, That no Baker, or any other Perſons, do make, bake, utter and ſell any kinds or ſorts of Bread in the Commonwealth, but ſuch which the Statutes and ancient Ordinances of this Realm do allow them to bake and ſell: that is to ſay, they may bake and ſell *Symnel* Bread, and *Waſtel*, *White*, *Wheaten*, *Houſhold*, and *Horſe* Bread; and none other kinds of Bread, to put to Sale unto her Majeſty's Subjects.

What ſorts of Bread are to be made.

Item, They muſt make and bake Farthing White Bread, Halfpenny White, Penny White, Halfpenny Wheaten, Penny Wheaten Bread, Penny Houſhold, and Twopenny Houſhold Loaves: and none of greater Size, upon pain of Forfeiture, unto poor People all ſuch great Bread which they, or any of them ſhall make, to ſell, of greater Size, (the Time of *Chriſtmas* always excepted.)

Item, They ſhall not utter and ſell to any Innholder, or Victualler, either in Man's Bread or Horſe Bread, (which ſhall retail the ſame) but only 13 *d.* worth for 12 *d.* without any Poundage, or other Advantage.

13 Pence in Bread for 12 Pence.

Item, They ſhall ſell and deliver unto Innholders and Victuallers in Horſe Bread, but three Loaves for a Penny, and 13 pennyworth for 12 *d.* (as aforeſaid) every one of the ſame three Horſe Loaves weighing the full Weight of a Penny White Loaf, whether Wheat be good, cheap or dear.

Unlawful Bread forbidden. Spice Cakes, Buns, *&c.*

Item, That no Bakers, or other Perſon or Perſons, ſhall at any time or times hereafter, make, utter or ſell by Retail, within or without their Houſes, unto any the Queen's Subjects, any Spice Cakes, Buns, Bisket, or other Spice Bread, (being Bread out of Size, and not by Law allowed) except it be at Burials, or upon the *Friday* before *Eaſter*, or at *Chriſtmas*; upon pain of Forfeiture of all ſuch Spice Bread to the Poor.

Foreign Bakers to keep greater Size than the Townſmen.

Item, Whereas there are in Cities and Corporate Towns, common Bakers, uſing the Myſtery of baking there, and within the ſame Towns common Bakers, which come into the Market with their Bread to be ſold, they ſhall not only bring with them ſuch kinds or ſorts of ſized Bread as the Law and Ordinances do allow to be made and ſold, as aforeſaid; but alſo ſhall keep and obſerve this Order in the Weight of their Bread, as hereafter followeth. Becauſe the ſaid Foreigners do not bear and pay within the ſame Cities and Towns, ſuch Scot and Lot as the Bakers of the ſame Towns do.

Firſt, The Foreigners Halfpenny White Loaves ſhall weigh half an Ounce more in every Loaf than the Bakers of the ſame Towns Halfpenny White Loaves do.

Item, their Penny White Loaves ſhall weigh one Ounce more in every Loaf than the Bakers of the ſame Towns Penny White Loaves do.

Item, their Halfpenny Wheaten Loaves ſhall weigh one Ounce more in every Loaf than the Bakers of the ſame Towns Halfpenny Wheaten Loaves do.

Item, their Penny Wheaten Loaves ſhall weigh two Ounces more in every Loaf than the Bakers of the ſame Towns Penny Wheaten Loaves do.

Item, their Penny Houſhold Loaves ſhall weigh two Ounces more in every Loaf than the Bakers of the ſame Towns Penny Houſhold Loaves do.

Item, their Twopenny Houſhold Loaves ſhall weigh four Ounces more in every Loaf than the Bakers of the ſame Towns twopenny Houſhold Loaves do.

Penalty.

Provided always, that the Clerk of the Market of her Majeſties Houſhold, his Deputy or Deputies, Maiors, Bailiffs, and other Officers of Cities, Corporate Towns and Liberties, ſhall look unto, have diligent Care and Reſpect unto the due Performance and Execution of theſe Articles. And they ſhall and may, from time to time, freely give and diſtribute all ſuch unlawful Bread as ſhall be hereafter made and put to Sale, being contrary to theſe Articles before mentioned, unto poor Priſoners, or any other poor People. Willing and requiring all Juſtices of Peace, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and other Officers, to be aiding, aſſiſting, and helping all the aforeſaid Officers in the due Execution thereof, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Perils. Signed by

Joh. Cant.
Chriſtoph. Hatton, Canc'
Will. Burghley.
H. Derby.
Cha. Howard.
H. Hunſdon.

Tho. Buckhurſt.
Francis Knowles.
Tho. Heneage.
J. Forteſcue.
J. Wolley.

The Orders for Bakers ratified by King *James*'s Privy Council, 1604.

And in the beginning of the next Reign, *viz.* that of King *James* I. the ſame Care was again taken for the due and exact Aſſize of Bread, and for the Regulation of the Bakers, upon an Information brought by *J. Powel*, Clerk of the Market, unto the Lords of his Highneſs moſt honourable Houſhold; That divers Bakers and other Perſons, taking upon them the Myſtery of Baking, and uttering of Bread unto the King's Majeſties Subjects in the Commonwealth, for their own private Lucre and Commodity, did not only make and ſell to the Subjects, Breads of odd Sizes, made by their own Inventions, but alſo divers kinds and ſorts of Bread; which were both repugnant to the Laws and good Ordinances of the Realm, and likewiſe hurtful to the Commonwealth. Wherefore *Orders* and *Articles* were made and agreed upon by the Lords and others of his Majeſties moſt honourable Privy Council, appointing what kinds and ſorts of Bread were to be made and ſold. Which Orders were to the ſame Purport with thoſe above made under Queen *Elizabeth*; requiring the Clerk of the Market, *&c.* and all other Officers of Cities, Towns Corporate, and Liberties, eſpecially the Maſter and Wardens of the Company of ***BAKERS*** in the City of *London*, their Officers and Miniſters, to look unto, and have diligent Care and Reſpect unto the due Peformance of theſe Articles. This was ſigned by

T. Elleſmere, Canc'
T. Dorſet.
Suffolk.
E. Worceſter.
Devonſhire.
H. Northampton.

Cranborne.
E. Zouche.
W. Knowles.
E. Wotton.
Jo. Popham.
J. Herbert.

Here I ſubjoin a Table of the modern Aſſize of Bread, hanging up in the long Gallery in *Guild-Hall*, *London*. Tranſcribed and kindly communicated to me by Mr. *Randal Stracey*, then Comptroller, now Town-Clerk.

Table of the modern Aſſize of Bread.

The Aſſize of the Penny Wheaten Loaf, from 20 s. the Quarter of Wheat unto 3 l. 10 s. the Quarter, as followeth, that is to ſay,

The Price of the Quarter of Wheat.	*The Weight of the Penny Wheaten Loaf.*	*The Price of the Quarter of Wheat.*	*The Weight of the Penny Wheaten Loaf.*
20 s. - - -	25 ounces 1 quarter 2 d.	43 s. - - -	11 ounces 3 quarters 1 d.
20 s. 6 d. - -	24 ounces 3 quarters	43 s. 6 d. - -	11 ounces 1 half 3 d.
21 s. - - -	24 ounces 3 d.	44 s. - - -	11 ounces and an half
21 s. 6 d. - -	23 ounces 1 half and 2 d.	44 s. 6 d. - -	11 ounces 1 quarter 3 d.
22 s. - - -	23 ounces one penny weight	45 s. - - -	11 ounces 1 quarter
22 s. 6 d. - -	22 ounces 1 half 1 d.	45 s. 6 d. - -	11 ounces 3 d.
23 s. - - -	22 ounces 1 d.	46 s. - - -	11 ounces
23 s. 6 d. - -	21 ounces 1 half 2 d.	46 s. 6 d. - -	10 ounces 3 quarters 3 d.
24 s. - - -	21 ounces 3 d.	47 s. - - -	10 ounces 3 quarters 1 d.
24 s. 6 d. - -	20 ounces 1 half and 4 d.	47 s. 6 d. - -	10 ounces 1 half 3 d.
25 s. - - -	20 ounces 1 quarter and 1 d.	48 s. - - -	10 ounces 1 half 1 d.
25 s. 6 d. - -	19 ounces 3 quarters 3 d.	48 s. 6 d. - -	10 ounces 1 quarter 4 d.
26 s. - - -	19 ounces and an half	49 s. - - -	10 ounces 1 quarter 2 d.
26 s. 6 d. - -	19 ounces 3 d.	49 s. 6 d. - -	10 ounces 1 quarter
27 s. - - -	18 ounces 3 quarters 1 d.	50 s. - - -	10 ounces 3 d.
27 s. 6 d. - -	18 ounces 1 quarter 4 d.	50 s. 6 d. - -	10 ounces 1 d.
28 s. - - -	18 ounces 2 d.	51 s. - - -	9 ounces 3 quarters 4 d.
28 s. 6 d. - -	17 ounces 3 quarters 1 d.	51 s. 6 d. - -	9 ounces 3 quarters 2 d.
29 s. - - -	17 ounces and an half	52 s. - - -	9 ounces 3 quarters
29 s. 6 d. - -	17 ounces 4 d.	52 s. 6 d. - -	9 ounces 1 half 3 d.
30 s. - - -	16 ounces 3 quarters 3 d.	53 s. - - -	9 ounces 1 half 1 d.
30 s. 6 d. - -	16 ounces 1 half 2 d.	53 s. 6 d. - -	9 ounces 1 quarter 4 d.
31 s. - - -	16 ounces 1 quarter 2 d.	54 s. - - -	9 ounces 1 quarter 3 d.
31 s. 6 d. - -	16 ounces 2 d.	54 s. 6 d. - -	9 ounces 1 quarter 1 d.
32 s. - - -	15 ounces 3 quarters 2 d.	55 s. - - -	9 ounces 4 d.
32 s. 6 d. - -	15 ounces an half 2 d.	55 s. 6 d. - -	9 ounces 2 d.
33 s. - - -	15 ounces 1 quarter 2 d.	56 s. - - -	9 ounces 1 d.
33 s. 6 d. - -	15 ounces 3 d.	56 s. 6 d. - -	8 ounces 3 quarters 4 d.
34 s. - - -	14 ounces 3 quarters 3 d.	57 s. - - -	8 ounces 3 quarters 3 d.
34 s. 6 d. - -	14 ounces 1 half 4 d.	57 s. 6 d. - -	8 ounces 3 quarters 1 d.
35 s. - - -	14 ounces and an half	58 s. - - -	8 ounces 3 quarters
35 s. 6 d. - -	14 ounces 1 quarter 1 d.	58 s. 6 d. - -	8 ounces 1 half 3 d.
36 s. - - -	14 ounces 2 drams	59 s. - - -	8 ounces 1 half 2 d.
36 s. 6 d. - -	13 ounces 3 quarters 3 d.	59 s. 6 d. - -	8 ounces and an half
37 s. - - -	13 ounces 1 half 4 d.	3 l. - - -	8 ounces 1 quarter 4 d.
37 s. 6 d. - -	13 ounces and an half	3 l. 1 s. - -	8 ounces 1 quarter 1 d.
38 s. - - -	13 ounces 1 quarter 2 d.	3 l. 2 s. - - -	8 ounces 3 d.
38 s. 6 d. - -	13 ounces 1 d.	3 l. 3 s. - -	8 ounces 4 d.
39 s. - - -	13 ounces	3 l. 4 s. - -	7 ounces 3 quarters 3 d.
39 s. 6 d. - -	12 ounces 3 quarters 2 d.	3 l. 5 s. - - -	7 ounces 3 quarters 1 d.
40 s. - - -	12 ounces 1 half 3 d.	3 l. 6 s. - -	7 ounces 1 half 3 d.
40 s. 6 d. - -	12 ounces and an half	3 l. 7 s. - - -	7 ounces 1 half 1 d.
41 s. - - -	12 ounces 1 quarter 2 d.	3 l. 8 s. - -	7 ounces 1 quarter 4 d.
41 s. 6 d. - -	12 ounces 4 d.	3 l. 9 s. - - -	7 ounces 1 quarter 2 d.
42 s. - - -	12 ounces 1 d.	3 l. 10 s. - -	7 ounces 1 quarter
42 s. 6 d. - -	11 ounces 3 quarters 3 d.		

Memorandum, The Bakers are allowed 12 *s.* Advantage upon every Quarter of Wheat, for baking and other Charges; as if Wheat be at 20 *s.* the Quarter, then the Aſſize is to be at 32 *s.* the Quarter.]

To

An Act 1710, for ſetting the Aſſize and Weight of Bread. *J. S.*

To which I add what was enacted concerning the Aſſize of Bread, and the Care and Proviſion made to prevent all Abuſes therein, *Anno 8 Regni Annæ, cap.* 18. That after *May* 1, 1710, the Lord Maior of *London*, the Maior, Bailiffs, Aldermen, and other chief Magiſtrate of any other Place, or two or more Juſtices of the Peace, where there ſhall be no ſuch Magiſtrate, may ſet the Aſſize and Weight of all ſorts of Bread, to be ſold by any Baker. Having reſpect to the Price the Grain, Meal or Flower, of which it ſhall be made, ſhall bear in the Market near the Place; and making a reaſonable Allowance to the Baker for his Livelihood.

The Aſſize to be ſet in *Averdupois* Weight.

No Perſon to ſell or expoſe to Sale, any other Bread, than the ſeveral ſorts of White, Wheaten, or Houſhold, and ſuch other ſorts as ſhall be publickly allowed by the Lord Maior, Magiſtrates, *&c.* All which ſorts of Bread to be made according to the Goodneſs of the ſeveral ſorts of Grain.

And the Aſſize and Weight of the White, Wheaten and Houſhold Bread, to be aſcertained according to a Table fixed to the ſaid Act of Parliament. Which conſiſteth of ſeveral Columns: The firſt and the laſt Columns ſhew the Price of the Buſhel of Wheat, from 2 *s.* to 15 *s.* the Buſhel, the Allowance of the Magiſtrates to the Baker for baking being included. And in the other Columns is the Weight of the ſeveral Loaves: So that for Example, when the Price of Wheat is 5 *s.* the Buſhel, and the Magiſtrates allow 1 *s.* 6 *d.* the Buſhel to the Baker for baking, then even with 6 *s.* 6 *d.* in the firſt or laſt Column, will be found the Weight of the ſeveral Loaves. But if the Price is 3 *s.* the Buſhel, and the Allowance 1 *s.* then the Weight of the ſaid Loaves will be found even with 4 *s.*

Note, That the White Loaves are one half, and the Wheaten three quarters of the Weight of Houſhold Loaves.

Every Baker to mark on every Loaf the Price and Weight of that Loaf; or any other Mark the Lord Maior, or other Magiſtrate, ſhall appoint: Who ſhall have Power to appoint what Mark ſhall be uſed. The Penalty to the Baker is Forfeiture of 40 *s.*

The Lord Maior, *&c.* may in the Day-time enter into Bakers Houſes, *&c.* and ſearch for, try, and weigh the Bread: and if wanting in Weight or Goodneſs, or not well baken, or not truly marked, *&c.* in ſuch Caſe the Maior ſhall cauſe it to be diſtributed to the Poor of the Place. The Baker or other Perſon not permitting the Search, or reſiſting, to forfeit 40 *s.* This Act to continue for three Years, and to the end of the next Seſſion of Parliament.

Old Orders for Bakers.

There be alſo theſe ancient Laws and Orders for Bakers and their Bread; as I find in a Manuſcript Book of *Robert Brook* and *Thomas Weſt*, Eſquires, Clerks of the Market in King *Edward* the Fourth's Time, about the Year 1468.

Memorandum, The Baker' ſhall be allowed in every Quarter of Whete bakyng, as it is provyd by the Kyngis Bakers, as it ſhal appere hereafter.

Firſt, he ſhal have 4 *d.* and all his Branne to avauntage; and two Loſis for Fornage; and three halfpence for three Servauntes; and for Coles, *ob.* and for Yeſte, *ob.* and for Salt, *ob.* and for Wood 3 *d.* and for the bultelle,* *ob.* and for the ſealing, *ob.* and for Candele, *q.* Summ 11 *d. q.* beſide his Branne, and the two Loves.

* That is, the bolting of the Meal.

This is proved by the Statutis: And alſo by an Acte maad in *William* Conquerours tyme; and the tyme of *Henry* the Third; and in the tyme of King *Edward* the Third: and never reverſid ſithen.

Memorandum, It is ordayned bi Statute, that alle maner of Bakers dwelling out of Cities and Burgh Townes, as Bakers dwelling in Villagis, and upon *Londe*, their Peny Lof, what Corne ſoever it be, be it white Brede or browne, it ſhall wey more then the Peny Lof in the Town or City by x *s.* and the Halfpeny Lof by v *s.* becauſe they bere nat ſiche chargis as Bakers in the Citees doon, and Townes. And yet they ſhal kepe the Aſſize truly according unto the Statute upon peyne of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for his Offence, as often as he doth the contrary, beſide his Merſement for brekyng of the Size, if his Lof wey nat as they do in Cities and Burgh Townes. And in likewiſe ſhal the Ferthing Lof wey after the Statute.

The Aſſize of Bread.

An old Aſſize of Bread.

The Waſtel.

THIS is the Aſſize of al maner of Brede of Whete, and of what eting Corne ſoever it be. It ſhal be weied aftyr the Ferthing Waſtell; for the Symonell ſhal weye leſs then the Waſtell by 2 *s.* becauſe of the ſething.

The Coket.

The Ferthing White Loſe, called the *Cocket*, ſhal wey more then the Waſtell by 2 *s.* becauſe of the bakyng.

The Cribel.

The Halfpeny Wheten Loſe, that is to ſay, the Halfpeny *Cribel* Loſe, ſhal wey three ferthing White Loſys.

Horſe Loaf.

The Lof of al maner of Corn, that is to ſay, the *Horſe Lof*, ſhal wey two Halfpeny White Loſis.

How the Aſſize of Bread was made every Year. *Lib. Horn.* fo. 234.

I find alſo this Care taken for the Aſſize of Bread about *Edward* the Second's Reign, in the Book *Horn*, at this Title, *Incipiunt Statuta & Proviſiones Civium* London *de Aſſiza Panis.*

Secundum Conſuetudinem Civitatis London, *&c.* According to the Cuſtom of the City of *London*, an Aſſay ought to be made of Bread every Year after the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, by four diſcreet and ſworn Men, choſen for this purpoſe: And according to the proportion of the common Weight of that Aſſay, the Bakers ought to bake their Loaves throughout the whole Year: namely, ſo, that if afterwards Bread-corn be ſold dearer than it was ſold at the making the Aſſay, then the Bread ought to be of leſs Weight than it weighed in the Aſſay. And if it were of leſs Price, then the Bread ought to weigh more. Only we ought cautiouſly to provide, that accordingly to the Quantity whereby the Corn increaſeth in Price, or decreaſeth, the Bread increaſe or decreaſe in Weight.

The manner of ſetting the Price on Bread.

The exact manner of making the Aſſay was thus: That the ſaid four ſworn Men ſhould buy three Quarters of Bread Corn [or Meal] in the Sack upon the Pavement in the three Markets, one at *Graſſechurch*, another at St. *Botolph Billinſgate*, and the third at *Queenhith*. Of which they were to make a Waſtell, and another Loaf leſs fine (which I think they called *Coket.*) And after they had baked theſe Loaves with the greateſt diligence, then they went and preſented them hot before the Maior and Aldermen in *Guild-Hall*. And thus hot they were weighed. And then (ſaith the Statute) the buying of the Bread-corn ſhall be conſidered: and eight Pence for every Quarter ſhall be allowed to the Baker for his Charges. The ſelling alſo of the Brann ſhall be conſidered, and ſhall be withdrawn out of the Sum that the Meal was bought for. And if [after divers exact Rules for the weighing of the Bread] there be more Loaves in number, than there ſhall remain Halfpence in the Sum of the Meal bought, when the Charge is allowed, then let there be a Partition of the Weight of thoſe Loaves, remaining over and above. And ſo every Loaf ſhall be made of juſt Weight.

Theſe were Halfpenny Loaves.

And if there be fewer Loaves than the number of Halfpence in the Sum the Meal was bought for, when the Charge is allowed, then let it be withdrawn from the Weight of each Loaf equally, ſo far until there reſult ſo many Loaves of equal Weight, as there are Halfpence in the number of the Sum the Meal was bought at, when the Charge is allowed.

If there ſhall be more Loaves than the number of Halfpence, let the Part exceeding be taken from the number of Loaves, and ſee the how manieth part it will be of the number of Halfpence; and according to that Proportion, let the Weight of each Loaf be augmented. For Example ſake, if there be 20 Halfpence, and 24 Loaves, every Loaf of the Weight of 40 Shillings, then the number of Loaves increaſeth above the number of Halfpence, which are but 20; and it is the fifth Part, ſince five times four make twenty. Therefore the Weight of every Loaf increaſeth by the fifth part of its Weight; and the Weight of the Loaf was 40 Shillings, whoſe fifth part is 8 Shillings. Therefore 20 Loaves ſhall be each Loaf of the Weight of 48 Shillings. And ſo each Loaf ſhall be of juſt Weight.

If there were more Halfpence than the number of Loaves, we muſt ſee the how manieth part was the number increaſing, of the number of Loaves: and if it were a third part, a fourth part is to be leſſened from every Loaf: and if it were a fourth part, a fifth part is to be leſſened: and if it were a fifth part, a ſixth part is to be leſſened. For Example, if the number of Halfpence were 24, and the number of Loaves 20, then is the number increaſing 4, as before, which is the fifth part of 20. Therefore each Loaf decreaſeth of the ſixth part of its Weight. If the Weight therefore ſhall be 40 Shillings, it ſhall be 33 Shillings and 4 Pence. And ſo the number of Loaves is equalled to the number of Halfpence, and the Weight is the ſame.

The Bakers had four Halimotes in the Year. *Lib. Horn.* *J. S.*

Thus there was formerly extraordinary Care taken in the City about Bread, and for ordering the Bakers in the making and ſelling of their Bread. For that Purpoſe there were four principal Halimotes in the Year, when all the City Bakers were bound to meet together. Whereof the firſt was to be kept after the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, for the Profit of the City and the Kingdom. That the Bakers being aſſembled together, take and know their new Sheriffs, and retain in their Memories the Statutes of the City belonging to the Bakers, and receive the Aſſay of Bread.

The ſecond Halimote was held after the Nativity of our Lord; that if there be any Tranſgreſſion made in the firſt Term of the Year, it may be there without difficulty more fully amended.

The third Halimote was accuſtomed to be called together after the Cloſe of *Eaſter*; as well for the coming of the King as of the Nobles of his Kingdom: leſt there might ſeem to fall out a Want of this kind of Service; that is, in a convenient Supply of the City and Inhabitants with good Bread.

The fourth Halimote was after the Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt*; that what ſhould be ſolemnly appointed by the Common Council and Providence of the City in the firſt three Terms, in this fourth Term might be profitably confirmed. So that the Goodneſs of ſo great a Work might not turn to Diſprofit by Ignorance or by Negligence.

To theſe four Halimotes all the Bakers muſt come. And if they come not, nor excuſe and eſſoin themſelves reaſonably, they forfeited to the Sheriff 21 *d.*

Aſſay of Bread.

Now further as to the Aſſay of Bread (whereof ſomewhat was ſaid before) according to which the Price of Bread was to be ſet. At the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, in the 12 of *Edw.* II. were bought three Quarters of Bread-corn, to make an Aſſay of White Bread according to Cuſtom, for 17 *s.* 4 *d. ob.* And 3 *s.* 4 *d.* was allowed for all Expences about making the ſame Bread. Whence the whole Sum ariſeth to 20 *s.* 8 *d.* Subtracting thence 12 *d.* for eight Ounces of Bran, there remains 19 *s.* 8 *d. ob.* the third part is 6 *s.* 8 *d. ob.* which make 157 Halfpence. And ſo many Loaves ſhall be made of Waſtell, of an Halfpenny: and ſo many Loaves of Levat* Bread, of an Halfpenny: and ſo many Loaves of Biſſe*, of an Halfpenny, of the whole Weight of the Bread forth coming of the ſaid three Quarters of Bread-corn. The Weight of the whole Bread weighing together and at once 165 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.*

* *Levati.*
* *Biſſi.*

The Aſſay according to the Regale of England.

When the Quarter of Bread-corn is ſold for	The Waſtel ſhall weigh
2 *s.*	68 *s.*
2 *s.* 6 *d.*	53 *s.* 4 *d. ob q.*
3 *s.*	48 *s.*
3 *s.* 6 *d.*	42 *s.*
4 *s.*	36 *s.*
4 *s.* 6 *d.*	30 *s.*
5 *s.*	27 *s.* 8 *d. ob.*
5 *s.* 6 *d.*	24 *s.* 8 *d.*
6 *s.*	22 *s.* 8 *d.*
6 *s.* 6 *d*	20 *s.* 11 *d.*
7 *s.*	19 *s.* 1 *d.*
7 *s.* 6 *d.*	18 *s.* 3 *d. ob.*
8 *s.*	17 *s.*
8 *s.* 6 *d.*	16 *s.*
9 *s.*	15 *s.*
9 *s.* 6 *d.*	14 *s.* 4 *d ob. q.*
10 *s.*	13 *s.* 7 *d. q.*
11 *s.*	12 *s.* 4 *d.*
11 *s.* 6 *d.*	11 *s.* 9 *d.* and ſo to
16 *s.* 6 *d.*	8 *s.* 3 *d.* and laſtly
20 *s.*	6 *s.* 8 *d.*

The Bakers Gains.

And we muſt know, that the Baker may gain in every Quarter 3 *d.* with the Bran, and two Loaves of the Furnage, of the Price of 2 *d.* And to his Servants three Halfpence; and for his two Boys three Farthings; and for the Seal an Halfpenny; and for Yeſt an Halfpenny; and for Candle a Farthing; and for Buſhes three Pence; and for bolting* an Halfpenny.

* *Pro bultello.*

Note, That *Coket* Bread of the ſame Corn, and of the ſame bultel, or bolting, [ſhall weigh] more than Waſtels by 2 *s.* and of Corn of leſs Price, more by 5 *s.*

Alſo, Bread of Artocope* ſhall weigh leſs than Waſtel by 2 *s.*

* *Artocopi.*

Alſo whole Bread, or Loaf of a Farthing, ſhall weigh Coket and half, *&c.*

Capitula dicenda Piſtoribus in Halimoto ſuo. Lib. Horn. fo. 199.

In the Bakers Halimote were theſe particular Laws and Charges given to all the City Bakers.

Let two or four Loaves be made for a Penny: And let the Baker make no kind of Bread of greater Price to ſell, but only two or four Loaves to a Penuy; and that according to the Aſſize ſet for the preſent Year.

Let no Bran Loaf be made; nor being made of Bran, which is worſe in breaking than [it appears] without.

Let every Baker have his Seal appearing in his Bread; ſo that it may be the better and more openly known, whoſe it is. And let this manner of ſealing be as well in *biſſe* [brown] Bread, as in white.

Let no Baker ſell Bread in his own Houſe, nor before his own Oven.* But let him have a Baſket with his Bread in the King's Market. So that if his Bread ſhall not be competent according to

* *Olibanum.*

the Market of Corn, the Baker's Body be at the Mercy of the Juſtice.

Let no Baker go into St. *Michael* [*Cornhill*] Churchyard [where Bread-corn was ſold] nor the Market of *Weſt-chepe*, of *Garſecherch*, or *Billynſgate*, nor to *Botolves* Wharph, nor *Queenhithe*, nor go aboard any Ship to buy Corn, before the firſt ringing. [There ſeemed of old to be Bells rung in ſeveral Church Steeples of the City, as *Bow* for one, at certain Hours of the Day, and that both for Devotion and Buſineſs: and before the firſt ringing in the Morning, none might go out to buy Proviſion.]

Let no Baker make Meal of Felger,* of Sticks, of Straw, nor of Ruſhes.

* *Farinare faciat felgera.*

Let no Baker entertain any one beyond one Night, unleſs he have him ſuſpected* of ſome Tranſgreſſion.

* *Ad rectum.*

Bakers keeping Hogs may ſafely nouriſh them for themſelves in their own Houſes, or elſewhere, without the Streets and Lanes of the City.

Let no Regratereſs paſs *London Bridge* towards *Suthwerk*, nor elſewhere, to buy Bread, to carry it into the City of *London* to ſell: becauſe the Bakers of *Suthwerk*, nor of any other Place, are not ſubject to the Juſtice of the City.

Let no Baker draw away his Neighbour's Servant from his Service, as long as he ought to tarry in his Service, whether by Hire, or by Obligation of Truſt. And this under pain of 40 *s.* for the Uſe of the Sheriff.

If any Baker's Servant make a Tranſgreſſion againſt his Maſter, ſo that he hath preſumed to depart unlicenſed from his Service, we decree under Forfeiture to the Sheriff, that none of the Bakers receive him, and retain him, until he have fully ſatisfied his Maſter.

Whereas it is common for Merchants to give Credit,* and eſpecially for Bakers commonly to do the ſame with Regrateresſes: under the pain before taxed we forbid, that no Baker make the benefit of any Credit to a Regratereſs, as long as he ſhall know her to be involved in her Neighbour's Debt.

* *Creantiam facere.*

For the avoiding the innumerable and intolerable Dangers and Scandals which are often wont to ariſe between Fellow-Bakers; we firmly forbid, that none preſume to enter into this Trade, unleſs of his own, or the help of his Friends, he can ſufficiently fulfil the ſaid Trade to our Lord the King, and the City of *London*, with 40 *s.* moveable Chattels, and find Pledge to perform it.

Let no Loaf be made to ſell, of three Farthings, or five Farthings, nor of an Halfpenny, nor of a greater Price. But in caſe ſuch a Loaf ſhall be found to be carried in one's Arms, or under any Towels, let it be taken to the Uſe of the Sheriff, without any Recovery.

Bread made out of *London*, and brought into the City to be ſold, we decree to be adulterate: and therefore we firmly enjoin, that no Baker nor Regratereſs preſume to buy any ſuch Bread to ſell, unleſs it be of competent Weight according to the Bread made in the City of *London*, according to that which the Year requireth.

Let no Bread be taken cold, but warm, as it is delivered to the Baker by Aſſay.

Let no Turtary* ſell Bread to a Regratereſs, neither in their Shops, but only in their Cheſts [or Baskets] and in the King's Market; and not in their Houſe, under pain of 40 *s.*

* *Turtarius.*

Let no Turtary make White Bread to ſell, nor on the contrary,

Let no Bread be ſold in the King's Market but on *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*. And if any Bread ſhall be found to be ſold at the foreſaid Place but on thoſe ſaid Days, it ſhall be called a Forfeiture without Recovery.

Six or eight of the Trade of Bakers ſhall ſwear before the Sheriff to keep the foreſaid Statutes, and to accuſe thoſe that go againſt them.

Now for the Occupations that concerned Proviſions of Meat and Drink, and Apparel, this was the ancient Aſſize of them; as I extracted it out of an ancient Book of the Clerk of the Market.

Aſſize of divers Trades.

MYLLER.

THys ys the Aſſize of a Myller. That he have no Meſures at his Mylle, but if they be aſſized and ſelid according unto the Kyngis Standard. And he ſhal have of every Buſhel of Whete a Quart for the grinding, if it be brought unto hym. And if he fetche it, he ſhal have a quarte for the grinding, and anoder for the fetching. And of every Buſhel of Malt he ſhal have but a Peynte for the grinding, if it be brought to him. And if he fetche it, he ſhall have a Pynte for the grinding, and anoder for the fetching. Alſo, he ſhal nat water nor chaunge no Mannys Corne to yeve hym the worſe for the better. Alſo, he ſhal have no Hoggis, Gees, nor Duckis at his Mylle dore, nor in his Mylle, of his owne, nor of noon oder Mannys: Nor no maner of Pultre, but thrée Hennys and a Cok. And it he woll nat beware by two Warnyngs, then the third tyme he to be juged unto the Pellory.

BAKER.

Alſo, the Aſſize of a Baker is 6 *d.* hyghyng and 6 *d.* lowyng in a Quarter of Whete Price. For and he bake and lak an unce in the Weight of a Lofe, he to be amercid at 20 d. And if he lak an unce and half, he to be amercid at 2 s. in al maner of Brede ſo laking. And if he bake over th'alſiſe, then to be juged unto the Pillory.

BREWER.

Alſo, the Aſſize of a Brewer is 12 d. hyghyng and 12 d. lowyng in the price of a Quarter of Malt, and evermore of the Shilling the Ferthing. For when he byeth a Quarter of Malt for 2 s. then he ſhal ſel a Galon of the beſt Ale for an Halfpeny. And he to make 48 Galons of Ale of a Quarter of Malt. And when he byeth a Quarter of Malt for 3 s. then he ſhal ſel a Galon of the beſt Ale for thrée ferthings: 4 s. four ferthings: 5 s. five ferthings: 6 s. ſix ferthings: 7 s. ſeven ferthings: 8 s. eight ferthings: and ſo ferther. Alſo, he ſhal ſet noon Ale a ſale tyl he have ſent aftyr the Ale-taſtours for to a taſte it. And as oft as he doth the contrary, to be amercid at 6 d. Alſo, that he ſhal noon Ale ſell but by Meſurys aſſized and aſſelid. Alſo, that he ſhal ſell a Quarte of the beſt Ale within hymſelf, upon his Tabull, for an Halfpeny. And if he do the contrary to any of thees, or and he ſell nat aftyr the price of the Malt, he or ſhe to be amercyd the firſt tyme 12 d. the ſecond tyme 20 d. And he woll nat beware by two Warnyngs, the thyrd tyme to be juged to the Pillory, or unto the Cockyng-ſtole. Firſt to the Cockyng-ſtole, and aftyr to the Pillory.

BOCHER.

Alſo, the Aſſize of a Bocher is, that he ſhal be noon exceſſife taker, no more of the Shilling but a Peny; but the Hede, the Gader, the Inward, and the Fete, for the Skynne and the Talow ſhal go with the Carcaſſe, of al ſich Catell as fedeth. And of al ſich Catell as ſoukith, and fedeth nat, he ſhal have but the Hede, the Offal and the Skynne. And that he ſle no Bulne Fleſh, but it be baited: nor no Kow that is a bulling, nor grete with Kalf: nor no Ewe that is a ramming, nor grete with Lambe:

nor no Sowe that is a brennynge, nor grete with Pigges: Nor that he ſlee no corrupt Fleſhe. And if he do the contrary to any of thees, he is to be amercid the firſt tyme 12 d. the ſecond tyme 20 d. the third tyme 40 d. And yf he ſell any fectiſe Fleſhe, he to be jugyd to the Pyllory.

A Penalty for BOCHERS.

A Bocher that ſellith Swynes Fleſh that is any wyſe meſell, corrupt, or in the morayne; or any oder Fleſh that is infect of the Morrayne; or if he by Fleſh of Jewes, and ſell it unto Chryſten Men; and thereof the ſame Bocher be convicte; firſt, he ſhal grevouſly be amercyd. The ſecond tyme convicte, he ſhal be don upon the Pyllory. The third tyme impriſoned for a Yere. The fourthe tyme forſwear the Towne. And the ſame Punyſhment ſhal be don unto the Coke that dyghtith or ſellith ſich maner of Fleſhe. And to al oder, whatſomever he be, that be found ſo gylte in uttring of ſich maner of Fleſh.

FYSSHER.

Alſo, the Aſſize of a Fyſsher is, that he ſhal be non exceſſiſe Taker, more [then of] the Shilling the Peny. Nor that he foreſtall nor regrat no Market. Nor that he houſe no maner of Fiſh, but that he ſet it in playne Market-place. Nor that he water no maner of Fyſh twice. Nor that he ſell no fectiſe Fyſh. And if he do the contrary to any of thees, he to be amercyd the firſt tyme 12 d. the ſecond tyme 20 d. the third tyme to be jugyd to a pair of Stockys openly in the Market-place. Nor that he ſell no freſhe Herryng, Sprottis, nor Oyeſtris, unto tyme the Bailif or oder Officers therto aſſigned, have ſet the Price therupon, upon payne aforſaid.

COOK.

Alſo, the Aſſize of a Cook is, that ſellith both Fleſh and Fyſh, that he ſell noder Fleſh nor Fyſh, but if it be goode and holeſom and ſeſonable, both in ſeth in ſething, roſting and bakyng: Nor that he ſeeth, nor roſt, nor bake no maner of Mete twyſe. For and it may be provyd, his Fyne is at every time 40 d. and if he wol nat beware two Warnyngs, the third tyme to be juged to the Pyllory.

INNHOLDER.

Alſo, the Aſſize of an Innholder is, that his Meſures ben aſſiſed and ſelid, that he ſellith his Provander by. And he to have of every Buſſhel Provander one peny of Wynnyngs over that the Market goth. And his Botell of Hay of an Halfpeny ſhal wey ſeven pound, and his Litter free: or ellis his Litter to wey a penyworth of Horſe-bread, kepyng th'aſſize, though a Lode of Hey be ſolde at 13 s. 4 d. And his Fagot of Wood of an Halfpeny ſhal be three Shaftmonde about and an half, and a Yerd of length. And his Peny Fagot ſhal be ſeven Shaftwonde about, keepyng the ſame length. And he ſhal ſell a Pot of three Pyntis of the beſt Ale within hym for a Peny. And if he be a Brewer, he for to ſell as anoder Brewer doth. And that he bake no maner of Brede within hym for to ſell. And if he do the contrary to any of thees, he to be amercid the firſt tyme 12 d. the ſecond tyme 20 d. the third tyme 40 d. and ſo forth. And if he kepe any Bawdry within hym, his Fyne is at every tyme 6 s. 8 d. And it he wol nat beware by two Warnyngs, the third tyme to be juged to the Pyllory, and afterward for to forſwere the Towne.

TAVERNER.

Alſo, the Aſſiſe of a Taverner is, that he ſhal be non exceſſiſe Taker, more of the Rede Wyne and White Wyne of every Galon but 2 d. wynnyng: and of al oder ſwete Wynys but 4 d. wynnyng of the Galon. And that he ſet no maner of Wyne a ſale tyl he have ſent aftyr the Officers of the Towne, that is to ſay, Mayer or Bailif, or their Deputees aſſigned, for to taſt it, and to ſe that it be good and abul Wyne: and hys Veſſels to be gaugid, and ſo markyd upon the Hedis. And there he to be ſworne afore the Officers what it coſt. And aftyr that, he for to ſell. And that he ſell no Wyne but by Meſure aſſiſed and ſelid. And if he doth the contrary to any of thees, he to be amercid, the firſt tyme 12 d. the ſecond tyme 20 d. the third tyme 40 d. and ſo forth. And if he ſell any fectiſe Wyne, his Taverne dore to be ſelid in, and he to make a Fyne at the Wyll of the Lord of the Franchels, and aftyr to be jugyd accordyng to the Forme of the Statute.

TALLOWCHAUNDLER.

Alſo, the Aſſiſe of a Tallowchaundler is, that ſellyth Salte, Otemele, Sope, and oder diverſe Chaffar, that his Weightis and Meſuris be aſſiſed and ſelid, and trew beme. For when he bieth a Pownde of Talowe for an Halfpeny, he ſhal ſell a Pownde of Candell for a Peny; that is, a Ferthyng for the Wyke and the Waſt, and anoder Ferthyng for the Warkmanſhyppe. And right as Talowe hiegheth and loweth, ſo he for to ſell his Candell. And if his Stuff be nat good, or and he lak of his Weight, or and he ſell nat aftyr the Price of Talowe, he to be amercid, the firſt tyme 12 d. the ſecond tyme 20 d. the third tyme 40 d. and to forfet al that is forfetable; and he to be jugyd accordyng to the Forme of Statutis aforſaid.

SPYCER.

Alſo, the Aſſize of a Spycer is, that his Weightis be ſized and ſelid, and trew beme: and that he ſell by no Hornyt, nor by awme of hond; nor by no maner of Soteltie, for to deſeyve the Comyns: and that his Spicis be good and clene garbelyd. And if he do the contrary to any of thees, his Fyne is at every tyme 40 d. And if he wol not beware, then the third tyme to be jugyd to the Pyllory.

WEVER.

Alſo, the Aſſize of a Wever is, that he wey by no Stonys, nor by no maner of Weightis, but if they be aſſiſed and ſelid, and trew beme: nor that he ſell no Mannys Thromys Lynen nor Wolyn. And if he do the contrary to any of thees, he to be amercid and jugyd according to Forme and Statute.

TANNER.

Alſo, the Aſſize of a Tanner is, that they tanne no Shepis Ledder, Getis Ledder, Deris Ledder, Horſis Ledder, nor Hyndes Ledder; nor that he tanne no maner Ledder to ſell, but if it be thurgh tannid. And if he do the contrary to any of thees, his Fyne is at every tyme 6 s. 8 d. and to forfet al that is forfetable. And if he woll not beware by two Warnyngs, the third tyme to be jugyd according unto the Statute.

CORDWAYNER.

Alſo, the Aſſize of a Cordwayner is, that he make no maner Shoos nor Botys, but of good Netys

Ledder, and Calvis Ledder, and it be thurgh tannid, and thurgh coried: and that he corie no maner Ledder within hym. And if he do the contrary to thees, his Fyne is at every tyme 6 s. 8 d. and to forfet al that is forfetable. And he wol nat beware by two Warnyngs, the third tyme to be jugyd accordyng to the Forme of the Statute.

CORYOUR.

Alſo, the Aſſize of a Coryour is, that he cory no maner Ledder, but if it be thurgh tannid; and that it be thurgh coried with ſuffiſaunt Stuff: and it to be ſerchyd and ſeyne by the Bailif of the Towne, or his Deputie, or by ſuche an Officer as is in the Towne, if there be no Bailif therein, to ſe that it be good and able, and wel coried. And if he do the contrary to any of thees, he to be mercyd at the diſcretion of the Officer, and jugyd to the Forme accordyng to the Statute.

WHYTETAWYER.

Alſo, the Aſſize of a Whytetawyer is, that he make nor tawe no Ledder, but Shepis Ledder, Getis Ledder, Deris Ledder, Horſis Ledder, and Hindes Ledder: and it be made with ſuffiſaunt Stuff. And if he do the contrary to any of thees, he to be amercyd and juged accordyng to Forme of Statute afornſayd.

MERCER, &c.

Alſo, the Aſſiſe is, that no Mercer, Draper, Grocer, Smyth, nor no maner Craftyman, by nor ſell no maner thyngs that perteyneth to Weight or Meſure, but if theyr Weightis and Meſuris be aſſized and ſelid accordyng to the Kyngis Standard. And that doth the contrary to any of thees, he to be amercid and juged accordyng unto the Statute.

FORSTALLERS.

Alſo, the Aſſize is, that no maner Manne nor Woman ſhall nat forſtalle nor regrate no Market, of no maner of thyng that ſhuld come therto; noder within the Towne, nor without the Towne: wherthurghe the Market ſhuld be wors, and the poor Comyns gretly hurt, for to by at the ſecunde hande. And whoſoever doth the contrary to any of thees, he to be amercyd and juged according to the Forme and Statute afornſayd.

Here endeth the Aſſize of dyvers Artificers, aftyr the Book of Henry Brooke *Eſquire, Clerk of the Market of our Sovereigne Lord King* Edward *the* IVth, *in the Yere of his moſt noble Reign the eighth, and in the Yere of Chriſt* M CCCC LXVIII.

The true Standard for Weights wanting.

The true Standard for *Weights* was once not to be found. Which occaſioned great Wrongs for want of right and juſt weighing of Goods, bought and ſold. Sir *James Harvey*, Maior, informed the Lord Treaſurer thereof, (before whom this Buſineſs ſeemed more eſpecially to be brought) by his Letter, dated *Decemb.* 12, 1581, importing,

The Maior informs the Lord Treaſurer thereof.

‘ That where there was a great Abuſe and Fraud daily uſed to the Queen's Majeſties loving Subjects, by reaſon of falſe Weights, as well within this City as in other Cities and Places elſewhere in the Realm: and whereof, as he was informed, his Lordſhip had heretofore been made privy, and had taken Care for the Reformation thereof. And that notwithſtanding, the Abuſe did yet continue: for that the true Standard made according to the Statute, for the ſizing of all Weights, could not be found. And he [the Maior] being this Year charged in Conſcience, by reaſon of his Office, and Oath taken, to ſee That Falſhood and Deceit puniſhed, he thought it his Duty not only to remember his Lordſhip thereof, but alſo humbly to beſeech him, that it would pleaſe him, to give him [the Maior] his favourable Help and Advice, what Order or Courſe he ſhould take with the City for the Reformation thereof. And ſo he committed his Lordſhip to the merciful keeping of the Almighty, &c.

Your Lordſhip's humble

James Harvey, Maior.

The next Maior applied to the Lord Treaſurer to give Order for the ſame.

As this Addreſs had been made to the Lord Treaſurer by the former Maior, concerning the Deceits practiſed by means of falſe Weights, for want of the true Standard, and a Verdict touching the regulating the ſame, delivered into the *Exchequer*: So it ſticking there, Application was made again by the next Maior, *Blank*, for an effectual Diſpatch of this neceſſary Affair; and that an Order might be ſent to him and his Brethren, the Aldermen, to ſize Weights; whoſe Letter to the Lord Treaſurer ran in theſe Words:

His Letter.

‘ My Duty moſt humbly don to your Lordſhip. Having lately entered with my Brethren, and the Common Council of this City into eſtabliſhing of Orders for true and upright Uſe of her Majeſties Beam, with the Weights thereto belonging: which upon Continuance do daily wear, and need to be renewed and ſized from time to time; we have found it neceſſary to be humble Suitors to your Lordſhip, that your Lordſhip will have in your honourable Remembrance the great Want that this City and the whole Realm findeth, for lack of Order to ſize Weights. Whereby the Common-weal taketh Detriment; and private Men preſume without Order to ſell, and uſe unlawful Weights, both in the City and in the Country, that are accuſtomed to take their aſſizing from hence.

‘ We have thought the Time more convenient now to move your Lordſhip, becauſe we hear, that the later Verdict touching Weights is long ſince delivered before your Lordſhip, and the reſt, in the honourable Court of *Exchequer*. It may pleaſe your Lordſhip to take Order with ſuch Speed as your Lordſhip ſhall think meet, for Certainty in this behalf. And that your Reſtraint be ſo releaſed, as our Officers may be at liberty to ſize accordingly. And ſo I leave to trouble your Lordſhip. At *London*, the laſt of *July*, 1583.

Your moſt humble,

Tho. Blank, Maior.

Meaſures for Sea-Coal. Contention thereabouts with the Lord Admiral.

To this Affair of *Weights*, wherein the City took ſuch Care, I add ſomething not long after concerning their *Meaſures*. A Conteſt happened between the City and Lord Admiral about the meaſuring of Sea-Coal, and other things brought in upon the *Thames*, whether the Privilege thereof belonged to the City. For the bringing this to ſome Concluſion, the Lord Treaſurer was again, in the Year 1591, addreſſed to, and the Buſineſs brought into the *Exchequer*. And a Book was there drawn up, and committed to the Judgment of the Queen's Attorny and Sollicitor General. And being paſs'd their Correction, and having the Conſent of the ſaid Lord Admiral, the Lord Maior, Sir *William Webb*, prayed the ſaid Lord Treaſurer, to iſſue his Warrant to the Queen's Council for the ſigning of it. That ſo they might enjoy their Meaſurage, as formerly they uſed to have it. To make this brief Relation the more plain and full, I give here the Lord Maior's own Letter, faithfully tranſcribed.

The Maior's Letter to the Lord Treaſurer about it.

'My humble Duty remembred unto your good 'Lordſhip. Where it pleaſed your good Lord'ſhip to refer to Mr. Atturny and Solicitor, for 'peruſing of the Book that is to paſs from the 'Queen's Majeſty to the City of *London*, as 'touching the Meaſurage of Sea-Coal, and other 'things meaſurable upon the River of *Thames*; 'it may pleaſe you to underſtand, that they have 'accordingly peruſed the ſame, and have reform'ed it in what Points they thought good. Which 'now we return again to your good Lordſhip, in 'that Form as by them is corrected and ſet down. 'And foraſmuch as the ſaid Mr. Atturny and So'licitor (beſides Allowance from my Lord Ad'miral, which they have already) do further re'quire your Lordſhip's Warrant, for their Ap'probation of the ſame under their Hands, we 'humbly beſeech your good Lordſhip to peruſe 'the ſaid Book, and to vouchſafe us your good 'Favour, in directing your Warrant to her Ma'jeſties ſaid learned Council, for the ſigning of 'the ſame. That this Controverſy being ended 'between my Lord Admiral and this City, we 'may enjoy the ſaid Meaſurage peaceably, as in 'Times paſt we have done. Wherein, as for 'many other honourable Favours and good Turns 'towards this City, we ſhall be much bound to 'your good Lordſhip. And thus humbly I take 'my Leave from *London*, the 5th of *Jan.* 1591.

Your Lordſhip's moſt humble,

William Webb, Maior.]

* * *

CHAP. XXVI.

The Royal Charters of the City from Edward *the Confeſſor, and from* William *the Conqueror to King* Charles II. *The* Saxon *Charter of* William *the Conqueror ſpecified, and of* Henry I. *The City's Charter ſeized by King* Charles II. *Sent back to the City by King* James II. *a little before his Abdication. Reſtored under King* William *and Queen* Mary, *by Act of Parliament. A Repertory of the Contents of all the Charters granted to the City.*

A further Account of the Laws of the City. *J. S.*

IT is acknowledged, the Laws and Conſtitutions of the City have been as yet but very imperfectly repreſented. And therefore to improve this Part of the Knowledge of *London*, (which ſeems indeed to be the uſefulleſt part of the whole Book) here ſhall moreover,

Firſt, Notice be taken of the Charters of the Kings and Queens granted to the City, which is the Ground of all their Laws, Liberties and Privileges. Then ſhall be ſhewn the ſeveral Courts belonging to the City, and kept in *Guild-Hall*, *London*, or elſewhere; where the Laws of it are explained, and Cauſes adjudged and decided. Thirdly, to come to ſome particular Specification of the Laws, together with the Acts of Common Council. And laſtly, to ſubjoin ſome Collections of ſpecial Laws and Orders, by way of Journal, through the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Edward the Confeſſor's Grant to the City. *Rec. Turr.*

And here, whereas the *Charters* of the City, when they are recited, are commonly begun at *William* the Conqueror, I ſhall firſt mention ſomewhat more early, namely, a Liberty belonging to the City, by the Grant of St. *Edward*, [commonly called *Edward the Confeſſor*, that deſerveth to be taken Notice of; and that is, That whoſoever of ſervile Condition abode in it peaceably for a Year and a Day, was from thenceforth ever free from his Lord or Maſter, and a Freeman. King *Henry* VI. in the ſeventh of his Reign, which was *Anno* 1428, ſent his Letters to the Lord Maior and Aldermen, to be informed about this particular Privilege, and other like Cuſtoms of the ſaid City. To whom they ſent an Anſwer worthy Remark. I ſhall ſet down both as they were communicated to me by my Friend, the Deputy-Keeper of the *Tower* Records.

Mr. G. Holms.

Henry VI. his Letter to the Maior of *London*. *In quâd. pixide in Turr. Lond.*

HENRICUS *Dei gratia, Angliæ, &c.* In *Engliſh* thus, '*HENRY*, by the Grace of 'God, King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of '*Ireland*, to the Maior and Aldermen of the City 'of *London*, Greeting. Willing for certain Cauſes 'to be certified upon the Tenors of divers Li'berties and Cuſtoms of the foreſaid City, and 'concerning the Records and *Memoranda* of Ser'vants and Natives coming to the foreſaid City, 'and tarrying there for a Year and a Day, *abſque* '*Calumpnia Dominorum ſuorum*; *i.e.* without Com'plaint of their Lords or Maſters, before you 'had, and enrolled, in our Court of the Cham'ber of *Guild-Hall* of the foreſaid City, as is ſaid: 'We command you the Maior diſtinctly and 'openly to ſend the Tenor of the Liberties, Cu'ſtoms, Records and *Memoranda* beforeſaid, to 'Us in our Chancery, under your Seal, and this 'our Brief. Witneſs Myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the '20th day of *January*, in the ſeventh Year of 'our Reign.

Then followeth the Maior's Anſwer.

NOS Henricus Barton, *Maior, &c.* 'We *Hen*'*ry Barton*, Maior, and the Aldermen of the Ci'ty of *London*, ſend before the Lord the King in 'his Chancery, as within is commanded us, the 'Tenors of divers Liberties, Cuſtoms, Records 'and Memorials concerning Servants and Na'tives, had and enrolled in our Court in the 'Chamber of *Guild-Hall* of the ſaid City. Which 'Tenors lie open in a Scedule faſtened to this 'Brief.

Then follow two Extracts: One out of the Book *Repertorium*, *fo.* 21. of the ſecond Part, beginning *Inter nobilis urbis, &c.* which I have exemplified in the firſt Book.

Speculum.

The ſecond Extract is taken out of the Book in the Chamber, *De antiquis Legibus, Libertatibus & Conſuetudinibus Civit. London.* Which Book is called *Speculum*; wherein is a certain Record contained to this Tenor:

Memorandum, quod tempore, &c. i. e. 'Be it re'membred, that in the Time of holy King *Ed*'*ward*, heretofore King of *England*, and before 'from all Time no Memory of Man then was 'extant, ſuch Dignity, Liberty and Royal Cu'ſtom, among others, was had, uſed and appro'ved, in the City of *London*, which is, and from 'all Time hath been called, *The Free Chamber of* '*the King of England*, as from antient Time it 'was uſed and had in the great City of *Troy*; 'to wit; that every Servant, whoſoever he were, 'that came to the City of *London*, and tarried in 'it for a Year and a Day, without reclamation 'of his Lord there; afterwards he may, ought

‘ and hath accuſtomed through his whole Life, ſo freely and ſecurely to tarry there, as it were in the Houſe or Chamber of the King. And thence it is, that the ſame holy King *Edward*, among other things, by his Laws remaining of Record in the Treaſury of *Guyhald* of the ſaid City, and reciting the City itſelf to be the Head of his Kingdom, and that it was founded like, and after the manner of old great *Troy*; and that it containeth in it the Laws, Liberties, Dignities and Royal Cuſtoms of great *Troy*; he appointed and ordained, that the ſame City of *London* may have and keep every where, by one Inviolability always, all her old Uſages and Cuſtoms, wheresſoever the King himſelf ſhall be, whether in an Expedition or otherwiſe.

‘ And afterward King *William* the Conqueror, King of *England*, by his Charter, which remaineth of Record in the ſame Treaſury, granted to the Men of *London*, that they be worthy of all that both Law and Right, as they were in the Days of the aforeſaid *Edward*. And moreover the ſame *William* the King, among other their Laws, at the ſaid City made, with the Conſent of the noble and wiſe Men of the whole Kingdom, and remaining in the ſaid Treaſury, likewiſe remaining of Record, appointed and ordained, that if Servants remain *ſine Calumpnia*, *i. e.* without Complaint, by a Year and a Day in a Burgh compaſſed with a Wall, or in Caſtles, or in the Cities of the ſaid King: whence the ſaid City of *London* to that Time, and from all Time before, was one, and the more principal of the whole Kingdom, as is ſaid before, from that Day let them become Freemen; and let them be for ever free and quit from the Yoke of their Servitude. It follows out of the ſaid *Tower* Record.

‘ It is to be noted, that the Laws, Recitements and Statutes of holy King *Edward*, of which mention is made above, are contained in *fo.* 34. of this Book, in the Title *De Heretochiis & Libertatibus London.* And in *fo.* 113. of the Book of *Cuſtoms* of the ſaid City: and in *fo.* 36. of the Book called *Recordatorium London, &c.* It is alſo had in *fo.* 162. of the Red Book of the *Exchequer*, called, *The true Charter by which the foreſaid Lord, the Conqueror, hath confirmed to the Citizens of* London *all Rights and Laws which they had in the Time of Holy King* Edward: together with certain other Charters, by which the ſaid Lord, immediately after the Conqueſt, gave the whole Hyde and Land of the City of *London*, whereof he then had been poſſeſſed in his Demeſne, to the Men of the ſaid City, Patent and remanent under the Seal of the ſaid King in the Cuſtody of the Chamberlain in the Treaſury of the ſaid City. Which Charters are contained and incorporated in the *Great Charter* of the Liberties and Cuſtoms of the City of *London*; and are confirmed by the Lord the King [*Henry* VI.] and his Progenitors. But the Tenors of the ſaid Charters are patent in the *Latin* Tongue, in *fo.* 238. of the Book of Ordinations of the ſaid City.’ This is the Sum of what Account the City ſent to King *Henry* VI. of their Liberties; which they fetched from *Edward* the Confeſſor, and how they were confirmed by the Conqueror. Now to proceed in the Charters given to the City.

William the Conqueror's Charter.

The firſt Charter commonly remembred among the Royal Charters granted to the City, is that of King *William* the Conqueror; from whom, by means of *William*, a *Norman*, Biſhop of *London*, the City obtained, in thoſe rough Times, the Continuance of their Laws, Liberties and Privileges, according as they enjoyed them in the Times of the *Saxon* Kings. This venerable Charter (which is ſtill extant in the City Archives, where I have ſeen it) conſiſted not of above eight or nine Lines, with a Seal of green Wax, carefully preſerved in Silk, and (which was a Favour) was writ, not in the *French*, but *Saxon* Language, in theſe Words, according to a Copy taken from it by *Horne*, *Anno Dom.* 1314. which I tranſcribe exactly as followeth, only changing the *Saxon* Letters into the modern, (which I do the rather, becauſe of ſo many Tranſcripts wretchedly miſwrit.)

WIlliam Kyng gret William Biſceop, and Gosfregth Portereſan, and ealle tha Burhwarn binnen Londone, Frenciſce and Engliſce frendlice. And ic kithe eow thaet ic wille thaet get ben eallra theera laga weorde the git weeran on Eatwerdes daege Kynges. And ic wille theet aelc child beo his faeder yrf nume after his faeder daege. And ic nelle ge wolian thaet aenig man eow canig wrang beode. God eow ge healde.

Under which the Tranſcriber, *Horne*, wrote thus: *Hoc eſt Tranſcriptum Carte Regis* Willielmi *Conqueſtoris facte Civibus* London, *que ad modum ſupraſcriptum in veteri lingua* Saxonica, I. Anglica, *mirabil. quantum ad modernam ſcripturam, que taliter nunc ſcribitur. Videlic. Aº Dni* MCCCXIIII. That is, ‘ This is the Tranſcript of the Charter of *William* the Conqueror, made to the Citizens of *London*, which after the manner above written in the old *Saxon*, that is, *Engliſh* Language, it is wonderful how much it comes to the modern Writing, which is now *Anno* 1314. thus written.

And then followeth the ſame Charter writ in the *Saxon* then in Uſe; which differed ſomewhat, but very little, from the *Saxon* in the original Charter.

Which Tranſcript was thus rendred into *Latin* by the ſame Hand:

Wilhelmus *Rex ſalutat* Wilhelmum *Epiſcopum*, & Gosfridum *Portgrevium*, & *omnem Burgware infra* London, Franciſcos & Anglicos, *amicabiliter. Et ego vobis notum facio, quod ego volo, quod vos ſitis omni lege illa digni, qua fuiſtis* Edwardi *diebus Regis. Et volo quod omnis filius ſit patris ſui heres poſt diem patris ſui. Et ego nolo pati, quod aliquis homo aliquam injuriam vobis inferat. Deus vos ſalvet.*

And laſtly, take an old *Engliſh* Tranſlation of this Charter with the reſt; which is as followeth:

Old Fook of Cuſtoms.

‘ *William* Kynge grete *William* Byſſhop, and *Godfrey* Portreve, and al the Burgeis within *London, French* and *Engliſh*. And I graunte you, that I wyl that yee be al your Law worth that yee were in *Edwardys* days the Kynge. And I wyl that ech child be hys faders eyer: And I nill ſuffur that ony man you any wrong beed. And God you kepe.

Other Kings that granted their Charters. *Lib. Horn.*

After *William* the Conqueror, the City obtained divers large Grants from the ſucceeding Kings of *England*. As one Charter from King *Henry* I. Wherein he grants to his Citizens of *London* to hold *Middleſex* to Ferme for 300*l.* to account to him and his Heirs. And that the Citizens chuſe a Sheriff, ſuch as they will of themſelves. With ſeveral other Privileges.

The which Charter of *Henry* the Firſt granted to the City of *London*, was in theſe Words, *viz.*

E lib. Cuſtum. in Cam. Lond.

HENRICUS *Dei gratia, Rex* Anglorum, *Archiepiſcopo* Cantuar' & *Epiſcopis, Abbatibus & Comitibus & Baronibus & Juſticiariis & Vicecomitibus & omnib' fidelibus ſuis,* Francis & Anglicis, *totius* Angl' *Salutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe Civibus meis* London' *tenend'* Middleſex' *ad firmam pro* CCC *libris ad compotum ipſis & heredibus ſuis, de me & heredibus meis: Ita quod ipſi Cives ponent Vicecomit' qualem voluerint de ſeipſis, & Juſticiar' qualem voluerint de ſeipſis ad cuſtodienda placita corone mee, & ad eadem placitanda. Et nullus alius erit Juſticiar' ſuper ipſos homines* Londinens' *Et Cives non placitabunt extra muros*

muros Civitat' pro nullo placito. Et ſint quieti de Eſchot & de Danegeld & di Murdre; & nullus eorum faciat Bellum. Et ſiquis Civium de placitis Coronæ implacitatus fuerit, per Sacramentum quod judicatum fuerit in Civitate, ſe diſracionet homo London. *Et infra muros Civitatis nullus hoſpitetur, neque de mea familia, neque de alia hoſpicium vi alicui liberatur. Et omnes homines* London' *ſint quieti & liberi; & omnes res eorum, & per totam* Angliam, *& per portus maris, de Theloneo & Paſſagio & Leſtagio, & omnibus aliis conſuetudinibus. Et Eccleſie & Barones & Cives, & teneant & habeant bene & in pace, Socnas ſuas cum omnibus conſuetudinibus. Ita quod hoſpites qui in Soccis hoſpitantur, nulli dent conſuetudines ſuas, niſi illi cujus Socce fuerint, vel miniſtro ſuo quem ibi poſuerit. Et homo* London' *non judicetur in mia' pecunie, niſi a Sawere, ſcil' ad C ſolidos: dico de placito quod ad pecuniam pertineat. Et amplius non ſit meskenninge in* Huſtenge, *neque in* Folkeſmote, *neque in aliis plitis' infra Civitat'* & Huſtenge. *Sedeat ſemel in ebdomada, videlicet, die Lunæ, & terras & Wardemota & debita Civibus meis habere faciam infra Civitatem & extra.*

Et de terris, de quibus ad me clamaverint, rectum eis tenebo, lege Civitatis. Et ſiquis Theloneum vel Conſuetudinem à Civibus Londoniarum *ceperit, Cives* London' *capiant de Burgo, vel de Villa, ubi Theoloneum, vel Conſuetudo capta fuerit, quantum homo* London' *pro Theloneo dederit, & proinde ſe pro damno receperit. Et omnes debitores qui Civibus debita debent, iis reddant vel inde iidem ſe diſracionent, quod non debent. Quod ſi reddere noluerunt, neque ad diſracionandum venire, tunc Cives quibus debita ſua debentur, capiant in civitatem Namia ſua, vel de Comitatu in quo manet qui debitum debet. Et Cives habeant fugaciones ſuas ad fugandum, ſicut melius ac plenius habuerunt Anteceſſores eorum: ſcil Siltre* [*Chiltre*] & Middleſex & Surreie. *Teſtib' Epo'* Winton & Roberto *fil'* Richer, & Hugone Bigod, & Aluero de Coneis, [*al'* Ælnero *de* Toteneis] & Willimo' de Albini Spina, & Huberto *Regis Camerario*, & Willimo' de Montfichet, & Haugulpho de Tanei, & Jonne' Belet, & Roberto *fil'* Siwardi, *apud* Weſtmonaſt.

King *Stephen*, who reigned next, his Charter was in theſe Words:

E lib. Cuſtum. fo. 16.

STEPHANUS *Dei gratia, Rex* Anglorum, *Juſticiariis, Vicecomitibus, & omnibus Miniſtris & Fidelibus ſuis,* Francis & Anglicis, *Salutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & præſenti Carta mea confirmaſſe, omnibus Baronibus & hominibus meis de* Anglia, *omnes libertates & bonas leges quas* Henricus *Rex* Anglicorum *Avunculus meus eis dedit & conceſſit; & omnes bonas leges & bonas conſuetudines eis concedo, quas habuerunt tempore Regis* Edwardi. *Quare volo & firmiter præcipio, quod habeant & teneant omnes illas bonas leges & libertates, de me & hæredibus meis, ipſi & hæredes ſui, libere & quiete & plenarie. Et prohibeo nequis eis ſuper hijs moleſtiam vel impedimentum aut diminucionem faciat ſuper forisfacturam meam plenam. Teſte* Willielmo Martel *apud* London.

Tho' this Charter was granted to the whole Kingdom, yet the City placed it among its Charters, as claiming a ſpecial Share in the Benefit thereof.

Henry II. that next ſucceeded to the Crown, by his Charter confirmed the firſt; only this inſerted, that none ſhould be impleaded without the City, *exceptis monetariis & miniſtris meis, & præter placita de Tenuris exterioribus*; *i. e.* Except the King's Moneyers and Miniſters, and except Pleas of Foreign Tenures. This King granted two.

King *Richard* I. alſo granted two; and King *John* granted the City Charters of Confirmation, in number five. The next King *Henry* III. granted nine. A part of the ſecond remains to us tranſcribed out of a Copy extant in the old Book of the *Cuſtoms of London*, and was in the laſt Edition of the *Survey*, and is as followeth:

HENRICUS *Dei gratia Rex* Angliæ, *Dominus* Hiberniæ, *Dux* Normanniæ & Aquitaniæ, *Com'* Andegav' *Archiepiſcopis, Epiſcopis, &c. Salutem. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe, & hac præſenti Carta mea confirmaſſe, Baronibus noſtris de Civitate noſtra* London' *quod ſibi eligant Major. de ſeipſis ſingulis annis, qui nobis ſit fidelis, diſcretus & idoneus ad regimen Civitatis. Ita quod Electus fuerit nobis, vel Juſticiar' noſtris ſi præſentes non fuimus, præſentatus, & nobis juret fidelitatem: Et liceat ipſum in fine anni amovere, & aliquem ſubtinere ſi voluerint, vel eundem retinere. Ita tamen quod nobis oſtendatur idem, vel Juſticiariis noſtris, ſi preſentes non fuerimus.*

Conceſſimus & iiſdem Baronibus noſtris, & hac Carta noſtra confirmavimus, quod habeant bene & in pace, libere & quiete & integre, omnes libertates ſuas, quibus hactenus uſi ſunt tam in Civitate London' *quam extra, & tam in aquis quam in terris, & omnibus aliis locis, ſalva nobis Camberlengeria noſtra. Quare volumus & firmiter recipimus quod prædicti Barones noſtræ Civitatis* London' *eligant ſibi ſingulis annis de ſeipſis predco' mo' Et quod habeant omnes prædictas libertates bene & in pace, integre & plenarie, cum omnibus ad hujus libertates pertinentibus. Secundam Cartam Domini patris noſtri* Johannis *illuſtris Regis* Anglorum, *quam inſpeximus rationabiliter teſtamur. Teſtes Dominus Epiſcopus* London' *Epiſcop' &c. Apud* Weſtmonaſt. *xviij^{o} die menſis* Februarii. *Anno Regni noſtri xj^{o}.*

Moreover, one Charter was granted from King *Edward* I. One from King *Edward* II. Five from King *Edward* III. One at leaſt from King *Richard* II. in the Seventh of his Reign. Witneſſes to which were *William* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Robert* of *London*, *William* of *Winton*, *Thomas* of *Eli*, Biſhops; *Edmond* of *Cambridge*, *Thomas* of *Bucks*, his Uncle, *Hugh* of *Stafford*, *William Montague* of *Salisbury*, *Henry Percy* of *Northumberland*, Earls; *John Nevyl* of *Raby*, *Michael de la Pole*, Lord Chancellor, *Hugh* of *Segrave*, Treaſurer, *John* of *Montague*, Steward of the Hoſtel [*i. e.* Houſhold.] It was dated at *Weſtminſter*, 26th of *November*, the Seventh of his Reign. This I the rather mention, becauſe it is wholly omitted in a late Book, intituled *Privilegia Londini*, where, among the Enumeration of the Charters, this is left out. This Charter of King *Richard* II. is at large tranſlated into old *Engliſh* in the Book of the *Cuſtoms* of *London*.

Privileg. Londini, Printed *Anno* 1702.

Old Cuſt. B.4. b.

Again, King *Henry* IV. granted one Charter: King *Edward* IV. four: King *Henry* VII. one: King *Henry* VIII. two: King *Edward* VI. one. King *James* I. three: King *Charles* I. two.

Table of all the Charters of *London.*

In one of the City's Books is a Table in *Latin* of the Charters of the Liberties of the City; wherein are ſet down the Heads of every Charter from the Charter of *William* the Conqueror to that of King *Henry* VII. incluſive.

Lib. Alb. fo. 40.

Firſt, a Charter of King *William*, heretofore King of *England*, (called *The Conqueror*) in the *Saxon* Language.

Alſo another Charter of the ſame King, in the ſame Language.

Alſo a Charter of King *Henry* I. wherein are contained the following Articles.

Firſt, Of the Sheriffwick of *London* and *Middleſex*, demiſed to Farm to the Citizens of *London* for 300 *l.*

Alſo, That the Citizens of *London* appoint what Sheriff they pleaſe of themſelves.

Alſo, That the Citizens appoint a Juſtice, whomſoever, and ſuch an one as they will, of themſelves; to keep the Pleas of the Crown, and to plead them: And that no other ſhall be Juſtice over the true Men of *London*.

Alſo, That the Citizens ſhall not plead without the Walls of the City, concerning any Plea.

Alſo, That they be quit of *Schot* and *Loth*, and of *Danegeld*, and of Murther [*de Murdro.*] And that none of them go to War [*faciat Bellum.*]

Alſo, That if any Citizen be impleaded of Pleas of the Crown, a Man of *London* may diſcharge himſelf [*diſrationet homo London*] by his Oath; which ſhall be judged in the City.

Alſo, That none be entertained, lodged, [*hoſpitetur*] within the Walls of *London*; whether of the King's Houſhold or of any other; none have Entertainment by force or Livery [*per Vim vel Liberationem Mariſchalli.* Chart. *Hen.* II.]

Alſo, That all the Men of *London* be quit and free; and that all their Things throughout *England*, and by the Sea Ports, be quit and free of Toll, Paſſage, and Laſtage [*de Theolonio & Paſſagio & Laſtagio*] and all other Cuſtoms.

That the Churches, and Barons, and Citizens have and hold well and in peace, their Sokes, with all Cuſtoms: So that Strangers [*Hoſpites*] that ſhall be entertained in the Sokes, give Cuſtoms to none unleſs to him whoſe Soke it ſhall be, or to his Servant, whom he ſhall place there.

That a Man of *London* may not be judged to pay a pecuniary Mulct, unleſs above 100 *s.* [*in mitt. pecunie, niſi ad* Sawere *ad* C *s.*] That is, of a Plea belonging to Money.

That there be no more *Miskenning* [*i. e.* unjuſt and vexatious citing into Court] in the *Huſtenge*, nor in the *Folkſmot*, nor in other Pleas within the City.

That the *Huſtenge* ſit once a Week, to wit, on *Monday*.

That the King cauſe the Citizens to have their Lands, Bonds and Debts within the City and without. And concerning Lands, whereof they claim, he ſhall do them right [*rectum eis tenebet*] by the Law of the City.

That if any ſhall take Toll or Cuſtom from the Men of *London* [the Citizens of *London*] the Citizens of *London* may take in the City, of the Burrough or Town where ſuch Toll or Cuſtom was taken, as much as the Man of *London* gave for Toll; and receive as much for the Damage.

That all Debtors that owe Debts to the Citizens of *London*, pay them in *London*; or in *London* diſcharge themſelves that they owe not. And if they will not do, neither one nor other, then the Citizens to whom they are indebted may take [*namia ſua*] their Goods by Diſtreſs in the City of of *London*, the Burrough, or Village, or County, in which he remains, who owes the Debt.

Alſo, That the Citizens of *London* have their Privileges for Hunting [*Fugationes ad ſugandum*] as their Anceſtors have had it, better and more fully, in *Chiltre*, *Middleſex*, and *Surrey*.

Then follow in the ſame Book the Articles of King *Henry* the Second's Charter.

In another Book belonging to the City, there is a Tract with this Title, *De aliquibus Libertatibus Civitat. London*, i. e. *Concerning ſome Liberties of the City of* London. Which are Extracts taken out of the former and other Charters of the City, by ſome judicious Perſons; that ſo Citizens might know their Privileges. And there is ſet before each Paragraph, *Sciendum eſt, viz.*

Lib. Horn. fol. 230.

Sciendum eſt, &c. We muſt know, that within the Space of three Miles on every part of the City of *London*, a Man ought not to retain or hinder another, nor to buy of him [*cum eo mercatum agere*] if he be minded, in the Peace of the City, to come to it. But when he ſhall have come into the City, then he may trade with him, whether rich or poor.

Sciendum eſt, &c. We muſt know, that a Man who is of the King's Court, or one of the Barons, ought not to take Harbour [*hoſpitare*] in the Houſe of any Citizen of *London* by Force or Livery [*Liberatione*] or Cuſtom; unleſs by the Free Will of the Entertainer [*Hoſpite.*] For if he uſe Violence upon him in his own Houſe, to take harbour there, and ſhall be ſlain there by the Inhabiter [*ſi vim hoſpitandi ei in domo ſua intulerit, ibiq; ab hoſpite occiſus fuerit*] let him chooſe ſix of his *Equals* [*Parentibus. Quære, an Paribus?*] and ſworn Men, himſelf the ſeventh, that he ſlew them for the Cauſe aforeſaid. And ſo he ſhall remain quit of the Death of the ſaid Slain, towards the King and his Equals, and the Lord of the Defunct.

Sciendum eſt, &c. It muſt be known alſo, that a Citizen of *London* ought not to plead before the King, nor any other within the Walls of the City.

It muſt be known, that if any of the Citizens ſhall make a Forfeiture, which may be ſatisfied by Money, he ought not to be to more than to his own *Eere* [*ad ſuam Eere*] or Court. Let not the Sheriff of the City preſume to retain any one's Money, or diſturb him. Nor ought he to call any remaining in the *Socne* of another, to the King's Pleas, or do Juſtice concerning them; until the keeper of that *Socne* [Liberty] in which he ſhall remain, or ſhall be deficient on the Parts or Part of retaining [*de retro tenendo*] Unleſs the Sheriff ſhall find him openly and plainly forfeiting in the King's *Socne*.

A Citizen of *London*, if he ſhould come to the *Folkſmote*, or to the *Huſtenge*, without [* intention] of Pleading, hath not there need to anſwer to any one concerning any Complaint, unleſs he will of his own accord.

* The Word difficult to be read.

A Citizen of *London*, if by occaſion of Want he ſhall be willing to ſell his Land, they cannot poſſibly forbid his Son, nor his Parent, unleſs they ſhall be willing to buy with his Conſent [*ad conceſſum ipſius.*]

Item, A Citizen of *London*, if he ſhall hold any Land for a Year and a Day without Claim or Challenge [*ſine Calumpnia*] he ought not to anſwer to any in the City remaining; unleſs who after he ſhould have claimed the Law, ſhall be of ſuch Age, that he knew not to claim it, or Sickneſs hindred, or was not in that Country, or was in the War.

A Merchant Stranger [*Foraneus*] after that he ſhall enter into the City, may be harboured whereſoever it ſhall pleaſe him: But let him take care he do not ſell his Ware by Retail [*ad inciſionem*] As if he ſhall bring Cloths died, let him ſell not leſs than twelve together. Or if he ſhall bring Pepper, or Cummin, or Ginger, or Allum, or Braſil, or *Lacem*, or Frankinſence, he ſhall not ſell leſs than 25 *l.* together. Or if he ſhall bring Girdles [*Zonas*] he ſhall not ſell leſs than M and Twelve Girdles. And if Cloths made of Silk or of Wool, or of Linnen, let him ſee that he cut them not, but ſell them whole. But if he bring Wax, let him not ſell leſs together than one Quarter.

A Merchant, thus a Foreigner, cannot ſell wet Cloth, or dye his Cloth in the City; nor do any Work that belongeth to Citizens.

Alſo a foreign Merchant cannot make any Merchandize with his extraneous Sac [*Sacio*] Cloth within the City, to ſell it again in the City, nor to make any Market, nor tarry longer in the City than forty Days.

The Citizens of *London* ſhall not make War; nor ought they to go in any Expedition, either by Sea or Land. Becauſe they are free and quit of all Exerciſe. They ought to keep the City, as the Refuge and Fortification [*Propugnaculum*] of the Kingdom. For the Citizens have their Refuge and Egreſs. [As it were in a Caſtle; where they preſerve themſelves, and iſſue out when they ſee Occaſion to defend themſelves.]

The Privileges and Favours granted by theſe Charters

Divers were the Privileges, Liberties, and Favours granted by all theſe Charters. The brief Contents of each were as follow. King *William* I. called the *Conqueror*, confirmed the antient Liberties of the City. And by a Charter demiſed and granted to the Citizens the ſaid City and Sheriffwick thereof. And afterward confirmed the ſame in Parliament. Which how ſtrange ſoever a Parliament ſeemed to be then, the Words of the Record are, *Auctoritate Parliamenti* Wilhelmus *demiſit tunc Civibus* London. *totam dictam Civitatem, & Vicecomitatum* London. *cum omnibus Appendiciis, &c.* *Henry* I. Son to *William*, confirmed the Liberties of the City of *London*, and granted to them their Heirs and Succeſſors for ever, the Sheriffwic of *Middleſex*, at the Farm of 300 *l. per Annum.* So that the Citizens ſhall appoint Sheriffs whom they pleaſe from among themſelves. This was the better to enable the City to keep the Peace. For many Murders, Rapins and Violences being committed in the City, the Offenders would thereupon fly into *Middleſex*; and the Citizens having no Power or Juriſdiction before in that County, the Guilty by that means eſcap'd unpuniſhed. 3. King *Stephen*, by his *Magna Charta*, among other things, confirmed the Liberties of the City, which they not only had in the time of *William* the *Conqueror*, *William Rufus*, and *Henry* I. but thoſe they enjoyed before, *viz.* in the time of *Edward* the Confeſſor. 4. *Henry* II. did the ſame: And ſo did, 5. King *Richard* I. his Son; who by Letters Patents granted the Citizens all their ſaid Cuſtoms, and all other Liberties and free Cuſtoms, which they had in the time of King *Henry*, Grandfather to King *Henry* his Father; whenſoever they were beſt and moſt free Cuſtoms. 6. King *John* in the firſt of his Reign, by a particular Charter, confirmed to the Citizens and their Heirs, the free Election of their Maior and Sheriffs, with a Power to diſplace and remove the Sheriffs at their own Pleaſure. 7. King *Henry* the Third, by his Charter ratified and confirmed to the Citizens and their Heirs, the Sheriffwicks of *London* and *Middleſex*, for the ancient Fee of 300 *l. per Annum.* Which was the original Rent in King *Henry* the Firſt's Time. And after the Citizens ſhould preſent their Sheriffs, ſo choſen by them, at the *Exchequer*.

Rights and *Liberties*, print. 682.

Libr. K *in Archiv.* Lond.

MSS. Civitat. Lond.

Confirmation of theſe Charters by ſucceſſive Kings;

And by Parliaments.

The ſaid Charters of King *Henry* I. King *John*, and King *Henry* III. have by *Inſpeximus's* been confirmed, by all the ſucceſſive Kings, under the Great Seal of *England*, one of the greateſt Obligation of the Kings to their People. They were confirmed afterwards by Parliament; and eſpecially the great Charter of King *John*; wherein there was a Clauſe for all the ancient Liberties and free Cuſtoms of *London*, as well by Land as by Water. This Charter was ratified and confirmed by ſeveral Parliaments in King *Henry* the Third's time; and particularly in the Parliament of the Fifty ſecond of *Henry* III.

K. *Edward* I.

K. *Edward's* Reſtitution of the City's Liberties.

And tho' King *Edward* I. his Son, in ſome Diſpleaſure, took away their Charter, and kept the Liberties of the City for many Years in his own Hands, and conſtituted Keepers or *Cuſtodes* over the City, without the Citizens Choice; yet at laſt, in the 26th of his Reign, became gracious Lord to them, and he reſtored them their Liberties, by this Brief ſignifying the ſame to the Officers of his Exchequer.

Greateſt *Black Book, fo.* 24.

EDWARD *by the Grace of God,* &c. *To his Treaſurers and Barons of the Exchequer, Greeting. Whereas for the good Service that our beloved Citizens of* London *have hitherto done us, by our Letters Patents we have rendred and reſtored to the ſame our foreſaid City, together with the Maioralty, all their Liberties; (Which City, Maioralty, and Liberties, we had long ſince cauſed to be taken into our Hands) to be had and held to the ſame Citizens, according to their Will, as freely and intirely as they had and held them on the Day of the ſaid taking them away, as is contained more fully in our ſaid Letters. We command you, that ye permit the ſame Citizens, to uſe and enjoy the Liberties which they have reaſonably uſed on the Day of the foreſaid taking, before you in the Exchequer beforeſaid, according to the Tenor of our foreſaid Letters. Witneſs My ſelf at* York *the 28th Day of* May *in the 26th Year of Our Reign.*

By which Brief *Henry de Galys* was choſen for Maior, and admitted by the King at *Fulham*, on the Morrow after the Brief given. This was *Anno* 1298.

K. *Edw.* III. *Placit. Coron. coram D. Rege apud* Ebor. *Term. Stat. Trinitat.* 1 Ed. 3. *penes Camerar. in Scac. car. reman.*

Rights and *Privileges.* p. 11.

Moreover, King *Edward* III. in his firſt Year, did by his Charter grant and confirm, as a perpetual Law for him and his Heirs for ever, that ſince in *Magna Charta* of the Liberties of *England*, it was contained, that the City of *London* ſhould enjoy her ancient Liberties and Cuſtoms: And becauſe the ſaid Citizens had at the time of the ſaid Charter, and in the time of St. *Edward* the Confeſſor and *William* the Conqueror, and his other Progenitors, divers Liberties and Cuſtoms, as well by the Charters of his Progenitors, as without Charters by ancient Cuſtoms; he granted and confirmed to the Citizens, their Heirs and Succeſſors, that they ſhould enjoy their Liberties and Cuſtoms. And becauſe theſe Liberties had been oftentimes impeached, and ſome of them forejudged in the tempeſtuous time of *Edward* II. and other preceding Kings, contrary to *Magna Charta*: Therefore both the King and the Lords and Commons, did ſet a Brand upon ſuch illegal Proceedings; and by their ſolemn Act did publickly condemn them as Uſurpations, to prevent the ſame in Ages to come; and alſo to put a mark of Infamy upon the Name of *Henry de Stanton*, and his Fellow Juſtices, who in the *Quo Warranto* 14 *Ed.* II. refuſed to do the City Juſtice. And further, by the ſame Authority it was enacted, that the Liberty of the City ſhould not be taken into the hand of the ſaid King *Edward* III. or his Heirs, for any perſonal Treſpaſs or Judgment of any Miniſter of the ſaid City; nor that a *Cuſtos* ſhould be ſet over the City upon any ſuch like Occaſion; but the Miniſter that tranſgreſſed ſhould be puniſhed according to the Quality of his Offence.

King Rich. II.

Ex Rotul. Patent. apud Weſtm. *die Lun. & prox. ante Feſt. Omn. Sanct. Regni Regis* Rich. II. *poſt Conqueſt.* 7. *N.* 37. *Jones* Rep. *f.* 240.

And when King *Richard* II. endeavoured to ſhake the antient Government of the City, the Commons conſidering the high Conſequences that would unavoidably affect the whole Kingdom by the Invaſion of the Liberties of the City, they preſently took the Alarm, and thereupon petitioned the King, That for the greater Quiet and maintenance of Peace between his liege People and for common Profit, his Citizens of his City of *London* ſhould be in the then preſent Parliament entirely reſtored to their Franchiſes and free Uſages: And that it might pleaſe his moſt dread Highneſs of his eſpecial Grace to grant and confirm to his ſaid Citizens and their Succeſſors, by his Letters Patents, all their Liberties and free Uſages, as intirely and fully as they or their Predeceſſors enjoyed them, in the time of any of his moſt noble Progenitors, with the Clauſe of *Licet uſi non fuerint vel abuſi fuerint, i. e.* Although they uſed them not, or miſuſed them: As alſo with the Franchiſes which they enjoyed from his moſt gracious Grant or Confirmation, notwithſtanding any Statutes, Judgments given, Ordinances or Charters late made or granted to the contrary, as well in the time of any of his ſaid Progenitors, as in his own Reign. Becauſe the Reſtraint of their Liberties and frank Uſages had ſeveral ways before that time empaired and put back their Eſtates, and was not available to the common Profit of the Realm, *&c.* And further, to grant that no Maior of the ſaid City for the future ſhould take, nor be conſtrained to take, in the Court of *Exchequer*, any other Oath, but only the ancient Oath uſed in the time of King *Edward* his moſt noble Grandfather (whom God abſolve) any Statute or Ordinance to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding. To which the King anſwered, *De aſſenſu Prælatorum, Dominorum, Procerum & Magnatum ſibi in eodem Parliamento aſſiſtentium*, le Roy le voet, *i. e.* So it pleaſeth the King.

Vid. Cart. Conceſſ. Civitat. Lon. 7 R. II. *& Lib.* H. in *Archiv* Lon. *f.* 16.

Thus in former times have Parliaments favoured the City in the Confirmation of their juſt Privileges. But to return to the Confirmations which the Kings and Queens of the Land have granted the ſame. The three great Charters beforeſaid of King *Henry* I. King *John*, and King *Henry* III. have been confirmed under the Great Seal to the People, by theſe Kings and Queens; *viz. Edward* I. *Edward* II. *Edward* III. *Henry* IV. *Henry* V. *Henry* VI. *Edward* IV. *Rich.* III. *Henry* VII. *Henry* VIII. *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James* I. King *Charles* I. And laſtly,

All former Charters confirmed by K. *Ch.* II.

All theſe Charters were confirmed to the City by King *Charles* II. Which Charters were ſome Years ago printed: And the Book called *The Royal Charter of Confirmation* granted by King *Charles* the Second to the City of *London*; it was printed in the Year of Sir *Robert Clayton*'s Maioralty, and dedicated to him; wherein are recited *verbatim* all the former Charters at length, taken, as the Book avoucheth, out of the Record. To which printed Charter of King *Charles* II. any may have recourſe, that deſires to know the Contents of all the Charters of *London*, and the Privileges of the Freemen thereof.

The City Charter ſeiſed into King *Charles*'s Hands.

But in the 35th of the ſame *Charles* II. the City's Franchiſes were ſeiſed into that King's Hands, upon a pretended Forfeiture. But firſt in the 34th of the ſaid King a *Quo Warranto* was iſſued forth againſt the City, Sir *Robert Sawyer* being then the King's Attorney General; and the City was caſt. In the Year 1690, a Book was publiſhed in *Folio*, containing the Pleadings and Arguments, and other Proceedings in the Court of King's Bench upon the *Quo Warranto* touching the Charter of the City, with the Judgment entred thereupon; the whole Pleading pretending to be faithfully taken from the Record.

Book of the Pleadings, *&c.* upon the *Quo Warranto*, pr. 1690.

Some Account of the *Quo Warranto.*

Now this being ſo remarkable a Matter happening to the City, the like whereof had not happened in ſome Ages before, it may be worth taking ſome particular Notice of it: Which I ſhall do from the aforeſaid Account.

The Occaſion of the King's Diſpleaſure againſt the City.

That which gave the occaſion of the King's cauſing this *Quo Warranto* to be brought againſt the City Charter, was a Petition the Court of Aldermen and City made to the King upon his Prorogation of the Parliament, when they were going to try ſeveral Noble Perſons upon the Popiſh Plot; and for their printing and publiſhing the ſaid Petition, which was look'd upon as ſeditious. For the which the City made their Plea in the Rejoynder to the Attorney General's Replication. The Petition is remarkable: and upon it hung ſo much Diſpleaſure to the City, that it may not be amiſs for them that are minded to look more narrowly in the City's Concerns, to peruſe it in the ſaid printed Rejoynder.

Rejoinder, p. 31.

The Information in the nature of a *Quo Warranto* ſet forth, that the Maior and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, by the ſpace of a Month laſt paſt and more, uſed, and yet did claim to have or uſe without any lawful Warrant, or Regal Grant, within the City of *London* aforeſaid, the Liberties and Privileges of the ſame City, *viz.* theſe Liberties and Privileges following: 1. To be of themſelves a Body Politick, by the name of Maior and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London*. 2. To be Sheriffs of the City of *London* and County of *Middleſex*, and to name, elect, make and conſtitute them. 3. That the Maior and Aldermen of the ſaid City were Juſtices of Peace, and held Seſſions of the Peace. All which Liberties, Privileges, and Franchiſes the ſaid Maior and Commonalty and Citizens of *London*, upon the King, had by the Space aforeſaid uſurped, and yet did uſurp.

The Judgment was, that the Liberties, Privileges and Franchiſes of the City, to be of themſelves one Body Corporate, by the name of Maior, Commonalty and Citizens, to be taken and ſeiſed into the King's hands; and that the ſaid Maior and Citizens of *London* be taken to ſatisfy the King for his Fine, for the Uſurpation of the Laws and Privileges.

The Arguments uſed, that the City had forfeited their Liberties.

The great Arguments inſiſted upon, whereby it was endeavoured to be proved that the City had forfeited their Liberties and Privileges, were theſe.

1. Becauſe they took Authority to levy Money upon the King's Subjects to their proper Uſe, by colour of Laws and Ordinances by them *de facto* ordained. And in the Proſecution thereof, the 17th of *Sept.* 26 *Car.* II. in Common Council, publiſhed a Law for the levying of ſeveral Sums of Money, of all that came to the Public Market within the City to ſell Proviſions; *viz.* Of every Perſon for every Horſe-load of Proviſions, 2 *d. per* Day: Of every Doſſer of Proviſions, 6 *d. per* Day. For every Cart not drawn with more than three Horſes, 4 *d. per* Day; if drawn with more than three Horſes, 6 *d. per* Day. And if any paid them not, then to be removed from their Place in the Market. And that by colour of this Law, the Maior, *&c.* had for ſeven Years received great Sums of Money, amounting to 5000 *l. per Annum.* This was repreſented as an Oppreſſion of the King's Subjects for their own private Gain.

2. That the Maior, Commonalty and Citizens, on the 13th of *January*, 32 *Car.* II. [Sir *Patience Ward* then being Maior] in their Common Council did give their Votes, that a certain Petition under the Name of the Maior, Aldermen and Commons of the City of *London* in Common Council aſſembled, ſhould be exhibited to the King. The Import whereof was, that by the Prorogation of the Parliament (which was from the 10th of *Jan.* 32 *Car.* II. to the 20th of *January* then next enſuing) the Proſecution of the public Juſtice of the Kingdom, and the making neceſſary Proviſions for the Preſervation of the King and of his Proteſtant Subjects, had received Interruption. And that they did order the ſaid Petition to be printed; and the ſame was printed accordingly. Which was charged and aggravated upon the City to be done unlawfully, maliciouſly, adviſedly, and ſeditiouſly, with intention that the ſaid Petition might be diſperſed among the King's Subjects, to the Hatred of the King's Perſon and Government, and to diſturb the Peace of the Kingdom.

The Maior, Commonalty and Citizens, in Rejoynder, (as to the former Argument) pleaded by proteſting, that thoſe Pleas by the Attorney pleaded, were inſufficient in Law to forejudge or exclude the Maior and Commonalty from being a Corporation; Proteſting alſo, that no Act or Deed, or By-Law made by the Maior, Aldermen, *&c.* is an Act or Deed of the Body Corporate. Laſtly, proteſting that they, the Maior and Commonalty, *&c.* never took upon them any unlawful or unjuſt Authority to tax the King's Subjects coming to Market, ſuch yearly Sums as were alledged.

As to the Petition, the City in their ſaid Rejoynder, ſhewed the imminent Danger the King and his Subjects were in at that time from a Popiſh Plot; That Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey*, who took Examination of Witneſſes, and Information concerning the ſame, was lain in wait for, and murdered by the Conſpirators. That *Green* and others were hanged for it. And that others were tried for the ſaid Conſpiracy. That the Lord *Powis*, and ſeveral other Lords, were impeached by the Commons in Parliament for High Treaſon, and ſent to the *Tower*. And that the King, in his Speech to the Parliament, had recommended to them the farther Purſuit and Examination of that Conſpiracy; declaring, that he thought not himſelf nor them ſafe, till that matter were gone through withal. And therefore, that it was neceſſary that the ſaid Lords ſhould be brought to Trial. And the Parliament made an Addreſs to the King, both Lords and Commons, declaring their being deeply ſenſible of the ſad Condition of the Realm, by means of the Conſpiracy. Theſe Impeachments and Bills thus depending, and the Parliament thus prorogued, the Citizens and Inhabitants thereof were much diſquieted with the Senſe and Apprehenſion of the Dangers threatning the King's Perſon, his Government and Realm, by reaſon of this Conſpiracy: And conceiving no other means to prevent it, than the ſitting of the Parliament, and receiving a Petition from divers faithful Subjects, Citizens, to the ſame Effect. And laſtly, it being lawful to petition, the Maior and Aldermen in Common Council aſſembled, did cauſe the Petition to be written, and did order, that after the ſame was preſented to the King, it ſhould be printed, for the Satisfaction of the troubled Minds of the Citizens.

This great Cauſe was twice only argued; firſt by Mr. *Finch*, the King's Sollicitor, for the King, and Sir *George Treby*, the Recorder of the City, for the City. And next, by Sir *Robert Sawyer*, the King's Attorney-General, for the King, and *Henry Pollexfen*, Eſq; for the City.

Memorandum, That when the Demurrer in this Caſe was joined [*viz.Michaelmas* Term, 34 *Car.* II.] Mr. Serjeant *Pemberton* was Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*. But before *Hillary* Term, that it came to be argued, he was removed, and made Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*, and Sir *Edmund Saunders*, who had been Council for the King in drawing and adviſing the Pleadings, was made Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*. Some adviſed, that the City ſhould ſurrender their Charter to the King, but the Majority were againſt it; and ſo it was ſeized into the King's hands.

Ballads upon the Loſs of the City Charter.

But though the City were thus deſpoiled of all its ancient Privileges, Freedoms, and Franchiſes, on which depended each private Citizen's Honour, Wealth, and Safety; yet many of them did make but a matter of Sport of it, as though the City was well enough met with, becauſe of the want of Loyalty in ſome of its Members, and for their ſtanding up ſo ſtrenuouſly for their pretended Rights and Privileges. And Songs were merrily ſung at Entertainments in the City on this Occaſion. As one to the Tune of *Packington's Pound*, that began thus:

YOU Freemen and Maſters, and Prentices mourn,
For now you are left with your CHARTER forlorn,
Since London was London, I dare boldly ſay,
For your Riots you never ſo dearly did pay.

In Weſtminſter Hall
Your Dagon did fall,

That cauſ'd you to riot and mutiny all.

Books printed upon the Quo Warranto.

Upon occaſion of the *Quo Warranto* brought againſt the City, were divers Books and Pamphlets printed and ſent abroad; *viz.* 1. *The Citizens Loſs when the Charter of* London *is forfeited, or given up.* Printed in 1683. 2. *The Caſe of the Charter of* London *ſtated.* Printed in 1683. This Tract is to ſhew, that *London* had forfeited its Charter. 3. *The Rights and Privileges of the City* London, *proved from Preſcriptions, Charters, and Acts of Parliament; alſo the Coronation Oath of ſeveral of the Kings of* England. Printed in 1682. 4. *Seaſonable Reflections of diſſolving Corporations* in the late two Reigns, by ſurrendring of, and giving Judgment againſt Charters; particularly that of the City of *London*, manifeſtly deſtructive to the moſt ancient and famous Conſtitution of our *Engliſh* Government. Printed in 1689. But it was intended to have been printed at the time of the taking away the City's Charter, but for fear of the Severity of the Times, hindred. Moreover beſides theſe, 5. *The City of* London's *Plea to the* Quo Warranto, in an Information brought againſt the Charter in *Michaelmas* Term 1681. Wherein it will appear, that the Liberties, Privileges and Cuſtoms of the ſaid City cannot be forfeited or loſt by the Miſdemeanour of any Officer or Magiſtrate thereof; nor their Charter be ſeized into the King's hand for any Miſuſage or Abuſage of their Liberties and Privileges; they being confirmed by divers ancient Records and Acts of Parliament, made before and ſince *Magna Charta*. Publiſhed both in *Latin* and *Engliſh* 6. *The Replication to the City of* London's *Plea to the* Quo Warranto *brought againſt their Charter by our Sovereign Lord the King.* 7. *The City of* London's *Rejoinder to Mr. Attorney General's Replication in the* Quo Warranto, *&c.* Wherein is pleaded, that,

Firſt, By Preſcription they have a Right, 1. To appoint, alter, and change the Markets within the City from one Place to another; 2. To regulate Markets, and to aſcertain Tolls and Prizages, which were levied upon Freemen as well as unfree Men.

Secondly they pleaded, That upon ſerious Conſideration had of the Proceedings of the late damnable Popiſh Plot by them mentioned, for the Deſtruction of the King's moſt Sacred Perſon, the Extirpation of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Subverſion of the Civil Government, the Common Council, out of the great Zeal and Loyalty to the King, agreed to the Petition inſerted in Mr. Attorney General's ſaid Replication. Theſe were anſwerable to the two Charges contained in the *Quo Warranto*; the one for taking Money of the Market-folks, the other for a Petition, that the Maior, Aldermen, and Citizens preferred to the King, for the ſitting of the Parliament to examine the dangerous Popiſh Plot, the King having prorogued them when they were going about it: And for printing this Petition, and diſperſing it abroad, which was ſaid to be to the Diſturbance of the Peace and Tranquility of the Kingdom.

When the City's Liberties were thus ſeiſed by King *Charles* II. they found it neceſſary to preſent a Petition to him in Council at *Windſor*, upon *Monday* the 18th of *June*, 1683. when the Lord Keeper made a Speech concerning this Affair. The Petition ran to this Tenour;

The City's Petition when the Liberties were ſeized.

'*Shewing*, That his Majeſty's Petitioners were 'moſt heartily ſorry for the Miſgovernment of 'this his City of late Years, whereby the Citizens 'had fallen under his Majeſty's Diſpleaſure. 'Which occaſioned a *Quo Warranto* to be brought 'againſt them; upon which Judgment had been 'pronounced for Seiſure of their Liberties and 'Franchiſes into his Majeſty's hands. They 'acknowledged the great Favour of this Opportunity of Application to his Royal Grace vouch-

‘ſafed them, by reaſon of his Majeſty's not requiring Judgment to be immediately entred thereupon. That conſidering their diſtreſſed Condition, they humbly caſt themſelves at his Feet, imploring his Princely Compaſſion and Grace to be extended towards this his ancient City, and begging his Majeſty's Pardon for all Offences that they did, in the Name of themſelves and all the Citizens humbly tendred: And prayed his Majeſty to accept their moſt ſolemn Promiſes and Aſſurance of conſtant Loyalty and Obedience to him, his Heirs and Succeſſors; and of their regular and dutiful Adminiſtration of the Government of the City for the future; ſubmitting to his good Pleaſure, and begging his Commands and Direction.

Ld. Keeper's Speech to the Petitioners.

Upon the reading of which Petition, the Maior, Aldermen, and Citizens, were commanded to withdraw. And after a while being called in again, the Lord Keeper ſpake to this purpoſe: ‘That for the ſake of ſo many of the preſent Magiſtrates and other eminent Citizens of undoubted Loyalty and Affection to his Majeſty and his Service, the King would ſhew the City all the Favour they could reaſonably deſire, *&c.* That it was not for Puniſhment, but meerly for the Good of the City, that he took this courſe. That it was not his Intention to prejudice them, either in their Properties or Cuſtoms. Nay, leſt entring a Judgment upon Record might have Conſequences fatal to them, he had cauſed his Attorney to forbear the ſame at preſent, that the City might have ſome time to conſider their own Condition. That the City had not been well adviſed to defer their Application to his Majeſty thus long, till even the Court had pronounced Judgment. That his Majeſty's Affection was too great to reject their Suit for that cauſe. That he had reſolved to make the Alterations as few and as eaſy as might be conſiſtent with the good Government of the City, and Peace of the Kingdom. And they to be theſe following:

New Regulations of the City, required by the King.

That no Lord Maior, Sheriff, Recorder, Common Serjeant, Town Clerk, or Coroner of the City, ſhould be capable of, or admitted to, the Exerciſe of their reſpective Offices, before his Majeſty ſhall have approved them under his Sign Manual.

That if his Majeſty ſhall diſapprove the Choice of any Perſon to be Lord Maior, and ſignify the ſame under his Sign Manual to the Lord Maior; or, in default of a Maior, to the Recorder, or ſenior Alderman, the Citizens ſhall within one Week proceed to a new Choice. And if his Majeſty ſhall diſapprove the ſecond Choice, he may, if he pleaſe, nominate a Perſon to be Lord Maior.

That if his Majeſty ſhall in like manner diſapprove the Perſons choſen to be Sheriffs, or either of them, he may appoint Perſons to be Sheriffs.

But this Election of Officers may be according to the ancient Uſage of the City.

That the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen may, with Leave of his Majeſty, diſplace any Alderman, Recorder, Common Serjeant, Town Clerk, Coroner of the ſaid City, and Steward of the Borough.

Upon the Election of any Alderman, if any preſented by the Ward to the Court ſhall be judged unfit; upon ſuch Declaration by the ſaid Court, the Ward ſhall proceed to the Choice of other Perſons in their room. And if the Court ſhall diſapprove ſuch ſecond Choice, then the Court may appoint others in their room.

The Juſtices of Peace to be by the King's Commiſſion. Which his Majeſty will grant according to the uſual Method; unleſs upon extraordinary Occaſion, when his Majeſty ſhall think it neceſſary.

Then the Lord Keeper went on thus:

My Lord Maior,

‘Theſe Regulations being thus made, his Majeſty will not only pardon this Proſecution, but confirm your Charter in ſuch manner as may be conſiſtent with them. That the City ought to look upon this as a great Condeſcenſion on his Majeſty's part; it being but in the name of a Reſervation of a ſmall part of what is already in his Power by the Judgment. That if the City ſhould look upon it with another Eye, and neglect a ſpeedy Compliance, yet his Majeſty hath done his part. And if there ſhould be any heavy Conſequence of this Judgment (which would behoove them well to conſider) the Fault would lie at their own Door. That it was his Majeſty's Pleaſure, that the Maior ſhould return to the City, and conſult with the Common Council, that he might ſpeedily know their Reſolution hereupon, and give his Direction. And that they might ſee the King was in earneſt, he [the Lord Keeper] was commanded to let them know, that the King had given order to the Attorney General to enter up Judgment on *Saturday* next, unleſs they prevented by their Compliance.

And in this Condition ſtood the City from thence, *viz.* from 33 *Car.* II. and all along King *James* the Second's Reign, the Maiors and Sheriffs being appointed by Commiſſion from thoſe Kings.

King *James* ſends back the Charter.

Indeed, in the laſt Year of King *James*, when he was in the uneaſy Apprehenſion of the Prince of *Orange*'s invading of him, he appointed the Lord *Jefferies* Lord Chancellor (who had been very inſtrumental to have Sentence pronounced againſt the Charter of the City in the Reign of King *Charles* II. *Anno* 1683.) to carry back the Charter to *Guildhall*, in great Formality, and to make a Reſignation of the ſame to the City; that King hoping hereby to ſweeten the City that was weary of his Government.

The City reſtored to its Franchiſes by Parliament under K. *William*.

And thus it ſtood, till by a Statute of the 2d of *William* and *Mary*, the Proceedings were declared illegal and arbitrary, and that Judgment, and every other Judgment given and recorded in the ſaid Court, for ſeizing the Franchiſes of the ſaid City, were reverſed and made void, and *Vacats* entred upon the Rolls; and that the Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London* did remain a Body Politick, by the name of Maior and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London*; and to have and enjoy all their Rights and Charters: And that all Charters, Letters Patents, *&c.* concerning any of the Liberties, Lands and Tenements, Rights, Titles, *&c.* made ſince the ſaid Judgment by the late Kings, *Charles* and *James*, were thereby declared void. Alſo, the Officers, Companies, and Corporations were reſtored.

Divers Citizens petition the Parliament concerning ſuch as had obtained Places, the Charter being ſeiſed.

This Act of Parliament that had reverſed the Judgment of the *Quo Warranto*, ſeemed to require another for the Explanation of it. For many worthy Citizens, and of eminent Rank, had taken a diſguſt againſt ſuch as were put in, and held Places of Honour and Wealth in the City by King *James*, when the Charter was gone; as certain Aldermen, the Chamberlain, and divers Members of the Common Council: who ſtill, after the Act for reſtoring the City Charter, remained, and acted as before. They were generally (though not all) hot Diſſenters, and buſie Men, and no Friends to the good old Orders and Cuſtoms of the City. Whereupon a great many conſiderable Members of the Common Council preferred a Petition to the Parliament *Anno* 1690, to this Purport: ‘That they hoped ‘the late Act of Parliament for reverſing the Judgment in the *Quo Warranto* againſt the City would have reſtored it to its ancient Rights and Privileges. But that the contrary happened. For notwithſtanding the ſaid Act, ſeveral Aldermen made, or elected by vertue of Commiſſions or Charters from the late King *James* under the Great Seal, acted as Aldermen by that Authority; under pretence, that by ſome doubtful Expreſſions in the ſaid Act, they were continued as well as miniſterial Officers. That by colour of the aſſumed Authority and illegal Proceedings, Sir *Tho. Pilkington* was by them on the Day of Election appointed by the ſaid Act, declared and made Maior; though not duly returned by the Common Hall, according to the Uſage of the City. That by the contrivance of the ſaid Maior, *Leonard Robinſon* was impoſed upon the Citizens as Chamberlain of the City, notwithſtanding another Perſon was duly elected into that Office, and declared ſo to be by the Sheriffs, and the Hall thereupon diſſolved. That divers Members of the Common Council were illegally excluded, and others, duly elected, were refuſed Admittance. That the Place of Town Clerk having been vacant three Months and upwards, and only eligible by and in Common Council, the Maior and Aldermen had of their own Authority appointed ſeveral Perſons to the Execution thereof, without the Conſent of the Common Council, againſt their conſtant known Rights. That the Petitioners had not been ſuffered to meet and conſult about the neceſſary Affairs of the City, according to their ancient Rights and Cuſtoms. That a Common Council being ſummoned, and aſſembled about the 3d of *October*, many Debates ariſing concerning the Premiſſes, and ſeveral Motions being made, and the Majority of the Common Council agreeing that for ſettling the Rights of the City, an humble Addreſs ſhould be made to that Honourable Houſe, to explain the ſaid Act; and the Queſtion being thereupon deſired to be put, the Maior refuſed it, and, to prevent any Application, immediately diſſolved the Court, and went away. The Petitioners ſubſcribed their Names to the number of about 117. The firſt Names were, *William Dodſon*, *Ralph Box*, *Robert Alye*, *William Withers*, *Richard Holder*, *Robert Bedingfield*, *John Midgely*, *John Alexander*, *John Wright*, *John Genew*, ——— *Thomas Blackmore*, ——— *Robert Bearcroft*, ——— *Thomas Gardiner*, ——— *Benjamin Aloff*, *John Johnſon*, *Francis Brerewood*, *William Lewen*, *Peter Floyer*, *Robert Littlebury*, *Samuel Gerard*, *Richard Hoare*, *Samuel Ongley*, *Thomas Short*, &c.

Great Sums parted with by the City for their Privileges.

And here let me ſubjoin the vaſt Sums of Money that have been paid to the Crown by the City, for their ſeveral Grants and Confirmations, as they are taken out of the Rolls and other authentic Records. Some of theſe Sums were parted with to gain their Privileges again, when ſeiſed upon by ſome of the Kings of *England*, for ſome Diſpleaſure taken againſt them.

In the 9th of *Richard* I. the Citizens gave 1500 Marks, for the preſerving of their Liberties.

The Citizens pay K. *John* 3000 Marks. 1 *Johan.M.*20.

The Citizens of *London* gave 3000 Marks for the Confirmation of their Liberties granted them by King *John* in the firſt of his Reign; as appears by the *Oblata* Roll, which ran thus: *Cives* London' *Domino Regi tria Millia Marcar' pro habend' Confirmatione Domini Regis de Libertatibus ſuis. Et liberabitur* Galfrido Filio-Petri, *&c. i. e.* The Citizens of *London* give to the Lord the King 3000 Marks for having the King's Confirmation of their Liberties. And it ſhall be delivered to *Geffery Fitz-Peter* on theſe Terms, that if they will give thoſe 3000 Marks, they ſhall have the Charter; but if not, they ſhall not have it.

In the ſecond of *Henry* III. they paid the fifteenth part of their moveable Goods, that the City might have all its ancient Liberties and free Cuſtoms.

In the ninth of *Henry* III. they paid another Fifteenth of their Moveables, that *London* might have all the old Liberties and Cuſtoms, which it had been uſed to have.

In the 36th of *Henry* III. the King granted to all the Citizens of *London*, all their Liberties, Laws, and Cuſtoms; and which they alſo had in the time of King *Henry* I. uſed and not uſed. And the King granted the Sheriffs 7*l.* yearly for certain Privileges or Ground belonging to St. *Paul's* Church. Which was long after allowed by the Barons of the *Exchequer* to every Sheriff, when he made up his Accounts in the Office of the Pipe. And they then paid the King 500 Marks for having that Charter.

Fab. Chron.

In the 38th or 39th of King *Henry* III. *An.* 1254. the King ſeiſed the Liberties of the City, becauſe the Maior had not done Execution upon the *Bakers*, for lacking of their Aſſizes; but reſtoring it ſoon again, that is, within four Days following the Feaſt of *Edmund* the Biſhop, or by the 19th of *November*; the Citizens agreeing with the Earl of *Cornwall*, and giving him 600 Marks.

Again, *Anno* 1255 (but a Year after) the King ſeiſed the Liberties again. And the Cauſe pretended was, for certain Monies which the Queen claimed as her Right. And now for a time the King made his Under-Treaſurer *Cuſtos* of the City. But giving the King 400 Marks, they were reſtored to their Liberties, and the King's Under-Treaſurer diſcharged.

K *Henry* III. his Addreſs to the City upon the Barons Commotions, *An.* 1259. *Record. Turr.*

Yet it is remarkable what a Regard King *Henry* the Third had to the Citizens of *London* in the Barons Diſcontents; when he was jealous of the City's joining with them; being minded to call a Parliament there without him. There is extant in the Records of the Tower, a common Letter of that King, writ in the 44th of his Reign, from St. *Audoens* in *France*, to the Barons of the Five Ports, to the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* and *York*, and to the Maiors and Commonalty of *London* and *York*, concerning this riſing of his Subjects and their meeting in *London*; exhorting them to Obedience, and to obey *H. de Bygod*, his Juſticiary, till his coming into *England*. He obſerved to them, how they of his Kingdom did accompany together with Horſes and Arms, in diſturbance of his Peace, and againſt his Command, as unmindful of their Fealty; and ſo intended to ruſh into a Parliament to be called in his City of *London*: Whence, he added, any one might clearly ſee, that this Meeting ſounded more to draw the Sword, than to further Peace. And were it granted, that the Intention of each of them were good, yet the Manner was very bad, and the Example pernicious to all Kings and Kingdoms of the Earth, *&c.* And thus by the Addreſs of a Letter, and Arguments uſed therein, did that King think it worth his Time to ſecure the City's Loyalty.

But yet in the 50th of the ſame King were 20000 Marks paid, for a further Confirmation of their Liberties.

Fab. Chron.

King *Edward* I. in the 26th of his Reign, reſtored the City their Liberties and Franchiſes that had been kept from twelve Years and more. But theſe were not redeemed, ſaith *Fabian*, without great Sums of Money. And ſome ſay, the Citizens paid 3000 Marks.

The City in the 6th of *Edward* II. to defer his laying a Tallage upon their Rents and Chattels, on pretence the City was the King's Demeſnes, and to forbear it till next Parliament; lent him 1000 *l.* and two Years after, 400 *l.* more on the ſame Account.

Anno 1392, King *Richard* II. took Ill Will to the Citizens, becauſe they would not lend him 1000 *l.* Finding therefore ſomewhat to charge them with, he impriſoned the Maior with the Aldermen, and took from them their Privileges: which afterwards they redeemed at 10000 *l.* and beſides gave him other 10000 *l.* for his Entrance into the City, with many other Jewels, as a Crown, then preſented to him, and another to his Queen.

The Contents of all the Charters.

For a Concluſion of this Chapter of the Charters of *London*, I ſhall only add the Contents of them Alphabetically, by way of Repertory, as they may be found in the printed Book, intituled, *The Great Charter of Confirmation of King* Charles II. according to the Page. Where all the Charters are rehearſed, and avouched to be taken out of the Records, and tranſlated into *Engliſh* by *S. G.* Which Book is dedicated to Sir *Robert Clayton*, then Maior, as was mentioned before.

A

R. B. *Acquittal* of Murder *Page* 2, 4, 10
Acquittal from divers Duties the Keeper of the *Tower* claimed in the *Thames* 9, 15, 23
Acquittal of Toll, Laſtage, and Cuſtom 2, 7, 24
Accompt, the Maior to account in the *Exchequer* 43
Allowance to the Sheriff in the *Exchequer*, of what ſhall be taken from them 14
Aids, how the Citizens are to be taxed 39
Aids of the *Londoners*, not to be brought in Example *ibid.*
Amerciaments 3, 4
Amerciaments of Sheriffs of *London* to be as other Sheriffs 38
Amerciaments in *Southwark* 66, 101
Aldermen not to be put upon Aſſizes, Attaints, or Juries 62, 63
Aldermen not to be Collectors 63
Aldermen who have been Maiors, to be Juſtices of Peace 57, 58
Apples, the Meaſurage of Apples 116
Aſſize of Ale and Beer in *Southwark* 66, 101
Attachments for Debts 3
Attachments to be made by City Officers 45
Attachments in *Southwark* 67
Attorneys 34
Aldermen who have been Maiors in *London*, to be Juſtices in *Southwark* 109
Alehouſes, Recognizances for ſuppreſſing Alehouſes 167
Appearance at the Seſſions, and Recognizances concerning the ſame 166
Appearance at Goal-delivery, and Recognizances for the ſame 167
Aliens, Strangers to keep no Houſes in *London*, but at Hoſts 55

B

Battle 2, 4, 6, 10, 24, 32
Beams and Weights 35, 82 and to 90, 179, 180, 181
Bartlemews in *Smithfield*, the Great and Leſs 130, 171
Black Friers 130
Beadle of the Court of Requeſt 190
Bethlem Hoſpital 192 to 195
Brokers 53
Brokers, the Office erected 190
Brudtoll, to be free thereof 5, 7, 11, 25
Buildings and new Erections 170, 171
Baſtards, Recognizances concerning Baſtard Children 167

C

Certificate of the Cuſtoms of *London* to be *Ore tenus*, by the Mouth of the Recorder 59, 60, 184
City of *London*, the King's Chamber 141
City, and the Extent thereof *Page* 130, 140
Cole Harbour 130, 131
Coles, and the weighing of the ſame, pertains to the City 141
Coles, notice of the Quantity to be given to the Maior 148
Coles, no Market thereof to be in Lighters 149
Coles, againſt the foreſtalling them 149
Coles, the meaſuring of them pertains to the City 116, 129
Corn, and the meaſuring the ſame 116, 129
Childwite, to be free of the ſame 5, 7, 11, 25, 35
Clerk of the Market in *Southwark* 66, 101, 107
Clerk of the Court of *Requeſt*, and his Fees, and how choſen 189
Confirmation of the Charters, with an Exception 153, 154
Collecting of Tolls in *London*, the Office in the City 55
Coroner of *London* 76
Coroner's Place of *London* ſevered from the Chief Butler's Place 77
Coroner of *Southwark* 105, 106
Conſervator of the River of *Thames* by Preſcription: in whom, and other things concerning the ſame 115 to 121
Confirmation of the Cuſtoms of *London* 5, 7, 11, 44
Court of Requeſts in *London*, and things thereto belonging 196, 189
Court of *Pypowders* in *Southwark* 67, 101
Combate, no Citizen to make Combate 2
Common Cryer, or *Outcryer* for Sale of things, and the Erection of the Office 181, 182
Cuſtoms of *London* confirmed 5, 11, 7, 21, 30, 44, 47
Cuſtom of Merchandizes are to be paid before they are put to Sale 35
Cuſtoms of *London* to be certified by the Recorder, *Ore tenus* 59, 60, 184
Cuſtom of Forfeiture for the foreign bought and foreign ſold, explained 78, 79
Circuits, Citizens are to be regulated in the Circuits by the Laws and Cuſtoms in the time of King *John* 45
Crown, Citizens to diſcharge themſelves of the Pleas of the Crown 2, 4, 6, 10

D

Debts to Citizens of *London* 3, 5, 7, 25, 34, 35
Danegilt 2
Debts to be inrolled in the *Exchequer*, and how to be teſtified, and the Fees to be paid 35, 36
Deodands in *Southwark* 99
Deviſe in Mortmaine 41
Diſcharge. Citizens to diſcharge themſelves of Pleas of the Crown 2, 4, 6, 10
Doubts concerning the Validity of the Charter 20 *Hen.* VII. 159
Dukes Place 130

E

Eſcheator of the Maior of *London*, Eſcheator for *London* 43
Eſcheator of the Kings, not to be intermeddled in *London* 43
Exchequer. No Citizen to be ſued in the *Exchequer*, except it concern the King 47
Eſcheats in *Southwark* 65, 100
Eſcheater in *Southwark* 101
Eſtrayes in *Dukes Place* 127
Execution of Writs in *Southwark* 101

F

Fee Farm, 300 *l. per Annum* 2, 14
Fee Farm reduced from 400 *l.* to 200 *l. per Annum* 41
Felons Goods in *Southwark* 65, 99

Felons of themſelves in *Southwark* *Page* 99
Felons taken in *Southwark* to be carried to *Newgate* 67, 102
Fee Farm in *Southwark*, 10 *l.* 68, 111
Felons Goods in *Dukes Place* 127
Felons Goods in *London* 185
Fees for weighing of Coles 146
Fees for garbling of things not formerly garbled 176
Fees for gauging of things not formerly gauged 178
Fees for weighing of things not formerly paid 181
Fair in *Weſt Smithfield* 171
Fair in *Southwark* three Days in the Year 67, 101
Fines and Amerciaments in the Court of *Requeſt* 169
Fines by Commiſſioners of Sewers 169
Fines impoſed by the Maior in his Court of Conſervacy of the River of *Thames* 169
Foreign Tenures 24, 32
Foreign bought and ſold, forfeited 78
Foreſtalling Goods 35, 149
Forfeiture. The Cuſtoms of *London* not to be forfeited for *Non uſer* or *Abuſer* 61
Forfeiture of Recognizances for diverſe things; as for not appearing at Seſſions for the Peace, Baſtard Children, Inmates, *&c.* 166, 167
Forfeiture of Recognizance for not appearing at the Goal Delivery 167
Forfeiture of Recognizances taken before the Maior, as Conſervator of the River of *Thames* 169
Forfeiture of Recognizances for the good Behaviour 168, 269
Forfeiture of Recognizances before Juſtices of the Peace, *Oyer* and *Terminer*, and *Niſi prius* 167, 168, 169
Forfeitures of Fines, and Iſſues of Jurors, and other Fines and Amerciaments 167
Free from Scot and Lot, and Danegilt 2
Free from Murder 2
Free from Toll 2, 7, 10
Freemens Widows 183
Freemen. They that are capable are to be Freemen 186, 187
Fruit. Meaſurage of Fruit 115, 129
Fugitives Goods in *Southwark* 99
Forfeitures of Wares foreſtalled 35

G

Gates, and the Cuſtody of them 55
Gathering of Tolls in *London* 55
Garbling Office 75, 175, 176
Gaugers Office 75, 80, 177, 178
Gilt, Danegilt 2
Goods diſclaimed in *Southwark* 65, 100
Goods waved in *Dukes Place* 140
Goal Delivery, and Recognizances for Appearance there 167

H

Handy Works in *Southwark* 65, 99
Hopps 129
Huntings 4, 5, 7, 11, 25
Huſtings 3, 5, 7, 10, 25

I

Infangtheſt 40
Inquiſitions to be taken in St. *Martins* 47
Jereſgive, to be free thereof 5, 7, 11, 25, 35
Jews 36
Iſſue upon the Cuſtom of *London*, how to be tried by Certificate, and not by Jury 60, 184
Inquiſitions formerly to be taken in St. *Martins*, to be taken in *London* 82
Juſtices. Two Perſons to be recommended to the Chancellor, one to be Juſtice for *Middleſex*, and the other for *Surrey* 185
Juſtices. The Maior, Recorder, and ſuch Aldermen who have been Maior, to be Juſtices in *London*, of Peace, *Oyer* and *Terminer* *Page* 57, 58
Juſtices. The Maior, Recorder, and all the Aldermen who have been Maiors, and the three Senior Aldermen who have not been Maiors, to be Juſtices of Peace 160 to 165
Juſtices. The Maior, Recorder, and ſuch Aldermen, who have been Maiors, to be Juſtices of the Peace of *Southwark* 109
Iſſues pardoned 173, 174
Intruſions pardoned 173, 174
Juſtice. No Juſtice to be ſet over the Citizens of *London* 2
Inmates. Recognizances concerning Inmates 167

K

Kedals, or Wears, to be amoved 8, 15, 23, 42
Kedals, or Wears, are hurtful to the *Thames* 23
Keeper. A Keeper is not to be ſet over Citizens for any perſonal Offence 46

L

Laws. The Citizens to enjoy all their Laws 1
Lands, and the Plea of Lands 3
Lands foreign to be liable to Taxes and Charges of the City 46
Leſtage. To be free of Leſtage 2, 7, 24, 33
Leadenhall 69, 70
Letters Patents, and the Inrolments to be good without Confirmation 206
Letters Patents to be ſealed, without paying of any thing into the Hampier 209
Liberties of *London* reſtored 32, 127
Liberties. Citizens to enjoy their Liberties 22, 44, 57, 58, 59
——— During good Behaviour 36
Liberties, they are not againſt Law 36
Liberties, Citizens are to enjoy the ſame 38, 127, 128
Liberties, the ſame granted to them by Parliament 39, 40
Liberties, uſurped upon them, revoked by Parliament 40
Liberties of *London* indetermined in the Circuit 44
Liberties of *London* to be recorded before the Juſtices 44
Liberties not to be ſeiſed for any Perſonal Treſpaſs 46
Liberties not to be impeached by the Statute of *York* 49, 50
Liberties not to be forfeited for *Non uſer* or *Abuſer* 61, 127
Licenſe to purchaſe Money in Mortmaine 71, 72, 73, 204, 206
Lighters of Coles 149, 150
Lodging, not to be taken by Force in *London* 2, 5, 6, 11, 24, 33
Lot. To be free of Lot and Scot 1
Ludgate 55
Liberties formerly granted, are confirmed. An Exception 154

M

Middleſex granted in Fee Farm of 300 *l. per An.* 2, 12
Middleſex, the Citizens of *London* to chuſe Sheriff of *Middleſex* 2, 12, 13
Miskening 3, 5, 7, 10, 25, 34
Maior, Citizens to chuſe the Maior 16, 21
Maior to be preſented to the King 16, 17, 21
Maior to be preſented to the Barons of the *Exchequer* 30, 37
Maior to be preſented at the *Tower* 37
Maior to be Juſtice at *Newgate* 40

Maior, Eſcheator in *London* Page 43
Maior to be Juſtice of Peace and *Oyer* and *Terminer* in *London* 57, 58, 160, to 165
Maior Juſtice of Peace in *Southwark* 109
Maior is to have the meaſuring of Coles, Corn, Grain, Salt, Apples, Plums, Roots, Onions, 116, 129, 141
Magna Charta recited 40
Middleſex, the Sheriffwick of *Middleſex* granted to the Citizens of *London* 2, 12
Medway, the River of *Medway* 15, 23, 42, 115
Maior to be amoved at the end of a Year 17
Maior to be Clerk of the Market 107
Maces to be worn by the Serjeants of *London* 51
Market, no Market within ſeven Miles of *London* 46, 183
Market in *Southwark*, three Days in a Week 109
Market, the King's Clerk of his Market not to intermeddle in *Southwark* 107
Market, the Maior of *London* Clark of the Market of *Southwark* 107
Marſhal of the King, not to intermeddle in *London* 42
Merchant Strangers, not to ſell by Retail 53
Merchant Strangers, to ſell within forty Days, not to keep Houſes 42, 33, 55
Merchants of *Almain* 55
Martins le Grand, all Inquiſitions to be in *St. Martins le Grand* 47
Martins le Grand, all Inquiſitions formerly taken in *St. Martins le Grand*, are to be taken in *London* 82
Murage, to be free thereof throughout *England* 38
Murder, to be free of Murder 2, 4, 6, 10

N

Newgate, the Citizens to have the Cuſtody of *Newgate* 55
Non uſer of their Cuſtoms, no Forfeiture of the ſame 61
Newgate, Felons arreſted in *Southwark* to be carried to *Newgate* 102
Non uſer of their Cuſtoms and Liberties diſpenſed withal 127, 128, 155
Names, ſeveral Names of the Corporations of the City of *London* 126, 154

O

Oath, no Oath to be taken by the Sheriff in the *Exchequer*, but to Account 44
Office of Packing 74
Office of Portage 75
Office of Garbling 75
Office of Gauging 75, 80
Office of Wine-drawer 75
Officers of *London* to do Execution in *Southwark* 104, 105, 106
Office of meaſuring of Coles, Corn, Salt, Apples, Plums, Fruits, Roots and Onions 116, to 122
Office of the Conſervation of the River of *Thames* 115
Office of Outroper, or Common Cryer, for Sale of Houſhold-ſtuff 181, 182
Office of Clerk of Requeſts in *London*, Fees, *&c.* 189, 190
Office of Regiſter of Brokers erected 190
Onions, and the meaſuring of the ſame 115, 129
Oil, the Survey of the ſame pertains to the Maior and Commonalty, to be exerciſed by the Maior 129
Outfangtheft 40

P

Paſſage, to be free of Paſſage for their Goods 2
Pannage, to be free of Pannage thro' *England* 38
Packing Office 74
Pickage in *Southwark* Page 107
Pardon of Rents, Iſſues, Profits and Intruſions 173, 174
Pleas of the Crown 2, 4, 6, 24, 33
Pleas, Citizens not to be impleaded out of *London* 2, 4, 6, 10, 24, 32, 43
Pleas in Fairs, to be holden by Citizens 43
Pleas in *Southwark* to be tried in *London*, and how 103
Plaints to be determined by Citizens 32
Paul's, 7 *l. per Ann.* to be allowed to the Sheriffs upon their Account for the Liberty of *Paul's* 30
Promiſes 3, 5, 7, 25, 34, 35
Prizage of Wines, not to be paid 34, 46
Portage Office 75
Port of *London* 117
Poor's Houſe in *Smithfield* 193
Plums, the Meaſurage of them 116
Purveyor, not to make Price of Things in *London* 46
Purveyor is not to be a Merchant 46
Pye-powder Court in *Southwark* 67, 101
Peace, Recognizances concerning the Preſervation of Peace 166

Q

Queenhithe 28, 29
Queenhith, the Fee Farm thereof 50 *l. per Ann.* 29

R

Recorder, is Juſtice of Peace, and *Oyer* and *Terminer* 57, 58
Return of Writs in *Southwark* 66, 101
Regrating of Coals 149
Regiſter of the Office of Brokers, and his Fees, and how to be choſen 190, 191
Reſumption of the Charter, dated 26th of *October*, 23 *Hen.* VI. by Parliament 158
Roots, meaſuring of Roots pertain to the Maior 115
Reſtitution of all Liberties granted by any King, with an Exception 154
Retailing, Merchant Stranger not to ſell by Retail 53
Recorder, Juſtice of Peace in *Southwark* 109
Recognizances of Citizens to be enrolled in the *Exchequer* 35, 36
Recognizances for Appearance at the Seſſions, for Preſervation of the Peace 166
Recognizances concerning Baſtard Children, Inmates, dividing of Houſes, and obſerving the Orders of the Juſtices 167
Recognizances for Appearance at the Goal-delivery 167
Recording the Liberties and Cuſtoms 136

S

Scot, Citizens to be free of Scot, Lot, and *Danegilt* 2
Scotale, Citizens to be free of Scotale 5, 7
Serjeant of *London* may uſe Silver and Gold 51
Southwark granted to the City of *London* 48
Southwark and the ancient Fee Farm thereof 68, 111
Southwark, and ſeveral Meſſuages there, granted to the City 91, to 98
Southwark, and Waifs, Strays, *&c.* granted to the City of *London* 65
——— with Eſcheats, Forfeitures, Aſſize of Ale and Beer, Fines, Amerciaments, Return of Writs 66
———A Fair appertains to it, View of Frank Pledge 67
Southwark, and the Inhabitants, to be under the Government of the Maior, *&c.* of *London*. The like Juriſdiction there, as in *London* 108
Southwark, the Maior, Recorder, and ſuch Aldermen

men who have been Maior, to be Juſtices of Peace there *Page* 109
Southwark to have three Markets every Week 109
Southwark, the City of *London* to have Stallage there 107
Southwark, the *King's Bench* and *Marſhalſea* excepted, ſo long as they are Priſons 110.
Southwark, how Summons is to be made there 67
Southwark, Treaſure found granted to the City 65
Salt, and the meaſuring thereof 116, 129
Sheriffwick of *Middleſex*, granted to the City of *London* 2
Sheriffwick of *Middleſex* and *London*, granted to the Citizens of *London* 12, 13, 18
Sheriffs to be removed at the pleaſure of the Citizens 13, 19
Sheriffs accountable in the *Exchequer* 13, 20
Sheriffs, if they be *non ſolvent*, the City of *London* muſt anſwer the King's Dues in the *Exchequer* 13, 19
Sheriffs not to be amerced above 20 *l.* and to be without damage to the other Citizens, if they be *non ſolvent* 13, 19
Sheriffs, for Criminal Offences, to be puniſhed according to the Law of the City 13, 19
Sheriffs, what ſhall be taken from them by the King, ſhall be anſwered them upon their Accounts in the *Exchequer* 14, 19, 20
Sheriffs, they are to be preſented in the *Exchequer* before the Barons 19
Sheriffs, upon their Account, they are allowed 7 *l. per Ann.* for the Liberty of *Paul's* 30
Sheriffs, to be preſented at the *Tower* 37
Sheriffs, to be amerced as other Sheriffs 38, 41, 42
Sheriff, not to be charged with thoſe that fly to Churches 42
Sheriff, to take no Oath in the *Exchequer*, but to Account 44
Sheriffs, to have the Benefit of the Forfeiture of Victuals, and other Things 45
Staynes, the Foreſt of *Staynes* diſafforeſted 27
Subſidies, how Citizens are to be taxed 45
Strangers, not to ſell by Retail 53, 54, 55
Soil of the City 170, 172
Strayes in *London* 185
Signs in *London* 191
Sanctuary 42
Summons to be made by City Officers 45
Soldiers, ſending of Men armed to aid the King, not to be prejudicial to the Liberties of the City 39
Steward of the King's Houſhold, not to ſit in *London* 42
Strangers not to keep Houſes, or be Brokers 55
Seſſions of Peace 57, 58, 162, 163, 164, 165
Scavage, or *Shewage*, and *Package* 74, 75

T

Taxes and *Tallages*, all, as well Strangers as others, (except the Merchants of *Almain*) who are Inhabitants within the City, to be liable to Taxes and Tallages 61, 62
Tenures *Page* 5, 7, 25, 34, 35
Thames, the Maior Conſervator thereof 115, to 122
Thames, the Keddals, or Weares, to be amoved 8, 15, 23, 42
Toll, Citizens to be Toll free 5, 7, 10, 24, 31
Tower, Cuſtoms taken by the Keeper of the *Tower* acquitted 9
Tower, the Maior and Sheriffs to be preſented there 37
Tower, the Conſtable of the *Tower* not to make any Price of Victuals, nor arreſt Ships coming with Victuals to or from *London* 43
Tolls of *London* to be collected, and by whom 55
Toll in *Southwark* 107
Tobacco 137
Tronage 55, 79, 86, 88
Treaſure Trove in *London* 193
Treaſure Trove in *Black Fryers*, *White Fryers*, *Duke's Place*, *Coleharborough*, *Great* and *Little St. Bartholomew's* 139
Treaſure Trove in *Southwark* 65, 99
Thieves taken in *Southwark*, to be carried to *Newgate* 67, 102
Traitor's Goods in *Southwark* 99
Tryal in *London* of Matters done in *Southwark*, and how 103, 104, 105, 106

V

Victuals, no Price to be ſet by the Conſtable of the *Tower* for Victuals brought to *London* 43
Victuals, the Sheriff to have the Forfeiture of Victuals and other Things 45
View of *Frank Pledge* in *Southwark* 67, 102
Victuals foreſtalled, forfeited 35

W

Wears and *Kiddels*, Acquittal of that the Conſtable of the *Tower* uſed to take for Wears and Kiddels 9, 15, 23
Wears and *Kiddels* to be removed out of the *Thames* 9, 15
War, Citizens not compelled to go to War
Waifs in *London* 185
——In *Southwark* 65, 99, 139
White Fryers 130
Waved Goods in *White Fryers*, *Black Fryers*, *Duke's Place*, *Coldharbour*, *Great* and *Little St. Bartholomew's* 139
Weavers, the Guild of Weavers 18
Weſtminſter, their Liberties ſaved 36
Weighing of Wools, at *Leaden-hall* 69
——of Coals 142, 143, 144
Weights, and weighing at the King's Beam 35, 82, 179, 181
Weſt Smithfield 171, 172
——The Houſe of the Poor there 193, 194
Widows of Freemen, of Handicraft Trades 183
Wine-Drawers, the Office in *London* 75
Writs, and the Return thereof in *Southwark* 101, 66
Withermen to be taken, and where 5, 7, 11, 25, 34
Warren, *Stanes* Warren unwarrened 27
Wares foreſtalled, to be forfeited 35

CHAP. XXVII.

The Citizens upon all Occaſions inſiſt upon their Charters. Sometimes contend with the King. The good Orders and Government of the City depend hereon. Articles for the City confirmed by the Broad Seal. Proviſions of Fleſh, Fowl, and Fiſh, rated by the Maior and Sheriffs at the King's Commandment. Care taken about Proviſion for Bread.

The City inſiſt upon their Charters. *J. S.*

UPON theſe their Charters, and the Liberties and Privileges granted by vertue thereof, the City hath been wont to inſiſt, and to conteſt ſometimes with the Prince, and ſometimes with others. Whereof I have collected a few Paſſages out of the Records of the Chamber, or of the *Tower*, or elſewhere.

King *Edward* to the City, to obſerve the Statutes of *Winton. Lib. Horn.* fo. 314. *b. In lib. majori nigr.*

To which the City anſwer, refuſing to comply in certain Articles.

EDWARDUS HENRICI *Filius exiſtens in Scotia, &c. Edward* [the Firſt] Son of *Henry*, being in *Scotland* at *Lanercoſt*, directed his Brief to the Maior and Sheriffs of *London*, in the 35th Year of his Reign, that they ſhould obſerve the Articles and Statutes ſet forth at *Wynton*. And this was the Return of the City to the ſaid Brief:

'*Adhuc reſpondemus, &c.* We anſwer further, 'That at the Eves, as it is fit, in Wards, and alſo 'at taking Inquiſitions of Tranſgreſſions and 'Felonies, when need requires in the City, in 'each Ward, about Malefactors and Receivers; 'we were always ready, and will be, for the 'keeping of the King's Peace. But to keep the 'Statute of *Wincheſter*, in all its Articles, in the 'ſaid City, as it is contained in that Brief, *onerari non poſſumus, i. e.* We cannot be charged in 'the foreſaid City, by reaſon of divers CUSTOMS 'in the ſaid City hitherto uſed. Yet Vagrants, 'Wanderers up and down, and ſuch as are ſuſpected of Evil in the ſaid City, being found, we 'have arreſted; and always, when there ſhall be 'need, will cauſe to be arreſted, and will have 'them forth coming before the Juſtices of the 'Lord King, as it hath been appointed before, 'and after hath been accuſtomed to be done in 'the ſame City.

'Concerning the Inquiſitions, as to returning 'under Seals the Articles contained in the Brief 'before you, without the City, it never was accuſtomed to be done; and therefore we have 'returned none thence.

In the Reign of King *Edward* II. there was an Order made by the King's Council to lay a Tax upon the Eſtates of thoſe that held Demeſn Lands of the King. And under that Denomination, it was concluded upon, to tax the City alſo. Upon which the City had a notable Struggle with the Court. The Particulars are ſet down in one of the City Records, and are to be ſeen in the Book *Horn*, under this Title, *Memoranda de Allegationibus; i. e.* Some memorable things concerning the Allegations that were made by the Maior and Citizens of *London*, before Lord King *Edward*, Son of King *Edward*, *viz.* that they ought not to be taxed of their Rents and Catalls, as they who are of the Demeſns of the Lord the King.

The City contend with the King about taxing them. *Lib. Horn.* fo. 324.

Memorandum, That on *Saturday* next before the Feaſt of the *Circumciſion* of the Lord Chriſt, in the ſixth Year of King *Edward*, Son of King *Edward*, *John de Giſors*, Maior of *London*, the Aldermen and Sheriffs, were called before the Council of the Lord King; *viz.* Lord *Walter* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, then Chancellor of the King, the Lord *Adomar de Valentia*, Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord *John de Sendale*, the ſaid King's Treaſurer, and others of his Council, met together at the *Friers Carmelites*, [i. e. *White Friers.*] To which Maior and Aldermen on the King's part it was intimated, That it was provided by the King's Council, that he ſhould lay a Tax upon his Demeſns, Cities, and Boroughs throughout *England*; as he might well by the Right of his Crown. By whom it was asked of the foreſaid Maior and Citizens, if they would make a Fine for their Tallage, or that they be aſſeſſed by their Heads, as well of their Rents as Catalls. And when the ſaid Maior and Aldermen hath ſpoken together upon the Premiſſes, they ſued, that they might from hence have Conference with the Commonalty of the City. And it was granted them. Afterwards Conference being had with the Commonalty, the Maior, Aldermen and Citizens came, and ſaid, that altho' the ſaid Lord King at his Will might tax his Demeſns, Cities and Boroughs, yet they underſtood, that they of the City of *London* were not talliable. For, they ſay, that they and their Predeceſſors were free, and ought to be ſo. And this, by the Charter of the Kings of *England*, the Progenitors of the Lord the King, and of the King now. Wherein it was contained, that the Citizens of *London*, have all their Liberties and free Cuſtoms, which they have had in the Time of King *Henry*, Grandfather of King *Henry*, Great Grandfather of King *Edward*, the King's Father now. From which Time hitherto, as they underſtood, they had been quit of ſuch Tallages.

That moreover, it was contained in the Great Charter of the Liberties of *England*, that the City of *London* might have all her ancient Liberties and free Cuſtoms. Whence from the Time that they anciently were ſo free, that in the before noted Form they had not been accuſtomed to be taxed, they ſue, that now, if it pleaſe the King, they may not be taxed.

Beſides, they ſay, that becauſe as well the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and the reſt of the Nobles of the Realm, as the Citizens themſelves, do poſſeſs ſome Rents and Tenements in the ſaid City, the Citizens themſelves, without the Counſel of the ſaid Nobles, cannot grant ſuch Tallage. Becauſe this would be to the diſinheriting of the ſaid Nobles, and the too heavy burdening of their Tenements.

In like manner they ſay, that the Citizens themſelves hold the foreſaid City of the Donation and Grant of the now Lord King his Progenitors, heretofore Kings of *England*, for a certain Fee Farm *per Ann.* to be paid to the Lord King's Treaſury, for all Services. By which it ſeems to them, that they ought not to be taxed in the foreſaid Form.

And they ſue, if it pleaſe the Lord King, that this Tallage be deferred until the next Parliament, that then they, together with others the Nobles of the Kingdom of *England*, who poſſeſs Tenements and Rents in the ſaid City, may obtain that which is juſt in this behalf.

The foreſaid Reaſons, and many other, being propounded, at length it was granted to the ſaid Citizens by the aforeſaid Council of the Lord King, that if they would lend the ſaid Lord King for the preſent 2000 Marks, they would ceaſe to aſſeſs the aforeſaid Tallage, until the next Parliament.

And becauſe the Citizens would not preſently yield this, there came Lord *William Jagge*, *Gilbert de Ronberi*, Maſter *John de Everdon*, and *John Abel*, Juſtices appointed to aſſeſs the ſaid Tallage at *Gyhald*: And they cauſed their Commiſſion to be read, *&c.* And by reaſon of the Shortneſs of the Day, they prefixed to the ſaid Citizens a Day to begin the Aſſize of the ſaid Tallage, unto *Friday* next following, *&c.*

Afterwards, on *Wedneſday* next after the *Epiphany* of our Lord, the ſaid Maior and Citizens came before the Lord King's Council, and granted to the Lord King 1000 *l.* by Loan for the preſent. And ſued from thence Letters of the Lord King to be made to them, that any Tallage ſingly by Poll, or in common upon their Goods, Cattals, Rents or Tenements, be not aſſeſſed before the next Parliament.

And hereupon the King made to them certain his Letters Patents; the Tenor whereof is ſuch:

The King's Letters, acknowledging 1000 *l.* lent him by the City, and to repay it.

EDWARDUS *Dei gratia, &c.* ‘*Edward* by the Grace of God, *&c.* To all to whom the preſent Letters ſhall come, Greeting. Know ye, that whereas our Beloved, the Maior and Aldermen, and the reſt of the Citizens of our City of *London*, have lately cauſed to be lent to Us a Thouſand Pounds Sterling, We, willing to ſatisfy them, the Maior, Aldermen and Citizens of the ſame Sum of Money, as we are bound, have granted unto them, that in the next Aid to be granted unto Us in our foreſaid City, or in the County of *Middleſex*, or in levying Money in the ſaid City and County for Our Need, for whatever Cauſe next to be levied, We will cauſe the foreſaid Thouſand Pounds to be allowed them.

‘We have granted alſo to the ſame Maior, Aldermen and Citizens, that we will by no means cauſe to be aſſeſſed any Tallage ſingly by Poll, or in common upon them, their Goods, Cattals, Lands and Tenements, or Rents, in the ſaid City, or Suburbs of the ſame, before our next Parliament, or to be levied upon them, Saving always to the Maior, Aldermen and Citizens of the ſaid City, the Aſſignments before made by Us to them for Debt, concerning which they undertook to ſatisfy Us; as in our Letters Patents made to them thereupon, more fully is contained. In Witneſs whereof We have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs myſelf at *Windeſore*, the 13th day of *February*, *Anno Regni noſtri Sexto*.

And accordingly the ſaid 1000 *l.* was paid to the Lord *Ingelarde de Warlee*, then Keeper of the King's Wardrobe, by a Brief of the King, in theſe Words:

EDWARDUS *Dei gratia, &c.* ‘*Edward* by the Grace of God, *&c.* To the Maior, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of *London*, Greeting. Whereas ye lately freely lent Us a Thouſand Pounds Sterling, under certain Conditions, as in Our Letters Patents made to you thereupon, more fully is ſpecified; We command you, that you deliver in Our Name the ſaid Sum of Money to Our beloved Clark *Ingelarde de Warlee*, Keeper of Our Wardrobe, without delay; receiving from him his Letters Patents, teſtifying the Receipt of the ſaid Money. Witneſs myſelf at *Windeſore*, the 15th day of *February*, in the 6th Year of Our Reign.

And accordingly the ſaid Thouſand Pounds were paid to Lord *Ingelarde*, by five his Letters Patents; which remain here [ſaith *Horn* the Writer] in the Chamber, among the Acquittances of the Account of *John Mayeliner*, then Chamberlain.

Afterward, notwithſtanding the King's Grant, for that the Lord King had held his Parliament at *York*, on the next *Lord's Day* after the Feaſt of the Nativity of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, the 8th Year of his Reign, about executing ſome certain Cauſes, then relating to his Affairs in the Premiſſes, as well for arduous Buſineſſes touching the King's Crown, by reaſon of his Wars in *Scotland*, which were only handled in the ſaid Parliament; as alſo for that the ſaid Parliament was held in Parts ſo remote, the Maior and Citizens did not at all proſecute, whether they were talliable or not; the foreſaid Lord King notwithſtanding ſent his Juſtices to tax the ſaid City, *viz.* the Lord *Henry de Staunton*, *Henry Scrop*, *John de Markfield*, and *Raſe de Stoke*. And thereupon commanded the Sheriffs of *London* by his Brief in theſe Words:

The Cit
of *Londo*
to be ta
at *Henly*
Lib. Horn

REX *Vicecomitibus* London *ſalutem, &c.* ‘The King to the Sheriffs of *London*, Greeting. Whereas We have conſtituted Our beloved and faithful *Henry de Staunton*, *Henry de Scrop*, *&c.* three or two of them, to aſſeſs Our Tallage within the foreſaid City, and in the Suburbs thereof, ſeparately by Poll, or in common, as they ſhall ſee to be more expedient for Our Profit; as in Our Letters Patents to the ſame *Henry*, *Henry*, *John* and *Raſe* made, more fully is contained; We command you, that when ye ſhall be warned by them, three or two of them, ye cauſe to come before them, *&c.* all thoſe of the City and Suburbs foreſaid, whom ye ſhall ſee neceſſary for the ſaid Tallage. And that ye be aiding and attending for this, to the ſaid *Henry*, *Henry*, *John* and *Raſe*, three or two of them, as they ſhall enjoin you on Our Part. Witneſs Myſelf at *Spalding*, the 24th of *October*, the eighth Year of Our Reign.

There was alſo another Letter to the Sheriffs of *London* in theſe Words:

EDWARDUS, *&c.* ‘*Edward* by the Grace of God, *&c.* to the Sheriffs of *London*, Greeting. We command you, that ye cauſe to come before our beloved and faithful *Henry de Staunton*, *&c.* at *Gyhald*, *London*, on this inſtant *Sunday*, next after the Feaſt of St. *Leonard's*, twelve of the honeſter, richer, and loyaller ſort of Men of every Ward of the ſaid City, according as the ſame Wards ſhall be greater or leſs, to hear, do, and receive what ſhall be there enjoined them on Our behalf. And that ye have there then their Names, whom ye ſhall ſo cauſe to come there, *&c.* Witneſs *Henry de Staunton* at *Weſtminſter*, the 6th day of *November*, the eighth Year of Our Reign.

And the ſaid Juſtices came to *Gyhald*, to begin the foreſaid Taxation. And upon this the Maior and Citizens repaired to the King's Council, and prayed Reſpite, until the next Parliament, as before. And they granted to the King 600 Marks in Loan: So that the ſaid Tallage ſhould be put off to the next Parliament. And the Lord King granted them Reſpite of the ſaid Tallage. And thereupon made to them his Letters Patents under this Form:

EDWARD by the Grace of God, King of ‘*England*, *&c.* to all to whom theſe preſent Letters ſhall come, Greeting. Know ye, that whereas the Maior, Aldermen, and the reſt of our Citizens of *London*, have lent Us 400 *l.* by the hands of our beloved and faithful *Walter* of

‘ *Norwich*, our Treaſurer, to diſpatch certain our Affairs therewith, We willing to ſatisfy the ſame, the Maior, Aldermen, and other Citizens, as We are bound, of the ſaid Sum of Money, have granted to them, that in the next Aid to be levied for Us in our foreſaid City, or to be granted in the County of *Middleſex*, or in Money to be next raiſed in the ſaid City and County for our Need, on what Cauſe ſoever, We ſhall cauſe the ſaid 400 *l.* to be allowed them. We have granted alſo to the ſame, the Maior, *&c.* as in the foreſaid Letter on the former Loan. Witneſs Myſelf at *Langele*, the 16th of *December*, the eighth Year of Our Reign.

What became of this Buſineſs between the King, (who was an extravagant Prince, and wanted Money) and the Citizens, I cannot tell. But by this it appears, how the Princes would ſometimes encroach upon the Liberties of the City, to ſqueeze Money out of them; and how the Citizens inſiſted upon their Charters and Privileges: However, this Tallage upon Cities, Boroughs, and Demeſn Lands of the King, ſeemed in the aforeſaid ſixth Year of this King, to go through the Realm: As may be conjectured by this Brief that follows: Wherein alſo may be obſerved, the King's Care of the Privileges of *London*, and doing Juſtice to them.

A Brief of the King, directed to the Aſſeſſors of the County of Oxon, *that they ceſs not the Citizens of* London *among them to the Tallage.*

The Citizens of *London* not to be taxed at *Henly*. *Lib. Horn.*

‘ THE King to his beloved and faithful Servants *William Merre*, *Adam de Shobenhange*, and *Galfride de Padenham*, appointed to ceſſe the Tallage in our Cities, Boroughs, and Demeſns in the County of *Oxon*, greeting. The Citizens and Merchants of our City of *London*, have ſhewn to Us, that whereas ſome of them cauſe to be brought divers their Things and Merchandizes from *London*, as far as *Henly* in the County aforeſaid, to ſell them there on Market-days, and to trade in them from Week to Week; and whatſoever their divers Things and Merchandizes they buy there, and in the adjacent Parts, to bring to *London*, to make their Profit of; and cauſe to be hired ſmall Houſes and Places in the ſaid Town of *Henly* from Term to Term, as well for to lay up the ſaid Things and Merchandizes there bought, till they can conveniently ſell them, as the ſaid Things and Merchandizes there and in the ſaid Parts bought to be laid up, until they may conveniently carry them thence; and have not certain Houſes or Lands or Tenements there, nor make Abode there; nor are in Lot and Scot with the Men of that Town; you notwithſtanding do not make the ſaid Citizens and Merchants, upon occaſion of ſuch their Houſes and Places, and Things and Merchandizes ſo put into them, to yield Tallage to Us thence, *&c.* And that it is not agreeable to Right that our ſaid Citizens and Merchants ſhould be taxed with the ſaid Men [who dwell there] on the ſame occaſion. Eſpecially, when they may exerciſe their Merchandizes through the whole Kingdom freely [by their Charters:] And they are taxed for them in our ſaid City, with their Fellow-Citizens there, as often as it ſhall happen a Tallage to be aſſeſſed upon the Commonalty of that City. We command you, that you do not tax thoſe our Citizens and Merchants with the foreſaid Men upon the abovesaid Occaſion; but that ye permit them to have Peace hereupon, *&c.* Witneſs, *&c.* the 13th day of *February*, in the 6th Year of Our Reign.

Upon another Infringement of their Privileges in the Time of King *Edward* II. by reaſon of a Cauſe brought before the *King's Bench*, which ſhould have been tried within the City, the City Jury (however cited) would not appear there. And the Maior, *&c.* came before the Juſtices of that Bench, and aſſerted their Liberties; which accordingly were allowed. The Caſe and Iſſue is thus recorded in the Chamber of *London*.

A Liberty of the City claimed by the Maior at the *King's Bench*, and allowed there. *Lib. Horn.* fo. 128. *b.*

Galfrid Fitzwilliam de Say, was ſummoned to anſwer to *Johane*, that was the Wife of *Galfrid de Parys*, and to certain others, *viz.* *Roger le Graunt* and *William Lovechild*, Executors of the Teſtament of the ſaid *Geffry de Paris*, on Plea that he render to them 18 *l.* which he unjuſtly detained from them. After ſome Proceedings, the ſaid Parties appear by their Atturneys, but no Juryman comes. But the Maior and Bailiffs of the City of *London* come and ſay, that an Oath among them ought not to be taken in the Court here, [in *King's Bench*] but within their City, where the Contract was made. And they ſue Allowance of their Liberty; and that the Juſtices come within the foreſaid City to take the foreſaid Oath. And becauſe by Inſpection of the Rolls of Juſtice here, this ſame thing is found, as to the Allowance of the foreſaid Liberty, in the like Caſe and others: *Therefore let them have their Liberty. And moreover the Juſtices have prefixed a Day to the Parties at* St. Martins the Great, London, *within the City; to wit, the next* Sunday *after the Feaſt of St.* Valentine *next coming. And then let the Oath be taken.* And it was told the Maior and Bailiffs, that then they cauſe to come there the Jurats of the aforeſaid Oath. And in like manner it was told the Party complainant, that he produce the Record and the Brief with the Panel.

Afterward on the *Sunday* aforeſaid, there at St. *Martins*, the Parties came, and in like manner the Jurymen of the foreſaid City, of the Neighbourhood of the Pariſh of St. *Michael at Corne* in *Chepe*, with the Conſent of each Party, before *H. de Stantone*, one of the Judges, who ſay upon their Oath, *&c.*

St. *Michael Querne.*

The like Contention happened in the ſame King's Reign, about Pleas to be held before the Lord Steward, or Marſhal of the King's Houſehold, wherein any Citizen was concerned; and of drawing them into Plea out of the City. Which it ſeems ſometimes the ſaid Steward or Marſhal would do, contrary to the City Charter. Which cauſed the City to petition. To which this favourable Anſwer was given:

The Steward or Marſhal of the King's Houſhold not to draw Citizens to plea out of the City. *Lib. Horn.* fo. 302.

Ad Petitionem, &c. i. e. ‘ To the Petition of the Citizens of *London* asking Remedy, in that the Steward and Marſhal of the King's Houſhold draw them into Plea without the ſaid City, againſt the Form of the Liberty, and againſt the Tenor of the Charters made to them upon this by the King and his Progenitors; it was thus anſwered: That the King willeth, that if a Tranſgreſſion be made to any of the King's Houſhold within the Liberty of the City of *London*, and within the Verge of the King, the Plea of ſuch Tranſgreſſions be held before the Steward and Marſhal of the King's Houſhold. And if Inquiſition muſt be made, let that Inquiſition be taken within the ſaid City. And it is enrolled in the Rolls of *John de Kirkeby*, of the Parliament of the King held *in quindena S^ti^ Johannis Baptiſtæ, Anno Regni ſui* 30.’ And further,

Memorandum quod ad Parliamentum, &c. ‘ Be it remembred, that at the Parliament of our Lord King *Edward*, in the 30th Year of his Reign, by the ſaid King it was granted and commanded, that this Conceſſion be firmly obſerved; namely, that whereas before the Steward of the ſame Lord the King, and his Marſhal, the King being at *London*, or at *Weſtminſter*, or elſewhere near the foreſaid City, certain Inquiſitions ought to be made upon Tranſgreſſions, or other Facts within the foreſaid City, between any of the ſaid City, or between them and other Foreigners, or between ſome of the King's Houſhold, and another of the City, or any Foreigner whatſoever: And of which Tranſgreſſion the Cognizance belongs to the ſame Steward and Marſhal by Right:

‘That all thoſe Inquiſitions be taken within the City, and not elſewhere, altho' the Parties of thoſe Inquiſitions have pleaded without the City before the Steward and Marſhal, and have put themſelves in the former Inquiſition, whilſt ſome Jurors of that Inquiſition were of the ſaid City, and remained within the ſame.

‘And this the Lord King granted in favour of the poor Workmen of the ſaid City, who lived of the Work of their own Hands; that they want not their Food, or be more impoveriſhed. And it was enrolled in the Rolls of Lord *Gilbert Fitz Robert*, the King's Juſtice.

A Charter to free ſome from their Tallages, complained of, as againſt the City's Liberties.

Nor would the Citizens bear a Practice of the Court, ſometime done in the latter end of King *Henry* III. his Reign; which was, to grant a Freedom to ſome of the Aldermen, and great rich Men of the City, from paying their Shares in the Taxes; when the Burden muſt thereby lie heavier upon the reſt of the Commonalty and meaner Rank. Which Favour, it is likely, was obtained by ſome Services or Gratifications done to the King, or ſome of his Great Men about him. Hence it was, that in an Inquiſition made 3 *Ed.* I. by the King's Juſtices, the Jury of ſome of the Wards preſented this Grievance as an Infringement of their Liberties. The Inquiſition ran to this Tenor: *Dicunt, quod cum Communitas* London *ſeſſata ſit libertatib. &c. i. e.* ‘They ſay, that ſince the Commonalty of *London* hath been ſeized of Liberties, and the Liberties confirmed from King to King, and the ſame Liberties ought to be uſed and enjoyed *communiter*, indifferently by all in common; certain of the City coming againſt themſelves, *viz. Thomas Fitz Adam de Baſing*, *Henry de Waleis*, and others, ſhewed Charters of King *Henry*, whereby they are quitted of Tallage, and are not taxed with their Fellow Citizens. Whereupon the whole Burden of the Tallage falls upon the ordinary Sort, and not upon the Rich. Which is altogether *ad exheredationem* [*Regis*] *& deſtructionem totius Communitatis*; *i. e.* to the diſinheriting [of the King] and deſtruction of the whole Commonalty.

Quo Warr. Bag in the Exchequer.

This was thus complained of and preſented by the ſworn Men of another Ward: ‘That *Stephen de Cornhul*, *Gregory de Rokeſly*, and others, [chiefly Aldermen] have uſed, and do uſe certain Charters from the Lord *Henry*, Father of the Lord *Edward* the King; which were granted againſt the Crown and Dignity of the Lord King, and againſt the Liberties of the City, as it ſeemed to them; becauſe by occaſion of the ſaid Charters, they were quitted of Tallages, Quarterages, and from all other Aids which belong to the City of *London*. By reaſon whereof, the greater Part of the City, *viz.* the middling Sort, and the Poor, are beyond meaſure burdened, and worſted, and not a few who were rich before, now are Beggars.

It was cuſtomary in former Times, that to what Places ſoever the King came with his Court to reſide for any Time, an Officer of the Maſter of the Houſhold took up Harbours in any Man's Houſe thereabouts, for the King's Retinue: A thing ſometime very burdenſome to the Subject. A Freedom from this the City obtained by their Charter. Notwithſtanding, ſometimes on this Occaſion the King's Officer would take up Lodgings in the Houſes of the Citizens. A ſtout Sheriff of *London* once withſtood this with Force; as we meet with the Paſſage in one of the Books of the Chamber, relating the Pleas of the Court of the Lord the King at the *Tower* of *London*, before *Tho. Le Blunt*, Steward and Maſter of the King's Houſhold, 19 *Edw. fil. Reg. Edw.*

The Sheriff refuſeth to harbour the King's Secretary, the King being at the *Tower*.

Lib. Alb. lib 3 *fo.* 207. 19 *Ed.* 2.

John de Cauſton, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, was attached to anſwer to the King for Contempt within the Verge of the *Tower*, as *Alan de Lek*, Serjeant Steward of the Houſhold, who ſues for the King, ſaith: That when the ſaid Lord the King with his Family was come to the *Tower* of *London*, on *Monday* next after the Tranſlation of St. *Thomas* the Martyr, the 10th Year of the ſaid King, there to abide for his Pleaſure; and the ſame *Alan* had taken up Harbour for *Richard de Ayermynne*, the King's Secretary, at the Houſe of the foreſaid *John de Cauſton*, ſituate in the City of *London* at *Billinſgate*, as was incumbent upon him [*Alan*] to do, according to his Office: And for the knowledge of ſuch Livery,* had made the accuſtomed Sign with a Cup upon the Doors of the ſaid Houſe, as was cuſtomary, and had likewiſe placed Men and Serjeants with the Horſes and Harneſſes of the ſaid *Richard*, within the ſaid Livery: The ſaid Sheriff, the foreſaid Day and Year, in the King's Preſence, and within the Verge, *&c.* permitted not the ſaid *Alan* to make this Livery, and pulled down maliciouſly the ſaid Sign, and drove away thence the ſaid Men and Servants, in contempt of the King.

*Liberation.

John de Cauſton came and defended the Force and Injury, *&c.* and all the Contempt. And ſaith, that he is guilty in nothing. And upon this he puts himſelf upon his Country. In the Proceſs, the Maior and Citizens come and ſay, that in the Charter of King *Henry*, Grandfather of the preſent King, made to the Citizens concerning divers Liberties, it is contained that none ſhould take Harbour by Force, or by Livery of the ſaid Maſter of the Houſhold within the Walls of the City, nor in the *Portſokne*. Which Charter the preſent King granted and confirmed by his own Charter; which they produced. And they produced alſo the ſaid King's Writ, directed to the Steward and Marſhal, by which he commanded them, that they permit the ſaid Citizens to uſe and enjoy their foreſaid Liberties without Impediment, according to the Tenor of the Charter of Confirmation; and that they moleſt not, nor grieve them in any thing, contrary to the Tenor of the ſame. And they ſay, that by vertue of the foreſaid Grant, that ſuch Liveries [*i. e.* aſſigning of Harbour] in the City, were wont to be done at any coming of the King, by the Maior, Sheriffs, and Officers of the City, in the Preſence of the Maſter of the Houſhold, and not by others. Whereupon they deſired their foreſaid Liberty to be allowed them.

A Day was given to hear Judgment. In the mean time they [the Steward and Maſter of the Houſhold] ſpeak with the King. And at the Day the foreſaid *John* was brought in faulty in nothing. And formerly it was teſtified before the King and his Council by *John de Weſton*, late Maſter of the Houſhold, that in the Times preceding, ſuch Aſſignations of Harbours were wont to be made by the Maior, Sheriffs, and Officers of the City, in the Preſence of the Maſter of the Houſhold, and not by others. And it was conſidered, that the ſaid Maior, *&c.* ſhould for the future uſe this Liberty of Livery of Entertainment within the City, as he and his Predeceſſors hitherto had uſed. *Salvo jure Regis.*

Upon the Charters alſo depended the good Order and Government of the City, and the Power the Magiſtrates of it had from time to time, of rectifying Abuſes, and changing and abrogating Cuſtoms and Practices found incommodious, and of conſtituting Rules and Laws for Trade and Traffic, and of ordering and ſettling Matters for the Benefit and common Good of the whole. And for the doing theſe things, ſometimes the King called upon the Maior and Aldermen; and ſometimes the Commoners complained and petitioned. And many good Articles and Laws have hereupon been made. Which alſo the King now and then gave his own Conſent to, for the better Confirmation of.

Articles for the Government of the City, confirmed by King *Ed.* II.

And firſt, to mention ſome Articles, which the City *Anno* 1318, upon mature Deliberation, drew up, for the reforming divers things. Which they held of ſuch Weight and Moment for the Good of the Citizens, that they preferred them to the King to eſtabliſh by his Authority. Which he did by Letters Patents; yet making ſome Alterations and Corrections as he thought good. And they were as follow:

For the Citizens of London, *concerning new Articles there made to be obſerved.*

*Rec. Tower. Pat.*12. *E.* 2. *P.* 2. *M.* 2.

THE King to all whom, *&c.* Greeting. ‘Know ye, that whereas our beloved and faithful the Maior and Aldermen, and other Citizens of our City of *London*, had lately ordained and appointed among themſelves, for the bettering of the ſame City, and for the common Benefit of ſuch as dwell in that City, and reſort to the ſame, certain things to be in the ſame City perpetually obſerved, and had, inſtantly beſeeched, that we would take care to accept and confirm them.

‘We, having ſeen certain Letters, Patentwiſe, ſigned with the Common Seal of that City, and the Seal of the Office of the Maioralty of that City upon the Premiſſes, and to Us exhibited; have cauſed certain Articles to be choſen out of the foreſaid Letters, and cauſed them in ſome things to be corrected; as they are underneath inſerted, *viz.*

1. That the Maior and Sheriffs of the ſame City be elected by the Citizens of the ſaid City, according to the Tenor of the Charters of our Progenitors, heretofore Kings of *England*, made to them thence, and no otherwiſe.

2. That the Maior remain only one Year together in his Maioralty.

3. That the Sheriffs have but two Clerks and two Serjeants; and that they take ſuch for which they will anſwer.

4. That the Maior have no other Office belonging to the City, but the Office of the Maioralty; nor to draw to himſelf the Sheriffs Plea in the Chamber of *London*, nor hold other Pleas than thoſe the Maior according to ancient Cuſtom ought to hold.

5. That the Aldermen be removed from Year to Year, on St. *Gregory*'s Day, and not re-elected; and others choſen by the ſame Wards.

6. That Tallages or Aids henceforth to be aſſeſſed for the King's Buſineſs, or for the State and Benefit of the City, after they ſhall be aſſeſſed by the Men of the Wards elected and deputed for this, be not increaſed or heightened but by the common Conſent of the Maior and Commonalty. And that the Monies coming from theſe Tallages and Aids, be delivered into the Cuſtody of four honeſt Men, Commoners of the City, to be choſen by the Commonalty, to be further delivered by the Teſtimony of the ſaid four Men. So that they may inform the Commonalty, to what Profit, and for what Uſes thoſe Monies go.

7. That no Stranger be admitted into the Freedom of the City in the *Huſting*; and that no Inhabitant, and eſpecially *Engliſh* Merchant, of ſome Myſtery or Trade, be admitted into the Freedom of the City, unleſs by Surety of ſix honeſt and ſufficient Men of that Myſtery or Trade of which he ſhall be of, who is ſo to be admitted into the Freedom. Which ſix Men may undertake for him, of keeping the City indemnified in that behalf. And that the ſame Form of Surety be obſerved of Strangers to be admitted into the Freedom in the *Huſting*, if they be of any certain Myſtery or Trade. And if they are not of ſome certain Myſtery, then that they be not admitted into the Freedom without the Aſſent of the Commonalty. And that they who have been taken into the Freedom of the City, (ſince We undertook the Government of our Realm) contrary to the Forms preſcribed, and they who have gone contrary to their Oath in this behalf, or contrary to the State of the City, and are thereof lawfully convicted, loſe the Freedom of the ſaid City.

Saving always, that concerning Apprentices the ancient Manner and Form of the ſaid City be obſerved.

8. That each Year in the ſame City, as often as need ſhall be, Inquiry be made, if any of the Freedom of the ſame City, exerciſe Merchandizes in the City, of the Goods of others not of the ſame Freedom, by calling thoſe Goods their own, contrary to their Oath, and contrary to the Freedom of the ſaid City. And they that are lawfully convicted thereof, to loſe the Freedom of the ſaid City.

9. That all, and every one being in the Liberty of the ſaid City, and that would enjoy the Liberties and free Cuſtoms of the ſaid City, be in Lot and Scot; and partake of all Burdens for maintaining the State of the ſaid City, and the Freedom thereof, according to the Oath they have taken, when they were admitted to their Freedom; and whoſo will not, to loſe his Freedom.

10. And that all, and every one, being of the Freedom of the City, and living without the City, and that either by themſelves or by their Servants, exerciſe their Merchandizes within the City, be in Lot and Scot, with the Commoners of the ſaid City, for their ſaid Merchandizes, or elſe to be removed from their Freedom.

11. And that the Common Seal of the City remain in the Cuſtody of two Aldermen, and two others Commoners, to be choſen for this purpoſe by the Commoners. And that that Seal be not denied neither to the poor nor rich Commoners, when they ſhall need it; yet ſo that they reaſonably prove the Cauſe of their Demand. And that for the putting to of the Seal nothing be taken. And that the giving of Judgments in the Courts of the City, and eſpecially after the Verdicts of Inquiſitions taken, in Caſes where Inquiſitions have been taken, be not deferred, unleſs Difficulty intervene. And if Difficulty ſhall intervene, by reaſon of this, giving Judgment ſhall not be put off beyond the third Court.

12. That Weights and Scales of Merchandizes to be weighed between Merchants and Merchants, the Iſſues coming of which belong to the Commonalty of the ſaid City, remain in the Cuſtody of honeſt and ſufficient Men of the ſame City, expert in that Office, and as yet to be choſen by the Commonalty, to be kept at the Will of the ſame Commonalty; and that they be

by no means committed to others than thoſe ſo to be choſen.

13. That the Sheriffs for the time being, commit Toll, and other Cuſtoms belonging to their Farm, and other public Offices belonging to them, and to be exerciſed by others, to ſufficient Men, for whom they will anſwer, and not commit them to others. And if any deputed by the ſaid Sheriffs to any of the foreſaid Offices, take undue Cuſtom, or carry himſelf otherwiſe in that Office than he ought, and is thereupon convicted at the Suit of the Complainant, let him be removed from that Office, and puniſhed according to his Demerits.

14. Merchants, who are not of the Freedom of the City, not to ſell by Retail, Wines or other Wares within the City or Suburbs.

15. That there be no Brokers hereafter in the City of any Merchandizes, unleſs elected to this by Merchants of the Myſteries, in which the Brokers themſelves may have to exerciſe their Offices: and at leaſt upon this to make Oath before the Maior.

16. That the common Harbourers in the City and Suburbs, altho' they are not of the Freedom of the ſame, be Partakers of the contingent Burdens, for maintaining the ſaid City, according to the State of it, as long as they ſhall ſo be common Harbourers, as other like Dwellers in the City and Suburbs ſhall partake, on the account of thoſe Dwellings.

Saving always, that the Merchants of *Gaſtoin*, and other Foreigners, may one with another inhabit and be harboured in the ſaid City, as hitherto they have accuſtomed to do.

17. That the keeping of the Bridge of the ſaid City, and the Rents and Profits belonging to that Bridge, be committed to be kept, to two honeſt and ſufficient Men of the City, other than the Aldermen, to be choſen to this by the Commonalty, at the Will of the ſaid Commonalty, and not to others; and who may anſwer thereupon to the ſaid Commonalty.

18. That no Serjeant of the Chamber of *Guyhald*, take Fee of the Commonalty of the City, or do Execution, unleſs one choſen for this by the Commonalty of the City: And that the Chamberlain, Common Clark, and Common Serjeant be choſen by the Commonalty of the City, and be removed according to the Will of the ſame City.

19. And that the Maior and Recorder, and the foreſaid Chamberlain and Common Clerk be content with their Fees, anciently appointed and paid, on account of their Offices, and take not other Fees for the aboveſaid Offices.

20. That the Goods of the Aldermen, in Aids, Tallages, and other Contributions, concerning the ſaid Ciy, be taxed by the Men of the Wards in which thoſe Aldermen abide, as the Goods of other Citizens, by the ſaid Wards.

'Which Articles, as they are above expreſſed, and the Matters contained in the ſame, We accept, approve and ratify; and We yield and grant them, for Us and our Heirs, as much as in Us is, to the foreſaid Citizens, their Heirs and Succeſſors in the foreſaid City and Suburbs, for the common Profit of thoſe that inhabit therein, and reſort thither, to obtain the ſame, and to be obſerved perpetually.

'Moreover, We willing to ſhew ampler Grace to the Maior, Aldermen and Citizens, at their Requeſt, have granted to them, for Us and our Heirs, that the Maior, Aldermen, Citizens and Commonalty, of the Commoners of the City, and their Heirs and Succeſſors, for the Neceſſities and Profits of the ſame City, may among themſelves, of their common Aſſent, aſſeſs Tallagies upon their own Goods within that City, as well upon the Rents as other things, and as well upon the Myſteries, as any other way as they ſhall ſee expedient, and levy them, without incurring the danger of Us or Our Heirs, or Our Miniſters whomſoever. And that the Money coming from ſuch Tallagies remain in the Cuſtody of four honeſt and lawful Men of the ſaid City, to be choſen to this by the Commonalty, and be laid out, of their Cuſtody, out for the Neceſſities and Profits of the ſaid City, and not otherwiſe. In Witneſs whereof, *&c.* Witneſs the King at *York* the 8th day of *June*.

By the KING.

The Commoners relieved.

Theſe Articles were drawn up and agreed to, upon a great Diſcontent in the Commoners againſt the Magiſtrates, who in theſe Times had aſſumed too much Power and Authority to themſelves in appointing Officers, abiding divers Years in the Maioralty, laying arbitrary Taxes upon the Citizens, and ſparing or favouring themſelves in ſuch Impoſitions, and the like. Which occaſioned King *Edward* I. Father of *Edward* II. to ſend his Juſtices into the City to make Inquiſition into theſe and ſuch like Diſorders. And upon certain Articles given to ſelect ſworn Men in every Ward, Preſentments were made. And it may appear by thoſe Articles abovementioned, corrected and confirmed by the King, that he favoured the Commons, and reſtored to them ſuch Privileges as ſeemed to have been wreſted from them by Maiors, Sheriffs and Aldermen.

Articles by the King for keeping Peace in the City.

King *Edward* I. interpoſed his Authority for the keeping of Peace and Safety in the City; preſcribing divers Orders to prevent Ruffians that revelled at Taverns, and walked in the Streets with drawn Weapons at unſeaſonable Times of the Night, and made Uproars, and did much Miſchief. And this was when the King had aſſumed the City Privileges into his own Hand, and had appointed *Cuſtodes* or Guardians over it. Now there are in the Book *Horn*, ſeveral Articles in *French*, confirmed by the ſaid King, touching the State of the City, and for firmly keeping the Peace. Which were ſigned under the King's Seal. And they are ſuch as follow:

Lib. Horn. fo. 272 in maximo libr. nig. & in fol. 15.

Ces ſont les, &c. *Theſe are the Articles which Our Lord the King commandeth to be well kept in the City of* London, *for to obſerve and maintain his Peace.*

Firſt, For that many Miſchiefs and Murders, Robberies and Manſlaughters have been done heretofore, within the City both by Night and by Day, and People beaten and ill treated, and other ill Adventures happening againſt his Peace; it is forbidden, that none be ſo hardy to be found going nor wandring within the Streets of the City after *Covrefeu* ſounds at *St. Martins le Graund*; nor to have Sword, nor Buckler, nor other Arms, to do Harm, nor whence ill Suſpicion might happen, not in no other manner: If it be no great Lord, or other diſcreet Man, well known, or their certain Meſſage: which ſhall be warranted by them. Otherwiſe to be taken by the Guardians of the Peace, and put in the *Tonnel* *, appointed for ſuch Illdoers. And on the morrow to be brought and preſented before the Guardian [*i. e.* the *Cuſtos*] or the Maior, or the Aldermen. And according to what they ſhall find he hath treſpaſſed, let him be puniſhed, as hath been accuſtomed.

*The Ton upon *Cornhil*, a Priſon.

No Taverner to keep open his Tavern, or to ſell Wine or Beer after *Covrefeu* ſounds; but to ſhut up his Tavern cloſe after ſuch Hour, as he will anſwer to the Peace of the King: And being found guilty, to forfeit 40 *d.* the firſt time; and found again, to be amerced half a Mark;

and the third time 10 *s.* and the fourth time to pay the whole Pain double, that is, 20 *s.*

And for that thoſe that delight themſelves to do ill, will learn to skirmiſh with Bucklers; and ſo much the more boaſt themſelves to do their Follies; It is provided and forbidden, that none keep School, nor learn to skirmiſh with Bucklers within the City by Night or by Day. And if any do it, to forfeit 40 Marks.

None in ſuch manner impriſoned, to be delivered by the Sheriff, or Officer under him, or of the Agent of the Guardian, or of the Maior, or of the Aldermen, if the Treſpaſs be not ſmall; nor unleſs good Mainprize and ſolempne be taken, to appear at a certain Day to receive Judgment according to his Fault.

Laſtly, It is required, that every Alderman in his Wardmote intentively enquire of ſuch Ill-doers, repairing and dwelling in his Ward. And if any ſuch ſhall be found by Preſentment or Indictment of the good People of the Ward, or of ill Suſpicion, preſently let them be attached of their Body, and come before the Guardian, or the Maior, or Aldermen: and let them be arreſted for it, until they be indicted, and preſented by them. And thoſe that cannot acquit themſelves, let them be puniſhed by Impriſonment, or other Puniſhment, according to their Diſcretion, and according to that the Fault requires.

And becauſe any People have come and dwelt in the City, ſome from beyond Sea, and ſome without Habitation ſeek Umbrage and Refuge here, being baniſhed out of their own Countries, or for great Treſpaſs, or other Forfeit are ſent away from their Country; and of all theſe, ſome become Brokers, Hoſtilers, and Harbourers within the City of private Perſons and Strangers, ſo openly as if they were good and loyal Men of the Franchiſe of the City; and each of theſe do nothing by Night or by Day, and are well attired, and feed of coſtly Viands; nor do they uſe Trade or Merchandize, nor have Lands nor Tenements, nor have whereof to live, nor Friend to find them. From ſuch come many Dangers in the City oftentimes, and many Robberies, Breakings of Houſes by Night, Murders and other Evils. It is provided therefore, that none of a ſtrange Land, nor others, be received, harboured, nor hoſteled within the City, unleſs he be a Freeman of the City, received or affirmed before the Guardian, or the Maior and Aldermen, as a good Man and a loyal; and there be good Teſtimony of him whence he came, and that he find ſafe Pledges, juſtifiable to the Bailiffs of the City, to be reſponſible to the King's Peace. And that no Broker be within the City, unleſs they be received and ſworn before the Guardian, the Maior and Aldermen.

So that, beſides Charters and Acts of Grace made to the City, it was not unuſual for the Kings of this Land to ſend their Letters Mandatory in any Emergence, for the well governing and ordering thereof. Such a Letter, beſides thoſe before, was that of King *Edward* II. upon the great riſing of the Prices of Proviſions in the Year 1314, ſetting reaſonable Rates upon Fleſh and Fowl.

The King to the Sheriffs, for rating Proviſions. *Lib. Horn.*

EDWARDUS *Dei Gratia*, &c. ‘*Edward* by the Grace of God King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Aquitain*, to the Sheriffs of *London*, Greeting. WE have heard the Complaint of the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Earls, Barons, and others of the Commonalty of our Kingdom, by their Petition exhibited before us and our Council; containing, that there is a great and as it were intolerable Dearth, in theſe Days, of Oxen, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Geeſe, Capons, Hens, Chickens, Pigeons, and Eggs; to the no little Loſs and Grievance of them, and all others dwelling within the ſame Kingdom. For which they have beſought us inſtantly, that we would take care to provide upon this, concerning ſome ſuitable Remedy:

‘WE therefore yielding to the foreſaid Supplication, for the common Profit of the People of the ſaid Kingdom, as it ſeemed expedient to Us, have ordained, with the Counſel and Aſſent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and others being of our Council, in our laſt Parliament held at *Weſtminſter*,

‘That a better ſort of Ox, alive, ſaleable, fat, not fed of Grain, be ſold for the time to come for 16 *s.* and not above.

‘Or if it be fed with Grain, and be fat, then to be ſold for 24 *s.* at moſt.

‘And that a better ſort of Cow alive, and fat, be ſold for 12 *s.*

‘A Hogg of two Years old and fat, for 40 *d.*

‘A ſheared Mutton, fat, for 14 *d.*

‘A fat Gooſe for 2 *d. ob.* In our City aforeſaid, for 3 *d.*

‘A Capon good and fat, for 2 *d.* and 2 *d. ob.*

‘A fat Hen for 1 *d.* and 1 *d. ob.*

‘Two Chickens for 1 *d.* and 1 *d. ob.*

‘Three [*Four* overwritten] young Pigeons for 1 *d.*

‘Twenty Eggs for 1 *d.*

‘And that if it happen to be found, that any Perſons, or any one Perſon will not ſell theſe ſaleable things for the Price appointed, as is before ſet forth, then the ſaid ſaleable things ſhall remain forfeited to us. And we will, that the foreſaid Ordinance from this time be firmly and inviolably obſerved in our ſaid City.

‘We command, firmly enjoining you, that in our City foreſaid, and Suburb of the ſame*, where yee ſhall ſee it to be expedient, that the foreſaid Ordinance be publickly and diſtinctly proclaimed; and that ye cauſe the ſame from time to be inviolably obſerved in all and each its Articles, under the foreſaid Forfeiture, throughout the whole Bailifwic. And this omit by no means, as you will avoid our Indignation, and preſerve your ſelves without blame. Witneſs my ſelf at *Weſtminſter* this 14th of *March*, in the Eighth Year of Our Reign.

* It ran alſo, *Throughout our whole Kingdom, in all Cities, Boroughs, Villages*, &c.

But the King was fain the next Year to ſend a Brief of Reclamation of his former Ordinance, finding it did more harm than good. It was as follows:

The King to the Sheriffs of London, *Greeting.*

The former Order revoked.

‘ALTHOUGH we lately commanded you, that in each Place in the foreſaid City, where it ſhould ſeem to you to be beſt expedient, yee ſhould cauſe it to be publickly proclaimed, that Oxen, Cows, Hoggs, Sheep, Geeſe, Capons, Hens, Chickens, Pigeons, and Eggs, ſhould be ſold at a certain Price: Becauſe nevertheleſs we have underſtood that ſuch a Proclamation, which at that time we believed would be for the Profit of the People of our Realm, redounds to their greater Damage than Profit: We command you, that in the ſaid ſeveral Places ye cauſe publickly to be proclaimed, that Oxen, Cows, Hoggs, Sheep, Geeſe, Capons, Hens, Chickens, young Pigeons and Eggs, be ſold for a reaſonable Price, as was accuſtomed to be done, before the ſaid former Proclamation; Certifying all and ſingular, that the former Proclamation was not made by vertue of the Ordinances late made by the Prelates, Earls, and Barons, and Nobles of the ſame Realm, and by us accepted, nor was contained in them. Witneſs My ſelf at *Lincoln*, the

‘20th of *February*, in the ninth Year of Our Reign.

And this ſetting Prices upon Victuals in the City, was no more than what Kings had interpoſed in before. King *Edward* I. in the beginning of his Reign, *Anno* 1274, commanded the Maior and Aldermen to make Statutes for governing the Huckſters of Fiſh and Fowl: And accordingly remarkable Statutes were made, appointing alſo Prices for all ſorts of Fowl and Fiſh. Which remain ſtill in one of the Books of the Chamber of *London*, and have this Title, *Statuta de Poletria & Piſce facta tempore Maioratus* Henr. de Waleys, *viz.*

Statutes for buying and ſelling Poultry and Fiſh. *Lib. Horn. fol.* 312, 313.

‘T*Empore Henrici de Waleys*, &c. *i. e.* In the time of *Henry de Waleys*, Maior of *London*, *Nicolas de Winton*, *Henry de Coventre*, Sheriffs, by the Command of the Lord the King, with the Aſſent and Conſent of the Great Men of the Kingdom and Citizens aforeſaid, it was ordained, that no * Huckſter of Fowle [or Poulter] go out of the City to meet them that bring Poultry into the City, to make any buying from them; but buy in the City, after the Buyers of the Lord the King, of the Barons, and the Citizens have bought and had what ſhall be needful for them, namely, after three a Clock, and not before. And then let them buy thus. That they may afford an Hen of the better ſort for 3 *d. ob.* And two Pullets of the better ſort for 3 *d. ob.* And one Capon of the better ſort for 2 *d. ob.* And from *Eaſter* to *Whitſuntide* a better homefed Gooſe for 5 *d.* And from *Whitſuntide* to St. *Peter ad Vincula*, for 4 *d.* And from that Feſtival throughout the whole Year always, one of the better ſort, for 3 *d.* Alſo for a Wild-Gooſe of the better ſort, 4 *d.* Three young Pigeons of the better ſort, for 1 *d.* One Mallard for 3 *d. ob.* And two Cercels for 3 *s.* And two Wydek [Wild Ducks] for 3 *d. ob.* One better Partridge for 3 *d. ob.* And four Begaters, 1 *d.* And a dozen of Larks, 1 *d.* One better Feaſant for 4 *d.* One better Botor for 6 *d.* A better Heron, 6 *d.* One better Corlune, 3 *d.* One better Plover, 1 *d.* One Swan for 3 *s.* One better Crane for 3 *s.* A better Peacock for 12 *d.* A better Coney with the Skin, 4 *d.* And without the Skin, 3 *d.* The Fleſh of a good Hare, 3 *d. ob.* One Kid from *Chriſtmas* to *Lent*, of the better ſort, for 10 *d.* At other times of the Year for 6 *d.* One better Lamb between *Chriſtmas* and *Lent* for 6 *d.* And at other times of the Year for 4 *d.*

* *Mango avium.*

‘It is alſo ordained, that no Huckſter of Fiſh, or Fiſhmonger who ſells Fiſh again to others, go out to meet thoſe that bring or carry in Fiſh to the City, to make a Foreſtal thence; nor have any Partnerſhip with a Stranger, who brings Fiſh from Sea to the City: but let them ſeek for Fiſh in their own Ships, and permit Foreigners to bring it, and to ſell when they are come, in their own Ships. Becauſe by ſuch Partnerſhip they who are of the City, and have known the State of the City, and the Defect of Victuals, will hold the Fiſh at a greater Dearneſs than Foreigners who ſhall not have known it. And alſo, that they who are of the City, when they cannot ſell as they will, lay it up in Cellars, and ſell dearer than the Strangers would do, if they came without Partnerſhip, and knew [not] where they might be harboured.

‘Nor let them buy any thing in the City until the King's Servants, &c. have bought, and not before three a Clock. And if they who have brought Fiſh ſhall come after three a Clock, let them not ſell that Day, but let them ſell on the Morrow morning. And if they expect more, let the Fiſh be taken into the Lord King's hand; and let them keep no Fiſh, except Salt Fiſh, beyond the ſecond Day of their coming. Which if it ſhall happen to be found, let them loſe their Fiſh, and be at the Mercy of the Lord the King [to fine them.]

‘And thus let the Huckſters, *i.e.* the Fiſhmongers buy, that they afford,

‘A better Plaiſe for 3 *ob.* a middling one for 1 *d.* and other leſs, as conſequently they ſeem to be worth.

‘Alſo 12 better Soles for 3 *d.* and others as they are worth.

‘Alſo, a better freſh Mulvel for 3 *d.* a middling one for 2 *d.* a leſs for 1 *d.*

‘A better ſalt Mulvel for 3 *d.* a middling one for 2 *d.* a leſs for 1 *d.*

‘A better Haddock for 2 *d.* and conſequently other leſs as they are worth.

‘A better Barky for 4 *d.* a middling for 3 *d.* Leſs, as they are worth.

‘A better Mulet for 2 *d.* and others as they are worth.

‘A better Conger for 12 *d.* others as they are worth.

‘A better Turbet for 6 *d.* others as they are worth.

‘A better Dorac for 5 *d.* others as they are worth.

‘A better Bran, Sard, and Betule for 3 *d.* others as they are worth.

‘A better Mackarel in *Lent* for 1 *d.* And after *Lent*, two better for 1 *d.*

‘A better Gurnard for 1 *d.* others as they are worth.

‘Four freſh Merlings for 1 *d.* the better ſort. And twelve better Merlings powdered for 1 *d.*

‘A thouſand better Herrings powdered, for 4 *s.* that is twenty for 1 *d.*

‘Of freſh Herring, from the Feaſt of the *Aſſumption* of the Bleſſed *Mary* the Virgin to the Feaſt of the St. *Michael*, ſix of the better ſort for 1 *d.* And after the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, twelve for 1 *d.*

‘A better Bugeſtokefiſh for 1 *d.* a middling, to wit, a Mulvil Stokfiſh for 3 farthings. A leſs for an halfpenny; ſaving a Cropling, of which three of the better ſort for 1 *d.*

‘A Gallon of Oiſters for 2 *d.*

‘A better freſh Salmon between *Chriſtmas* and *Eaſter*, for 5 *s.* And after *Eaſter* for 3 *s.* And other middling and leſs, as they are worth.

‘A Piece of Rumb, groſs and fat, for 4 *d.* Other as they are worth.

‘An hundred better Balenes of the ſame Year ſalted, for 16 *s.* that is, 2 *d. per* Pound. And an hundred better Balenes of above a Year for 8 *s.*

‘A better Sea-hog [Sturgeon perhaps] for half a Mark.

‘A Stike of Eeles, containing 25 Eeles, for 2 *d.*

‘An hundred of better Lampreys between the Feaſt of St. *Michael* and the Feaſt of the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin, for 8 *d. viz.* 12 for 1 *d.* and 100 of leſs for 6 *d.* And after the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin, an hundred of the better ſort for 6 *d.* and the leſſer for 4 *d.*

‘An hundred of the better Smelts for 1 *d.* the whole Year through.

‘One better and larger Reche from *Whitſuntide* to the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, for 1 *d.* And two better middling ones for 1 *d.* And others as they are worth.

‘One Lucy [Cod perhaps] of three Foot for half a Mark; and of two Foot for 2 *s.*

‘One Lampred of *Nauntes*, in their firſt coming, and of the better ſort, for a Month, for 16 *d.* And after, a better Lampred for 8 *d.* And after *Eaſter* for 6 *d.*

'Alſo, One better freſh Lamprey of *Severne* 'or *Thames*, between the Purification of the 'Bleſſed Virgin *Mary* and the middle of *Lent*, for '4 *d*. And after the middle of *Lent* to *Eaſter*, 'for 2 *d*.

'And let the Lampreys of *Nauntes* be ſold in 'the publick Market, wherein they are accuſto'med to be ſold, and not in Houſes, unleſs they 'be hid by Night.

'Alſo let Merchant Strangers come to the City, 'make their abode there, and do as they have 'been wont to do.

I cannot explain theſe ancient Names of Fiſh, nor ſhew to what kinds of Fiſh they anſwer in our times; but leave that to the conjecture of Readers.

It will not be amiſs to add here certain Prices ſet upon Fowl by the Lord Maior long after, *viz.* in the Year 1572; Imprinted in a Sheet, by *J. Day*, the City Printer.

By the Maior.

FOraſmuch as through the greedie couetouſneſſe of the Poulters, the Prices of all Poultrie Wares within this Citie and the Liberties thereof, are growen to be exceſſiue and vnreaſonable, not onely to the perillous example of all maner of people thoroughout the whole Realme that do ſell Poultrie Wares, but alſo to the great charges of all Noblemen, Men of Worſhip, and Gentlemen, that do keepe any Houſes within this Citie, or neere the ſame:

For Reformation whereof, it is Ordered by my Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, that all maner of Perſons, as well Poulters as others, that ſhall after this preſent 5th day of Aprill, in the xiiij. year of the Queenes Maieſties reigne, ſell any Poultry Wares within this Citie, and the Liberties thereof, ſhall obſerue and keepe theſe Prices following.

The Price of Poultry Wares agreed vppon the iiij. day of Aprill, 1572.

The Price of Pultery Wares to be ſold in their Shops.

THE beſt Swanne being fat.	vj. s. viij. d.
The beſt fat Signet.	vi. s.
The beſt Crane.	vj. s.
The beſt Storke.	iiij. s.
The Heron.	ij. s. vj. d.
The Bitter.	ij. s.
The Shoueler.	ij. s.
The wilde Mallard.	vj. d.
The Widgen.	iij. d.
The Teale.	iij. d.
The beſt fat Capon.	xx. d.
The ſecond Capon.	xvi. d.
The beſt Henne.	ix. d.
Fat green Geeſe until May day, apeece.	vj. d.
Large fat greene Geeſe after May day, apeece.	ix. d.
The Rabbet Runner, after the xiiij. of May, apeece.	ij. d. ob.
The old large Coney, fat.	iiij. d.
The doſſen of Pigens.	xiiij. d.
Chickins of the largeſt ſort, a peece.	iiij. d.
Chickins of the ſmaller ſort, a peece.	ij. d. ob.
Pullets after Midſommer, the peece.	vj. d.
Woodcockes, the peece.	vj. d.
Greene Plouers, the peece.	iiij. d.
Grey Plouers, the peece,	iij. d.
Snytes the peece.	ij. d.
Blackbirdes the doſſen	xij. d,
Larkes the doſſen.	viij. d.
Knots the peece.	iiij. d.
Gulles the peece being fatte.	xx. d.
The large fat Gooſe.	xiiij. d.
Egges v. for a penny till Michelmas.	j. d.
Egges iiij. for a penny, from Michelmas till Aſhewedneſday.	j. d.
Sweete Butter till Hollontide the pound.	iij. d.

The Price of Pultery Wares to be ſold in the Common Markets.

THE wilde Mallarde.	v. d.
The beſt fat Capon.	xij. d.
The ſecond Capon.	x. d.
The beſt Henne.	vij. d.
The doſſen of Pigens.	xij. d.
Chickens of the larger ſort, the peece.	iij. d.
The Woodcocke.	v. d.
The greene Plouer.	iij. d.
Blackbirdes, the doſſen.	x. d.
Larkes, the doſſen.	vj. d.
The large fat Gooſe.	xij. d.

GOD ſave the QUEENE.

BUT for Proviſion of Bread, and for a ſtanding Supply of the City with Corn againſt dear Years, the Magiſtrates were eſpecially concerned; that Care might be taken for the poorer and laborious ſort, which were the greater number. To give a Proof or two of this commendable Care.

Corn for the Bakers ſtopt in the Country.

In the Year 1586, a ſcarce Year (as it ſeems) for Corn, a Stay was made of the *London* Bakers Proviſion of Grain; the Bringers in of Grain being ſtopt by the Country Juſtices. The Tidings whereof coming to *London*, forthwith the Maior and Aldermen jointly apply to the Court: and direct their Suit particularly to the great Stateſman, their Friend, to this Tenour. 'That he would 'pleaſe to take it in good part, that in theſe 'their more neceſſary and important Suits for the 'Behoof of their City, they were bold to make 'their ſpecial repair to his Lordſhip, for their 'better Aſſiſtance, and Furtherance of their Suits 'with the reſt of their Honours [of the Privy 'Council.] That his Lordſhip beſt knew, how 'great proportion of Corn was neceſſary for the 'Year's Proviſion of that City: which could not 'be ſupplied by any other means (eſpecially at 'that time [in the Winter] the number of People 'being ſo great as it was) if the ordinary Proviſion made by their Bakers in the Markets about 'them, in no other ſort than the Laws of the 'Realm did permit, or brought in by Badgers 'and Sellers of Grain, were ſtayed and intercepted from coming to them; which by certain 'Juſtices of Peace and other Officers of late had 'been done. Of this they had already advertiſed 'their Honours, and alſo had made their humble Petition for their favourable Aid and Aſſiſtance for redreſs of the ſame. And that herein 'if it ſhould pleaſe his good Lordſhip to vouchſafe them [the Maior and Aldermen] his Favour, for the furthering of their reaſonable and 'neceſſary Suit, ſo far forth as to his Wiſdom 'and Equity ſhould ſeem meet, all of that City, 'eſpecially thoſe of the poorer ſort, ſhould be 'very much bound to his good Lordſhip; being 'otherwiſe like to be ſore diſtreſſed with great 'Extremities within very ſhort time, if their neceſſary Proviſion ſhould be thus intercepted, and 'cut off ſtill from them.

A Redreſs thereof deſired by the Maior and Aldermen.

And ſo concluded with their humble Duties and Thanks to his Lordſhip for his continual Favours toward their City, and Readineſs to procure the Good of the ſame. This was dated from *London*, *Feb.* 1ſt, 1586. The Subſcription was, *Your Honour's moſt humbly to be commanded, The Maior and Aldermen of the City of* London.

A Proviſion of Corn to be laid up in the *Bridge-Houſe*.

And further, this that follows may deſerve to be related alſo in this Matter, that to provide againſt a Dearth in the City, the Companies were by the L. Maior's means, to buy each of them ſuch a Quantity of Corn, and to lay it up in a Garner [or Granary] in the *Bridge-Houſe*. And ſuch a dear Year was that of 1594, Sir *John Spencer* Maior. Who therefore (it being now Winter time) called upon the Companies, *viz.* thoſe of them that had not laid in their Proportion, to do it within ſo many Days; Corn being then brought in from foreign parts. But ſuch an Obſtacle juſt in this Interval happened, that cauſed the Maior to ſend an earneſt Meſſage to the Lord *Burghley*, the great Patron of the City. For Sir *John Hawkins*, that great Seaman, to whom the Care of the Queen's Fleet then belonged, required now the *Bridge-Houſe* himſelf, for the bringing in and laying up there his Proviſions for the Uſe of the Navy, and the Ovens likewiſe there for baking their Ship-Bread. In this Strait thus that Maior addreſſed to the ſaid Lord.

A Granary there required for the Navy. Which the Maior refuſed. And why?

'That according to the Care that his Place required at his Entrance therein, by his means, it was ordered, that the ſeveral Companies of the City ſhould preſently make Proviſion, and furniſh themſelves of Wheat and Rye brought from foreign Parts, according to their ſeveral Portions allotted to them. Wherein they had not been ſo forward as they ought to have been, and were yet unprovided of the greateſt part thereof. That he had therefore ten Days paſt enjoined them to furniſh their Wants of theſe, that were then brought in from foreign Parts, and to have the ſame laid up in the *Bridge-Houſe*, in their ſeveral Garnets [Garners] and before the 8th Day of *January* next coming [it being then, at this writing, within a Day or two of *Chriſtmas*.]

'But that hereupon Sir *John Hawkins*, by his Men deſired, or rather commanded, room in the *Bridge-Houſe* to lay in Wheat, and alſo the Ovens for baking. But that he [the Maior] anſwered, that they could with no Convenience ſpare the ſame: alledging truly to him, that if the ſame ſhould be yielded unto, that the Companies would thereby take occaſion to neglect their Proviſion, and alledge that they could not do the ſame, for that he [the Maior] had lent away their Garnets. And that ſo thereby the City, which in that time of Dearth was furniſhed only from Foreign Parts, ſhould be unprovided, and the Fault wholly laid upon him. And that then, either that which ſhould be brought for the Proviſion of the City, of force muſt have been tolerated to be brought up by the Badgers, and carried from the City, as it had been; or elſe the Merchants diſcouraged from bringing any more. The which he hoped his Lordſhip would well conſider.

'And that for the Ovens, it was told them, the ſame were uſed for baking Bread for the Poor, that they might have the more for their Money; and that therefore they could not be ſpared. And alſo the Maior ſaid, that as he was informed, her Majeſty had Garnets about *Tower-Hill*, and *White-Hall*, and *Weſtminſter*. And alſo, that if they would not ſerve, her Majeſty had in her Hands *Wincheſter Houſe*, wherein great Quantity might be laid.

But upon this ſtout Anſwer of the Maior, they told him, 'That he ſhould hear more to his further Diſlike. And he bade them, that if they did procure any Letters for the ſame, he doubted not, but to anſwer them to their Lordſhips [of the Privy Council's] good Acceptance. And that now having received Letters for the ſame from ſome of the Council, he humbly prayed the Lord Treaſurer's good Favour, that the ſame Garnets being the City's, might be employed for the Uſe of the ſame. That there might be no Want, nor Outcry of the Poor for Bread. Or elſe, that if there fell out a greater Want and Dearth of Grain than yet there was, and that the City were unprovided, his Lordſhip would be pleaſed to hold him excuſed. And ſo moſt humbly ſubmitted himſelf to his Honour's good Pleaſure.

This good Magiſtrate's Letter was dated the 23d of *December*, from *London*, the Year abovementioned.

Chap. XXVIII.

The Courts of London. *The* Huſtings. *The* Lord Maior*'s Court. The* Orphans *Court. The preſent State of the* Orphans. *The Court of* Aldermen. *Liſt of the City Officers. The ſeveral Offices in the Gift of the Maior and Aldermen. Court of* Common Council. *Committees choſen out of the* Common Council. *The* Chamberlain*'s Court. Cuſtoms about Apprentices.* Sheriffs *Courts. Court of* Requeſts, *or of* Conſcience. *The Court of* Conſervacy. *Other leſſer Courts. The Court of the King's Commiſſion of* Oyer *and* Terminer; *held in the* Old Baily. *Pleas of the Crown, held anciently at the* Tower.

Now we proceed to the ſeveral Courts *kept in the Government of this* CITY.

Of the ancient Court of the Huſtings.

The Court of *Huſtings*, whence the Name *R.*

I Find it diverſly written in *Latin*, *Huſtingum*, *Huſtingus*, *Huſtingia*, and ſometimes (but falſely) *Huſtangus*. It is the ancienteſt and the higheſt Court of Juſtice of the famous City of *London*. The Name it takes from the Place of keeping that Court, (as *Prytaneum* did at *Athens*) for the *Saxon* Word huꞅ, *Hus*, among the old *Saxons*, ſignified an *Houſe*, and ðinᵹ, *dhing* or *thing*, a *Cauſe* or *Plea*; ſo that huꞅðinᵹ, *Huſthing*, ſignified the *Houſe of Cauſes* or *Pleadings*: whereupon in the *Saxon* Tongue ðinᵹeꞃe, *Thingere*, *Thingarius*, ſignified an *Advocate* or *Lawyer*: which others would perchance derive rather from ðunᵹ or ᵹeðunᵹ, *thung* or *gedhung*, which ſignified *Honourable*. For that the moſt honourable Magiſtrates of the City held their Court there; like as the Lord Maior and Sheriffs, and in abſence of the Sheriffs, ſix of the Aldermen at this day do.

The Antiquity of this Court.

Statute for the *Huſtings* in the Time of S. *Edward*, to be holden in *London* *J. S.*

The Antiquity of this famous Court of *Huſtings*, is much magnified by the Compiler of King *Edward*'s Laws, *cap.* 35. *Sicut continetur in Lege Sancti* Edwardi, *Capit.* 46. viz. *Quod debet in* London *quæ Caput Regni eſt & Legum, & ſemper Curia Domini Regis, ſingulis ſeptimanis die Lune* Hustings *ſedere & teneri. Fundata enim erat olim, & edificata ad inſtar magne* Troje, *& ad modum & in memoria in ſe continet. In qua fuit, ſemper fuit ardua compota & ambigua placita Corone, & Cor. Domini Regis* [&] *totius Regni predict. Quia Uſus & Conſuetudines ſuas una ſemper inviolabilitate conſervat ubique, ubicunque ipſe Rex fuerit; ſive in Expeditione, ſive alibi, propter fatigationes gentium & populorum Regni, juxta veteres Conſuetudines bonorum Princip. & Predeceſſorum & omnium Principum & Procerum & ſapientum Seniorum totius Regni predict.* &c.

Which ſomebody tranſlated into *Engliſh* after this manner, [not ſo exactly as were to be wiſh'd.] ‘There ought always in the City of *London*, which is the head City of the Kingdom, and of the Laws, to be held upon every * *Monday* weekly, a Court of our Sovereign Lord the King, at the *Huſtings*. This Court was founded and built of old, after the Faſhion and Manner, yea, and in the Memory of the ancient City of *Troy*; and even unto this day contains within itſelf the Laws, and Rights, and Dignities, Liberties, and Cuſtoms Royal of that ancient and great *Troy*. There be handled the intricateſt † Accounts and the doubtful Pleas of the Crown, and of the Court of our Lord the King, of the whole Kingdom aforeſaid: and this Court hath even to this day preſerved her own ancient Cuſtoms moſt inviolably.’ Thus far my Author: who (by his leave) ſmells too rankly of that Fabler, *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*.

And yet ſomething there is in the *Huſtings*, which might give countenance to this Compariſon of old *Troy*; namely, that the well known Weight uſed for Gold and Silver, called *Troy-Weight*, was in the Time of the *Saxons* called, *the Huſtings Weight of London*, and kept there in the *Huſtings*. So an ancient Record in the Book of *Ramſey*, *Sect.* 32. & 127. ‘I *Æthelgina*, Counteſs, *&c.* bequeath two Silver Cups of twelve Marks of the *Huſtings* Weight of *London*.

The former Law of the ſaid King *Edward* the Confeſſor, commands the *Huſtings* Court to be held every *Monday*, tho' at this day it be held upon the *Tueſday*: which, that it may not be perceived by the Monuments and Rolls of the Court, to have differed too much from the firſt Inſtitution, is yet ſaid and written to be holden upon the *Monday*. It is as it were diſtinguiſhed into two Courts; for one Week the Judges ſit upon Pleas meerly real, and the next Week upon Actions mixt, or of any other nature whatſoever.

Out of the ſame Book of *Ramſey* Abbey, *Sect.* 268. will I here ſet down the ancient Form of purchaſing and giving of Poſſeſſion, uſed in the *Huſtings*: which is far different from the Faſhion uſed at this day. ‘Be it known unto all the Sons of holy Church, that *Wlfnoth* of *Walbroc*, *London*, have ſold unto *Reynold*, Abbot of *Ramſey*, a certain Piece of Land which he had * in *Walebroc*, whence he was called *Wlfnoth* of *Walbroc*. As alſo a certain Houſe of Stone, and a Shop which he had built upon that Land, with doors of yron, and windows above and beneath, *&c.* Which ſaid *Wlfnoth* hath ſold that Land unto the Abbot of *Ramſey*, and hath given him ſeiſin of it, by delivery of a certain Staff, and hath † quite claimed unto it to be free and quiet, and void of all encumbrance; both he, and *Mahald* his Wife, and his firſt Wife's Daughter; and *Mahald* his ſecond Wife, and *Henry* his Son by his ſecond Wife, and *Chriſtine* her Daughter, before the whole *Huſting* of *London*, in the Houſe of *Alfwine*, Son of *Leofſtan*: to be held from this day forth for ever by the Church of *Ramſey*, in conſideration of ten Pounds of Pence, which he gave unto him in Preſence of the whole Court of *Huſtings*. Of which ten Pounds, he the ſaid *Wolfnoth* gave forty Shillings unto *Maud* his Daughter for her * good will, becauſe he had the Land by her Mother. And the Abbot for his part gave her half a Mark of Silver; and unto *Wlfnoth*'s Wife, and other two Children, for their good wills, he gave five Shillings. Of this Bargain and Sale, be on the part of the *Huſtings* theſe Witneſſes, *William* of *Einesford*, Sheriff of *London*, and *John* his Under-Sheriff, and *Gervaſe* his Clark; *Andrew Bucuint*, and *Ralfe* his Son, and *Ralfe* his Couſin; *Gilbert Proudfoot*, *William Bukerell*, and many others.

This Deed hath no date mentioned; but I find this *Reinold* to have been made Abbot of *Ramſey* by King *Henry* the Firſt, as his Charter ſhews, *Sect.* 214. The Succeſſor to this *Reinold* was one *Walter*, but what Year he was made Abbot in, I find not; but I find that he flouriſhed *Anno* 1149. that is, the fourteenth Year of King *Stephen*. By this you may judge of the Antiquity of the Deed, tho' the preciſe Day be not dated.

---

* This is altered unto *Tueſday*, becauſe of the Sheriffs intending of the Markets: which being kept upon *Monday*, would hinder their ſitting in the *Huſtings*.

† *Compota*, perchance the word ſignifies Meaſures rather than Accounts; for *Compotus ager*, is a Field ſurveyed, whoſe quantities were ſet down in the Land-Mark, or Terrier. And here, perchance, was kept a general Survey of all the Lands of the Kingdom, as now in the *Domeſday* Book in the *Exchequer*. The form whereof, the Conqueror perchance took from the *Huſtings*.

* *Super Walbroc.*

† *Et clamavit ſolam & quietam & abſque omni calumpnia.*

* *Propter conceſſum ſuum.* For giving up her right in it, perchance.

By this Paſſage it clearly appeareth, that *London* was honoured with her Sheriffs Office, even in the Age of King *Henry* the Firſt,* altho' our Chroniclers affirm the Sheriffs to be made firſt by King *Richard* the Firſt,† at his coming to the Crown: from whoſe Time our ſaid Chroniclers begin to reckon the firſt Maior and Sheriffs, that is, from the Year of our Lord 1189. But that the Sheriffs were granted unto the City, together with the County of *Middleſex*, plainly appears by the ſaid King's Charter concerning the Liberties of *London*, given in the beginning of his Reign: nor do the Maior and Sheriffs much differ from thoſe former Magiſtrates of the City, the *Portreve* and *Provoſt*, as might be proved.]

* Which was above 500 Years ſince.

† Which was almoſt 100 Years after.

J. S.

Moreover, the Cities of *York*, *Wincheſter*, *Lincoln*, the Iſle of *Shepey*, with other Boroughs and Cities, are alſo ſaid to have had their *Huſtings*. See *Fleta*, *Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 55. [*De differentiis Curiarum. Habet Rex curiam ſuam*, &c. *Et in Civitatibus & Burgis & in* HUSTINGIS London, Lincolm, Winton *&* Eborum, *& alibi in Libertatibus*, &c. Wherefore the Lord *Coke* concludes, that neither the Name, nor the Court is appropriated to *London*.

Coke's Inſtit. 3 *&* 4 *P.*

An ancient Court of Record.

This Court of *Huſting* is a very ancient Court of Record, and of the greateſt Concern. For it preſerves the Laws, Rights, Cuſtoms, Franchiſes, and Dignities of the City; and hath for many Ages preſerved its own Cuſtoms and Prerogatives.

This Court is held at the *Guild-Hall*, before the Lord Maior and Sheriffs of *London*, for the time being. And when any Matter is to be argued or tried in this Court, the *Recorder* ſits as Judge with the ſaid Maior and Sheriffs, and directs them in the Point of Law, and gives Rules and Judgments.

Two ſorts of *Huſtings*.

Two ſorts of Cauſes are pleadable in this Court, Pleas of Land, and *Common Pleas*: which are commonly called, *Huſting* of *Pleas of Land*, and *Huſting* of *Common Pleas*. And theſe *Huſtings* are held diſtinctly. For one Week the Judges ſit upon Pleas meerly *real*; and the next Week upon *Actions mixt*.

Held on *Mondays* and *Tueſdays*.

The Court is held upon *Mondays* and *Tueſdays* weekly. Upon *Mondays*, to enter Demands, to award Nonſuits, and allow Eſſoins. And on *Tueſdays*, to award Defaults, and to plead: unleſs it happen upon an Holiday. But a Court is always held upon a *Monday*; except upon certain particular Times.

In this Court, Deeds may be enrolled, Recoveries may be paſſed, Wills may be proved, and *Replevins*, Writs of Error, Writs of Right, Patent, Writs of Waſte, Writs of Partition, and Writs of Dower, may be determined, for any Matters within the City of *London* and Liberties.

Attorneys of this Court.

The Attorneys of the Lord Maior's Court are Attorneys alſo in this. And the ſecond Attorny is always Clark of the Enrollments, and enrolls all Deeds that are brought for that purpoſe.

Fees and Practice of this Court.

For the Knowledge of the Fees of this Court, and the Practice of it, and the ſeveral particular Writs and Cauſes here pleadable, recourſe may be had to the *Lex Londinenſis*, or the *City Law*, printed *Anno* 1680, and to the *Privilegia Londini*, printed *Anno* 1702, taken for the moſt part from the former Book; where theſe Matters are at full ſet down. And ſo likewiſe for the Fees and Practice of the reſt of the Courts of *London*, Satisfaction may be had in the ſame Books.

Proceedings here reverſed. *Prinn's Brief Animadverſ.*

For this Court of *Huſtings*, its Proceedings, and Form of correcting and reverſing erroneous Judgments given in it, Mr. *Prinn* (who was well acquainted with the Records of the *Tower*) refers us to theſe Records following; *viz.* to the Patents and Clauſe Rolls of King *Henry* III. of *Edward* I, II, III. of *Richard* II. of *Henry* IV, V, VI. and *Edward* IV. Where, he ſaith, he met with many Precedents in this kind, over numerous to inſert.

The Courſe and Practice of all manner of Juridical *Proceedings in the Huſtings*, may be alſo ſeen in a little Book printed *Anno* 1647, with that Title.

Elections of Citizens for Parliament here.

Before we leave this Court of *Huſtings*, it is not to be omitted, that the Citizens who are to be Repreſentatives for the City in Parliament, have their Elections in this Court. But at a Common Hall (which is an Aſſembly of the Maior, Aldermen and Livery Men) are choſen by the Livery the Maior, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Bridgemaſters, Auditors of the Chamber and Bridgehouſe, Accomptants and Aleconners.]

Elections at Common Hall. *Gibſon* Town-Clerk.

R. B.

Firſt, the Citizens to ſerve for the City of *London* in Parliament, are here elected by the *Livery-Men* of the *Companies*.

Election of Maior;

Here, at a Common Hall, upon every *Michaelmas Day*, the Lord Maior for the Year following is choſen. And the Uſage is, to put up all the Aldermen under the Chair, and which have held the Office of Sheriff. Of theſe the Commoners chuſe two, and return their Names to the Lord Maior and Aldermen. Of which two they elect him whom they think moſt fit, and ſignify their Choice to the Commons: And the Perſon ſo choſen, muſt be preſented to the *Lord Chancellor*, or *Lord Keeper*; and afterwards is ſworn at *Guild-Hall* on St. *Simon* and St. *Jude's* Day; and the Day after, at the *Exchequer*.

And of Sheriffs;

Here likewiſe, at a Common Hall, upon *Midſummer Day*, the Livery-Men of the reſpective Companies do chuſe *Sheriffs*. But it hath been ſaid, that the Lord Maior, by his Prerogative, may ſome time before that Day, drink to any Citizen whom he thinks qualified, and nominate him to be one of the *Sheriffs*; and the Uſage hath been (till of late Years) for the Commons to confirm ſuch Perſon; and then to elect another to ſerve with him.

And other Officers.

After the Sheriffs are elected, the *Commoners* here chuſe two *Auditors* for the *Chamber* and *Bridgehouſe Accounts*, a *Chamberlain*, two *Wardens* (or *Maſters*, as they are called) for the *Bridgehouſe*, and four *Aleconners*.

The Sheriffs are Judges of theſe Elections, and do declare, by the *Common Serjeant*, who are the Perſons elected.

After the *Sheriffs* are ſo elected, they take an Oath in this Court, on *Michaelmas Eve*; and the Day after *Michaelmas Day*, muſt be preſented to the Barons of the *Exchequer*; and when they are ſworn, it is not in the Power of the Commons to remove them.

The *Chamberlain* and *Bridge-Maſters*, after Election, take the uſual Oath before the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen.

The Court of the Lord Maior and Aldermen.

The Recorder Judge.

THIS Court is commonly called the *Maior's Court*. It is a Court of *Record*, and is held in the Chamber of the *Guild-Hall*: The *Recorder* of the City, as being a *Lawyer*, is the Judge of this Court; yet the Lord Maior and Aldermen ſit as Judges with him, if they pleaſe.

This Court is held by *Cuſtom*; and all the Proceedings are ſaid to be before the Maior and Aldermen.

The Uſe of the Court, and its Power.

In this Court all manner of *Actions* may be entred and tried by a *Jury*, as in other Courts, for any Debt, Treſpaſs, Account, Covenant, *&c.* or other Matter ariſing within the Liberties of this City, to any Value whatſoever.]

The Juries. *J. S.* The *Juries* for the trying Cauſes in this Court and the Sheriffs, are returned by the ſeveral Wards, at their Wardmote Inqueſts. Which they do by an Indenture under their Hands and Seals. In which Indenture they return alſo the Names of the Common Council Men, Conſtables and Scavengers. The particular Wards appointed to ſerve as Jurymen for every Month, are divided as followeth:

The Wards of *Aldgate*, *Portſoken*, *Cornhil*, ſerve for the Month of *January*.

The Ward of *Cheap*, ſerves for the Month of *February*.

The Wards of *Baſſiſhaw*, *Cripplegate* within, *Cripplegate* without, for *March*.

The Wards of *Vintry*, *Breadſtreet*, for *April*.

The Ward of *Tower*, *Billinſgate*, for *May*.

The Ward of *Farringdon* without, for *June*.

The Ward of *Bridge*, for *July*.

The Wards of *Alderſgate*, *Colemanſtreet*, *Broadſtreet*, for *Auguſt*.

The Wards of *Faringdon* within, *Caſtle Bainard*, for *September*.

The Wards of *Queenhith*, *Dowgate*, *Walbrook*, for *October*.

The Wards of *Langborn*, *Limeſtreet*, for *November*.

The Wards of *Candlewick*, *Cordweyner*, *Biſhopſgate*, for *December*.

A Copy of the Names of the Jurymen returned by the ſeveral Wards, is given by the Town-Clerk to the Officers of this Court, and to the Officers of the Sheriffs Court. And none other Perſons muſt ſerve as Jurymen in theſe Courts; unleſs in ſome ſpecial Caſes: as ſometimes there is a Jury of Merchants.

This Court was inſtituted, and ſtill continueth for the redreſſing and correcting the Errors and Defaults, with other Affairs, which happen in the Government of the City.

Attorneys of this Court. To this Court of the Maior, there belong four Attorneys, and no more: Who upon their Admiſſion by the Court of Aldermen, take an Oath.

The manner of entring Actions here. The manner of entring Actions in this Court is different from that in the Sheriffs Court. For you cannot enter an Action in this Court at either of the *Compters*, but muſt go to the public Office belonging to that Court upon the *Royal Exchange*, and enter your Action with one of the four Attorneys there: Whether the Action be of the Caſe, of Treſpaſs, for Accounts, for Covenants broken, for Debt at the Chamberlain's Suit, or for Debt upon a penal Statute.

A Court of Equity. This Maior's Court is alſo a Court of Equity, or Chancery, for all Matters within *London* and the Liberties; but not a Court of Equity only, as many Citizens ſuppoſe. The Recorder Judge. The Recorder uſually ſits as Chancellor or Judge, to determine ſuch Matters. And Cauſes are managed here much after the manner as in the High Court of Chancery.

Six Serjeants. There are ſix Serjeants belonging to this Court, and do not belong to either of the Sheriffs. Moſt of them attend daily at the Attorneys public Office; and one of them is conſtantly attending at the Lord Maior's Houſe. If you give any of them a Note of your Action, he will arreſt the Defendant. And in caſe he cannot find Bail, the Officer will carry him to one of the *Compters*, that being the Priſon as well for this Court, as the Sheriffs Court.

Actions. An Action entred in this Court will remain in Force for ever, altho' no Proceedings be had thereupon. Whereas an Action entred at either of the *Compters* dies, and may be croſſed after ſixteen Weeks. The Charge of entring an Action in this Court is but Four Pence, beſides the King's Duty.

An Action commenced in this Court may be brought to Trial for thirty Shillings Charge, and in fourteen Days time. Whereas in the Sheriffs Court they require more Time, and much more Money.

Attachments. *Attachments*, grounded upon Actions of Debt, are tried in this Court, or in the Sheriffs Court. When either Money or Goods of the Defendants are attached, either in the Plaintiff's own Hands, or in the Cuſtody of a third Perſon. But Attachments made in this Court of the Maior, have advantages over thoſe made in the Sheriffs Courts, both in reſpect of the Charges, and quickneſs of Diſpatch. Concerning the Laws and Cuſtoms and Pleadings of Attachments, conſult the Law-Books of *London*.

Day for Trial. The Day for Trials in this Court is every *Tueſday*: But every Day is a Court for entring Proceedings, as Appearances, Rules, Pleas and Judgments, except Holidays, the Week before *Eaſter*, the firſt three Weeks in *Auguſt*, and from the 16th of *December* till the *Monday* after *Twelfth-Day*.

The ORPHANS *Court.*

Who are to take Care of City Orphans. THIS Court is held before the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the City: Who are Guardians to the Children of all Freemen, that are or ſhall be under the Age of One and twenty Years at the Deceaſe of their Fathers: and have the Ordering and Management of all the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Orphans. And the Chamberlain is a ſole Corporation, to him and his Succeſſors, for the Orphans: and a Recognizance taken to him and his Succeſſors, relating to Orphans, ſhall by the Cuſtom of *London*, go to his Succeſſor.

The Maior and Aldermen may by the Cuſtom impriſon ſuch as preſume to convey away their Orphans.

The City inſiſt upon their Right of Orphanage in a Cauſe 14 H. 4. *Lib.* 1. *b.* *fo.* 120. Upon a Writ of *Habeas Corpus* 14 *H.* IV. directed to the Maior and Sheriffs of *London*, to have the Body of *John Hartwel*, Citizen of *London*, in Chancery, together with the Cauſe of the taking and detaining of the ſaid *John*; *William Waldron*, Maior, *William Sevenoke*, and *Raſe Lovanhurn*, Sheriffs, return, *Quod a toto tempore cujus contrarium memoriæ non exiſtit*, &c. 'That from all Time, the contrary to which there is no Memory of, the Cuſtody of all Orphans, together with all Lands, Tenements, Goods and Chattels demiſed to them, or by hereditary Right belonging to them, and being within the Liberty of the City, belonged, and ought to belong to the Maior and Aldermen of the ſaid City, for the time being, to keep for the Uſe and Profit of the ſame Orphans; until they ſhould come to their mature Age, to be approved by the Diſcretion of the Maior and Aldermen for the time being, or be married by them, according to the Cuſtom of the City beforeſaid, hitherto obtained and uſed And for that *John Hartwel* had confeſſed before them, that he had

‘ taken and carried out of the Liberty of the
‘ City, *Elen*, the Daughter of *Thomas Diſter*, late
‘ Citizen and Mercer of *London*, within the Age
‘ of ten Years, with divers Sums of Money, a-
‘ gainſt the Will of the Maior and Aldermen of
‘ the ſame, and the aforeſaid Cuſtom, they had
‘ committed the ſaid *John Hartwel* to the Priſon
‘ of our Lord the King.

An old Act for the City Orphans. ***Rot. Pat.* 1 *R.* 2. *N.* 130.**

There was an old Act of Parliament 1 *R.* II. That the Maior and Chamberlain of *London* for the time being, ſhould have the keeping of all the Lands and Goods of ſuch Orphans, as happened within the City; ſaving to the King, and other Lords, the Rights of ſuch as held of them out of the ſame Liberty. But it is a Cuſtomary Court, Time out of Mind; and the Cuſtom of Orphanage, one of the moſt conſiderable Cuſtoms of *London*.

Officers of the City, their Concern for Orphans.

The Common Serjeant is the only Perſon intruſted by the Court of Aldermen, to take all Inventories and Accounts of Freemens Eſtates. And the Common Cryer is intruſted to ſummon all Executors and Adminiſtrators of Freemen, to appear before the Court of Aldermen, to give Inventories and Accounts of the Perſonal Eſtate of ſuch Freemen. The youngeſt Attorney in the Lord Maior's Court is always Clerk of the Orphans, and is appointed to take all Securities for Orphans Portions. Which Securities are conſtantly taken in the Name of the Chamberlain of *London* for the time being. And the Cuſtom is, that in caſe the Security live out of *London*, they are bound by Bond; but if they live within *London*, they are conſtantly bound by Recognizances.

Orphanage Money allowed by the Chamber.

If the Executor of an Orphan's Father pay the Money into the Chamber of *London*, the Proportion of Intereſt allowed by the Chamber in Sir *Thomas Player*, Chamberlain, his Time, was, to 800 *l.* Orphanage 5 *l. per Cent.* From 800 *l.* to 1200 *l.* Orphanage Money, 5 Marks *per Cent. i. e.* 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* From 1200 *l.* to all above, 5 Nobles *per Cent. i. e.* 1 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* And for all Legacy Money, 5 Marks *per Cent. i. e.* 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

Bonds for Payment of Orphans cancelled.

When any Orphan is of full Age, and ſhall acknowledge Satiſfaction in the Court for all Monies due to him or her, the ſaid Court, upon Motion made by the Common Serjeant, doth conſtantly order, that all Bonds entred into for the Payment of ſuch Orphans Portions, ſhall be delivered up and cancelled. And if the Security become bound by Recognizance, the Clark of the Orphans will croſs and diſcharge all ſuch Recognizances: for which his Fee is 2 *s.* for each Recognizance.

The *Chamber* of *London* hath been accounted the ſafeſt and beſt Security in and about *London*, for the Monies paid therein, to the Uſe of the *City*, or any *Orphans*, and as conſtantly paid upon Demand, without any Trouble. And when *Orphans* came to Age, or were married with the Conſent of the Court, they received their Portions at a Days Notice.

The Intereſt, or finding Money, uſed conſtantly to be paid, as it became due, the Court always taking care, that every *Orphan* received his or her Portion without paying any other or greater Fees than had been anciently taken.

A Table in the Orphans Court of the Fees to be paid.

A Table of which Fees did hang up in the *Orphans Court* in *Guild Hall*, for all Perſons to inſpect.

The *Widow* of every Freeman, if ſhe ſhall be *Executrix*, or *Adminiſtratrix*, of her Huſband's Eſtate, ought, by the Cuſtom of *London*, to exhibit a true *Inventory* of her *Huſband's Eſtate* into this Court, before ſhe contract Marriage to another, otherwiſe the *Court* may impoſe a reaſonable *Fine* upon her, to the Uſe of the *Orphans*.

Monday after *Mid-Lent Sunday*, the Names of the Sureties are called over, &c.

The *Lord Maior* and *Court of Aldermen* do meet at *Guild-Hall*, and ſit in the *Orphans Court*, once in every Year, *viz.* on the *Monday* Morning next after *Mid-Lent Sunday*, purpoſely to hear the Names of all Securities that ſtand bound for *Orphans* Portions, called over; wherefore that Day is called *Call-Day*. Upon which Day one of every of the Sureties ought to appear, to give an Account whether the other *Securities* are living, and in good condition, and whether the *Orphans* are living, or married or not. And if none of the *Securities* appear at that Day, they forfeit their *Recognizances* and *Bonds*, and the *Clerk* of the *Orphans*, in ſuch caſe, muſt make out *Proceſs* againſt the Security, and force them to give the Account hereby required, and pay the Charges of the *Proceſs*.

The *Securities* muſt take particular Care that none of the Orphans marry, or be put Apprentice with their Conſents, without Leave of the *Court* firſt obtained. And as the *Orphans* come to the Age of One and twenty Years, or ſhall be married with the Conſent of the Court of Aldermen, they muſt take care to bring them to *Guild-Hall*, with a Perſon to prove the Age of ſuch an *Orphan*; and then Satiſfaction muſt be acknowledged by the Orphan, for the Money due to him or her, of the *Teſtator's Eſtate*. Which muſt be done in the *Court* of *Aldermen*.

Puniſhment of ſuch as marry Orphans without Conſent.

This Court doth commit the Cuſtody of Orphans to ſuch Perſon or Perſons, as they ſhall think fit. And if any Perſon whatſoever do intermarry with any Orphan without the Conſent of the Court firſt obtained, ſuch Perſon may be fined by the Court, according to the Quality and Portion of the ſaid Orphan. And unleſs ſuch Perſon do pay the Fine, or give Bond to pay the ſame in ſome reaſonable Time, the Court may commit him to *Newgate*, there to remain until he ſubmit to their Order.

Jud's Law. *J. S.*

Jud's Law, ſo called becauſe made in *Jud's* Maioralty, 5 *Edw.* VI. whereby Orphans are reſtrained from throwing away themſelves in Marriages with unfitting Perſons, and for preventing other Miſdemeanors in Orphans, is ſet down at large before in *Chap.* XXIV.

The Cuſtom of Orphanage defended. See the Occaſion of this at *Chap.* XXIV.

In or about the Year 1586, ſome there were that oppoſed this Cuſtom of *Orphanage*, and complained of it above: inſomuch that the Maior and Aldermen were fain to beſtir themſelves, and draw up certain Arguments in that behalf, which were offered to the Privy Council. The Paper was to this Tenor:

A brief Note of the Benefit and Neceſſity of the Cuſtom of Orphanage *within the City of* London: *Exhibited to the Right Honourable the Lords of her Majeſties moſt honourable Privy Council.*

FIrſt, The ſaid Cuſtom for Diviſion of the
‘ Goods of the Dead into three Parts, is a-
‘ greeable with the ancient Common Laws of this
‘ Realm; and now uſually put in Practice in moſt
‘ Parts of this Realm, by a Writ *De rationabili*
‘ *parte bonorum.*

‘ The Maior and Aldermen (being by the Cu-
‘ ſtom, Patrons and Guardians, as well of the Bo-
‘ dies as of the Goods of Orphans) are ſolemnly
‘ ſworn to maintain and defend the Rights of
‘ Orphans. By reaſon whereof, during their
‘ Nonage, the Court of *Orphans* taketh care for
‘ their reaſonable Maintenance and virtuous Edu-
‘ cation, foreſeeth that they be not defrauded
‘ by the Executors, by Concealment or miſprai-
‘ ſing the Goods, or by falſe Account; nor a-
‘ buſed by Diſparagement in Marriage; provi-
‘ deth Safeguard for their Portions. So that
‘ neither

‘ neither themſelves, nor others, may miſ-ſpend the ſame: And, in the behalf of the Orphans, do proſecute Suits for Recovery or Defence of their Right. Where otherwiſe the Children for want of Ability, Diſcretion, and Friends, to follow their Suits, do often prejudice their Titles, and ſometimes loſe their Rights.

‘ And by this Cuſtom, if any Orphan die within Age, the Intereſt of his Portion is preſerved to his Brothers and Siſters ſurviving: Where otherwiſe they might (by Flattery, or other Abuſe) be induced to beſtow the ſame by their Wills upon Strangers.

‘ Which provident Care had of th'Orphans, as aforeſaid, doth not only extend to their Benefit, but ſtretcheth further to the Good of the Widows, Creditors and Legatories of the Dead. Who might (by ſiniſter Practice of the Executors) be greatly prejudiced, if ſuch exact Care were not had. And that which is more, there be a great number of young and towardly Merchants and Occupiers within the City, relieved and profited by the Uſe of Orphans Portions: yielding but an eaſy Allowance to the Orphans, for their competent Maintenance. And therefore this our Cuſtom, we hope, ſhall ſeem to your Lordſhips, with all Favour, the more worthy to be ſupported.

‘ Where on the contrary Part, if it ſhould be holden and deemed as a thing lawful and arbitrable, for every Freeman, at his own Diſcretion and Pleaſure, by fraudulent Deed of Gift in his Life-time, or by his laſt Will, to diſpoſe of all his Goods after his Death; hereof it would enſue, that many counterfeit Wills and Deeds of Gift would be forged: and for Maintenance thereof, much Perjury committed; many true Wills would be ſuppreſſed; many wilful Men, to advance one Child (for Affection) would leave the reſt Beggars. Hereby alſo Men would defraud their Wives. So that neither rich Woman, nor wiſe Woman would marry with a Citizen, not having Lands of Inheritance. And Women already married would all perſuade their Husbands to become Purchaſers. Hereby alſo would be opened a Gap to much Perjury in theſe Devices. For every Freeman is ſworn to defend, obey, and maintain this Cuſtom. Hence might it alſo proceed, that the Cry of Orphans being diſcouraged, might ſlack the Care and Diligence which now is taken in Orphans Cauſes. And Orphans having preſent Poſſeſſion of their Portions, being very young at the time of the Death of their Parents, would preſently depart out of the City; and ſhould be in danger (before they were of reaſonable Diſcretion) to be defrauded of their Portions, and to be abuſed in Marriage, either to Beggars, Perſons irreligious, or of light Name. Whereby the Trade of Merchandize would wax cold, the City in Strength and Wealth feebled, Navigation neglected, her Majeſties Subſidy and Cuſtom diminiſhed, rich Mens Children, deprived of their Birthright, ſhould become Beggars; Hoſpitals ſurcharged, and an intolerable Burden impoſed on the City: and all by Fraud. Where Fraud, even in things of themſelves lawful, is not favoured in Law.

But now the City being inſolvent, theſe Obligations about Orphans are ceaſed.

The Act of Parliament for the Orphans.

The great Law now in force for relieving and doing Juſtice to the Orphans of the City, who had long wanted their Monies, by reaſon of the City's Inability to pay them, after the great Fire of *London*, was made in the fourth and fifth Years of King *William* and Queen *Mary*. Whereby a perpetual Fund was to be raiſed, to pay the yearly Intereſt of 4 *l.* for every 100 *l.* Principal, and of all the Intereſt thereof, due to any Orphan of the City, or the Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns of ſuch Orphan. And this Proviſion made by the ſaid Act, for Payment of the ſaid Intereſt Money for ever, was to be in full Satiſfaction of the Debts and Intereſt thereof, due to the Orphans, or their Creditors. And they to acknowledge Satisfaction of their reſpective Debts according to the uſual Cuſtom, *&c.* And the City and their Succeſſors to be acquitted of the ſame. And this to be raiſed out of all the City Rents. And beſides, for the ſame purpoſe 2000 *l.* a Year to be raiſed by an Aſſeſſment upon the Inhabitants of the City and Liberties: and 600 *l.* a Year to be reſerved for the ſame Uſe, out of the Profits ariſing to the City by the Glaſs Lights, commonly called *the Convex Lights*: Moreover, for the ſame Uſe, every one bound Apprentice is to pay Half a Crown; and every one made Free, five Shillings; and 4 *s. per* Tun upon all Wines imported into the Port of *London*; and 4 *d.* upon every Chaldron of Coals imported to *London*, to the 29th of *September* 1700; and from thence a further Sum of 6 *d. per* Chaldron ſo imported; that is, 10 *d.* every Chaldron: and for Coals ſold by the Tun, for every 2000 Weight 6 *d.* This laſt Impoſition to continue for fifty Years only.

The Chamberlain, or other Officer, that ſhall miſapply any of the Money ſo appointed, to forfeit treble the Sum; to be recovered by any the Orphans or Creditors that will ſue for the ſame, in any of the Queen's Courts of Record.

And any Perſon to whom any Money is payable by this Act, may by Writing under his Hand and Seal, transfer his Right and Intereſt therein. And being regiſtred in a Book to be kept for that Purpoſe, ſuch Aſſign ſhall be entitled to the Benefit thereof: and ſuch Aſſign may in like manner aſſign again; and ſo *toties quoties*.

No Perſon hereafter to be compelled by vertue of any City Cuſtom, or by any Order or Proceſs in the Court of Orphans, to pay or deliver into the Chamber of *London* any Sums of Money or Perſonal Eſtate due, or to be due, to any Orphan of any Freeman.

This Act is entitled, *An Act for Relief of the Orphans, and other Creditors of the City.* To which Act it is eaſy to have Acceſs, for any that have occaſion to make uſe of it, being in the printed Acts of Parliament, *Ann.* 5 & 6 *Guliel. & Mariæ.*

An Expedient to get the City free of the Orphans Debt. *Rich. Bromley.*

It was ſome Years ago propounded by a good Citizen, in order to get the City free of this Burden, that if the fifteen Coal-Meeters, who pay about 1700 *l.* each for their Places, and the ten Corn-Meeters, who pay about 1400 *l.* each for their Places, were admitted to their Places without Money, but for yearly Rent, the former would pay (inſtead of 80 *l.* as they do) 350 *l. per ann.* each, and the latter about 250 *l. per ann.* each. Which would bring 7000 *l. per ann.* into the Chamber. And this, appropriated by Act of Parliament to the Orphans, would effectually ſecure the Payment of 4 *l. per Cent.* Intereſt, granted them by Act of Parliament, and eaſe the Citizens of the Tax of 2000 *l. per Ann.* levied upon them towards the Payment of the Intereſt aforeſaid.

Concerning Wills, Widows and Children of Freemen. *Lex Londini.*

To add here, for a Concluſion, a few Cuſtoms relating to Freemens laſt Wills, and of their Widows and Children, as to the Diviſion of the Eſtates that the ſaid Freemen died poſſeſſed of, and properly lying before this Court.

By the Cuſtom of *London*, a Freeman's Widow may require a third part of his Perſonal Eſtate, after his Debts paid, and Funeral Charges diſcharged, beſides her Widows Chamber furniſhed. To his Children belong another third part. And the laſt third part he may by Will give away to Wife or Children, or what other Perſon ſoever he pleaſeth. But if he ſhall have no Children, then his Widow hath a Right to half his Perſonal Eſtate, together with her Widows Chamber furniſhed. And if he ſhall make his Will contrary to this Cuſtom, and give away more than a Third of his Eſtate from his Wife and Children, they may be relieved againſt ſuch Will, by exhibiting their Bill in this Court againſt the Executor. And ſo much of his Will as ſhall be contrary to the Cuſtom, will be declared void, and of no Effect.

If a Freeman ſhall, in the time of his laſt Sickneſs, give and deliver any Part of his Goods, Chattels or Monies to his Wife or Child, or any other Perſon, with intent that ſuch Perſon ſhall keep the ſame to her or his own Uſe; ſuch Gift is againſt the Cuſtom of *London*; and the Monies and Goods ſo given, ſhall be accounted Part of the Eſtate that belonged to ſuch Freeman at the time of his Death; and may be recovered by Bill in this Court.

If an Unfreeman, or any other Perſon, ſhall by his Will give a Legacy to an Orphan, the Court of Aldermen may compel the Executor of ſuch Teſtator to pay the Money bequeathed into the Chamber of *London*, or give Bond to pay the ſame, according to the Purport of the Will.

If a Freeman die without a Will, and leave a Wife and Children, Adminiſtration of his Eſtate will be granted to his Widow; and ſhe will claim a third Part of his Eſtate by the Cuſtom of *London*; and one other Third muſt be divided among his Children. And of the Third remaining, one Third is by the Act 22 & 23 *Car.* II. *cap.* 10. for ſettling of Inteſtates Eſtates, allowed to the Widow; and the Children take the other two Thirds.

If a Freeman ſhall give Part of his Eſtate to any of his Children in Marriage, or otherwiſe, in his Life-time; and afterwards die, and make a Will, and give away his Eſtate to his other Children; and ſhall declare, that the Child he ſo diſpoſed in Marriage, had received 500 *l.* or more, of his Eſtate, and was thereby fully advanced; ſuch Declaration ſhall not bar the Perſon ſo married, but he or ſhe may recover an equal Share, with the other Children, of the Perſonal Eſtate that belonged to ſuch Freeman at the time of his Death. But then ſuch Perſon muſt bring in the Money received of his Father in his Life-time, and reckon it Part of the Eſtate left by ſuch Freeman at his Death. And ſuch bringing in the Money is called *bringing it into Hotchpot*.

If a Freeman ſhall ſettle or make over any Part of his Eſtate to the Uſe of his Children, with deſign to defraud his Wife of her full third Part, the Widow may, after his Death, ſet aſide ſuch Settlement, by a Bill in this Court.

This Court will alſo take care, when Inventories are brought in, wherein any of the Freemens Goods are omitted or undervalued, or Debts charged to be owing from the Deceaſed which were not real and juſt: And it compels Executors of Freemen to give Bond to render a true Account from time to time. For which, and the like, and for the Fees of this Court, Recourſe may be had to the Book called *The City Law*, and other Books.

The Court of ALDERMEN.

THIS is a Court of Record: All Matters touching Lights, Water Courſes, and Party Walls, may be tried and determined in this Court. In this Court alſo the Aſſize of Bread is always appointed. And here all Bonds and Leaſes that paſs under the City Seal, muſt be ſealed. The Place where this Court is held, is the inner Chamber of *Guild Hall*: the Days are, *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays*, except Holidays, and the three firſt Weeks in *Auguſt*, and in the time of the Seſſions of Goal Delivery.

The yearly Election of eleven Overſeers and Rulers of all the Wherrymen, Watermen, and Lightermen, that exerciſe rowing between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*, is in the Maior and this Court of Aldermen, by vertue of an Act of Parliament 11 & 12 *W.* 3. and likewiſe by an Act 2 & 3 *Ph.* & *M.* this Court has Power to limit, ſet, and aſſeſs the Price that Watermen ſhall take of their Paſſengers, as their Fare and Reward; the ſaid Aſſeſſments being firſt brought to be viewed by ſome of the Privy Council, and ſigned and ſealed with the Hands of any two of them. And accordingly, *Sept.* 7. in the Year 1671, Sir *Richard Ford* being Maior, the Fares of the Watermen were appointed; which ſtand to this Day. The Liſt whereof ſhall be ſet down in its Place.

This Court alſo may puniſh any of the City Officers, miſbehaving themſelves, upon Complaint made to the ſaid Court, and Proof of the Fact; by ſuſpending them from the Profits of their Places, during the Pleaſure of the Court. Theſe Officers are divers; moſt of whoſe Places are beſtowed by the Lord Maior and this Court of Aldermen; and are theſe which follow:

A Liſt of the City Officers

The *Recorder*.
Four *Common Pleaders*.
The *Comptroller* of the *Chamber*.
The two *Secondaries*.
The *Remembrancer*.
The *City Sollicitor*.
The *Sword-bearer*.
The *Common Hunt*.
The *Water Bailiff*.
Four *Attorneys* of the *Lord Maior's Court*.
The *Clerk* of the *Chamber*.
Three *Serjeant Carvers*.
Three *Serjeants* of the *Chamber*.
The *Serjeant* of the *Channel*.
The two *Marſhals*.
The *Hall Keeper*.
The *Yeomen* of the *Chamber*.
Four *Yeomen* of the *Water-ſide*.
The *Yeoman* of the *Channel*.
The *Under Water Bailiff*.
Two *Meal Weighers*.
Two *Fruit Meeters*.
The *Foreign Taker*.
The *Clark* of the *City Works*.
Six *Young Men*.
Two *Clerks* of the *Papers*.
Eight *Attorneys* in the *Sheriffs Court*.
Eight *Clerks Sitters*.
Two *Prothonotaries*.
The *Clerk* of the *Bridgehouſe*.
The *Clerk* of the *Court of Requeſts*.
The *Beadle* of the *Court of Requeſts*.
Thirty ſix *Serjeants at Mace*.
Thirty ſix *Yeomen*.
The *Gager*.
The *Sealers* and *Searchers* of *Leather*.
The *Keeper* of the *Green Yard*.
Two *Keepers* of the two *Compters*.
The *Keeper* of *Newgate*.
The *Keeper* of *Ludgate*.
The *Meaſurer*.
The *Steward* of *Southwark*. [But the *Bailiff* of *Southwark* is appointed by the *Common Council*.]
The *Bailiff* of the Hundred of *Oſſulſton*.
The *City Artificers*.
The *Rent-Gatherer*, hath been put in by Mr. Chamberlain.

The Court of Common Council.

Reſembles the Eſtates in Parliament, *Coke* in his *Inſtit.* P. 4. p. 249.

THE Court of *Common Council* is another Court of the City, of great Uſe and Authority: and ſo much the more honourable, as it is obſerved by ſome, to have a Reſemblance to the High Court of Parliament, as conſiſting of two Ranks of Men, like the Upper and Lower Houſe, *viz.* the Lord Maior and Aldermen, reſembling the Houſe of Peers; and the Common Council Men, anſwering the Commoners. And theſe are ordinarily ſuch as are of the beſt Abilities, both for Diſcretion and Wealth; and elected by the Inhabitants of each of the twenty ſix Wards, as their reſpective Repreſentatives. And the Matters here agreed and concluded upon, are ſtiled *Acts.* And in this Court are made Laws for the Advance of Trade, and for the good Government of the City, according to the Emergencies thereof. Which are obligatory to all the Inhabitants, as conſiſtent with the Laws of the Land. The Commons do give their Aſſent by holding up their Hands.

It is held in the *Chamber* of *Guild-Hall,* by the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City, at ſuch times as the Lord Maior ſhall appoint and direct. And it is in the ſaid Maior's Power both to call and diſmiſs this Court at his Pleaſure.

The great Lords of the Realm, 2 *R.* I. ſwear to preſerve the Commonalty. *J. S.*

How ancient this Common Council was, is uncertain; but I find that in the 2d of *Rich.* I. (which was about the Year when the City began firſt to be governed by a Maior) on the 11th of *October,* there was a ſolemn Meeting in St. *Paul's Church-Yard;* it is likely in that Place where the *Folkmote* uſed to aſſemble. At this Meeting came *John* Earl of *Moreton,* the King's Brother, the Archbiſhop of *Roan,* and all the Biſhops, Earls and Barons, with the Citizens of *London.* Where, among other things done, the ſaid Earl, the Archbiſhop, (who was Chancellor of *England*) and other the King's Juſtices, granted to the Citizens of *London,* to have and enjoy *Communiam ſuam; i. e.* their Commonalty: which it ſeems had ſome time before been reſtrained or interrupted. And the ſame Year the ſaid Earl *Moreton,* the Archbiſhop, and almoſt all the Biſhops, Earls and Barons of the Realm, took an Oath, that they would firmly and ſteadily keep the ſame Commonalty, as long as it ſhould pleaſe their Lord the King; as Dr. *Brady* ſets it down from *Hovedon.*

Brady's Hiſtorical Treatiſe of Cities and Burghs, *p.* 20.

And becauſe ſeveral other things, beſides making Laws, are neceſſarily required to be lookt after, for maintaining the good Eſtate of the City, as the Letting of the City Lands, as alſo thoſe in *Ireland,* and the taking care of the common Sewers, and ſuch like; particular Committees are yearly appointed by the Common Council, to order, and direct, and act in ſuch Matters. And ſuch Committees make Report to the ſame Court of their Doings and Proceedings, as occaſion requires. The Committees are theſe:

Committees.

1. There is a Committee of ſix Aldermen, and twelve Commoners, for letting and demiſing the City Lands and Tenements. Who uſually meet every *Wedneſday* in the Afternoon at *Guild-Hall,* for that Purpoſe.

2. There is another Committee of four Aldermen, and eight Commoners, to let and diſpoſe of the Lands and Tenements given by Sir *Thomas Greſham.* And they commonly meet at *Mercers-Hall,* at ſuch time as the Lord Maior directs and appoints; it being the Cuſtom to elect the Lord Maior one of this Commitee.

3. Other Perſons are elected Commiſſioners for the Sewers and Pavements.

4. This Court alſo elects a Governor, Deputy Governor, and Aſſiſtants, for Management of the City's Lands in *Ulſter* and *London-Derry* in *Ireland,* purſuant to a Charter of the King; whereby he granted, that the Society of the Governor and Aſſiſtants of *London,* of the new Plantation in *Ulſter,* ſhould be yearly elected and appointed by the Maior, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the ſaid City, at the firſt Common Council to be holden next after the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin *MARY.* Accordingly, the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Aſſiſtants do meet as occaſion requires, in a Chamber in *Guild-Hall,* called *the Iriſh Chamber.*

See this Charter in *Lex Londin. p.* 118.

There be moreover theſe Proprieties of this Court. A Stranger born, may be made free of this City by Order of this Court, and not otherwiſe.

The Places of *Common Serjeant, Common Clerk* or *Town Clerk, Judges* of the *Sheriffs Courts, Common Cryer, Coroner, Bailiff* of the Borough of *Southwark,* and *Garbler,* are in the Gift of this Court.

The *Clerk* of the *Court of Requeſts,* commonly called the *Court of Conſcience,* was once elected by this Court, *viz.* Major *Gunſton,* upon the Death of *John White.* But by the Judgment of Counſel learned in the Law, the Right of Election of the ſaid *Clerk of Requeſts,* is not in this Court, but in the Court of Aldermen.

The Commoners in this Court are 234 Perſons, and in Repreſentation many Thouſands.

The Election of Chamberlain and Bridgemaſter.

This Court of Common Council, in the 6th of *Hen.* VII. *April* 15. conferred a Power upon the Lord Maior and Aldermen, that at the Election of the Chamberlain, the Lord Maior and Aldermen ſhould preſent two Men to the Commonalty, and the Commonalty to chuſe one of them to be Chamberlain. In the ſame Act of Common Council, this Court conferred a Power upon the Lord Maior and Aldermen, that at the Election of Bridge-Maſter, the Lord Maior and Aldermen ſhould preſent four Men to the Commonalty, and the Commonalty to chuſe two of them to be Bridge-Maſters. But *June* 21, 1643, this Court of Common Council repealed the former Act of Common Council of *Hen.* VII. and took away that Power from the Maior and Aldermen, which before was by the Law conferred upon them: and ſo ſettled the Choice of Chamberlain and Bridge-Maſters *in ſtatu quo prius.*

Plea for the Commonalty of *London, p.* 13.

A Debate in Common Council about electing City Officers.

In the Year 1644, Sir *Thomas Atkins* Lord Maior, there happened a Controverſy between the Commoners of the City, and the Maior and Aldermen, claiming their long loſt Liberties and Privileges, in the Choice of City Officers, which they pretended were encroached upon by former Maiors and Aldermen. This occaſioned *John Bellamy,* one of the Common Council, and, as it ſeems, well ſeen in the Laws, eſpecially of the City, to make a Motion in a Common Council *Jan.* 16, 1644, to the Maior and Aldermen, to this Purport: 'That one ſpecial means, that he 'had oft obſerved to obſtruct the good Proceed'ings of that Court, might be removed. Which 'was, that the Maior cauſed the Sword to be 'taken up, and then went away; and ſo diſſolv'ing the Court, without the Conſent, yea, againſt 'the Deſire, of the major part.' The Remedy he propoſed, for the Redreſs of this Grievance, was, 'That by the Power of the Council, there 'might a Law be eſtabliſhed, that the Court 'might not at any time be diſſolved or adjourn'ed, without the Conſent of the major Part, 'both of Aldermen and Commons, in Common 'Council aſſembled.' Upon this Speech, and their foreſaid pretended Claim, there was a Committee appointed to ſtate the Queſtion in Debate, between the Aldermen and Commoners, Members of this Court of Common Council. But after three days Debate, they found little Succeſs in their Buſineſs. And the foreſaid *Bellamy*, being one of the Committee, delivered a long Speech *Feb.* 24, to give an Account to the Court, how, in his Judgment, he conceived the Right and Truth therein did ſtand. Which was afterwards by him printed, and called, *A Plea for the Commonalty of* London; *or, a Vindication of their Rights, (which have been long time witholden from them) in the Choice of ſundry City Officers. As alſo a Juſtification of the Power of the Court of* Common Council, *in making of Acts or By Laws, for the Good and Profit of the Citizens, notwithſtanding the negative Votes of the Maior and Aldermen, fully proved by ſeveral Charters granted to the City*, &c. Therein he ſhewed, how the Charters of ancient Kings to the City, all ran *To the Maior, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of* London; or *To the Maior and Commonalty of the City of* London: He reminded them of the Charter of *Edward* III. in the 15th of his Reign; where the Maior and Aldermen, with the Aſſent of the Commonalty, have Power, as to explain, ſo to amend the old, or to make new Laws, for the common Benefit of the Citizens. And before him, of that of King *John*, in the firſt of his Reign; and of King *Edward* II. in the 12th of his Reign; where the ſole Power, both to elect and to amove the Sheriffs, the Chamberlain, the Common Clerk, and the Common Serjeant, is wholly left to the Pleaſure of the Commonalty, without any Reference to the Maior and Aldermen. Thus it was clear, he ſaid, that the Commonalty had by the Charters an equal Share with the Maior and Aldermen, in the Privileges granted to the City. And if there were any Difference, as there was in the Choice of ſome City Officers, the Advantage was unto the Commons.

Then he went about to prove it by Practice; ſhewing, that all the Acts of Common Council, which were the City's Laws, were made, as in the joint Names, ſo by the joint Power, of the Maior, Aldermen, and Common Council. And gave ſome particular Inſtances of Things done by the Power of this Court. As, *March* 4, 1641, the removing of Deputy *Alden* from being a Member of that Court. *Sept.* 5, 1642, the putting away of Mr. *John Weld* from being Town Clerk of this City. *Feb.* 18, 1642, the expelling of *Thomas Wiſeman*, the City Remembrancer, out of this Office. *April* 21, 1643, the amoving of divers Aldermens Deputies from their Place of Deputyſhip. And all by the joint and concurrent Power and Authority of the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Commons, in this Common Council aſſembled. That the determinative Power of this Court, is in the Plurality of the Votes of the Maior, Aldermen, and Commons *conjunctim*. And that the Lord Maior and Aldermen have in this Court no more Power of a negative Voice, than other ſingle Perſons. For which he brought this Inſtance: *Febru.* 17, 1641, a Petition was brought into this Court, directed only *To the Lord Maior and Aldermen*; and becauſe it was not directed *To the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled*, this Court refuſed to take any Cognizance of it. But then Sir *Richard Gurney* Maior, with the major Part of the Aldermen then preſent, in that Common Council, would have the Court to admit of that Petition; and the Court refuſing, the Lord Maior and Aldermen would have the Court divided, and numbred by Poll: and ſo it was done. And there were for the Petition, the Lord Maior and ſeven Aldermen, and ſixty one Commoners; and againſt the Petition, five Aldermen, and eighty five Commoners. And thus the Members of this Court, both Aldermen and Commoners, being reckoned together by the Poll on both ſides, as Members of this Court, the Queſtion was determined, the Petition rejected, and the Power and Authority of this Common Council maintained.

But whereas it was objected, that the Choice of ſome City Officers had been time out of mind in the Power of the Maior, or Aldermen, and not in the Commonalty; he anſwered, That it was confeſſed, that a great while the Choice of theſe, (as the Sheriff to be choſen by the Lord Maior's Prerogative, and the Common Clerk and Common Serjeant by the Court of Aldermen) and ſome other City Officers, have been ſuffered to run along in theſe Chanels of pretended Prerogative, and unwarrantable Cuſtom; but from the Beginning it was not ſo. And if this were given away by Conſent, as I will not, added he, deny, but our Forefathers in their Times might be perſuaded, upon ſpecious Shews, and peradventure, in their Eſteem, upon ſolid Reaſons, to make over a Part of their Power into the hands of the Lord Maior and Aldermen; yet, if Reaſon and juſt Cauſe require, the Power of this Council may aſſume it again into the hands of the Commonalty. As it did upon the like Cauſe, *June* 21, 1643, reaſſume the ſole Power of chuſing the Chamberlain and Bridge-Maſter.

This was the Sum of *Bellamie's* Speech in the Common Council. Whereupon the Difference about the City's Privileges were by Order of the Court of Common Council, referred to a Committee of Aldermen and Commoners, to conſider of ſome Expedient for reconciling thereof. And the Committee after ſeveral Debates, concluded upon a probable means for the ending of it. And *April* 24 following, brought in their Report; and upon reading thereof, the whole Court did approve it. And hence perhaps the Elections ſtand upon the preſent foot.

The Commonalty uſed formerly to petition the Maior and Aldermen. *J. S.*

The Commonalty oftentimes, and at theſe Meetings, I ſuppoſe, when they were minded to have certain Inconveniences redreſt, or good Orders made for the preſerving of their Liberties, and the like, did formerly uſe to petition the Maior and Aldermen. Some of theſe Petitions I have ſeen in the Records of the Chamber. I ſhall ſpecify one or two in the Reign of King *Edward* II.

Petitiones Communitatis.

Petitions of the Commonalty, *Lib. Horn.*

DIE *Mercurii*, &c. 'On *Wedneſday* before the Feaſt of the *Annunciation* of the Bleſſed Virgin, in the fifth Year of the Reign of King *Edward*, Son of King *Edward*, a Congregation of the honeſt Men of the City was made, preſent *John de Giſors*, Maior, *William Servat*, *John de Wengrave*, *Nigell Drury*, &c. Aldermen; wherein they prayed the Articles underwritten.

'*Firſt*, That no Stranger for the time to come be admitted to the Freedom of the City, unleſs by the Conſent of the Commonalty, or in a common Congregation, or in a full Huſting, the Commonalty preſent.

'Alſo, that no Letters, by which the Commonalty may or ought to be charged, or obliged toward any thing, be made for the time to come, nor ſealed by the Seal of the Commonalty, before the Commonalty be met together for this purpoſe; and they yield unanimous Conſent to it.

'Alſo it was petitioned, that the Common Seal for the time to come, remain in ſome common Cheſt, under ſix Locks. Of which three Aldermen have three Keys, and three honeſt Men of the Commonalty, the three other Keys.

Whence we may gather, the Value the Citizens ſet upon their Freedoms; and how they were given underhand, and gotten often by Stealth, without the Conſent and Allowance of the whole Commons; and that the Seal was kept in private Hands, and too much at the Command of the Aldermen, or ſome of them.

The Year after this, they petitioned again, as follows.

A Petition exhibited to the Maior and Aldermen by the Commonalty.

Other Petitions of the Commonalty to the Maior, &c. *Lib. Horn. fo.* 427.

'ON *Friday*, next before the Feaſt of St. *Nicolas*, in the 6th Year of King *Edward*, the Son of King *Edward*, were gathered together at *Gyhald, London, John de Giſors*, Maior, and many Aldermen and honeſt Men of the City of every Trade. Who came to treat upon certain Articles and Buſineſſes for the whole Commonalty; and ſhewed certain Grievances following to the ſaid Maior and Aldermen. Upon which they propounded certain Articles ordained for the common Profit, requiring that for the Remainder they be firmly obſerved.

'Firſt of all, that firm Peace and good Concord be nouriſhed and preſerved in a neighbourly Unity through the whole City.

'Alſo, For that many Fellow Citizens of the ſaid City, whoſe Counſel and Aſſiſtance is always neceſſary to maintain the ſame City, are by reaſon of their juvenile Age, leſs ſufficiently inſtructed, as to the Laws and Liberties, and ancient Cuſtoms of the City; it is agreed, that ſuch Liberties, Uſages, and Cuſtoms, as concerning thoſe which belong to the Offices of divers Bailiffs, as well within the City as in the Gates of the ſame; and alſo the Statutes and Manners, whereby divers Trades, as well thoſe of Merchants or Workmen, ought to be regulated; be, according to Right, enrolled in ſome certain Regiſter; and be read once or twice every Year, in a common Aſſembly: And for the time to come it be not denied to the Citizens, that are minded, to have a Tranſcript thence, or an Inſpection.

'And alſo, that every Alderman, in the Terms accuſtomed in the City, hold their Wardmotes, and do more diligently ſuch things which are incumbent upon their Duties, as they are more firmly tied by the Bond of their Oath, under pain of Degradation from the Office of Alderman.

'Alſo, for that the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Serjeants, by Authority of their Bailivery, do not deſiſt to make Extortions and Forfeitures, not to be ſuffered, without Conſideration or Judgment of the Maior and Aldermen, upon divers that bring Victuals to the City: And alſo, where they, the ſaid Bailiffs, ought to do ſpeedy Right to all complaining before them, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of the ſaid City, the ſaid Bailiffs, for Malice and Covetouſneſs, are found ſo remiſs and impotent to do Right and Juſtice, that ſcarce any can be diſpatched before them in due manner: So that now no ſmall murmuring ariſeth anew in the People of the City; and a manifold Scandal beginneth thence to hang over us: It is agreed, that the ſaid Maior and Aldermen more diligently enquire upon theſe Grievances; and that they provide a ſeaſonable Remedy hereupon, as is fit.

'Alſo, becauſe in times paſt, whereof no Memory is, as alſo in modern times, the City is wont to be defended and governed by the Wealth and Counſel, as well of honeſt Men of Mercantile Trades, as of other Trades wrought by Hand; and it hath anciently been uſed, that no extraneous Perſon, be he homebred or Foreigner, of whoſe Converſation and State a certain Knowlege might not be had, ſhould be admitted into the Liberty of the City; unleſs firſt ſuch Merchants and Tradeſmen of the City, exerciſing the Trade which ſuch to be admitted intended to uſe, be lawfully called: that by the Citizens themſelves ſo called together, the Maior and Aldermen being certified of the Condition and Fidelity of ſuch Perſons to be admitted, might know, if they were to be admitted or refuſed.

'The whole Commonalty petitioneth, that the foreſaid Form, whereby the greater Trades of Merchants or Handicrafts Men were ordered, be for the future obſerved. Leſt any for time to come be admitted to the Liberty of the City, contrary to the foreſaid Proviſion.

Conteſts about Elections of Common Council Men.

Concerning the Election of Aldermen for the Wards, and eſpecially of Common Council Men, there have been of late Years great Conteſts, when upon Vacancies two Parties have been ſet up to be choſen, and the Perſons elected not allowed by one Side, on pretence of an undue Election, Petitions have been drawn up and preferred to the *Common Council*, complaining of the ſaid Election. And upon ſuch Petitions, the Common Council have appointed a Committee to conſider the ſame. And thereupon, by their Order, Suits in Law have been commenced. The Charges whereof have been out of the City Caſh. Which from *Novemb.* 8, 1711, unto the Year 1718, coſt the City 2827 *l.* 10 *s.* as it was brought into the Houſe of Lords in the Year 1719, by the Town Clerk and Chamberlain.

The Charges thereof to the City 2827 *l.*

For the ſtopping of this great Expence of the City for time to come, (being already ſo deeply in Debt) an Endeavour was made to find out an Expedient, by application to the *King's Bench*, upon ſuch a controverted Election. When, on the 6th of *February*, 1717, ſuch a Petition of an undue Election was exhibited to the Common Council by *Edward Brigden, Peter Bolton*, and others; complaining, (as I take it out of an Order of the Houſe of Lords, for the printing of the Report and Reſolution, 17 *April*, 1719.) that *Robert Jeffs* and *Stephen King* were declared duly elected Common Council Men for *Tower* Ward, in Prejudice of the Petitioners *Brigden* and *Bolton*'s Right. Which Petition was received by the Common Council: Who the ſame Day appointed a Committee to examine the Allegations thereof, and to iſſue ſuch Money as they ſhould appoint for Advice, or other neceſſary Expences in this Matter. And their Lordſhips [*viz.* the Committee of the Lord's Houſe, before whom this Matter now was come] were informed, that this Practice of the Common Council, of iſſuing the City Caſh, in taking Part with Citizen againſt Citizen; and in aſſuming to themſelves a Right of judging conteſted Elections of the City Officers, grew ſo heavy, that it became neceſſary to apply for Remedy to the Court of *King's Bench*, to put a Stop to ſo growing an Evil.

The Common Council reſtrained.

And for this Reaſon, the ſaid Mr. *Jeffs* and Mr. *King* moved the ſaid Court; and thereupon obtained a *Prohibition*, to reſtrain the Common Council from intermeddling with the Examination of that Election: With Directions however, to declare in ſuch manner, as to bring the Point to be tried, *Whether the Common Council had, or had not a Right of examining ſuch conteſted Elections.* And accordingly, a *Declaration* was delivered: and therein, and in the Proceedings thereon, the Point was tendred to be put in Iſſue. But to avoid ſuch Trial, the Defendants demurred. Which coming to be argued, Judgment was given for the ſaid *Jeffs* and *King*. And then Writs of Error were brought, returnable in Parliament.

And after a conſiderable Delay, (on account of a pretended Loſs of the Rolls or Records) the general Errors being aſſigned by the Plaintiffs in Error, came to be argued; and no Council appearing for them, the Judgment of the Court of *King's Bench* was affirmed, with Coſts.

The Reſolution of the Lords concerning this Caſe.

This, with other things reported by the ſaid Lords to the Houſe, and Conſideration had thereof, and Debate thereupon, the Houſe came to the following Reſolution. ‘Reſolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, that it is the Opinion of this Houſe, That the Common Council of *London*, having iſſued great Sums of Money out of the Chamber of *London*, in maintaining ſeveral Suits of Law between Citizen and Citizen, relating to controverted Elections, have abuſed their Truſt, and been guilty of great Partiality, and of a groſs Miſmanagement of the City Treaſure, and a Violation of the Freedom of Elections in the City.

Three chief *Folkmotes. Lib. Alb.*

I may ſubjoin here the ancient Meetings of the Citizens, called *Folkmotes*. Concerning the *Folkmotes*, there were three chief *Folkmotes* in the Year, according to the City Books. One, at the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, to know who is Sheriff, and to hear the Commandment. The ſecond at *Chriſtmas*, to make the Wards, [called *Wardmotes*.] The third at the Feſtival of St. *John*, [*i. e. Midſummer*] to guard the City.

The Chamberlain's Court or Office.

In the King's diſpoſal anciently. *Pet. Le Neve, Norroy*, Pat 7. *H.*3. m. 5.

THE Chamberlainſhip of *London* was anciently in the King's Power. Thus *Chamberlaria London*, *i. e.* the Office of Chamberlain of *London*, was granted to *William Jermer* by King *Henry* III.

And when King *Henry* granted the Citizens the Choice of their Maior, it was *Salva Skambergeria noſtra*.]

The Chamberlain's Office. *R. B.*

This is an Office of great Honour, Power, and Truſt. He receiveth the Rents, and other Revenues of the City, as the Orphans Money, and keeps his Office in the *Chamber* of *Guild-Hall*, where he gives his Attendance in the Forenoons every Day, to enroll and turn over Apprentices, and to make them Free, having duly ſerved their Times. The Place being of ſuch Importance, he is choſen yearly, and muſt give good Security to the Court of Aldermen, to pay and make good whatſoever Caſh ſhall be delivered unto him: and once every Year he gives up his Account to *Auditors* appointed on purpoſe to inſpect the ſame.

Beſides the *Orphans* and *City Caſh*, he is intruſted alſo with the City Leaſes, and all Bonds and Securities taken by the Court of Aldermen, for Orphans Monies.

The Chamberlain concerned in letting the City Lands, *&c.* *J. S.*

To this Officer belongeth the letting of the City Lands. Which is commonly done by a Committee, after this manner: When any ſuch Lands or other Proprieties of the City, by expiration of Leaſes, or otherwiſe, are to be diſpoſed of to Tenants, Notice thereof is given in the *Gazette*. As in the Year 1717: ‘The Committee for letting the City Lands, in the Account of the Chamberlain of the City, give Notice, that they intend to let by Leaſe, the Profits ariſing by the *Monument* on *New Fiſh-ſtreet Hill*; and alſo two Tenements, and four Shops or Sheds without *Aldgate*, in the Poſſeſſion of .... And that the Committee will ſet in the Council Chamber of the *Guild-Hall, London*, on *Wedneſday* the 9th inſtant, at four of the Clock in the Afternoon, to receive Propoſals for the Premiſſes ſeverally. Of which more particular Information may be had at the *Comptroller's* Office in the *Guild-Hall* aforeſaid.

Such Notice likewiſe was given from the ſaid Committee in the *Gazette, Sept.* 21. the ſame Year, concerning three Tenements in *Hounſditch*, in the Poſſeſſion of *P. B. &c.* And that the ſaid Committee would ſit in the Council Chamber in *Guild-Hall* on Day of ...... at four of the Clock, to receive Propoſals. Of which more particular Information might be had at the *Comptroller's* Office, *&c.*

To which I add, the Committee for letting out the *Bridgehouſe* Lands, gave the like Notice in the *Gazette*, that they intended to let by Leaſe the new built Meſſuage or Tenement, ſituate at the South-Weſt End of *London Bridge*, near adjoining to the *Bear* Alehouſe. And the ſaid Committee would ſit at the *Guild-Hall, London*, on to receive Propoſals, *&c.* And particular Information ſhould be had at the *Comptroller's* Office, at the *Bridgehouſe, Southwark*.

The like Notice was given near the ſame time, for letting the *Lay-Stall* at *Mile End*, in the Poſſeſſion of *W. W.*]

Apprentices and their Maſters.

Before him, the ſaid Chamberlain, all *Apprentices* are enrolled, and made free; inſomuch that none can ſet up Shop or follow a Trade within the City and Liberties, if not a Freeman, and ſworn before him: neither can any one turn over an Apprentice, but by his Licenſe. To him all Complaints are brought for Differences betwixt *Apprentices* and their *Maſters*: who reconciles their Differences, and may puniſh, by Impriſonment, thoſe that diſobey his Summons, or any Apprentice that miſdemeans himſelf to his Maſter or Miſtreſs: But upon the Apprentices acknowledging his Fault, and begging Pardon, with Promiſe not to offend any more, his Fault is forgiven.

Such *Apprentices* as have juſtly ſerved their Term of ſeven Years, and not broken their Indentures by marrying, *&c.* are made Free.

Upon the Admiſſion of every Perſon into the Freedom of this City, the Chamberlain cauſeth an Oath to be adminiſtred unto him, to be true to the King, the Government, and obſerve and keep the Cuſtoms of the City; which ſaid Oath hath been mentioned before, *Chap.* XXIV.

If any *Maſter* ſhall refuſe to make his *Apprentice* Free, when the Term of his Indenture is expired, upon Complaint made to the Chamberlain, he will cauſe ſuch Maſter to be ſummoned before him, and if he cannot ſhew good Cauſe to the contrary, will make the Apprentice Free. And if an Apprentice ſhall be unruly or diſorderly in his Maſters Houſe, or commit any notorious Fault, upon Complaint made thereof, the Chamberlain will ſend one of his Officers for ſuch Apprentice, and ſend him to *Bridewel*, or otherwiſe puniſh him according to the Nature of the Offence.

If any *Maſter* ſhall miſuſe his *Apprentice*, by unreaſonable beating, not allowing him Neceſſaries, or by neglecting to inſtruct him, or the like, upon Complaint thereof made, the Chamberlain will ſend a Summons for the Maſter to appear before him; and upon due hearing both Parties, will relieve the Apprentice, if his Allegations be proved to be juſt; or elſe leave the Apprentice to take his Remedy againſt his Maſter in the *Lord Maior's Court*. And if the Maſter refuſe to appear according to his Summons, the *Lord Maior* and *Recorder*, upon Complaint thereof made to them, will grant a Warrant to take him and compel him to appear.

When an Apprentice, by the conſent of his Maſter, is to be turned over to another Maſter of the ſame Trade, it muſt be done before the Chamberlain. And it is obſerved, that if an

Apprentice be turned over by the Company only of which the Maſter is free, it is no Obligation on the ſecond Maſter to keep ſuch an Apprentice; nor is the Apprentice compelled thereby to ſerve the ſecond Maſter, but may depart at pleaſure, by ſuing out his Indentures againſt the firſt Maſter. Which may be done without the Privity or Knowledge of the ſecond Maſter. And therefore it is abſolutely neceſſary, that all Apprentices ſhould be turned over before the Chamberlain. And thereby the firſt Maſter is diſcharged from him, and the ſecond obliged to keep him; and the Apprentice will be obliged to ſerve the ſecond Maſter the full Term of his Indentures, altho' the ſame were made for nine Years, or more. It is the Intereſt of every Maſter and Apprentice, when any Difference happens between them, to refer the Matter to the Chamberlain: who will freely hear both Parties, and decide the Controverſy for 3 *s.* Charge, *viz.* 1 *s.* to the Officer for the Summons, and 2 *s.* to the Clerk for the Order. Whereas if they proceed at Law for Relief, it may probably coſt both Parties ſix Pounds, or more, in Charges; and the Concluſion may be leſs ſatisfactory than if decided by the Chamberlain.

Turning over before the Chamberlain very neceſſary.

The Fees due to the City for making Free, and the Enrolling Apprentices.

An Apprentice made Free, and not Enrolled, the Maſter pays - -	00 13 02
The Apprentice pays - - - -	00 02 00
If turned over before the Chamberlain, the Maſter or Miſtreſs muſt pay extraordinary - - - - -	00 02 00

J. S.

And by vertue of the late Act for Orphans, over and above theſe uſual Fees,

An Apprentice, when bound, muſt pay	00 02 06
And when admitted a Freeman - -	00 05 00]

R. B.

If an Apprentice ſhall omit to take his Freedom within convenient time after the Expiration of his Indentures, the Chamberlain may impoſe upon the Apprentice ſuch a Fine, in reaſon, as he ſhall think fit, for this Neglect, without juſt Cauſe to the contrary.

Every Freeman ought to take particular care not to make an Apprentice free of *London*, by teſtifying for his true Service, unleſs ſuch Apprentice ſhall have really ſerved him. For if he ſhall privately turn his Apprentice over to a Foreigner, and let the Apprentice ſerve ſuch a Foreigner, and yet teſtify to the Chamberlain, that the Apprentice ſerved a Freeman; in ſuch caſe, both the Maſter and the Apprentice may be diſſfranchiſed, and fined at the diſcretion of the *Recorder*, and the Chamberlain, and may cauſe the Freeman's Shop to be ſhut up.

There are three ſeveral ways to be made a Freeman; firſt, by Birthright, as being the Child of a Freeman; ſecondly, by Service, as aforeſaid; and, thirdly, by Redemption, or Purchaſe, by Order of the Court of Aldermen.]

The Chamberlain and Sheriffs concerned together.

J. S.

In former Times, the Chamberlain was commonly concerned with the Sheriffs in the Duties incumbent upon them, and took Place of them. As appears by theſe Inſtances, that happened in the Pleas of the Crown, before the King's Juſtices at the *Tower*, 28 *H.* III.

Quodam Knypulo. Lib. Alb.

One *Henry de Buk* ſlew one *Le Ireis le Tynlour*, with a certain Knypule [Knife] in the Street of *Fletebrige*, and fled to the Church of St. *Mary* of *Suthwerk*; and acknowledged his Fact, and abjured the Kingdom, in the Preſence of *Gervaſe Le Cordwaner*, and the Sheriffs.

Anno 18 *H.* III. *John de Colmere*, Chamberlain, *Raſe de Aſheby*, and *John Norman*, Sheriffs, on *Sunday* the Eve of St. *Mark*, a Clerk called *Henry de Bello*, a Foreigner, ſlew *Thomas de Aula*, in the King's Highway, near the Houſe of *John Aubyn*. He fled to the Church of St. *Brigid*, *London*, by Night. So that the Sheriff and Alderman of the Ward had him watched for that Night till the Morrow. And then came the Conſtable of the *Tower*, the Sheriffs and Aldermen to the foreſaid Church. And he the ſaid *Henry* acknowledged the Fact before them. And he abjured the Kingdom. It was enquired by the Maior and Citizens, of the King's Juſtices, if the Conſtable of the *Tower*, the Sheriffs and Aldermen could receive an Abjuration from any, without the Chamberlain. They ſaid, they might, if the Chamberlain were abſent upon the King's Buſineſs.

Formerly the Office of Chamberlain of the City was in the Gift of the King. King *Henry* III. in the ſeventh of his Reign, granted it to *William Jerners* by Patent. And the ſame King, in the 53 of his Reign, granted it to *Walter Capets ad placitum*; *i. e.* during Pleaſure.

The Chamberlainſhip in the King antiently. Pat. 7 *H.* 3. *m* 5.

And ſometimes there have been two Chamberlains together; as there was in the Reign of King *Edward* I. (as will appear by and by) whoſe Names were, *John de Dunſtaple*, and *Simon de Paris*, and both Aldermen.

Two Chamberlains together.

Concerning the Chamberlains giving up their Accounts, as alſo the Bridge-maſters, and other Officers of the City, was this Order made, 27 *Edw.* I.

The Chamberiain's Accounts. *Lib. Horn.* fo. 27 . *b.*

Die Mercurii, &c. ‘ *Wedneſday* after the Feaſt ‘ of St. *Michael*, 27 *Ed.* I. it was ordained and ‘ agreed, by *Henry de Galeys*, then Maior of the ‘ City of *London*, *John le Blund*, *Geffrey de Norton*, ‘ *Adam de Folham*, *Adam de Roskeſle*, *John de Canterbury*, *William de Leyre*, *Nicolas de Farndon*, &c. ‘ *John de Dunſtaple*, *Martin Box*, Aldermen of the ‘ City aforeſaid, *Richard de Reſham*, and *Thomas* ‘ *Sely*, then Sheriffs, *John de Dunſtaple*, and *Simon* ‘ *de Paris*, then Chamberlains of the Chamber of ‘ *Guyhald*, *London*, and by the whole Commonalty of the City foreſaid, before the foreſaid ‘ Maior, Aldermen and Sheriffs, that the Chamberlains of the Chamber of *Guyhald*, the Keepers ‘ of the Bridg of *London*, and all others of the ‘ City, who ought to give up their Accounts to ‘ the ſaid City, for the Time hereafter give them ‘ up twice a Year, to wit, the firſt Week in *Lent*, ‘ and in the beginning of Autumn.

The late Chamberlain was Sir *William Fazakerly*, Kt. Who being aged and ſickly, many were the Candidates for his Place, and making their ſeveral Intereſts by Letters to the Liveries of the Companies, and by Recommendations of themſelves in the *Gazette*. But the Election fell to Mr. *George Ludlam*, Salter, a diſcreet and intelligent Perſon in the Cuſtoms of the City, and generally well approved; lately Knighted by his Majeſty.]

Sir *George Ludlam* preſent Chamberlain.

The SHERIFFS *Courts.*

The Sheriffs Courts, and their Proceedings.

R. B.

THere are two Courts of Record, called the *Sheriffs Courts*, belonging to the two Sheriffs; and to each Court belongs a Priſon, called the *Compters*, to wit, the *Poultry Compter*, and *Woodſtreet Compter*. And each Court hath its peculiar Judge, who are Counſellors learned in the Law, and knowing in the Cuſtoms of the City.

Theſe Courts hold Plea for all Actions of *Debt*, *Treſpaſs*, *Account*, *Covenants* broken, and on the *Caſe*, as alſo *Attachments*, and *Sequeſtrations*; and if the Action be laid under five Pounds, it cannot be removed to a ſuperior Court.

Theſe Courts are held four Days every Week in the *Guild-Hall*, *viz.* on *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays* for *Woodſtreet Compter*, and on *Thurſdays* and *Saturdays* for the *Poultry Compter*.

J. Gibſon.

The Proceedings in theſe Courts, are in the manner of thoſe of the higher, that is, by *Declaration*, *Pleadings*, a *Jury*, &c. And in caſe of any erroneous Judgment given, the Party grieved may ſue forth of the Court of Chancery, a *Writ* of *Error*, returnable in the Court of *Huſtings*, whither the Record being tranſmitted, the Errors may be there examined and corrected, before the Lord Maior and Sheriffs.

Officers of theſe Courts.

To theſe two Courts, *viz.* the *Poultry* and *Woodſtreet*, there belong eight Attorneys, who are admitted by the Court of Aldermen, and take an Oath.

Theſe Attorneys may demand in each Cauſe three Fees, one for the Appearance, one at joining Iſſue, and another upon Summons for Tryal. But if the Cauſe ſhall be ſummoned more than once, then to have a Fee upon every Summons.

The *Jurymen* are Freemen of the City, and ſerve in their Wards according to the ſeveral Months; each Ward taking their Turn.

To each Court belongs a *Secondary*, a *Clerk* of the *Papers*, a *Prothonotary*, and four *Clerks Sitters*.

The *Secondaries* allow, and return all *Writs* brought to remove Cauſes out of theſe Courts.

The *Clerks* of the *Papers* file and copy *Declarations* upon *Actions* in theſe Courts.

The *Prothonotaries* draw and engroſs all ſuch *Declarations*.

The *Clerks Sitters* enter *Actions* and *Attachments*, and take *Bails* and *Verdicts*.

To each *Compter* belong ſixteen *Serjeants* at *Mace*, and to each their *Yeoman*, beſides Under *Officers*, and a *Priſon Keeper*. And if a Freeman is committed to Priſon in either of theſe *Compters*, he may remove himſelf to *Ludgate*.

The two eldeſt *Clerks* in the *Sheriffs Court* for the Time being, are *Attorneys* of the *Pye Powder Court* held in *Cloth Fair*, during the three firſt Days of *Bartholomew Fair*, for the examining and trying Suits brought for petty Matters and Offences committed in the Fair.]

The Court of Requeſts, *commonly called, the* Court of Conſcience.

This Collection was inſerted into the laſt Edition by *A. M. R.*

THIS Court hath been eſtabliſhed by Act of Common Council, for many Years paſt, and ſo continued, for the Relief and Benefit of poor Debtors in *London* and the Liberties, and likewiſe for poor Freemen, that have ſmall Debts owing to them. Firſt, I find that on the 1ſt of *February*, in the ninth Year of King *Henry* VIII. an Act of Common Council was made, that the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the ſame City for the time being, ſhould monthly aſſign and appoint two Aldermen, and four diſcreet Commoners, to be Commiſſioners to ſit in the ſame Court twice a Week, *viz.* *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*: there to hear and determine all Matters brought before them between Party and Party, (being Citizens and Freemen of *London*) in all Caſes, where the due Debt or Damage did not exceed forty Shillings.

Anno 9 *H.* 8. The firſt beginning of the ſaid Court.

The reaſons why the ſaid Court hath had continuation.

Other Acts made ſince to the ſame purpoſe.

This Act was to continue but for two Years then next enſuing: But being found charitable and profitable for the Relief of ſuch poor Debtors as were not able to make preſent Payment of their Debts; and to reſtrain malicious Perſons, from proceeding in their wilful Suits: and alſo to be a great Eaſe and Help to ſuch poor Perſons as had ſmall Debts owing to them, and were not able to proſecute Suits in Law for the ſame elſewhere; the ſame Act hath ſithence been continued by divers other Acts of Common Council. And hereby (beſides the ſaid two Aldermen monthly aſſigned) the number of Commiſſioners were increaſed from four to twelve. And ſo by that Authority, the ſame Court continued till the End of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, &c.

The malicious Proceeding of cruel Creditors againſt poor Men that claimed the Benefit of the Court.

And then divers People, being Citizens and Freemen of *London*, (contrary to their Oaths formerly taken) repining at the Authority of the ſame Court, and not regarding the Expence of any Charges, how great ſoever, ſo they might have their deſires upon their poor Debtors, and being often animated thereunto by divers Attorneys and Solicitors (for their own particular Gain) did daily commence Suits, for ſuch petty Debts and Cauſes againſt poor Men (Citizens and Freemen of *London*) in the high Courts at *Weſtminſter*, or elſewhere, out of the ſaid Court of *Requeſts*, to avoid the Juriſdiction of the ſame Court, and to barr the ſaid Commiſſioners from ſtaying ſuch Suits, and examining the ſaid Cauſes, and thereby cauſed the ſaid poor Men, many times, to pay ſix times as much Charges as their principal Debts or Damage did amount unto, to the undoing of ſuch poor Men, their Wives and Children, and alſo to the filling of the Priſons with the Poor ſo ſued: where otherwiſe they might have got their Debts in the ſaid *Court of Requeſts*, for very ſmall Charge, and little Trouble.

Anno 1. *Jac.* An Act of Parliament for confirming the Power of the Court.

For Remedy whereof, and for the ſtrengthening and eſtabliſhing the ſaid Court, an Act of Parliament was then made, *Anno primo Jacobi Regis*, That every Citizen and Freeman of *London*, that had, or ſhould have any Debts owing to him, not amounting to forty Shillings, by any Debtors (Citizens and Freemen of *London*) inhabiting in *London*, or the Liberties thereof, ſhould or might cauſe ſuch Debtors to be warned to appear before the Commiſſioners of the ſaid Court: and that the ſaid Commiſſioners, or the greater number of them, ſhould from time to time ſet down ſuch Orders between ſuch Parties, Plaintiff and Defendant, Creditor and Debtor, touching ſuch Debts not exceeding forty Shillings, as they ſhould find to ſtand with Equity and good Conſcience.

But ſithence the making of that Act, divers Perſons (intending to ſubvert the good and charitable Intent of the ſame) have taken hold of ſome doubtful and ambiguous Words therein, and have wreſted the ſame for their own Lucre and Gain, to the avoiding the Juriſdiction of the ſame Court, contrary to the godly meaning of the ſaid Act.

Anno 3. *Jac.* Another Act of Parliament concerning all Debts under the Sum of forty Shillings.

For Remedy whereof, and to the Intent that ſome more full and ample Proviſion might be made for the further eſtabliſhing and ſtrengthening of the ſaid Court, and for the better Relief of ſuch poor Debtors, another Act of Parliament was made, *Anno* 3. *Jac.* whereby the Authority of the ſaid Commiſſioners were much enlarged, *viz.* that every Citizen and Freeman of *London*, [*and every other Perſon and Perſons inhabiting, or that ſhall inhabit within the City of* London, *or the Liberties thereof, being a Tradeſman, Victualler, or Labouring Man,*] which have, or ſhall have, any Debts owing to him or them, not amounting to forty Shillings, by any Citizen or Freeman, [*or by any other Perſon or Perſons (being a Victualler, Tradeſman, or Labouring Man) inhabiting within the ſaid City, or the Liberties thereof,*] ſhould or might cauſe ſuch Debtors to be warned to appear before the ſaid Commiſſioners of the ſaid Court of *Requeſts*. And the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any three, or more of them, ſhall have Power to ſet down ſuch Orders between Plaintiff and Defendant, Creditor and Debtor, touching ſuch Debts not amounting to forty Shillings, as they ſhall find to ſtand with Equity and good Conſcience. Alſo, the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any three, or more of them, have Power (by the ſaid Act) to miniſter an

Power of adminiſtring an Oath.

Oath to the Creditor or Debtor, and to ſuch Witneſſes as ſhall be produced on each part: And alſo to commit to Priſon in one of the *Counters*, ſuch Creditor or Debtor, as ſhall not appear upon lawful Summons, or not perform ſuch Order as the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any three, or more of them, ſhall ſet down. And by this laſt Act, the ſaid *Court of Requeſts* is eſtabliſhed and continued to this Day; and God grant it may ſo long continue to the Relief of the Poor, *&c.*

Collected by Thomas Griffins, *ſometimes a Clark of the ſame Court,* &c.]

R. B.

The Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, do monthly aſſign ſuch Aldermen and Commoners, to ſit as Commiſſioners in the ſaid Court, as they think fit: and the ſame Perſons, or any three of them, makes a Court, and do ſit in *Guild-Hall* every *Wedneſday* and *Saturday* in the Forenoon, to hear and determine ſuch Cauſes as are brought before them.

A Cauſe may be brought and determined in this Court for 10 *d.* Charge, *viz.* 6 *d.* for the *Plaint* and *Summons*, and 4 *d* for the *Order*. But if the Defendant doth not appear the ſecond Court-Day after Summons, an *Attachment* will be awarded againſt him, which will compel him to appear, and then the Charges are ſome ſmall matter more.

The Power of this Court.

If any Citizen ſhall be arreſted for a Debt under forty Shillings, this Court will grant a Summons for the Plaintiff in the Action; and if he appear not the firſt Court-Day after the Summons left at his Houſe, the Court will grant an *Attachment* againſt him, and force him to take his Debt, and pay the Defendant his Coſts. And if any Attorney in *London* ſhall preſume to proceed in any ſuch Suit, after Notice to the contrary, or ſhall refuſe to obey the Order of this Court, upon Complaint thereof to the Court of Aldermen, they will ſuſpend ſuch a Perſon from his Practice. And this was done to one *Thomas Hutton*, an Attorney in the *Sheriffs Court* in the Year 1610, Sir *William Craven* being Maior.]

The Court of Conſervacy *of the River of* Thames.

When held, and where. *J. S.*

THere is a peculiar Court for the taking care of this moſt important River of *Thames*, both for the Water and Fiſh of it. The Right of which is in the City. This Court is held before the Lord Maior, at ſuch times as he ſhall appoint and direct, within the Counties near adjacent to *London* and *Weſtminſter*; *viz. Middleſex* and *Eſſex* on the North ſide of the River, *Kent* and *Surrey* on the South.

Water Bailiff.

The Water Bailiff is the Lord Maior's Deputy, or Sub-conſervator, and ought to give Notice to him of all Offences committed by any Perſons, contrary to the Orders made for Preſervation of the Fry of Fiſh in the ſaid River: and every Fiſherman, by vertue of an Order made by Sir *Robert Ducy*, Maior, *Anno* 1630, from *London* Bridge unto *Stanes* Bridge, every Year upon St. *Paul*'s Day, muſt appear before the ſaid Water Bailiff at the Chappel of *Guild-Hall*, to enter their Names into his Regiſter Book, and to hear the Orders made for the Preſervation of the ſaid River.

Within ſome convenient Places within the Counties aforeſaid, (as, among others, *Graveſend* in *Kent*, and *Stratford Langton* in *Eſſex*) the Lord Maior ſits judicially eight times yearly; and hath a Power of ſummoning four Juries out of the Inhabitants of thoſe Counties; to whom an Oath is adminiſtred, to make Inquiſition after Offences committed upon the River. And theſe go up the River as far as *Stanes* Bridge, and down the River, as far as the Points of the River next the Sea, in a Barge prepared for them, to examine and make Enquiries according to certain Articles to direct them therein, to the number of thirty. Which may be ſeen in the Book called the *City's Law*. And according to the Verdict of theſe Juries, the Court proceeds to Puniſhment of all Tranſgreſſions of Fiſhermen, or others, that create any Damage or Hurt to the *Thames*, or the Fry.

Lex Lond. p. 209.

But ſometimes theſe Seſſions of the *Conſervacy* have been omitted for a long time. The Lord Maiors in the Reign of King *James* I. had not held this Court in divers Years, till the Year 1616, when Sir *John Jolls* Lord Maior, and divers Aldermen, and other Officers and Gentlemen, went in their Barges in great State, taking Water at *Billinſgate*, and ſo to *Graveſend*: Where they ſat upon the *Conſervacy*.

In the Year 1630, Sir *Robert Ducie*, Bar. Maior, and Conſervator of the River, ſet forth very good and ſeaſonable Orders, in eighteen Articles, for the Preſervation of the Brood and Fry of Fiſh in the River of *Thames*, on the Weſt part from the Bridge of *London*: Which remain to be ſeen in the *City's Law*.

Page 202.

An Order of the Court of Aldermen for the River, *Lex Lond.* p.222.

There were other Orders ſet forth by the Court of Aldermen in the Year 1673, upon the great Decay of the Fiſhing Trade, the drawing of the Shores being apprehended to be the great Cauſe thereof. Wherefore it was ſtrictly ordered, that none ſhould preſume to draw the Shores of the River *Thames*, upon any Pretence whatſoever, or at any Times, ſave only for Salmons, in Rooms appointed for that purpoſe by the Court of Aldermen. And that none thus fiſh for Salmon in theſe Rooms, but only ſuch as ſhould be empowered thereunto, under the Seal of the Maioralty of this City. And that none fiſh with a Net under ſix Inches in the Meaſh, under pain of Forfeiture of 20 *l.* beſides Impriſonment, and Loſs of his Net, for every Offence.

The Lord Maior Conſervator of the *Thames*.

The Right of the *Thames* to belong to the City, and of the Lord Maior to be *Conſervator* of it, is indubitable from ſundry ancient Charters, Acts of Parliament, Preſcriptions, Inquiſitions, and the like: as was learnedly ſhewn by *Jones*, Common Serjeant, at a Court of *Conſervacy*, *Anno 1616*. Which may be ſeen and read in the Chapter of the River of *Thames*, in the firſt Book. To all which may be added, a Part of King *James* the Firſt's Charter to the City: Where it is inſerted, ‘ That the Maior and Commonalty and Citizens, Time out of Memory of Man, have exerciſed the Office of Bailiff and Conſervation of the Water of *Thames*, to be exerciſed and occupied by the Maior for the time being, or by his ſufficient Deputies.

By-Laws made by the Company of Fiſhermen. R. B.

Laſtly, as an *Appendix* to this Court of Conſervacy, wherein ſuch care is taken for the Fiſh, let theſe By-Laws and Ordinances of the Company of Fiſhermen be added, made 1689.

At a Court of Aſſiſtants of the Company of Free FISHERMEN *of the River of* Thames, *&c. held the 25th Day of* October, *1689. the following By-Laws and Ordinances were ordered to be printed and publiſhed, to the end that all Perſons concerned therein, might take care to avoid incurring the ſeveral Penalties for Breach of the ſame: And to be obſerved in the* Weſtern *Parts of the River of* Thames; *that is to ſay, from* London *Mark-Stone, Weſtwards of* Stains *Bridge, to* London *Bridge.*

IMprimis, To the end Unlawful Nets and Engines, and other Abuſes offered to the Prejudice and Deſtruction of the Fiſhery, may be diſcovered, it is ordained, That no Perſon uſing the Myſtery or Craft of a Fiſherman, do ſhute, ſet, or draw any Draw-Net, at any time of the Year, before Sun-riſing, or after Sun-ſetting, within the Bounds or Limits aforeſaid, upon Penalty of ten Pounds for every ſuch Offence.

2. *Item*, That no Perſon uſing the Art, Myſtery or Craft of a Fiſherman, ſhall, within the ſaid Bounds or Limits, ſtill lie or bend over any Net, during the time of Flood, whereby both Salmons, and other kind of Fiſh, may be hindered or kept back from ſwimming upwards, to the Benefit and Profit of ſuch Fiſhermen as dwell in the Weſt part of the ſaid River, upon Penalty of ten Pounds for every ſuch Offence.

3. *Item*, That no ſuch Perſon ſhall ſhute, or place, within the ſaid Bounds or Limits, any Draw-Net, Cod-Net, or other Net or Engine, whereby any Salmon ſhall be taken after *Holy-Rood Day* is paſt, being the 14th Day of *September*, and before St. *Paul's Day*, being the 25th of *January*. Becauſe at that Time they are out of Seaſon, and remain here upon the Rivers only to ſpawn and breed, upon the Penalty of ten Pounds for every ſuch Offence.

4. *Item*, That no ſuch Perſon, uſing the Art, Myſtery or Craft of a Fiſherman, ſhall, within the ſaid Bounds or Limits, fiſh with any Net, or lay or hale any Weel, or uſe any other Net or Engine whatſoever, from Sun-ſetting on *Saturday* Night, until Sun-riſing on *Monday* Morning, at any time of the Year, it being a Profanation of the *Lord's Day*, upon the Penalty of twenty Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

5. *Item*, That no Perſon uſing the Art, Myſtery or Craft of a Fiſherman, ſhall, within the ſaid Bounds or Limits, at any time hereafter, ſhip their Draw-Nets,called Shipping a-ſtern into their Boats, before ſuch time as they have laid forth all their whole Net, as they do when they land towards a low Water; nor ſhall they ſhip ſome part of their ſaid Net, and land the reſt, upon the like Forfeiture and Payment of ten Pounds for every ſuch Offence.

6. *Item*, That no Perſon uſing the Art, Myſtery or Craft of a Fiſherman, ſhall, within the ſaid Bounds or Limits, uſe any Spear, called an Eel-Spear, at any time. For that they are very great deſtroyers of Barbel, and other kinds of Fiſh; nor ſhall work any Blay-Net, or Rugg-Net, upon the ſaid Water Weſtwards, from the 10th day of *March*, until the 10th day of *May* yearly, from *Brainford* upwards; nor any Smelt-Net, until *Holy Rood Day* be paſt, upon the Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

7. *Item*, That no Perſon uſing the Art, Myſtery or Craft of a Fiſherman, ſhall, within the ſaid Bounds or Limits, at any time of the Year, uſe or exerciſe any Flue, Trammel, or doubled walled Net, or Hooped Net whatſoever, not being three Inches and a quarter broad, at the leaſt, in the Meiſh. For that they are not only the utter deſtruction of all breeding Barbels, but alſo a great Spoil and Hurt to other ſorts of the young Brood, Spawn and Fry of Fiſh, being with thoſe kind of Nets greatly deſtroyed, upon the Forfeiture of forty Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

8. *Item*, That no Perſon uſing the Art, Myſtery or Craft of a Fiſherman, ſhall, within the ſaid Bounds or Limits, lay, ſet or place any Weels called *Kills*, in any place of the River of *Thames*, from the 10th of *March* until the 10th of *May* yearly. For that all Roaches do then ſhed their Spawn, upon the like Forfeiture and Payment of twenty Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

9. *Item*, That no Perſon uſing the Art, Myſtery or Craft of a Fiſherman, ſhall uſe within the ſaid River of *Thames* any Weel, called a *Lomb*, or *Millpot*, or any other Engine, with the Head thereof againſt the Stream, upon pain of Forfeiture of twenty Shillings; nor ſhall uſe, exerciſe, or occupy upon the ſaid River of *Thames*, any Net called a Purſe-Net, otherwiſe a Caſting-Net, upon the like Forfeiture and Payment of forty Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

10. *Item*, That no Perſon uſing the Art, Myſtery or Craft of a Fiſherman, ſhall, within the ſaid Bounds or Limits, be ſuffered to rud for Flounders, either Ebb or by Flood, at any time of the Year, unleſs their Rud-Nets be full two Inches and three quarters broad in the Meiſh, for the Safeguard of the Fry, Spawn and Brood of Fiſh: and that no Flounders ſhall be taken or killed by any ſuch Perſon, under the Aſſize of ſix Inches in the Length, from white to white, (being the Subſtance of the Body, excluding the Tails:) and that no ſuch Perſon ſhall, within the ſaid Bounds or Limits, fleet with any Blay-Net, not being two Inches broad in the Meiſh, wet and dry, from the 24th of *September* till the 10th of *March* in every Year, upon the like Forfeiture and Payment of forty Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

11. *Item*, That no Perſon uſing the Art, Myſtery or Craft of a Fiſherman, ſhall, within the ſaid Bounds, fiſh with any kind of Net, or uſe any Angle-Rod with more than two Hooks upon a Line, or ſaw or ſcratch for Barbel; nor ſhall uſe any other Engine nearer unto *London* Bridge than *St. Buttolphs Wharf*, and the *Bridge-houſe Wharf* on the Eaſt ſide, or nearer unto the Weſt ſide than *St. Mary Overy Stairs*, and the *Old Swan*, upon Forfeiture of ſix Shillings and eight Pence for every ſuch Offence to the Company: and alſo, ſix Shillings and eight Pence to the Chamber of *London*, for every ſuch Offence, as hath been anciently accuſtomed within the ſaid City.

12. *Item*, That no Petermen ſhall at any time hereafter, fiſh or work with any manner of Smelt-Nets, upon the ſaid River of *Thames* Weſtward, further than *Richmond* Crane, (unto which Place, or near thereabouts, the Water ebbeth and floweth.) For that the fiſhing beyond that Place hath cauſed a great deſtruction of Fiſh. Upon pain of forfeiting twenty Shillings for every time he or they ſhall ſo offend.

13. *Item*, That no Peterman ſhall hereafter, at any time of the Year, take the Tides, nor Pouſe upon the whole River of *Thames*, it having been found very prejudicial both to the River and Fiſhermen, and nothing available towards the furniſhing of any Markets, upon Forfeiture of forty Shillings, by every Perſon that ſhall commit ſuch Offence.

14. *Item*, That no Peterman, or Perſon uſing the Art, Myſtery or Craft of a Fiſherman, ſhall take any ſort of Fiſh, which are uſually called Kettle-Fiſh, not being ſix Inches of Aſſize, upon Forfeiture of ten Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

15. *Item*, That whereas many Inconveniences have heretofore ariſen to the River of *Thames*, by divers Fiſhermen keeping of Boys, who were not ſufficient to take the charge of Fiſhing; therefore, from henceforth it ſhall not be lawful for any Fiſherman to keep two Perſons in one Boat, unleſs one of them be of Man's Eſtate, or be thought ſufficient to take the charge of Fiſhing, or that one of them be an Owner, upon Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every Week he or they ſhall offend herein, *&c.*

At a Court of Aſſiſtants of the Company of Free FISHERMEN *of the River of* Thames, *&c. Held the 25th Day of* October, 1689. *The following By-Laws and Ordinances were ordered to be Printed and Publiſhed, to the end that all Perſons concerned therein, might take care to avoid incurring the ſeveral Penalties for Breach of the ſame. And to be obſerved by all the Fiſhermen and Drudgermen below* London-Bridge. *(That is to ſay) from* London-Bridge *to* Yeandall, *alias* Yeanlet; *and the Waters of* Medway, *in the Counties of* Kent, Eſſex, Middleſex, *and* Surrey, *ſo far up the River of* Medway, *till they meet with the Liberties of the City of* Rocheſter, *and all other Places, from the* North Foreland *in* Kent, *to* Harwich *in* Eſſex, *and all other Waters within the Precinct aforeſaid.*

Imprimis, THAT no Perſon uſing the Art, Myſtery, or Craft of a Fiſherman, ſhall below *London Bridge*, in any of the Waters in *Kent*, *Eſſex*, *Middleſex*, and *Surrey*, to the Liberties of *Rocheſter*, and between the *North Foreland*, in the ſaid County of *Kent*, and *Harwich* in the County of *Eſſex*, uſe or practice Trincking, Stowboating, Trawling, or catching of Fiſh, or Bait, on the Lords Day, commonly called *Sunday*, upon forfeiture of 20 *s.* for every ſuch Offence.

2. *Item*, That no ſuch Perſon ſhall within the ſaid Bounds or Limits uſe or imploy any Trawle-Net, that ſhall not be three Inches at the Head, and two Inches and a half at the Cod; and that all ſuch Nets of ſuch Perſons that are already made, ſhall be taken off at threeſcore, and knit down to two Inches and a half, upon pain of forfeiting the Sum of 10 *l.* And no ſuch Perſons ſhall henceforwards begin to fiſh or work upon any Trayle before the fourteenth Day of *September* yearly, upon the forfeiture of 30 *s.* for every ſuch Offence.

3. *Item*, That no ſuch Perſon uſing any Seaſon in Buying and Selling of Fiſh, ſhall put out his Flag before he hath bought, upon forfeiture of 5 *l.* for every ſuch Offence.

4. *Item*, That no Net ſhall be drawn by any ſuch Perſon between two Boats, within the Bounds and Limits aforeſaid, upon forfeiture of 20 *s.* for every ſuch Offence.

5. *Item*, That no Trincke ſhall ſtand for Smelts within the Bounds and Limits aforeſaid, between *Good Friday* and the one and twentieth Day of *October*, yearly. And that no ſuch Perſon ſhall uſe any manner of Net for Smelts, which ſhall not be full two Inches in the fore part, and one Inch and a half in the ſecond part, and in the third part (which is the Hoſe or Codd) Inch and quarter wet and dry, and the Hoſe not to exceed eleven Foot in length, and in compaſs ſixty Meiſhes, and not above, and five Hoops placed a Foot and a half aſunder in the Codd, the laſt Hoop to be placed within two Foot of the ends of the Codd, and each Hoop to be a Foot and a half over every way upright within the Hoop, and not otherwiſe; upon forfeiture of 10 *l.* for every ſuch Offence.

6. *Item*, That no Trinke of any ſuch Perſon ſhall ſtand within the Bounds and Limits aforeſaid, to fiſh for Smelts, any longer than from *Monday* Morning until *Friday* Night weekly, unleſs it ſhall be in *Lent* time, and then to ſtand every Day, except *Lords Days*, upon forfeiture of 40 *s.* for every ſuch Offence.

7. *Item*, That no Trinke of any ſuch Perſon ſhall ſtand in any Birth or Turn, within the Bounds or Limits aforeſaid, more than is herein after allowed; but ſhall ſtand in ſuch ſeveral Places, and in ſuch manner, as hereafter followeth, upon forfeiture of 20 *s.* for every ſuch Offence to the contrary.

That is to ſay,

At *Blackwall Ferry*, two a Breaſt a Front, and no more.
At *Leigh Shelpe*, two, and no more.
At *Woolwich Shelpe*, two, and no more.
At *Woolwich* Town, five, and no more.
At *Gallions Naſſe*, three, and no more.
At *Buſwards Buſh*, five, and no more.
At the Eaſt and Weſt End of *Barking Shelpe*, two at each place, and no more.
At *Daggenham Shelpe*, ſix, and no more.
At the *Carecke*, four, and no more.
At *Julian Tree Jobb*, three, and no more.
At *Dartford Jobb*, three, and no more.
At the *Bite* at *Erith Naſſe*, three, and no more.
At *Stakesfleet Naſſe*, alias *Stakeſend*, five, and no more.
At *Avely Hold*, five, and no more.
At *Purfleet*, five, and no more.
At *Grayes Thorocke*, ſix, and no more.
At the *Two Thoroughs*, three, and no more.

And every Trinke to keep his true Couplement, and to ſtand no more in a Birth.

8. *Item*, That no Trinke of any ſuch Perſon ſhall ſtand to fiſh for Whitings within the Bounds or Limits aforeſaid, till *Ember* Week before *Michaelmas* yearly, and ſhall come no higher than *Purfleet*; and that the Hoſe of the Codd of every one of their Nets ſhall be full Inch and an half; and every ſuch Perſon ſhall upon *Saturday*, at the Sun riſing at the fartheſt, waſh off his Net, hale up, and not return to his Labour until *Monday* Morning Day light, upon forfeiture of 20 *s.* for every ſuch Offence.

9. *Item*, That no Trinke ſhall ſtand to fiſh before any Breach Mouth, at the riſing or ſinking of any Mother-Fiſhes, or in the time of Spawn or Brood of Fiſh. And that every Trinke ſhall at all Times and Seaſons take up and carry away his Anchors, at the time of his leaving off from Fiſhing, and not leave his ſaid Anchor behind him to keep his Birth, upon forfeiture of 10 *s.* for every ſuch Offence.

10. *Item*, That every ſuch Perſon, Owner of ſuch Trinke, ſhall within the Bounds and Limits aforeſaid, in every dark and foggy Night, hang forth out of his ſaid Trinke-Boat, one Lanthorn with a ſufficient Candle-light, for the better and ſafer Paſſage of Ships, Boats, and Veſſels paſſing to and fro within the Bounds and Limits aforeſaid, upon forfeiture of 20 *s.* for every Omiſſion thereof. And that every Trinke-Cable of every ſuch Perſon uſed within the Bounds or Limits aforeſaid, ſhall be no more than twenty five Fathom long at the moſt; or any of their Henbuilt above twenty five Fathom. And likewiſe ſhall have a Warpe of ſixty Fathom, and no more, to ſheer off and give way, if any Ship, Crayer, or other Veſſel, ſhall chance to drive upon them within the Limits aforeſaid, upon the like forfeiture of 20 *s.* for every ſuch Offence. Alſo, That no Trinke ſhall be worked without a License firſt obtained from the Lord Maior, or Water-Bailiff, in the manner anciently accuſtomed; and that all Trinke-Men ſhall yearly, at the *Guildhall-Chappel*, preſent themſelves before the Lord Maior or Water-Bailiff, as hath been accuſtomed.

11. *Item*, That no ſuch Perſon, being a Hebberman, ſhall within the Bounds or Limits aforeſaid, fiſh for Smelts between *Good Friday* and the four and twentieth Day of *Auguſt* yearly; and that no ſuch Hebberman ſhall fiſh in any Haven, Creek, Breach or Iſſue, within the Bounds or Limits aforeſaid, with any Net of leſſer aſſize than

two Inches and three quarters in the Meiſh for Flounders, from the Feaſt of *Eaſter* until the four and twentieth of *Auguſt* yearly; and until he ſhall have received Leave and Licenſe for his going forth in ſuch manner as is herein after mentioned and provided for; and that the Meiſh of their ſaid Smelt Nets be one full Inch wet and dry, and not otherwiſe, upon forfeiture of 40 *s.* for every ſuch Offence.]

J. S.

He that would ſee more of this Court of Conſervacy, and of the River of *Thames*, may betake himſelf to the Firſt Book, and Seventh and Eighth Chapters, where divers things are ſet down relating thereto.

Other Courts held in *London.*

Beſides theſe chief and noted Courts of *London*, there be other Courts of leſs Note kept within the City, and belonging to it; as, The *Wardmote* Court, the *Halmote* Court, the Court of the *Coroner*, the Court of the *Eſcheator*; to which we add, the Court of the *Tower*, and the Court of *St. Martins le Grand.*

WARDMOTE Court.

SO called, becauſe it is held in every *Ward* on St. *Thomas's* Day, by the Alderman thereof, who hath a Right to hold his Leet in his Ward, to make Inquiſitions into all Defaults in the reſpective Ward by an Inqueſt. Which is impowered for an whole Year, to inquire into and preſent to the Alderman ſuch Defaults. This Court is derived out of the Court of the Lord Maior, who ſendeth a Precept to the Alderman to keep this Court. And ſo it is ſomewhat like the Hundred-Courts in the Country, which are derived from the County. In theſe Wardmote Courts alſo are choſen Common Councilmen, Conſtables, Scavengers, Beadles, Rakers for the reſpective Wards. Thus neceſſary are theſe Courts for maintaining the good Government of the City. In *London* the Pariſhes are as Towns, and the Wards as Hundreds; and therefore *Riens diens Gard* was a good Challenge at Common Law.

Coke's Inſtit. P. 4. *p.* 249.

HALMOTE Court.

SO called, becauſe it is that Court which every Company in *London* keep in their *Halls*, anciently called the *Halmote*, or *Folkemote*; for the Lord *Coke* makes them to be the ſame. *Conventus Civium in Aulam publicam*; i. e. the Meeting of Citizens in their public Hall.

Coke's Inſtit. P. 4. *p.* 249.

The Court of the CORONER.

THE Maior is Coroner within *London*, and this Court is held before him or his Deputy. This Court is to enquire concerning the Death of any Man, when he is ſuppoſed to come to ſome untimely End, and that *ſuper viſum Corporis*, i. e. upon Sight of the Body; and likewiſe of the Eſcape of the Murderer: Alſo concerning Treaſure *Trouve*, Deodands, and Wrecks of the Sea.

The Court of the ESCHEATOR.

THE Lord Maior is alſo Eſcheator within the City. And this Court is alſo held before him or his Deputy. All Original Writs of *Diem clauſit extremum, Mandamus, Devenerunt, Melius inquirend' &c.* are directed to the Eſchetor, to find an Office for the King after the Death of his Tenant, which held by Knights Service. The Eſcheator alſo may find an Office for Treaſon, Felony, *&c.*

Coke's Inſtit. P. 4. *p.* 225.

The Court of the TOWER.

THIS Court is held within the Verge of *London*, before the Steward, by Preſcription of Debt, Treſpaſs, or other Actions of any Sum greater or leſs.

The Court of St. MARTINS LE GRAND.

ST. *Martins le Grand* is a Liberty diſtinct from the Government of *London*, and ſubject to the Deanry of *Weſtminſter*. In this Liberty is a Court, which is a Court of Record, and kept every *Wedneſday* weekly, for the Tryal of all Perſonal Actions, of what nature ſoever. And there is a Court-Houſe and a Priſon. The leading Proceſs is a *Capias* againſt the Body, or an Attachment againſt the Goods. So that a Man's Goods may be arreſted in his own Houſe upon the firſt Proceſs, if he be not taken. Which is according to the Practice of all antient Liberties or Franchiſes.

The Courts and their Juriſdictions, according to the Ld. *Coke's* Inſtit. P. 4. Ca. 50 *p.* 247.

It ſhall not be omitted, that the Lord *Coke* in his *Inſtitutes* hath a Diſcourſe of the Courts in *London*, and their Juriſdictions. The Courts he ſets down to be theſe. 1. The Court of *Huſtings.* 2, 3. The two Courts of the Sheriffs. 4. The Court of Equity before the Lord Maior, commonly called *The Court of Conſcience.* 5. The Court of *Maior* and *Aldermen.* 6. The Court of *Orphans.* 7. The Court of *Common Council.* 8. The Court of *Wardmote.* 9. The Court of *Halmote.* 10. The Court of *Chamberlain* for Apprentices. 11. The Court of *Conſervation* of the Water and River of *Thames.* 12. The Court of the *Coroner* in *London.* 13. The Court of *Eſcheator* in *London.* 14. The Court of *Policies* and of *Aſſurances* in *London.* 15. The Court of the *Tower* of *London.* What are the Juriſdictions, Rights, and Powers of theſe Courts, and what elſe he obſerves of them, are beſt ſeen in the *Inſtitutes* themſelves.

There is ſtill one Court (and that a Court of eminent Note) held in the City, that remains to be declared; namely,]

The Court of the King's Commiſſion of the Peace, of Oyer *and* Terminer, *and Goal-Delivery for* Newgate.

The Court for Malefactors.

R. B.

THIS Court is called *The King's Commiſſion on the Peace of* Oyer *and* Terminer, and Goal-delivery of *Newgate* for the City of *London* and County of *Middleſex*. Which Court is held at *Juſtice-Hall* in the *Old-Bailey*, commonly call'd the *Seſſions Houſe*, and generally eight times or oftner every Year.

The Judges are the Lord Maior, the Recorder, and other of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace of the City of *London*, the two Sheriffs of *London* being always preſent; and oftentimes the Judges (being always in theſe Commiſſions) come and ſit to give their Aſſiſtance.

The Jurors for all Matters committed in *London*, are Citizens of *London*, choſen out of ſuch Wards as are appointed for Juries according to the Months of the Year. And the Jurors for Crimes and Miſdemeanours committed in *Middleſex*, are Freeholders of the ſaid County, choſen out of the reſpective Hundreds in the ſaid County.

In this Court are heard and determined all ſuch Crimes and Miſdemeanours as extend to Loſs of Life, Corporeal Puniſhment, Fine, Amercement, *&c.* of which theſe following are the chief, *viz.* High Treaſon, Petty Treaſon, Murther, Felony, Burglary, Forgery, *&c.* Now to declare what theſe Crimes are, and to ſhew the Puniſhments to be inflicted upon any Perſon or Perſons guilty of any of them, by the Laws of this Realm.

HIGH TREASON.

NOTWITHSTANDING that ſome High Treaſons are much more odious and heinous than others; yet the Puniſhment (according to our Law) is the ſame for all ſorts (Coining of Money excepted.) And that Law is,

The Death inflicted for High Treaſon.

That the Traitor is to be taken from the Priſon, and laid upon a Sledge, or Hurdle, and drawn to the Gallows, or Place of Execution, and there hanged by the Neck until he be half dead, and then cut down; his Entrails to be cut out of his Body, and burnt by the Executioner; then his Head is to be cut off, his Body to be divided into Quarters; and afterwards his Head and Quarters are to be ſet up in ſome open Places directed; which uſually are on the City Gates, on *London Bridge*, or upon *Weſtminſter Hall*. And to render the Crime more terrible to the Spectators, the Hangman, when he takes out the Heart, ſhews it the People, and ſays, *Here is the Heart of a Traitor.*

Moreover, beſides this Death, he doth forfeit all his Lands and Goods to the King, his Wife to loſe her Dower, his Children their Inheritance, and all their Part or Pretences to his Eſtate; and if he be a Perſon of any Degree of Honour, his Children are deprived of the ſaid Hereditary Honour. But Noblemen are not ſo ſeverely ſerved, as to have their Quarters and Heads ſet up; but by the King's Grace they are generally Beheaded only. The like Favour is oft ſhewed to Gentry of Quality.

For Coining of Money, the Puniſhment anciently was, and ſtill is, Drawing, Hanging, and for the moſt part Quartering.

PETTY TREASON.

PETTY TREASON is, when a Servant kills his Maſter or Miſtreſs, a Wife her Husband, a Clergyman his Prelate to whom he oweth Obedience. The Puniſhment for this Crime is to be drawn on a Sledge, as before, to the Place of Execution, and there to be hanged by the Neck until dead. The Puniſhment for a Woman convicted either for High Treaſon or Petty Treaſon, is to be drawn to the Place of Execution, and there to be bound to a Stake, with Faggots and combuſtible Stuff ſet about her, and ſet on fire, and ſo burnt.

Death for Petty Treaſon.

FELONIES.

Degrees of Felony.

FELONIES are of divers kinds: For any Offence that is a Degree next to Petty Treaſon, is accounted Felony; as Theft, Burglary, Sodomy, Rape, wilful Burning of Houſes, &c. For which, until the Reign of King *Henry* I. there were ſeveral ſorts of Puniſhments; but it was then ordained, that the Puniſhment for all Felonies ſhould be Hanging by the Neck until dead, as at preſent.

MURTHER. MANSLAUGHTER.

THIS is a high Crime, but yet the Death is but Hanging, as aforeſaid. But this Crime hath often too much Favour, by the frequent bringing in the Criminals guilty only of Manſlaughter; as, that he killed the other in his own Defence, or upon a ſudden Quarrel, and in Heat of Blood, without *Malice prepenſe*, or the like. And for this Crime of Manſlaughter, Burning in the Hand is the Puniſhment. But Duelling, if proved a Duel, is Death; and yet by Interceſſion with the Prince, this Crime ſometimes gets a Pardon: But if ſo, an Appeal may be brought, and the Criminal tried again, and then hanged. And this is ſometimes done.

Manſlaughter.

Note, That if a Peer of the Realm commit High Treaſon, Petty Treaſon, or Felony, altho' his Sentence for Death be the ſame with that of a common Perſon; yet the Prince doth uſually extend his Favour to ſuch ſo far, as to cauſe them to be beheaded with an Ax.

The Death for a Peer.

Note alſo, That if a Criminal indicted of Petty Treaſon or Felony, refuſe to plead to his Indictment, or to put himſelf upon a legal Trial; then for ſuch a Refuſal, he is ordered to be ſent to undergo that painful Death called *Paine forte & dure*, which with us is called *Preſſing*, which is thus executed: The Criminal is ſent back to the Priſon whence he came, and there laid in ſome low dark Room, upon the bare Ground on his Back, all naked, except his Privy Parts, his Arms and Legs drawn with Cords faſtened to the ſeveral Parts of the Room; and then there is laid on his Body, Iron, Stone, or Lead, ſo much as he can bear; the next Day he ſhall have three Morſels of Barley Bread, without Drink; and the third Day ſhall have to drink ſome of the Kennel Water with Bread. And this Method is in Strictneſs to be obſerved until he is dead.

Preſſing to Death for thoſe that will not plead.

This grievous kind of Death, ſome ſtout and reſolute Men have ſometimes undergone, but rarely. And if in caſe the Criminal can undergo ſuch a Death, then he ſaves his Eſtate for his Wife, Children, or Relations, nor is he attainted.

But if it be in caſe of High Treaſon, then his not pleading, ſignifieth nothing, and he forfeits Eſtate and Honour.

After Beheading or Hanging, the Criminal's Friends uſually interr the dead Body decently and where they pleaſe: But if the Crime be very heinous, as for Robbing and Murthering, then by Order the Criminal is hanged in the Place near the Fact done; and afterwards his Body is hanged in Chains in ſome public Road, or near the Place where the Crime was committed, until it rot. And in ſome caſes his Right Hand is firſt cut off, and then hanged. In all ſuch Felonies where the Benefit of the Clergy is allowed (as it is in many) there the Criminal is to be marked with a hot Iron on the thick or brawny part of the inſide of the Left Hand, with a T for Theft; and if for Manſlaughter, with M. But wandring Rogues and Vagabonds are burned with an R. And of late Years the Parliament did make an Act for *Shop-lifters*, and notorious Perſons, whoſe Crimes did not deſerve Death, to be burnt in the Cheek near the Eye.

Burning in the Hand;

Or Cheek.

PETTY LARCENY.

THIS is *ſmall Theft*, and of Things of a low Value, not exceeding 12 *d.* The Puniſhment was anciently ſometimes the Loſs of an Ear, ſometimes by Cudgelling, or the like; but ſince *Edward* the Third, by Whipping; the Criminal being tied by the Hands to the Tail of a Cart, and ſtripped naked to the Waiſt, whether Man or Woman; ſo following the Cart by or near the Place where the Felony was committed, and is laſhed with a Whip of four, five, or ſix Cords knitted, by one that follows the Cart for that purpoſe.

Whipping at the Cart's Tail.

PERJURY.

THIS is *bearing of falſe Witneſs* upon Oath before a Court of Judicature, or before Magiſtrates impower'd to take an Oath; as Maſters in Chancery, Juſtices of the Peace, and the like. The Puniſhment is the Pillory, with the Head put

Standing in the Pillory.

into it; but ſometimes only ſtanding upon the Pillory for an Hour's Space in Public Places; as the *Royal Exchange*, *Temple Bar*, the *Maypole* in the *Strand*, againſt *Weſtminſter Hall*, or near the Place where the Party injured reſides, or deſires he ſhould ſtand. By the Law, the Criminals ſometimes have their Necks put into the Pillory, and their Ears being nailed to it, to be cut off; ſometimes burnt with a P for *Perjury*. And the Trees growing upon his Ground, if he had any, were rooted up, and his Goods confiſcated.

FORGERY, CHEATING, LIBELLING, FALSE WEIGHTS *and* MEASURES, *Offences in* BAKERS, BREWERS, *&c.*

THESE Offences are commonly puniſhed by ſtanding on the Pillory, and ſometimes to have one or both Ears nailed to the Pillory, and cut off; or for *Blaſphemy* or the like, to be whipped to and from the Pillory, and whilſt they are in the Pillory, to have their Tongues bored thro' with a hot Iron.

The Priſon for theſe Criminals, and ſuch like Malefactors, is *Newgate*]

The Harm of Reprieves for Malefactors condemned. *J. S.*

The Executions of Malefactors, however they are done monthly (a Month ſeldom failing throughout the Year, but ſeveral ignominiouſly end their Lives at *Tyburn*) do not reſtrain wicked Men and Women from committing their Thefts, Burglaries, Murthers, and Felonies One Cauſe whereof are the Reprieves the Condemned do ſo frequently obtain. Which both encourage Sinners to go on in their evil Courſes, and hinder the Confeſſions of their Acceſſaries, and the ſincere Repentances which otherwiſe they would make. As the late Ordinary of *Newgate* obſerved in one of his Execution Papers in the Month of *October*, *Anno* 1705, concerning one *Richard Lewis*, a Butcher, condemned for Robbery: That one thing that made him backward to prepare for Death was, that a certain Perſon offered to uſe his Intereſt to get him a Reprieve. And for that received two Guineas and an half Guinea, and one Crown Piece; beſides a Guinea ſpent upon his Friends in Wine, and ſuch like Treat: And a Note alſo given him to pay him ten Guineas more when the thing was effected. And yet the Perſon, deſirous of more Ready Money, did to that purpoſe write to *Lewis* ſome Letters. And this was the Tranſcript of one of them.

“I have been at the Secretary's Office twice, “to know the iſſue of what I have been about, “but could get nothing more than what was told “me before; That what I had left, ſhould be “look'd into, and if things appear as I have un“dertaken to make them appear, I ſhould have “a Reprieve—— It coſt me more than what I “have had from you; and I expect more to“wards what Expences I may be at. And when “you have ſupplied me, I ſhall go and know “what muſt be depended on.

J. E.

Pleas of the Crown held at the *Tower* anciently. *J. S.*

These Commiſſions of *Oyer* and *Terminer* afford great Eaſe and Commodity to the City: Whereas in former times the Kings of *England* appointed not the Maior, Recorder, *&c.* to be Judges of Miſdemeanors againſt the King within the City, at monthly Seſſions, but *Judges Itinerants* at the *Tower*, to ſit on the Pleas of the Crown now and then, at uncertain times, when the King was minded to ſqueeze, or humble the City. And when they came, they proceeded with ſuch Rigour in their Inquiſitions againſt the City, that the Citizens were often fined ſeverely, and ſometimes impriſoned, and ſometimes the City's Charter was ſeiſed into the King's hands: Which proved ſo burthenſome unto the City, that they at laſt got theſe *Itineraries* ſuperſeded by Act of Parliament, and the preſent Practice of holding the Commiſſions in the *Old Baily* by themſelves, eſtabliſhed in the room.

It may not be amiſs, to ſhew ſomething of the Manner and Practice of theſe Pleas of the Crown antiently by the ſaid *Judges Itinerants*, to ſhew how Matters ſtood with the City in former Days.

The Manner and Order thereof in reſpect of the Citizens. *Lib. Alb. f.* 16.

There is a Tract in the Cuſtody of the Town Clerk of *London*, with this Title, *The Manner and Order how the Barons and the reſt of the Commonalty of the City ought to behave and carry themſelves towards the King and his Juſtices at the time, wherein it ſhould pleaſe the King to hold the Pleas of the Crown at the* Tower, *concerning Attachments, Accidents of Murder*, &c. Some Collections out of which are as follow: as I tranſlate it from the *Latin*.

Magnates, *&c. i. e.* The great Men and the diſcreeter ſort of the City, were wont to meet in a certain convenient place, to pacify Angers, Rancors and Diſcords, which had before ariſen in the City. That ſo by renewing Peace and Amity among them, they might be in Will and Act as one Man and one People, ſave themſelves harmleſs, and their Cuſtoms and Liberties.

If by ſome Chance any made Diſturbance in the City, and diſquieted the Citizens, he was to be reckoned, among his Fellow Citizens, a public Enemy, and as well he, as his Heirs, were to be deprived of the City for ever. And that becauſe by reaſon of ſuch a turbulent Citizen, the King might take into his hands the City and Liberties, to the Grievance and Detriment of the whole City.

The King ſometimes ſent his Letters to ſummon the Attachments of his Crown. But if it happened that the Day of the Summons preſcribed, was dated to a leſs Term than to that of forty Days, then diſcreet and ſolemn Men were ſent, to ſhew the King and his Council that he would give them another Day; becauſe, according to their old Liberties and Cuſtoms, they ought not to be ſummoned to ſuch Attachments to a leſs Term than forty Days at leaſt.

When they received Commandment (the Liberties of the City being ſafe) to ſhew and plead the ſaid Attachments, Accidents of Death, *&c.* then all the Aldermen made all the Rolls through each Ward; wherein were contained Pledges and Attachments belonging to the Crown, to inſtruct and warn the Neighbours to meet at the Day appointed at *Berking Cherche*, and thence to go to the *Tower* of *London*, that they might anſwer diſcreetly and providently to the King and his Juſtices, of thoſe things that would be objected to them.

On the Day of making theſe Pleas of the Crown, the Cuſtom was, that early in the Morning, all the Laity of the City came together to *Berking Cherche*, and thence, all being decently and well clad, entred into the *Tower*; and while theſe Pleas laſted, no Sheds, Shops, Cellar, Solar, [or Chamber] wherein ſaleable things were either ſold or made, were opened.

The ſame Day, from the Common Council of the City, were ſent forth out of *Berking Cherche*, ſix or more of the more ſolemn, worſhipful, and diſcreet Barons of the City, who ſhould go into the *Tower* to our Lord King, and his Council and Juſtices, on the behalf of the City, to ſalute and welcome them; praying them, that if it pleaſed the King, they might appear before them in the ſaid *Tower* without Danger, and to keep to the Maior and the reſt of the Citizens, their Liberties and Cuſtoms ſafe: Becauſe the King and all his Predeceſſors Kings of *England*, and their Juſtices always preſerved to all the Citizens, their Liberties and Cuſtoms ſafe and indemnified.

The ſame Men alſo ſhewed to the King, his Council and Juſtices, that they forbid on the behalf of the King, that none preſume to keep the Gates and Doors but ſome of their Fellow Citizens, and ſuch as ſhould be deputed by them for this purpoſe: Nor any Marſhal or Cryer appear among their Fellow Citizen, unleſs of themſelves, and by the Will of the Citizens. Becauſe according to the Liberty of the City, they ought to have no Porter, Door-keeper, Marſhal or Cryer; nor were accuſtomed to have, unleſs of themſelves, and ſuch as pleaſed them. That all the Gates and Doors ſtand open to the Barons and to all the Citizens; becauſe the Pleas of the Crown were held; and that they might have free Ingreſs and Egreſs.

Then three diſcreet and moderate Men were choſen. One whereof repreſented in Order to the King, his Council and Juſtices, the Chances and Miſchances belonging to the Crown happening in the City, from the time wherein the old Pleas were laſt pleaded unto this time. The other two ſtood by the ſaid Preſenter, one on his Right and the other on his Left; that if he happened to be tired in repreſenting, the other might go on in making the Preſentments. And if perhaps he that preſented miſtook, he might in ſilence be rectified by the two ſtanding by; ſo that none elſe might by any means preſume to diſturb or correct the Preſenter.

No Tumult, Muttering, Chiding, or Talking together was to be heard among the People, as long as theſe things were preſenting; but all keep themſelves in Peace, as they tendred the Honour and Liberty of the City; and that the Preſenter be heard by all, and underſtood in Peace.

Whatſoever Matters were objected againſt the Barons and City, they anſwered nothing on the ſudden, altho' they were well inſtructed and certified to anſwer; but conſulting and diſcourſing together, they anſwer by the Common Council, ſaving the Liberties of the City. And to frame theſe Anſwers, twenty four or more were choſen out of the Common Council, who preſently went to the Common Council of the City, for the Safety and Defence of the whole City.

After the King's Juſtices had ſhewn and delivered to the Maior and Barons, Chapters [or Articles] of the Crown, they preſently required a competent Day to provide themſelves and conſult together, that they might give an Anſwer ſafely to the ſaid Chapters at the Day granted them by the Juſtices; and in the mean time diſcreetly to enrol thoſe Chapters and their Anſwers.

Out of the number of the four and twenty, or more beforementioned, four or more were provided and joined with the Maior, chiefly to make Anſwers to the Objections and the Chapters. And the Maior's Clerk, together with the Common Clerk of the City, and the Sheriff's Clerks ſat before them to note *memoriter* all the Matters objected; leſt for want of noting, they might be forgotten. And one was *Protonotator*, from whoſe Note all the reſt took each his Copy of Writing; as well the King's Objections, as the Commonalty's Anſwers.

The Sheriffs had their Servants preſent, and the Aldermen the Beadles of their Wards, decently and handſomely habited and ſhod, ready at hand to perform the Commands of the Maior and Barons of the City, and putting off their Caps and their Cloaks, to walk reſpectfully in their Coats and upper Coats, carrying ſtrait white Rods in their Hands. Of theſe, four were aſſigned to keep the Doors and Gates; and two Cryers and others were Marſhals, to perform what ſhould be injoined them.

According to the ancient Cuſtoms and Liberties of the City, there were three Purgations in the Pleas of the Crown, whereby ſuch as were called in and accuſed, might acquit themſelves. The firſt was *De Morte*, of Death or Murder. The ſecond *De Maihemia*, of Maiming. The third Purgation was *De Inſultis, Baculis, Toſtis, Vulnerationibus*, &c. of Aſſaults, Battery with Staves, Burnings, Woundings, and ſuch like Injuries done in the time of the Lord's Nativity, or in *Eaſter* and *Whitſun* Weeks.

As for him that would purge himſelf by the firſt, called *The Great Law*, the Appealed and Accuſed made ſix Oaths in his own Perſon, that he was innocent of Felony and breaking the King's Peace, and of the whole Crime laid upon him: And ſo let God help him and thoſe holy things. After that, ſix Men were to ſwear, that the other ſwore a ſound and ſafe Oath, according to their Conſciences and Underſtandings; and God help them, &c. And this Order was to be continued to the number of thirty ſix Men compleat. So that firſt the Accuſed ſwore, and then after him the ſix Men, until the Number above noted were full.

For the chuſing of the thirty ſix Men, the Accuſed choſe eighteen Men on the Eaſt ſide of *Walbrook*, and eighteen on the Weſt ſide; and they not of his Kin, or any way related to him by Marriage or otherwiſe.

He that was accuſed of *Maiming*, took three Oaths in his own Perſon, that he was free and innocent of Felony or Breaking the King's Peace. And then ſix Men ſwore, that he made a juſt and true Oath; according to their Conſciences and Underſtandings. And this Order was continued to the number of eighteen.

He that was accuſed of *Aſſault*, *Battery*, Burning, Wounding, Blows, Bloodſhedding, and other Injuries done at the Holy Times before mentioned, made an Oath in his own Perſon, as before. After him ſix Men ſwore as before, who were choſen out of the Neighbourhood, where he dwelt.

To obtain the Favour and Benevolence of the King and his Juſtices in theſe Pleas of the Crown, the Anceſtors of the Barons and Citizens beſtowed abundance of Gifts and Preſents upon them and their Clerks. It was impoſſible for the Barons and all the Citizens otherwiſe to paſs in thoſe Pleas elſewhere than through the King's Hand and of his Juſtices. Therefore they thought it no Diſgrace or Shame to do as thoſe did, who manfully and ſtrenuouſly governed and defended the City and its Liberties in the Times before them. And they thought it beneficial for them to do the ſame that they did, leſt by the Objections of them [*viz.* the King's Juſtices and their Clerks] the Citizens ſhould be brought into Law and Trouble.

In caſe it were demanded of the Maior and Barons of the City, who were the Preſenters and Finders of Perſons ſlain, of Murders, or other Miſchances, they were to anſwer from the Common Council, after this manner: That although the uſe of the Kingdom were ſuch out of the City, any one is eſteemed in *London* the Preſenter or Finder of ſuch Preſcripts, according to the ancient Cuſtom and Liberty of the City. For in ſo populous a City, ſuch Emergencies can by no means be concealed: Becauſe, before it hath been intimated to the Bailiffs, things are divulged through the Compaſs of the City. And therefore no ſuch is had, or is wont to be had, in the City, unleſs only a common Report of the People of the City.

Pleas of the Crown held divers times under King *Hen.* 3. *Lib. Alb.*

In the fifth Year of King *Henry* III. were theſe Pleas of the Crown held at the *Tower* before *Hubert de Burgo* and his Fellows, Juſtices: When many nice and captious Queſtions were put to the Citizens to anſwer. The firſt of all theſe Queſtions was, How Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Earls, and Barons, and others that have Rents in *London*, of certain Tenements, and cannot have their

Rents, how they ſhall recover them, &c. All theſe Queſtions, with their Anſwers, were enrolled in the *Tower*, in the 15th of the ſame King, before the ſame *Hubert*, when there was another *Itinerary*. Again, the Pleas of the City of *London* were again held the 28th of the ſame King *Henry*, Son of King *John*, at the *Tower*, before *William de Eboraco*, Provoſt of *Beverly*, *Jeremy* of *Caxton*, and *Henry* of *Bath*. Which held from *Eaſter* Day for fifteen Days together. There had been no Pleas of *London* pleaded for eighteen Years paſt. It was then granted to the Barons of *London*, that as ſoon as they ought to begin to plead, they have, without the Gate of the *Tower* of *London*, their own Doorkeeper; and the Porter of the Lord the King to be within Doors: and that they have likewiſe their own Doorkeepeer without the Hall Door, when they are to plead, to bring in the Barons and others of the City, who were to plead, and of whom they have Knowlege: and that the Doorkeeper of the Lord the King be within: and that they have their own Serjeants with their Rods.

What was done by the King's Juſtices, 28 *H.* 3. *Anno* 1244.

It is worth ſeeing what was done at this ſitting of the aboveſaid Juſtices Itinerants at the *Tower*. Firſt, they delivered to the Maior, &c. Chapters concerning what they were to anſwer concerning the Pleas of the Crown. And here were terrible Retroſpections, and Matters long before paſt and gone, now called to Account. For the old Pleas of the Crown, which had been at another time before the King's Juſtices, and not determined, which were many, were all called over again; as well as the new Pleas of the Crown, which afterwards aroſe in Time of Peace. Pleas were alſo had of thoſe which were in the King's Mercy, (that is, ſubject to Forfeitures) and which were not: of Dues to King *John*, the Father of the Lord the King; due both before the War, and after; (and that was a long time before,) and who were the Debtors; and if dead, who their Heirs. Again, Pleas of thoſe who within the Liberty of the City, had maliciouſly thrown down ſome Mens Houſes, or burnt them, againſt the King's Peace: Who they were, and whoſe Houſes they were. And if they made Peace together without the King's Licenſe. Pleas of Valets and Boys, who are and ought to be in Cuſtody of the King: Whether they were married, or to be married: And if married, To whom? Of the Services of the Lord the King, what they are, and who holds them. Of Churches; what they are, and ought to be, of the King's Donation. Of the Eſcheats of the *Jews*; as well of the Tenements of the *Jews* as *Chriſtians*: and who holds them. Of Purpreſtures made upon the King, either on Land or Water, &c. And a great many more Enquiries concerning their Pleas.

Concerning theſe, if it might be proved, that it was not ſo uſed in the Times of former Kings, all the Barons were in the King's Mercy; that is, at his Mercy to fine them as he pleaſed. And ſo the Chapters were delivered them.

The third Day, according to the Cuſtom, the Barons came and anſwered. And *Simon Fitzmary* [one of the Aldermen] came and offered to the Lord the King an hundred Marks; ſo that the Pleas of the City might be held and pleaded as they were pleaded in the Time of King *Richard* and King *John*. And they were admitted. And he [*Simon Fitzmary*] putteth all his Goods in Pledge of the ſaid hundred Marks.

Then came the Maior; and he and the Aldermen anſwered concerning the old Pleas of the Crown before mentioned.

The Kings of *England* would ſometimes ſend their Juſtices to ſit upon theſe Pleas of the Crown, in ſome Diſpleaſure conceived againſt the City, or ſome of its Members. And the Juſtices would be very captious in watching for Advantages to mulct or impriſon them, or to take away the Charter.

Citizens ſpeak home for their Liberties.

And the Citizens in inſiſting upon their Liberties, would ſometimes ſpeak ſo plain, that it drew them into Danger, and their Liberties too. As it happened at the ſaid Pleas of the Crown 28 *Hen.* III. when one *John de Coudres*, [ſome public Officer, as it ſeems, of the City] had ſaid before the King's Juſtices, *That the Liberties of the City, and the Life and Limbs of the Citizens*, [which related to the Pleas of the Crown] *ought to be equally regarded.* The Juſtices concluded, that the King muſt be ſpoke with upon this. And he was arreſted by the King's Commandment at the *Tower* of *London*. After, at the Petition of the Citizens, the King delivered the ſaid *John* to them by Bail, under Danger of all their Liberties that they had, to have him before the King at his Pleaſure; thence to anſwer to our Lord the King. And ſo he was ſet at Liberty.]

Pari paſſu ambulent.

CHAP. XXIX.

Laws and Cuſtoms of the City. Privileges of the Lord Maior, and of the Aldermen. Their Precedencies. Aldermen have a negative Voice. Fares of Watermen, and Coaches, and Carmen. The Watch. The Markets. A Table of Rates for Market Folks ſtanding. The Poſts. Packet Boats. A Poſtmaſter for Strangers. Inland Poſt. Penny Poſt. Office of Inſurance for Houſes. Union *Fire Office for Inſurance of Goods.*

Laws, Cuſtoms and Privileges. *J. S.*

ALTHO' under the Conſideration of the ſeveral Courts, divers Laws and Cuſtoms of the City, and Privileges and Immunities of its Magiſtrates and Members have been remembred; yet for a further and larger Declaration of them, I have ſet apart this Chapter: wherein perhaps a better Order might be required, in the ſetting them down, than will here appear: But conſidering to how many and ſundry things they relate, and how they were taken up here and there, as they could be met withal, any one ſees how difficult it is to write very methodically.

Whereon founded.

Some of theſe Laws and Practices of the City are founded upon ancient Uſage, and Acts of the City itſelf, and ſome upon Acts of Parliament, as may be obſerved by the Matters hereafter related.

Privileges of the L. Maior. *Lex Londin.*

Firſt, to mention a Privilege or two of the chief Magiſtrates of *London*, beſides what hath been ſhewn thereof already. The Lord Maior, for the time being, may cauſe any Perſon inhabiting within *London*, or the Liberties, to be ſummoned to appear before him, upon the Complaint of any Citizen; and for Non-appearance, may grant his Warrant to bring ſuch Perſon before him. And then (which is more than other Juſtices of the Peace can do) he hath Power to hear and determine the Differences ariſing between them.

If any Apprentice, or other Perſon, ſhall be carried from the City on Shipboard, or there detained againſt his Will, the Maior may ſend his Warrant by his Water Bailiff, and compel the Captain or Commander of the Veſſel to releaſe ſuch Perſon.

The Maior hath Power to grant a Warrant, by way of Certificate, to all Chriſtian People throughout *England*, in behalf of any Citizen of *London*, that he may freely uſe Commerce, buy and ſell any manner of Goods, whereſoever he ſhall come, without all manner of Toll, Let or Hinderance.

Privilege for Veniſon, granted to the Maior.

The Kings of *England* from ancient Times, granted unto the Lord Maior of *London* yearly, certain Warrants for Bucks. And ſo Queen *Elizabeth* granted. Which they had, in reſpect of their Privileges, granted to the City to hunt in all Foreſts, Parks and Chaces within the County of *Middleſex*. And accordingly, Sir *John Langley*, Maior, *July* 4, 1577, wrote a Letter to the Lord Treaſurer, in his own Name, and the Name of his Brethren, that he would move her Majeſty herein, as ſhe and her Progenitors anciently had been accuſtomed to grant yearly. And the *Common Hunt* was the Bearer of this Letter, and appointed to attend upon him for the ſame.

A Maior refuſeth to ſtand before the King's great Officer.

And ſuch an high Authority doth he bear within the City, that in former Times the Maior of *London* thought it not his Duty to ſtand before the higheſt Officer of the King, within the City's Juriſdiction. And in matter of Precedency, or taking Place, he would not give way to any Nobleman. As appears by theſe two remarkable Inſtances. The Lord Treaſurer *Anno* 1285, or thereabouts, had ſummoned Sir *Gregory de Rokeſley*, Maior, with the Aldermen and Citizens, to the *Tower*, to make Inquiſition, how the King's Peace had been kept in the City. But the Maior refuſed to go in the Quality of Maior. Therefore at *Berkin* Church he laid aſide his Maioralty, and committed his Office to one *Aſly*, and ſo went unto the *Tower* as an Alderman, or Commoner, upon the ſaid Summons. For which he was impriſoned, and many other Citizens at that Time. And the King [*Edward* I.] upon this, took away the City's Privilege to chuſe their Maior, and ſet over them a *Cuſtos* of his own making: with what Juſtice, I do not diſpute.

Lord Maior's Precedency.

Stow, '*Farringdon* Ward.

And at the Serjeants Feaſt in *Ely* Place, *Anno* 1464, *Matthew Philip* Maior, and the Aldermen, and many Citizens, being invited to the Feaſt by the Serjeants, the Lord *Grey* of *Ruthen*, Lord Treaſurer, was ſeated above him: Whereat the Maior, Aldermen, and the reſt of the Commoners left the Place, would not ſtay, but departed home. And the Maior invited the Aldermen that Day to dine with him. And all the Citizens were wonderfully diſpleaſed.

The Precedency of an Alderman Knight.

An Alderman a Knight, may take Place of a Commoner Knight. In the beginning of King *James* the Firſt's Reign, a Conteſt happened in the City for Precedency. The Commoners being Knights, would take Place of other Knights, tho' they were Aldermen, if the Commoners were Knighted before them. The Aldermen that were Knights, tho' Knighted after them, nay, tho' they were not Knights at all, ſtood for Precedency as Aldermen, before all Commoners Knights. One of the chief Knights Commoners at this Time was Sir *Baptiſt Hickes*, a Mercer in *Cheapſide*: who had been often burſtling, he and his Wife, about this Ceremony; the Aldermen Knights, and their Wives, ſtriving for Precedency; and Sir *Baptiſt* and his Lady ſometimes, for Peace ſake, granting it. Sir *Baptiſt* kept his Shop after he was Knighted: which was looked upon as ſome Diſparagement to him; it not being uſual, as it ſeems, in thoſe Times, after Knighthood, to keep their Trade going. And this the Aldermen gave a Fling at, in their Petition to the King. For at laſt the Buſineſs came to this Upſhot, that they preferred a Petition to the King, for his Determination of this Matter, which was in the Year 1607. Which Petition was to this Tenor:

Petition of the Maior and Aldermen Knights, to decide the Precedency.

To the KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The Humble Petition of the Maior, Knights and Aldermen of Your Honourable City and Chamber of LONDON.

Shewing,

'THAT whereas it hath pleaſed Your moſt ' Excellent Majeſty, of your Princely Favour, ' both at your Majeſty's Coronation, and ' ſithence, to dignify your Suppliants with the

‘ Degree of Knighthood, as alſo certain Commoners, yet keeping Shops, and continuing their Trades within this City: And foraſmuch as ſome of thoſe Knights Commoners do pretend a Priority before ſome of your Suppliants later Knighted, and ſtand with them in Contention for Place and Superiority in Precedency at public Meetings, even in their own Wards and Juriſdictions, contrary to the moſt ſeemly and beautiful Order of the ſaid City;

‘ Your Suppliants moſt humbly beſeech, that your Majeſty will be pleaſed to recommend the judicial Hearing and Determination of this Difference unto the Right Honourable the Lords in Commiſſion for the Office of Earl Marſhal of *England*; To the end, that the ancient Magiſtracy, which is derived and held from your Majeſty's ſupreme Authority, together with their ancient Cuſtoms and Privileges, being rightly underſtood, their Lordſhips may take ſuch Order therein, as your Highneſs be no further troubled herewith, nor the ſettled Order of the City's quiet Government, hereafter prejudiced nor diſturbed.

This was accordingly referred to the Court Marſhal. For under the Petition it was thus writ:

At the Court at *Newmarket*, 12 *Mar.* 1607.

‘ HIS Majeſty having a gracious Reſpect to the Lord Maior and Aldermen of his Highneſs City of *London*, is pleaſed to refer the Conſideration of this Petition unto the Lords Commiſſioners for the Office of Earl Marſhal of *England*; to the end, that ſuch Order may be ſet down in the Differences mentioned in this Petition touching Precedency, as ſhall be convenient for the Preſervation of the Credit of ſuch as, under his Highneſs, have Authority in the Government of the City.

The chief of theſe Commiſſioners was the Earl of *Northampton*.

Signed *Daniel Dun.*
Vera Copia, Rob. Treſwel.
Sumerſet.

The Caſe argued before a Court Marſhal.

What the Iſſue was, I proceed to tell. When the Caſe was heard before the Court Marſhal, the City aſſigned theſe Reaſons for their Knights Aldermen to take Precedency of any Knights Bachelors elſe: nay, and for Aldermen, tho' not of the Degree of Knights, to do the ſame.

The City of *London*, they argued, was a Corporation priviledged from much of the ordinary Courſe held throughout the Kingdom; and endued with many Liberties and Immunities, firſt granted thro' ſpecial Favour of the Kings of this Realm; and afterwards confirmed by divers Acts of Parliament: as aiming at the Benefit and Honour of the State. Which the Induſtry and Loyalty of the Inhabitants hath ſo well anſwered, that the Place hath thereby gained the Name of *the King's Chamber*.

Maior.

Aldermen.

That the Government of this City depended chiefly upon the Maior, as the King's Lieutenant. And ſecondarily, upon the Aldermen, as ſubordinate Magiſtrates, to govern the ſeveral Diviſions or Wards of the ſame. Whereof by like Authority, granted from Sovereign Majeſties, they were made Keepers. And to theſe Aldermen was left the Rule of the Inhabitants, reſiding in the ſame: which were known by the Name of the *Commons* of the City.

Commons.

That the Body of the Commons was divided into Guilds or Companies: which were anciently ranked in Degrees of Priority or Precedency, according to the Worthineſs of their Trades or Myſteries. And the Brethren of every Guild had their Places in the Company, either according to their Seniority, or as they held Offices in the ſame. Moreover, every Citizen knew his Place, not only in his Company, but alſo *cæteris paribus*, in reſpect of ſuch as were of other Companies. Which was not the leaſt Part of the Policy of this City.

That the Queſtion now was, whether a *Common* dignified with Knighthood, without any other Advantage of Honour, by Employment or otherwiſe, and uſing Trade and keeping Shop in the City, ſhould take Place of an Alderman Knight within the ſame City, contrary to this beautified Order, of ancient Time ſettled and confirmed, with ſuch Charters and Grants from his Majeſty. Or whether any other Bachelor Knight ſhall take Place of any Alderman within the City.

Honour, the End of it.

That in the Negative it may be thus argued. HONOUR is given to aſſiſt Government, not to derogate from it, or to diminiſh it. But if a Commoner Knight have Precedency of an Alderman in the Place of his Authority, it doth in ſome manner ſhadow and eclipſe his Authority and Government. He that hath Power upon juſt Occaſion to command, hath Precedency of him that is ſubject to that Command, in the ſame Place where he commandeth. But an Alderman hath Power, upon juſt Occaſion, to convent the Commoner within his Ward, notwithſtanding his Knighthood. *Ergo*, he hath Precedency before him in that Place.

A leſs Good in the State, is not admitted to prejudice a greater Good. But if a private Knight ſhall take Place of an Alderman, and conſequently prejudice Magiſtracy, and diminiſh the Honour of the City, a leſſer Good doth hinder a greater Good. *Ergo*,

That in the Court of Pleas of Law holden in *Guild-Hall*, *pro Domino Rege*, the Aldermen are Judges. And in that regard, they wear their Scarlet Robes. But Judges have Precedence of others within their Circuit. *Ergo*,

Precedents for it.

Neither hath it in former Times been queſtioned, whether an Alderman ſhall take Place of a Commoner Knight. For it appeared by ancient Journals, or Repertories of the City, (wherein every Man is regiſtred according to his Place of Precedence) that an Alderman Knighted took his Place according to his Seniority among the Aldermen, and not as he was a Knight. *Ergo a fortiori*, a Commoner Knight is not to take Place of an Alderman within the City. For the Record ſtands thus.

Commune Concilium tent. undecimo die Julij, *Anno Regni Regis* Edwardi *Sexti*, *Dei gratia*, Angliæ, *&c. tertio*, *coram* Henrico Amcotes, *Mil' Majore*, Rob. Brook, *Recordatore*, *Armigero*, Rad. Warren, Wil. Haxton, Martin. Bowes, Joh. Greſham, *Milite*, Joh. Wilford, Andr. Judd, Geor. Barnes, Ricardo Jervis, Tho. White, Auguſtino Hinde, Ricardo Turke, Henrico Goodyer, Johan. Lyon, Johan. Lamberd, Wil. Gerrard, Stephan. Kirton, *ac* Wil. Lock, *Milite*, *Aldermannis*, *Vicecom. ac majore parte Communariorum de Communi Concilio Civitat. predict. exiſtent.*

And for their Place without the City, the Record of *primo Hen.* VIII. *Jennyngs* Maior, concerning the Funeral of *Henry* VII. is extant, in this manner:

‘ And upon the next Day then following, the Maior and Aldermen, with all ſuch Perſons as have been afore appointed to ride in Black, ſhall go by Water in Barges to *Weſtminſter*, there to be preſent at Maſs and Offering.—— The Maior, with his Mace in his Hand, offered next after the Lord Chamberlain. The Aldermen Barons, and repreſenting Barons Eſtate, which have been Maiors, offered next to the Knights of the Garter, and before all the

'Knights of the Body. Next after thoſe Knights, all the Aldermen that have not been Maiors.

This Precedency not always.

This was the Aldermens Plea. But thoſe on the other Side, in the behalf of Sir *Baptiſt* urged, that this Difference about Precedency had been ſtarted by the Pride of the Citizens, and their Wives. For before, whatſoever was pretended, a Knight took Place by Antienty of Dubbing. And ſo the Heralds directed. And Sir *Baptiſt Hickes*, in a Letter to his Brother Sir *Michael Hickes* of the Court, written upon this Occaſion, tells him, That after he was Knighted, he preſently went to the chiefeſt of the Heralds, to be informed by him, what his Place of Precedency was, in caſe he ſhould meet with ſome Aldermen, later Knighted than himſelf in *London*; and then he had it under that Herald's Hand, that he was to take Place of them according to the Antienty of Knighthood. He writes likewiſe in the ſame Letter, That before that Time never any Alderman made Queſtion to take Place of a Knight: And that he well remembred, that [in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign] Sir *Rowland Hayward*, who was (as he ſaid) a ſtout Alderman, would never take Place of a Bachelor Knight, Knighted before him. And that Sir *Thomas Pulliſon*, Sir *Richard Martin*; and before them, Sir *Tho Greſham*, Bachelor Knights, took, and take Place according to the Antienty of their Knighthood. And that there were many Knights that took Place of Aldermen Knights, and who had and did give them Place in *London*, by reaſon of the Antienty of Knighthood. And that therefore the contrary was an infringing of the Dignity of Knighthood.

The Earl of *Dunbar* ſeemed alſo to be of the ſame Judgment, and promiſed Sir *Baptiſt*, that he would ſpeak himſelf to the Earl of *Northampton*, one of the chiefeſt Commiſſioners for Earl Marſhal, that his Right ſhould receive no Blemiſh nor Diſgrace. For this Knight, with Sir ...... *Herrick*, another Commoner, maintained this chargeable Suit againſt the whole Court of Aldermen; till at laſt, after divers Years, they let the Buſineſs fall: and the Lords Commiſſioners of the Earl Marſhal's Court, the Court of Aldermen ſtill perſiſting in the Suit, made this Decree, That the Knights Aldermen, ſhould have Precedence in the City. And theſe are the very Words of the Order, as it was tranſcribed out of the Herald's Books, and humanely communicated to me by Sir *Henry St. George*, Kt. *Garter*.

At a Marſhals Court holden at White-hall, *on* Wedneſday *Morning the 19th of* February, 1611.

Judgment for Precedency betwixt the Aldermen of *London* and Knights Commoners.

'WHereas upon the humble Petition of the Maior, Knights and Aldermen of the City of *London*, exhibited to the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, complaining, That divers Citizens and Commoners of the ſaid City, being Knighted, did challenge Precedency of Place before the Aldermen, at public Meetings within the City; it pleaſed his Majeſty, for the upholding of the ancient and ſeemly Orders of the ſaid City, to refer the Conſideration of that Difference unto the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners; to the end, ſuch Order might be ſet down, as might ſtand with the Preſervation of the Credit and Reputation of ſuch as, under his Highneſs, had Authority in the Government of the ſaid City: And whereas the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, having prefixed and appointed two ſeveral Days to both Parties, for the hearing and ending of the ſaid Difference, at both which Days the ſaid Knights Commoners made default; their Lordſhips did thereupon appoint the 19th day of *November* then following, and now laſt paſt, to both the ſaid Parties peremptorily, to attend with their Council at *Whitehall*, to receive ſuch abſolute and final Determination in the Cauſe, as to Juſtice ſhould appertain: And that either of the ſaid Parties failing, or making default, ſhould be adjudged to have thereby concluded themſelves, for queſtioning the ſaid Difference any more thereafter: Foraſmuch as the ſaid Knights Commoners did then alſo make default, and alledging, that they would no longer ſtand in Oppoſition to the Premiſſes; their Lordſhips have thereupon ordered, that the ſaid Aldermen ſhall have and take Place and Superiority, in Precedency within the City, before the ſaid Knights Commoners, which now are Freemen or Citizens of the ſaid City, and ſuch other Citizens or Commoners, as hereafter ſhall be made Bachelor Knights; until We, the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, upon full Hearing of the Cauſe, and the Proofs and Allegations on both Parts, ſhall ſee good Cauſe to order and adjudge the contrary.

H. Northampton. *T. Suffolk.*
Lenox. *E. Worceſter.*
Nottingham.

An Order for Precedency of the Knights of the City. *J. S.*

The Knights Bachelors of the City may alſo take Notice of this Rule for their Precedencies: That their Seniority of Knighthood doth not always give them a Right to Precedency. For ſometimes a junior Knight, upon ſome ſignal Honour done him, ſhall take Place of a Senior. For which an Order at a Court Marſhal, *March* 19, 1609, may be taken Notice of; *viz.*

At a Court Marſhal, *Ex Offic. Armor.*

'Some Queſtion aroſe between Sir *Thomas Smith*, lately employed by his Majeſty, Ambaſſador to the Emperor of *Ruſſia*, and certain Knights Bachelors of the City of *London*, more ancient than he, according to the Grounds of Honour, as well as the Precedents of former Times; by vertue of that Power and Authority which we have from his Majeſty, by Strength of his Commiſſion, to decide Doubts and Queſtions of like nature; We do reſolve and judge, that the Precedency is due to him, in reſpect of the Honour which he hath had to ſtand covered in the Preſence of a King: And do further decree, that the ſame Right be yielded hereafter unto others, that upon like Reaſon ſhall pretend the like Privilege.

Northampton. *Nottingham.*
E. Worceſter. *T. Suffolk.*

Aldermen have a negative Voice.

The Aldermen have a negative Voice in the Common Council; as was found by ſeveral Aldermen, and others, of the Common Council, appointed in the Year 1683, *Pritchard* Maior, to inſpect Acts and other Proceedings, entred in the Journal of that Court: Who reported, among other things, 'That they had ſeen ſeveral Entries in the Journal of this Court, that the Lord Maior and Aldermen, upon Matters propounded, had taken Time to adviſe and conſider thereof: and to others have declared their Diſſent. And even in thoſe worſt of Times, as *March* 4, 1641, upon two Petitions brought into the Common Council by a Committee, to be preſented to the Parliament, they were read, but not voted, becauſe the Lord Maiors *Locumtenens*, and the major Part of the Aldermen thought fit to adviſe upon the ſame. And *Jan.* 24, 1644, it was declared by the Maior and Aldermen, that they had a negative Voice in Common Council, by the ancient Cuſtom and Charters of the

‘City. And that they had alſo ſeen the Opinion of divers learned Counſels, heretofore given to the Court of Aldermen, under their Hands, that they have a negative Voice in making Laws and Orders, and admitting of Officers in Common Council: as the Lord Chief Juſtice *Pemberton*, Sir *William Dolben*, Serjeant *Maynard*, Sir *William Jones*, Sir *George Jeffreys*, and Sir *Francis Winnington*. And the ſaid Committee humbly propounded, to take away all Diſputes in this Matter for time to come: and that the ſame might have the Approbation and Concurrence of this Honourable Court. And accordingly it was by the Court, together with other things, approved and agreed to.

Laws for Conveniency and Safety.

There be belonging to the City many good Cuſtoms and Orders, for the Conveniency and Safety of it; partly, for the eaſier paſſing from Place to Place, upon Mens lawful Occaſions, either by Land or Water; partly, for ſecuring of Houſes, and Perſons paſſing along the Streets in the Night-time; partly, for ſupplying the City with Food, and all manner of Proviſions, and bringing them within the City, that they may be nearer at hand.

Fares for going by Water.

When the Weather is unſeaſonable, or Men are indiſpoſed in their Health, or the Way they are to go is longer than they can conveniently walk, or when Haſte is required, or Things of ſome Weight and Burden are to be carried, or the like, the City hath in theſe Caſes the Convenience of Boats for the Water, and Coaches by Land, to be hired at reaſonable Rates. The fixing of which for going by Water, by an ancient Act of Parliament, is in the Power of the Maior and Court of Aldermen. And they were ſtated and ordered, as by the Table following appeareth, whether the Paſſenger uſeth Oars or Sculler: And there is a Penalty annexed; *viz.* the Payment of forty Shillings, and half a Years Impriſonment, which any Waterman is liable to, who ſhall take or demand more than theſe Rates.

The RATES *or* FARES *of* Watermen, *as they were ſet forth by the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen*, Sept. 7, 1671. *which ſtill are obſerved and in Force.*

	Oars.		Skuller	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
FRom *London* to *Limehouſe*, *New-Crane*, *Shadwel-Dock*, *Bell-Wharf*, *Ratcliff-Croſs* - - - - - - - -	1	0	0	6
To *Wapping-Dock*, *Wapping New Stairs* and *Wapping Old Stairs*, the *Hermitage*, *Rotherhith Church Stairs*, and *Rotherhith Stairs* - - - - - -	0	6	0	3
From *St. Olaves* to *Rotherhith Church Stairs*, and *Rotherhith Stairs* - -	0	6	0	3
From *Billinſgate* and *St. Olaves* to *St. Saviour's Mill* - - - - - - -	0	6	0	3
All the Stairs between *London Bridge* and *Weſtminſter* - - - - - -	0	6	0	3
From either Side above *London Bridge* to *Lambeth* and *Fox Hall* - -	1	0	0	6
From *White-Hall* to *Lambeth* and *Fox-Hall* - - - - - - - - -	0	6	0	3
From *Temple*, *Dorſet*, *Black-Friars Stairs* and *Paul's Wharf* to *Lambeth* - -	0	8	0	4
Over the Water directly in the next Skuller, between *London Bridge* and *Limehouſe*, or *London Bridge* and *Fox-Hall* - - - - - - - -	0	6	0	2

	O A R S.	*whole Fare.*		*Company.*	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
From London to	*Graveſend* - - - -	4	6	0	9
	Grayes, or *Greenhive* - - -	4	0	0	8
	Purfleet, or *Eriff* - - - -	3	0	0	6
	Woolwich - - - - - -	2	6	0	4
	Black-wall - - - - - - -	2	0	0	4
	Greenwich, or *Deptford* - - -	1	6	0	3
	Chelſey, *Batterſey*, *Wanſworth* - -	1	6	0	3
	Putney, *Fulham*, *Barn-Elms* - -	2	0	0	4
	Hamerſmith, *Chiſwick*, *Mortlack*	2	6	0	6
	Brentford, *Iſleworth*, *Richmond* -	3	6	0	6
	Twickenham - - - - - - -	4	0	0	6
	Kingſton - - - - - -	5	0	0	9
	Hampton Court - - - - - -	6	0	1	0
	Hampton Town, *Sunbury*, & *Walton*	7	0	1	0
	Weybridge and *Chertſey* - - -	10	0	1	0
	Stanes - - - - - -	12	0	1	0
	Windſor - - - - - -	14	0	2	0

RATES *for carrying of* Goods *in the Tilt-Boat between* Graveſend *and* London.

	s.	d.
A Half Firkin - - - - - - -	0	1
Whole Firkin - - - - - - -	0	2
Hogſhead - - - - - - -	2	0
100 wt. of Cheeſe, Iron, or any heavy Goods - - - - - -	0	4
Sack of Salt, or Corn - - - -	0	6
An ordinary Cheſt or Trunk - -	0	6
An ordinary Hamper - - - - -	0	6
The Hire of the whole Tilt-Boat -	22	6
Every ſingle Perſon in the ordinary Paſſage - - - - - - -	0	6

RATES *for* Hackney Coaches; *eſtabliſhed by Parliament.*

Rates of Coach-Hire. Act of Parliament 5 & 6 *W.* & *M.*

	s.	d.
HIRE of a Coach in *London*, or ten Miles thereof, by the Day, reckoning twelve Hours to the Day, is - -	10	0
By the Hour, for the firſt Hour - - - -	1	6
For every Hour after - - - - - -	1	0
From any of the *Inns of Court*, or thereabouts, to any Part of *St. James's*, or City of *Weſtminſter*, (except beyond *Tuttle-ſtreet*) - - - - -	1	0
From the ſaid Places to the *Inns of Court*, or thereabouts, the ſame Prices, that is,	1	0
From any of the ſaid *Inns of Court*, or thereabouts, to the *Royal Exchange* - - -	1	0
But if to the *Tower* of *London*, or to *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, or *Aldgate*, or thereabouts - -	1	6
From the ſaid Places to the ſaid *Inns of Court*, the Prices as aforeſaid, that is,	1	6

And from and to any Place at the like Diſtance with the Places before mentioned, the like Rates.

Penalty.

And in caſe any Coachman ſhall refuſe to go at, or exact more for Hire than the Rates hereby limited, he ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit forty Shillings.

700 Coaches allowed.

There are 700 Coaches allowed to ply in *London*, the Suburbs, and Bills of Mortality. Which are all Licenſed by Commiſſioners appointed: and at the taking of the Licenſes, they pay 50 *l.* for the Uſe of the King; and beſides, the yearly Rent of 4 *l.* payable yearly.

175 Coaches for *Sundays*.

An Hundred ſeventy five Coaches are allowed to ply, and ſtand, and drive on *Sundays*, within the Bills of Mortality only.

All Offences againſt this Act are determined by the Commiſſioners aforeſaid, or any three of them.

And as we have ſet down the Rates for Coaches, ſo we ſhall ſubjoin the RATES *for* Carmen, *as they were ſettled at a General Quarter Seſſions. They were as follow:*

Rates of Carmen. *Preſent State of* England.

FRom any Wharf between the *Tower* and *London Bridge*, to *Tower-ſtreet*, *Graſchurch-ſtreet*, *Fanchurch-ſtreet*, *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet* within, *Cornhil*, and Places of like diſtance up the Hill, with 1800 Weight, not exceeding 2000 Weight, 2 *s.*
And for every 100 Weight above 20 Hundred, 2 *d.*
Sea-coals a Load, *i. e.* half a Chaldron, or an hundred of Faggots, 1 *s.* 2 *d.*
From any of the aforeſaid Wharfs, to *Broadſtreet*, *Lothbury*, *Old Jury*, *Baſſiſhaw*, *Coleman-ſtreet*, *Ironmonger lane*, *Aldermanbury*, and Places of like diſtance, the aforeſaid Weight, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*
Coals, or Faggots, 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
From any of the ſaid Wharfs to *Smithfield Bar*, *Holborn Bar*, *Temple Bar*, or like diſtance, the like Weight, 3 *s.* 4 *d.*
And where the Weight from 18 to 20 Hundred pays 2 *s.* 2 *d.* from 14 to 18 Hundred pays but 1 *s.* 10 *d.* And where from 18 to 20 Hundred pays 2 *s.* 6 *d.* from 14 to 18 Hundred pays but 2 *s.*
And where from 18 to 20 Hundred pays 2 *s.* 2 *d.* from 8 to 14 Hundred pays but 1 *s.* 6 *d.* And where from 18 to 20 pays 2 *s.* 6 *d.* from 8 to 14 Hundred pays but 1 *s.* 8 *d.* There are other Particulars ſtated, but according to theſe Proportions.

Note, That for the foregoing Rates, the Carmen are to help, as much as they can, to load and unload their Carts.

Merchants.

All Merchants, and others, may chuſe what Car they pleaſe, except ſuch as ſtand for Wharf-work, Tackle-work, Crane-work, Shop and Merchants Houſes; which are to be taken in Turn.

Every Licenſed Carman is to have a Piece of Braſs fixed upon his Cart, with a certain Number, which is regiſtred in *Chriſt's Hoſpital.* So that if any Carman offend, the Perſon grieved may repair every *Tueſday* at two of the Clock in the Afternoon to the ſaid Hoſpital, the Court then ſitting, and telling the Number, the Carman's Name will be found out, and if he be found guilty, puniſhed.

The Watch of *London.*

And becauſe in the Night time many looſe People wander abroad in the Streets, to rob and do Miſchief to ſuch as have Occaſion to come home late; and Accidents of Fire, or other Violences, happening upon Houſes, eſpecially at the unſeaſonable Hours of the Night, when People are aſleep in their Beds; therefore ſpecial Proviſion is made in this City againſt theſe Dangers, by the Appointment of fit Perſons, with ſuitable Strength, to walk about and watch every Night.

Who to watch.

For by ancient Cuſtom, all Perſons, Inhabitants of the City, being Houſekeepers, whether Freemen or not, were bound to keep Watch within their own Ward by Night, or to get a fit Perſon to do it for them: for the Preſervation of the King's Peace, and for arreſting and apprehending Night-walkers, or ſuſpected Perſons.

Conſtable.

Every Conſtable is the Head of the Watch: and he, with a Beadle, is bound to be preſent. And every Conſtable of any Precinct, is a Conſtable, not only in his own Precinct and Ward where he dwelleth, but in every other Precinct and Ward within the City.

Bellman.

Add to this Government of the Night by Watches, there is belonging to each Ward a Bellman, who, eſpecially in the long Nights, goeth thro' the Streets and Lanes, ringing a Bell; and when his Bell ceaſeth, he ſalutes his Maſters and Miſtreſſes with ſome Rhimes, ſuitable to the Feſtivals and Seaſons of the Year; and bids them *look to their Lights.* The Beginning of which Cuſtom, ſeems to be in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, in the Month of *January*, 1556; and ſet up firſt in *Cordwainer-ſtreet* Ward, by Alderman *Draper*, Alderman of that Ward. Then and there, (as I find in an old Journal) one began to go all Night with a Bell; and at every Lanes End, and at the Wards End, gave Warning of Fire and Candle, and to help the Poor, and pray for the Dead.

Watchmen in each Ward.

By ancient Order, and by an Act of Common Council, the preciſe Number of Men to watch every Night in each Ward, was aſſigned, according to the Bigneſs of it: and was as followeth:

Ward or Precinct.	*Men.*	*Ward or Precinct.*	*Men.*
Aldgate	34	*Caſtlebainard*	40
Duke's Place	10	*Dowgate*	36
Alderſgate	44	*Faringdon* within	50
St. Martins le Grand	12	*Mugwel-ſtreet*	4
Biſhopſgate	80	*Black-Friars*	14
Broadſtreet	30	*Faringdon* without	130
Billinſgate	30	*White-Friars*	8
Bridge within	25	*Bridewel*	8
Baſſiſhaw	12	*Bartholomew* Great	10
Breadſtreet	26	*Bartholomew* Leſs	4
Cornhill	16	*Lime-ſtreet*	11
Candlewick	24	*Langborn*	34
Cordwainer	24	*Portſoken*	60
Cheap	25	*Queenhith*	40
Cripplegate within	40	*Tower*	40
Cripplegate without	90	*Vintry*	34
Coleman-ſtreet	32	*Walbrook*	20

But theſe Numbers of Watchmen allotted to each Ward, were leſſened afterwards, in the Year 1705, as ſhall be related hereafter.

Orders for the Watches.

In the Year 1663, 15 *Car'* II. Sir *John Robinſon* Maior, divers good Orders were made by the Common Council, for the better Service of theſe Watches. As, that the Watch with a Conſtable and Beadle, ſhould watch every Night in every Ward, from nine of the Clock in the Night to ſeven in the Morning, from *Michaelmas* till *April* the 1ſt. And from *April* 1, till *Michaelmas*, from ten of the Clock in the Evening till five in the Morning.

The Alderman in each Ward to appoint one Conſtable, and the full number of the Inhabitants, according to the Proportion before mentioned, to watch in his reſpective Ward. And from thence to proceed, and go forward, in an orderly way: and to appoint the next Night one other Conſtable of the Ward, and the like number of Inhabitants, adjoining unto thoſe who watched the Night before.

Forfeits.

Every Conſtable making default in executing his Duty, to forfeit 5 *l.* Every Perſon not watching, being warned, to forfeit 1 *l.*

Supervisors.

Two or more Superviſors, to be appointed by the Alderman, Deputy, and Common Council Men of every Ward; to take care and overſee that the Watches be duly kept, and to preſent the Names of any, whether Conſtable or others, that make default, to the Lord Maior, or Alderman of the Ward.

Time of Watching.

By the Act of Common Council for ſettling the Watch, *Robinſon* Maior, they were allowed to go off at five in the Morning: at the Quarter Seſſions in the Year 1702, Sir *William Gore* Maior, the Watch was enjoined to ſtay till ſix; as appears by this Order.

GORE Maior.

London ſſ. *Ad General' Quarterial' Seſſion' Pacis Dominæ Reginæ tent' pro Civit'* London *apud* Guihald' *ejuſdem Civit' die* Lunæ *ſcil' duodecimo die* Octobris, *Anno Regni Reginæ* ANNÆ, *nunc* Angliæ, *&c. primo.*

Act of the Quarter Seſſions for the Watch.

WHEREAS many Felonies, Robberies and Burglaries are frequently committed within this City of *London*, and the Liberties thereof, in the Winter Seaſon, after the breaking up of the Watches kept within the ſame, (being commonly at Five of the Clock in the Morning, or before,) to the Loſs and Damage of many of the Inhabitants within the ſaid City, and the Liberties thereof: For Prevention of which ſaid Evils and Miſchiefs, it is Ordered by her Majeſties Juſtices of the Peace in this General Quarter Seſſions aſſembled, That the ſeveral and reſpective Conſtables within this City, and the Liberties thereof, do from henceforth, between the Firſt Day of *November*, and the Firſt Day of *February* yearly, keep good Watch in their ſeveral Wards and Precincts within this City, and the Liberties thereof, in a due manner, from Ten of the Clock at Night, until Six of the Clock in the Morning of every Day within the Time limited as aforeſaid: And that none of the Conſtables within this City, and the Liberties, do preſume to break up their Watch before Six of the Clock in every Morning, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Perils. And it is further Ordered, That this Order be printed and publiſhed, and delivered to the ſeveral Aldermen, their Deputies, and the ſeveral Common Council Men and Conſtables of the ſeveral Wards, for the better Obſervation thereof.

ASHHURST.

The Watches Neglects.

The Watch is a very good means for the Security of the City by Night, if it were performed, as it is appointed by Law; but there be great Neglects in the Attendances of the Watchmen. Some of them frequently leave their Stands, and go to Alehouſes, or light People home. So that many times there are not above five or ſix Watchmen in ſome Places, (as in the Watch at *Biſhopſgate*,) inſtead of ſixteen. So that if any Fire, or other Accident ſhould happen in the Night, little or no Help can be expected from them.

Preſent Settlement of the Watch.

There is a late Settlement made of the Watch, (yet not founded upon any Law) wherein the Watchmen have little or no Dependance upon the Conſtables; but the Beadle provides them. And he makes a Roll of a yearly Rate upon the Inhabitants, in effect at his own Diſcretion. By which Settlement, there attends thirty at *Biſhopſgate*; and their Pay ſaid to be Sixpence a Night: whereas by the foreſaid Act, there were appointed eighty. *Ri. Bromley.* Which being put in ſtrict Execution in the Maioralty of Sir *Patience Ward*, and every Houſekeeper being then obliged to watch in their reſpective Turns, or to ſend an able and fit Perſon to do it, the ſaid Duty came round the ſaid Ward but once in one and twenty Nights, at eighty Men *per* Night. But the number of Watchmen is ſince reduced from eighty to thirty. So that were the Inhabitants now obliged to watch in their Turns, or ſend fit Perſons ſo to do, the whole Charge would be but Sixpence once in about Fifty ſix Nights, for any one Houſekeeper in the ſaid Ward, according to the preſent number of Watchmen, and the Pay they receive. Which is not one half of what is now paid. And thoſe who found themſelves aggrieved at this ſmall Charge, would then be at their Liberty to watch in their own Perſons, or to ſend their Servants: As a Common Council Man in that Ward complained a few Years ago, to the Government of the City.

But it is further to be known, that the forementioned Act for the Night Watches, *Robinſon* Maior, was lately repealed, under the Maioralty of Sir *Owen Buckingham*, when this following Act of Common Council was made and printed.

Commune Concilium tent' in Camera Guihald' *Civit'* London, *Die* Sabbati, *decimo ſexto die* Junij, *Anno Regni Dominæ noſtræ* ANNÆ, *nunc Reginæ* Angliæ, *&c. quarto, Annoq; Dom'* 1705. *coram* Owen Buckingham *Mil', Major' dictæ Civitat'*, Thoma Stamp *Mil'*, Johanne Parſons *Mil'*, Thoma Rawlinſon *Mil'*, *&* Joſepho Woolfe *Mil', ac ejuſdem Civit' Aldermannis; necnon majore parte Communiar' in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem aſſemblat'.*

An ACT for Regulating the *Night Watches* within the City of *London*, and Liberties thereof.

WHereas by the ancient Charters, Cuſtoms and Liberties of the City of London, ratified and confirmed by ſeveral Acts of Parliament, the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of London, in Common Council aſſembled, may, and are to make By-Laws and Orders for the better and more quiet and ſafe Government of the ſaid City and Liberties, and the Inhabitants of the ſame, and for the preventing of all things which may from time to time happen or ariſe within the ſame City, tending to the Prejudice of the Citizens and Inhabitants thereof, or of the People reſorting thereunto: And whereas by the ancient good and laudable Cuſtom of this City, all and every Perſon and Perſons which do dwell, inhabit, or occupy any Houſe, Shop or Warehouſe within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, as well ſuch as are not Free of the ſaid City, as others the Freemen of the ſame City, being Perſons able and fit to watch, or to find an able and fit Perſon to watch for him, her or them, or in his, her and their ſtead, ought, by reaſon of their Habitation, Occupation or Dwelling aforeſaid, to keep Watch within the Ward or Place wherein he, ſhe or they do dwell, inhabit, or occupy as aforeſaid, for the Preſervation of the Queen's Peace, the Safety of the Queen's Subjects, and of all other the People reſorting to the ſaid City, as alſo for the arreſting and apprehending of all Night-walkers, Malefactors and ſuſpected Perſons, which ſhall be found wandring or miſbehaving him, her or themſelves: And whereas every Conſtable in every Ward within the ſame City, is a Conſtable not only in the Ward where he dwelleth, but in all and every other Ward and Place within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof: And whereas for the Preſervation of the Peace and Safety of the ſame City, there is a great Neceſſity of a ſtrong and ſufficient Watch to be kept every Night within all and every the Wards of the ſaid City, and Liberties thereof, with Men of ſtrong and able Bodies, provided with Candles and Lanthorns, and well and ſufficiently armed with Halberts:

BE it therefore Enacted by the Right Honourable the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Commons of this City in Common Council aſſembled, and by Authority of the ſame, That from henceforth the Number of Men of ſtrong and able Bodies to watch every Night in every Ward and Place throughout the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, ſhall be as hereafter followeth; (That is to ſay.)

Aldgate Ward	25
Dukes Place	6
Alderſgate Ward	25
St. Martins le Grand	4

Biſhopſgate Ward	31
Broadſtreet Ward	24
Billinſgate Ward	21
Bridge Ward within	20
Baſſiſhaw Ward	6
Breadſtreet Ward	15
Cornhill Ward	10
Candlewick Ward	12
Cordweyner Ward	14
Cheap Ward	20
Cripplegate Ward within	24
Cripplegate Ward without	28
Colemanſtreet Ward	18
Caſtlebaynard Ward	24
Dowgate Ward	14
Farringdon Ward within	36
Munkwel-ſtreet	2
Black-Fryers	6
Faringdon Ward without	61
White-Fryers	3
Bridewel Precinct	2
St. Bartholomew the Great	6
St. Bartholomew the Leſs	3
Limeſtreet Ward	8
Langborn Ward	23
Portſoken Ward	26
Queenhith Ward	10
Tower Ward	28
Vintry Ward	14
Walbrook Ward	14

And for the better Ordering and Eſtabliſhing of the ſaid Watches, to be hereafter kept within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, Be it further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Deputy and Common Councilmen of every the ſaid Wards and Places reſpectively, or the major part of them aſſembled, (being all duly ſummoned) ſhall forthwith take an exact Account in Writing of the Names and Sirnames of all and every Perſon and Perſons which do dwell, inhabit, or occupy any Houſe, Shop or Warehouſe within ſuch reſpective Wards and Places, who are able and fit to watch, or find a Watchman, and take Notice in writing which of them will in perſon watch, or find an able and ſtrong-bodied perſon to watch for him, her or them, provided with Lanthorn and Candle, well and ſufficently armed as aforeſaid, or will pay for ſuch a Watchman to be provided by the Deputy and Common Councilmen of ſuch Ward, or the major part of them, aſſembled as aforeſaid, to watch for him, her or them, and make agreement with them for the ſame, and alſo appoint one or more perſon or perſons to collect and receive the Moneys ſo agreed to be paid, who ſhall pay the Moneys ſo collected, as the Deputy and Common Council-men, or the major part of them ſo aſſembled, ſhall appoint, for and towards payment of the Watchmen, to be by them hired as aforeſaid, and providing ſuch Neceſſaries for the Watch in the ſaid Ward as they ſhall think meet.

And be it further Enacted and Ordained, That one Conſtable in each Ward, and the ſaid number of perſons before mentioned reſpectively, provided with Candles and Lanthorns, and well and ſufficiently armed as aforeſaid, ſhall watch every Night in every the Wards and Places aforeſaid reſpectively, from the Hours of Nine of the Clock in the Evening, till Seven of the Clock the next Morning, from Michaelmas Day till the firſt Day of April; and from the firſt Day of April till Michaelmas Day, from Ten of the Clock in the Evening till Five of the Clock next Morning: And that ſuch perſon who ought to watch as aforeſaid, do in perſon, or by an able perſon to be by him or her provided, with Lanthorn and Candle, and armed as aforeſaid, in their reſpective Turns appear at, and remain upon the ſaid Watches reſpectively, during the Times aforeſaid, and in ſuch manner as is herein after appointed; And that the Deputy and Common Council-men of each reſpective Ward, do, in writing, appoint the Courſes or Turns of the Conſtables, and of the ſaid Watch, and the Order wherein the ſeveral perſons within the ſaid reſpective Wards, who ought to keep Watch, ſhall appear, and keep Watch as aforeſaid, ſo, and in ſuch manner, that the reſpective Conſtables and Inhabitants, who are obliged to watch as aforeſaid, do from time to time take their Turns in watching in Order, as their reſpective Houſes, Shops or Warehouſes are ſituated; ſo that all the Conſtables, Inhabitants and Occupiers reſpectively, as aforeſaid, within the ſaid Wards and places, who ought to watch, do watch, or find Watchmen in their ſeveral and reſpective Turns, as aforeſaid. And that the Deputy and Common Councilmen of the reſpective Wards aforeſaid, or the major part of them, aſſembled as aforeſaid, ſhall likewiſe appoint a certain place or places within the ſaid Ward, where the ſaid reſpective Conſtables, and all the ſaid Watchmen ſhall firſt meet every Night, and to what place or places, and at what time or times they ſhall afterwards ſeparate and go to watch in the ſaid Ward, in ſuch manner, that the Conſtables and Watchmen of every Ward may maintain a Correſpondence with each other, and be ready upon ſome Signal to be given, to come preſently to the Aſſiſtance of one another; and ſhall alſo appoint the number of Watchmen which ſhall be and continue together in every place, or be moving from place to place. And that every Conſtable, on the Day before his Watch-Night, to be appointed as aforeſaid, or the Beadle of the Ward by his Order, do warn every perſon who is to watch, or find a Watchman, by giving or leaving Notice thereof, in print or writing, at the Houſe, Shop or Warehouſe of every ſuch perſon, dwelling or occupying in the ſaid Ward as aforeſaid; And that the Inhabitants and Occupiers aforeſaid in every Ward, do take notice thereof, and conform themſelves thereto, as they will anſwer the contrary at their perils; any Pretence, Uſage or Cuſtom to the contrary thereof, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it alſo Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Conſtable ſhall make Default in executing his Office, or doing his Service in any of the Matters herein and hereby appointed, without a juſt and reaſonable Cauſe, ſhall, for ſuch his Default, be proſecuted and puniſhed according to Law. And if if any perſon appointed and warned to watch, or to find a ſtrong and able-bodied perſon to watch in his or her ſtead, well and ſufficiently armed and provided as aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe or make default to watch, or to provide a Watchman as aforeſaid, not having juſt and reaſonable Cauſe, ſhall for ſuch Default, be proceeded againſt and puniſhed according to Law.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Deputy and Common Council-men of every Ward for the time being, or the major part of them, aſſembled as aforeſaid, ſhall from time to time take care that the Watches appointed in ſuch Ward be from henceforth duly kept with Men of ſtrong and able Bodies, well and ſufficiently armed and provided as aforeſaid; And that the Conſtables, Beadle and Watchmen of ſuch Ward, do and perform their reſpective Duties and Services therein, or elſe be proſecuted and puniſhed for their Defaults reſpectively, according to Law; And alſo take Notice of all ſuch Inhabitants and Occupiers aforeſaid, as abſent themſelves from watching or finding a Watchman, ſufficiently armed and provided as aforeſaid; and likewiſe of ſuch Conſtable and Beadle as at any time ſhall make Default, be remiſs, or negligent in performance of his or their reſpective Duties in the Premiſſes; and ſhall likewiſe preſent the Name of every ſuch Defaulter to the Lord Maior of the ſame City for the time being, or one other of her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid City, to the end that every ſuch Defaulter may be proſecuted and puniſhed according to Law.

And be it likewiſe Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every the Conſtables of this City, the ſame Night he or they are to watch, ſhall call over the Names of all and every perſon and perſons appointed to watch as aforeſaid, as well at the Hours appointed for their meeting in the Evening, as alſo at the time appointed for breaking up of the Watch in the Morning, as aforeſaid; and take Notice in writing of the Names and Surnames of every the Inhabitants and Occupiers aforeſaid, appointed to watch, or find ſuch Watchman as aforeſaid, as ſhall be himſelf abſent from his ſaid Duty, and not have a ſufficient able perſon, provided and armed as aforeſaid, to ſerve in his place and ſtead; And the Conſtable of every the ſaid Wards, within three days next after his Watch-night, ſhall procure a Warrant from one of her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid City, and ſhall, by vertue thereof, bring before the Lord Maior of the ſaid City for the time being, or ſome other of her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſame City, all and every perſon and perſons reſpectively making Default in any of the premiſſes, in ſuch Ward wherein he is Conſtable, in order to be proceeded againſt as aforeſaid.

Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act, nor any Clauſe, Article or Thing therein contained, ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to abate or leſſen the Number of Conſtables (where more than one Conſtable uſed nightly to watch) from watching every Night in the ſeveral and reſpective Wards aforeſaid; but that the ſame Number of Conſtables as have heretofore uſed to watch, ſhall every Night be, and continue to be and remain on the Watch, in each reſpective Ward and Places aforeſaid; any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it further Enacted and Declared by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Beadle or Beadles of the ſeveral and reſpective Wards of this City, and every of them, neglecting or refuſing to do his or their ſeveral and reſpective Duties as aforeſaid, they, and every of them, for ſuch their ſeveral Neglects and Refuſals, upon due Proof thereof made before the Lord Maior of the ſame City for the time being, or one other of her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid City, ſhall be, and he is hereby diſcharged from his ſaid Office of Beadle of the ſaid Ward for one whole Year, from the time of his and their ſeveral Covictions, or otherwiſe proceeded againſt according to Law.

Provided nevertheleſs, That ſuch perſon and perſons within the ſaid reſpective Wards, (who ought to watch as aforeſaid) who ſhall from time to time pay to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall be appointed to receive the ſame, by the Deputy and Common Council-men of each reſpective Ward, or the major part of them, aſſembled as aforeſaid, ſuch reaſonable Sum or Sums of Money, as ſhall be agreed on between the ſaid Deputy and Common Council-men, and the ſaid reſpective perſon or perſons, for and towards the Charge of hiring able and ſufficient bodied Men, provided and armed as aforeſaid, to keep Watch within the ſaid reſpective Wards in manner aforeſaid, ſhall not be compelled to watch in their own perſons, or to find and provide a particular perſon to watch in their reſpective Turns. And it is Ordained, That the Money ſo to be collected, ſhall from time to time be diſpoſed of in paying ſuch Watchmen reſpectively, and for ſuch other Uſes of the ſaid Watch, in ſuch manner as the Deputy and Common Council-men of each reſpective Ward, or the major part of them, aſſembled as aforeſaid, ſhall direct and appoint.

And be it further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every Act or Acts of Common Council heretofore made for, touching and concerning the Ordering of the Night-Watches within the City of London, and Liberties thereof, and every Clauſe and Article therein contained, ſhall be, and are hereby repealed, annulled, and made void.

ASHURST.

To which I add, a later Act for *Lighting* the Streets, in the Maioralty of Sir *James Bateman*, which was as follows.

Commune Concilium tentum in Camera Guihaldæ *Civitatis* London' *Die* Martis, *decimo octavo die* Decembris, *Anno Regni Domini noſtri* GEORGII, *Dei Gratia*, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ *Regis*, *Fidei Defenſoris*, &c. *tertio*, *Annoq; Dom.* 1716, *coram* Jacobo Bateman, *Milite*, *Majore Civit' predictæ*, Johanne Parſons, *Mil'*, Samuele Garrard, *Bar'* Gilberto Heathcote, *Mil'*, Ricardo Hoare, *Mil'* Samuele Stanier, *Mil'*, Carolo Peers, *Mil'*, *Aldermannis ejuſdem Civit'*, Willielmo Thomſon, *Mil'*, *Recordatore Civitatis predictæ*, Willielmo Lewen, *Mil'*, Johanne Ward, *Mil'*, Willielmo Stewart, *Mil'*, Petro Delme, *Mil'*, Georgio Mertins, *Mil'*, Joſepho Lawrence, *Mil'*, Roberto Child, *Mil'*, Johanne Eyles, *Bar' Aldermannis Civit' predictæ*, & Gerardo Conyers, *Mil'*, *Aldermanno ac uno Vicecomitum ejuſdem Civitatis*, *necnon majore parte Communiariorum dictæ Civitatis*, *in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem aſſemblatis*.

An ACT for Lighting the Streets, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, and Public Paſſages of the City of *London*, and Liberties thereof.

WHereas by an Act of Parliament made at Weſtminſter in the fifth and ſixth Years of the Reign of the late King William and Queen Mary, intituled, An Act for the Relief of the Orphans, and other Creditors of the City of London, (amongſt other things) it is Enacted, That the Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens of London ſhould, on or before the Twenty fourth Day of June, One thouſand Six hundred ninety and four, demiſe or grant to Sir Charles Hara, Kt. John Stanyon, Eſq; Philip Neve, Eſq; and John Lilly, Gent. and all other the Perſons concerned and intereſted in the Glaſs-Lights, commonly called or known by the Name of Convex Lights, a Leaſe or Licenſe for the ſole Uſe of the publick Lights to be uſed in all publick Places within the ſaid City and the Liberties thereof, for the Term of One and twenty Years, to be computed from the ſaid Twenty fourth Day of June, One thouſand Six hundred ninety and four, reſerving the yearly Rent of Six hundred Pounds, in ſuch manner, and by and under ſuch other Articles, Covenants and Agreements, for Payment of the ſaid Rent, or making void the ſaid Leaſe, in Default thereof, or otherwiſe, as by and between the ſaid Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens, and the ſaid Perſons above-mentioned, were or ſhould be agreed on for that purpoſe, by certain Articles made, or to be made in that behalf; which ſaid yearly Sum of Six hundred Pounds ſhould be, and was thereby appropriated towards raiſing the ſaid Fund, and Payment of the ſaid Intereſt-Money, as aforeſaid; from and after the Determination of which Leaſe, all and every the Rents, Profits and Benefits whatſoever, which the ſaid Maior, Commonalty and Citizens, ſhould or might at any time lawfully make, by Farming or granting Licenſe or Licenſes to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, for the Lighting the Streets within the ſaid City or the Liberties thereof, by ſuch Ways and Means as the ſaid Maior, Commonalty and Citizens ſhould think moſt proper, ſhould be, and were thereby declared and enacted to

That the Maior, Commonalty, &c. ſhould grant

a Licenſe for the ſole Uſe of publick Lights.

Rent of 600l. reſerved.

be for ever appropriated and applied to and for the Uſes aforeſaid, as by the ſaid Act may appear.

Recital of a former Grant.

And whereas ſuch Grant was accordingly made, and is expired, and ſince the Expiration thereof it is, by Indentures bearing date the 20th Day of November laſt paſt, made or mentioned to be between the ſaid Maior and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, of the one part; and Sir Samuel Garrard, Bart. and Alderman of London, and Sir Fiſher Tench of Low Layton in the County of Eſſex, Bart. of the other part, agreed, That one or more Act or Acts of the Common Council of this City ſhall be duly made and paſſed, whereby all and every Houſe-keeper and Houſe-keepers, whoſe Houſe, Door, or Gateway doth front or be next unto any of the Streets, Lanes, publick Places, or Paſſages of the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, who ſhall be taxed and aſſeſſed to and for the Relief of the Poor, or whoſe Houſe ſhall be of the Rent of Ten Pounds per Ann. or upwards; and whereby the Churchwardens of the ſeveral Pariſh Churches, and all Maſters, Wardens, and Governours of all publick Halls, Schools, and other publick Buildings and Places within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof reſpectively, fronting any of the publick Streets, Lanes, or Paſſages of the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, ſhall be required and obliged in every dark Night, from the twenty ninth Day of September until the twenty fifth Day of March yearly, to hang out one or more Lanthorn or Lanthorns, with ſufficient Cotton-wick Candles lighted therein on the outſide of their reſpective Churches, Houſes, Doors or Gateways next the ſaid Streets, Lanes, publick Places or Paſſages, not exceeding one Story high from the Ground of ſuch Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares, publick Places or Paſſages, for the Lightning of the ſame, and to keep and continue the ſame burning in each and every ſuch dark Night, from the Hour of Six until the Hour of Eleven in the ſame Night, under a certain Penalty in the ſaid Indentures, and in this Act hereafter mentioned.

Who are to hang out Lanthorns.

Now in purſuance of the ſaid recited Indentures, and in performance of the ſame; Be it Enacted, Ordained, and Eſtabliſhed by the Right Honourable the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That all and every Houſe-keeper and Houſe-keepers, whoſe Houſe, Door, or Gateway doth front or be next unto any of the Streets, Lanes, publick Places or Paſſages of the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, ſhall in every dark Night, that is to ſay, every Night between the ſecond Night after each Full Moon, and the ſeventh Night after each New Moon, from henceforth unto Lady-day next, and afterwards from Michaelmas to Lady-day yearly, ſet or hang out one or more Lanthorn or Lanthorns, with ſufficient Cotton-wick Candles lighted therein, on the outſide of his or her Houſe, Door, or Gateway, fronting or next the ſaid Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares, publick Places and Paſſages, not exceeding one Story high from the Ground af ſuch Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares, publick Places and Paſſages where they are Houſeholders, to enlighten the ſame, for ſecuring the Houſes againſt Robbers and Thieves, for the Prevention of Murther, and the Conveniency of Paſſengers, and ſhall continue the ſame burning from Six of the Clock at Night until Eleven of the Clock of the ſame Night, upon pain to forfeit and pay to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, the Sum of One Shilling for every Default, Proof thereof being made (within Six Days) after each Default, before the Lord Maior of the ſaid City of London for the time being, upon the Oath of one or more credible Witneſs or Witneſſes, and to be levied and recovered as is herein after mentioned and expreſſed.

How long to continue burning.

Churchwardens, *&c.* to hang out Lights.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every the reſpective Churchwardens of the ſeveral Pariſh Churches, and the reſpective Maſters, Wardens, or Governours of all publick Halls, Schools, and the Occupiers or Proprietors of all other publick Buildings and Places within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof reſpectively, fronting or adjoining to any of the ſaid publick Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares, publick Places and Paſſages of the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, ſhall in like manner (for like purpoſes reſpectively) in every ſuch dark Night, from henceforth unto Lady-day next, and afterwards from Michaelmas unto Lady-day yearly, ſet or hang out one or more Lanthorn or Lanthorns, with ſufficient Cotton-wick Candles lighted therein, on the outſides of all Pariſh Churches, publick Halls, Schools, and other publick Buildings and Places within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof reſpectively, fronting or adjoining to any of the ſaid publick Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares, publick Places and Paſſages, in ſuch manner as the Alderman or his Deputy, and the Common-Councilmen of each reſpective Ward, wherein the ſame ſhall reſpectively ſtand and be, or the major part of them have heretofore ordered, directed and appointed, or, after Notice for that purpoſe, duly aſſembled, ſhall hereafter order, direct and appoint: and ſhall continue the ſame burning from Six of the Clock at Night until Eleven of the Clock of the ſame Night, upon pain to forfeit and pay to the Uſe aforeſaid the Sum of One Shilling for every Default, to be levied and recovered in manner as is herein after mentioned and expreſſed.

Penalty.

And it is hereby declared and enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every Houſekeepers living in any Court or Place within the ſaid City, or the Liberties thereof, where there is more than one Houſe or Inhabitant, and where the Door or Gateway of ſuch Court or Place doth or ſhall adjoin unto, or be next the Common Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares, publick Places and Paſſages, ſhall alternately, or by turns, according to the Situation of the Houſes within ſuch Court or Place, and beginning with the firſt Houſe on the Left Hand, as entring into ſuch Court or Place, in like manner (and for like purpoſes reſpectively) in each of the ſaid dark Nights, from henceforth unto Lady-day next, and afterwards from Michaelmas unto Lady-day yearly, ſet or hang out Candles with Cotton-wick lighted, in convenient Lanthorns on the outſide of ſuch Doors or Gates next to the ſaid Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares, publick Places and Paſſages, and ſhall continue the ſame burning from Six of the Clock at Night until Eleven of the Clock of the ſame Night, upon pain to forfeit to the Uſe aforeſaid the Sum of One Shilling for every Default, to be levied and recovered as is herein after mentioned and expreſſed.

Who exempted.

Provided nevertheleſs, That no Perſon or Perſons ſhall forfeit or loſe any of the Sums before mentioned for his, her, or their Neglect or Default, as aforeſaid, who by reaſon of his or her Poverty ſhall not be taxed and aſſeſſed to and for the Relief of the Poor, and whoſe Houſe ſhall not be of the Rent of Ten Pounds per Annum, or who ſhall make and continue any Agreement with the Proprietors of the ſaid Convex Lights, for the lightning of the ſaid Streets and Places in their behalf.

And be it further enacted and ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That all the Penalties and Forfeitures by vertue of this Act to be incurred, ſhall and may be recovered and levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offenders Goods, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the Lord Mayor of the ſaid City for the time being, to be directed to all or any the Conſtables within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, or to any other Perſon or Perſons, as the ſaid Lord Mayor ſhall think fit; returning the Overplus (if any) after deduction of the Charges of taking and keeping the ſaid Diſtreſs, to the party whoſe Goods ſhall be ſo diſtrained.

And be it further enacted and ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every Act and Acts of Common Council heretofore made, touching or concerning the Lighting of the Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares and publick paſſages and places of this City of London and the Liberties thereof, and every Clauſe and Article therein ſhall be, and are hereby repealed, annulled, and made void.

GIBSON.

The Markets of *London*.

The Laws and Cuſtoms of the *Markets* are likewiſe very beneficial to the Inhabitants; all ſorts of Proviſion for human Life, and the very beſt of every ſort, being ſent out of the Countries for the Supply of *London*, and ſold at the Markets. Whereof there be divers within the City; as at *Leaden-Hall*, the *Stocks Market*, ſituate where formerly St. *Mary Woolchurch* ſtood, *Hony-Lane* Market, where formerly *Alhallows Honey-Lane* Church was, and *Newgate* Market; alſo that in *Spittal Fields*, on the back ſide of *Old-Street*; that in *Wappin*, and that in *Southwark*; beſides ſeveral more within the City of *Weſtminſter*. And that good Orders, fair Uſage, and wholſome Commodities may be had in buying and ſelling, and for ſettling of theſe Markets, which are within the Liberties, there was ſince the great Fire a very good Act of Common Council made, importing,

Market Days.

That Butchers, Poulterers, Victualers, *&c.* that come out of the Country, or within two Miles of the City, may ſell their Proviſions in the Market four Days in the Week, *viz. Mondays*, *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*, between the Feaſt of the *Annunciation* and the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, from ſix a Clock in the Forenoon, until eight a Clock in the Evening. And between the Feaſt of St. *Michael* and the *Annunciation*, from eight a Clock in the Forenoon until five in the Evening. And upon every *Saturday* in the Week all the Year long, from the foreſaid reſpective Hours of ſix and eight, until eight of the Clock in the Evening.

Market Bell.

A Market-Bell to be rung: before which none is to ſet forth their Goods to ſell, upon pain to be dealt withal as Foreſtallers. The Bell to ring again for the raiſing of the ſaid Markets. And if any ſell after the Bell hath done ringing, he forfeits 10 *s.* for every Offence.

To ring thrice.

By an Act of Common Council, 17 *Sept. Ann. Dom.* 1674. *Hooker* Maior, it was ordered concerning this Market-Bell, that it ſhould be rung thrice every Market Day. The firſt Ringing to begin at ſix in the Morning, for the beginning of the Market. The ſecond Ringing at ten in the Forenoon, for Retailers then, and not before, to enter into the Market, to buy and carry away what Victuals they need. The third Ringing of the Bell to be at eight a Clock in the Evening, every Market Day, except *Saturday*, and then at ten at Night, for raiſing of the ſaid Markets.

Country People and others reſorting to the Markets being not Butchers or Poulterers, may ſtand or ſet, and vend their Herbs, Fruits, Eggs, Butter and ſuch like, upon every working Day in the the Week, within the appointed Hours.

Retailers and Traders of the City, who buy and ſell again, not to enter into the Markets to buy of the Market People, untill the Afternoon of every Day: to the end that Houſekeepers may provide themſelves in the Morning, and at the firſt hand, and pay moderate Rates for their Proviſions. Upon pain that every ſuch Retailer, for every time offending, forfeit 40 *s.*

No Butcher, Poulterer, Country Farmer, Fiſhſeller, or other, ſhall put to ſale, by way of Hauking, any Proviſion in any private Houſe, Lane, Alley, Inn, Warehouſe, or common Paſſage, but in his or their own Shop or Shops, or in the public Market-place, upon pain of Forfeiture of the ſame Goods ſo offered to Sale. And this for the preventing of unwholſome Proviſions, dangerous to the Health and Bodies of the Subject.

No Perſon to buy any Victuals coming to the Market, or make any Bargain for the buying of them, before the ſame ſhall be brought into one of the Markets. And no Perſon to regrate, or get into his Hands any Victuals that ſhall be brought thither to be ſold; nor to ſell the ſame in their Shops, or any of the Markets, upon pain of 40 *s.* for every ſuch Offence.

Payments for Stall or Standing.

For every Stall or Standing of the Length of eight Foot, and Breadth of four, uſed for the ſale of Fleſh-meat or Fiſh, to be paid for every Day 8 *d.* or 2 *s.* 6 *d. per* Week.

For every Stall or Standing of the ſaid Length and Breadth, uſed for the Sale of any other Commodity, 4 *d.* every Day, or 18 *d. per* Week.

For every Stall of the Length of ſix Foot, and Breadth of four, for ſale of Fiſh or Fleſh 6 *d.* every Day, or 2 *s. per* Week. For the Sale of other Proviſions, every Day 3 *d.* or 16 *d. per* Week.

For every Standing for Tanned Leather, 6 *d. per* Day; and for every raw Hide, an Halfpenny. For every Horſe-load of Proviſions or Commodities, and upon Stalls, 3 *d.* And for every Cartload, 6 *d.* Gardiners and Country People reſorting to the Market early in the Morning, to ſell Herbs, Fruits, *&c.* and quitting the Market at eight or nine a Clock in the Morning, to pay for the larger Places 3 *d.* only, and the leſſer Places 2 *d.*

The Collectors and Receivers of theſe Duties, not to demand more than according to the aforeſaid Rates, without the free Conſent and Agreement of the Market-People, for ſome extraordinary Convenience and Accommodation: unleſs in *Leaden-Hall*, where other and larger Rates have been antiently paid for Stalls and Standings.

Theſe Monies for Standings to be paid into the Chamber of *London*.

Overſeers and Collectors.

The Committee for letting the City Lands, with the Approbation of the Common Council, to appoint fitting Perſons for Overſeers of the Market, and Collectors of the Profits, and to treat and agree with the ſame Perſons, and allow them for their Care and Pains; provided the Allowance exceed not the Tenth Part of the whole clear Profits. Theſe to give a juſt and true Account of their Receipts and Payments every Week into the Chamber.

One Moiety of all Forfeitures to be recovered, to be paid unto the Treaſurer of *Chriſts-Hoſpital*, towards the Relief of the poor Children; and the other Moiety to him that ſhall give Information of the Offences.

Officers of the Market.

Formerly, before the great Fire, the Markets were kept in *Leaden Hall Street*, *Cheapſide*, and *Newgate Street*. And then there were theſe Officers, *viz.* a Serjeant, and Yeoman of the Channel, and Yeoman of *Newgate* Market, and Foreign Taker, whoſe Office was to ſweep and make clean the ſaid Streets, where the Market People reſorted, and to carry away the Soil thereof, and to furniſh the Market People with Boards and ſuch like Accommodations; who had Allowances from the ſaid Market People. But ſince Markets are removed out of the Streets to more convenient Places, and let to Farm, theſe Officers retain only the Names, not intermeddling with the Markets.

We have already exhibited a Table of the Rates, Tolls, and Duties, as ſettled and appointed to be taken by an Act of Common Council paſſed *Sept.* 17. 1674. which the Farmers in the Covenants of their Leaſes were obliged not to exceed, under the Penalty of 10 *l.* As alſo the ſeveral Laws and Orders made from time to time for the Regulation of the Markets, which were publiſhed by Order of Common Council, *Anno* 1697. Likewiſe the Copy of an Award of two eminent Civilians, referring to the publick Markets of the City of *London*. For all which we muſt refer our Readers to *p.* 308, 309, 310, 311, and 312. However, we ſhall inſert here

Another Table formerly made, of the Rates or Duties, and printed and publiſhed by the Government of the City of London *in the Year* 1678, *for the Information of the Market-People, to prevent Impoſitions by the then Farmers,* viz. *To be paid by all and every Perſon and Perſons reſorting to any of the ſaid Publick Markets within the City of* London, *to ſell and vend their Commodities, unto ſuch Perſon or Perſons as are now, or ſhall from time to time be appointed to take and receive the ſame Rates or Duties of and from the ſaid Market People to the ſaid Markets, or any of them reſorting, for their Stalls, Standings, and other Accommodations therein, of the Dimenſions herein after expreſſed, and ſo proportionably.*

That is to ſay,

R. Bromley.

FOR every Stall or Standing of eight foot long and four foot broad, for ſale of Fleſh-meat or Fiſh under publick Shelter, in the Beef-Hall at *Leaden-Hall*, not exceeding 3 *s. per* Week.

And for every Stall or Standing of the ſame Dimenſions for the like Commodities, in all and every of the other of the Publick Markets of this City, under publick Shelter, not exceeding 2 *s. per* Week.

For every Stall or Standing of ſix foot long and four foot broad for the like Commodities in the ſaid Beef-hall, not exceeding 2 *s.* 6 *d. per* Week.

And in all other publick Markets, not exceeding 2 *s. per* Week.

For every Stall or Standing of ſix or eight foot long and four foot broad, for other Commodities under publick ſhelter, 3 *d. per* Day, or 12 *d. per* Week, at the Election of the Market People that uſe the ſame.

For every Horſe-load of Proviſions, upon Stalls, or under publick ſhelter, 3 *d. per* Day, or 12 *d. per* Week; and not upon Stalls, nor under publick Shelter, 2 *d. per* Day, or 8 *d. per* Week, at the election of the Market People as aforeſaid.

For every Doſſer of like Proviſions, with a Board (if deſired) of three foot long and one foot and a half broad, three halfpence *per* Day; and without a Board 1 *d. per* Day.

For every Cart-Load of Peaſe, with not above three Horſes, 4 *d. per* Day; and with four Horſes, or above, 6 *d. per* Day.

For every Cart-load of other Country Commodities, as Carrots, Turnips, and ſuch like, uſually brought and ſold in Carts, with not above three Horſes, 2 *d. per* Day; and with four Horſes, or above, 4 *d. per* Day.

For every Standing of a Dicker of tanned Leather, under publick ſhelter, 6 *d. per* Day.

And for every Standing of a Dicker of tanned Leather, not under publick ſhelter, 4 *d. per* Day.

For every raw Hide, one halfpenny *per* Day.

For all Fruit brought by Land or Water, and pitched in any of the publick Markets aforementioned, for each Prickel or Basket holding not above one Buſhel, one halfpenny *per* Day.

For each Basket, Doſſer, or Maund, holding above two Buſhels, 1 *d. per* Day, to be paid by the People that bring or receive them.

For every Standing of ſix foot ſquare length and breadth, for the Gardeners, 12 *s. per Annum.*

For every Standing for the poorer ſort of Country People, bringing Weeds and Phyſic Herbs, of four foot long and two foot broad, 1 *d. per* Day.

For every Standing for Fruit-ſellers and ſtanding Herb-women, not above eight foot long and four foot broad, or ſix foot ſquare, not under publick ſhelter, 6 *d. per* Week.

For every or each of the eight fixed Stalls, as now they are in the *Stocks-Market*, marked with theſe ſeveral Letters P. Q. R. S. T. V. Y. Z. and the four in *Honey-Lane* Market marked with theſe ſeveral Numbers, 5, 6, 7, 8, being uſed by ſtanding Fruit-ſellers, not above 2 *s. per* Week.

For all and every the other Stalls or Standings, for ſtanding Fruit-ſellers or ſtanding Herb-Women, not above eight foot long and four foot broad, under publick ſhelter, 1 *s. per* Week.

For every Standing for Bakers and Gingerbreadſellers, not above four foot long and three foot broad, 6 *d. per* Week.

For every Standing of ſix foot long and four foot broad, for Curds and Cream People, under publick ſhelter, 3 *d. per* Day; and not under publick ſhelter, 6 *d. per* Week.

And for weighing of all ſorts of Proviſions, uſually bought and ſold by Weight, one Farthing *per* Draught, or 4 *d. per* Week, at the election of the Sellers of ſuch Proviſions.

And the ſaid Collectors or Receivers already, or hereafter appointed to collect or receive the ſaid Rate, and who only are impowered to demand and receive the ſame, ſhall not demand or require, nor receive or take more than according to the aforeſaid Rates, without the free Conſent and Agreement of the ſaid Market People, for ſome extraordinary Conveniency or Accommodation.

JOSEPH LANE, *Comptroller.*

Note, This Table of Rates was to regulate and explain the Rates ſettled by an Act of Common Council made in the Year 1674, and was the Rule of Mr. *Toby Humfry* (in his Demands and Receptions of the Market People) who took a Leaſe of the City Markets in the Year 1677, unto which the preſent Farmers, Mr. *Kilner* and others, are expreſly referred in their Leaſe from the City, as to the Rates and Duties to be taken by them.

Complaint of the Market Folks againſt the Farmers of the Market.

But the Farmers of the Market, notwithſtanding theſe Rates, had found out ways to exact upon the poor Market People, and to make them pay more than thoſe Duties appointed by the ſaid Act; whereof they complained to the Common Council. The Court upon this appointed a Committee of four Aldermen and eight Commoners, or any one of the ſaid Aldermen, and two of the ſaid Commoners, to conſider the Abuſes complained of, and of the Methods to reduce the ſame. And they did on the 29th of *July*, *Anno Dom.* 1696, make their Report: *viz.* ‘That they found the Rates received by the Farmers of the ſeveral Markets, namely, thoſe of *Newgate*, *Honey Lane*, *Stocks* and *Leaden Hall*, as they then ſtood let by them, amounted to 6379 *l.* 19 *s.* 10 *s.* And for Proviſions, Fruits, and other Wares brought to and ſold in the ſaid Markets, and in the Streets, 4516 *l.* 10 *s.* In all 10896 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* Which ſaid Sums, they were of opinion, the ſaid Farmers did yearly receive. Beſides which they found, that they had received of the preſent Tenants 2194 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* by way of Fines for Admittances.

The Sum of the Rents of the Markets.

‘The ſaid Committee were of opinion, that the preſent Farmers had forfeited their Leaſe by Nonpayment of their Rents, and by converting the Markets to other Uſes than they ought to be, by the Covenants contained therein.’ This was ſigned by Sir *William Gore*, Kt. *Samuel Weſtal*, *Daniel Dorvil*, *John Sherbrook*, *Robert Rowland*, *Roger Thompſon*, *Peter Parker*, and *Thomas Aungor*.

The

Table of Rates publiſhed.

The ſaid Committee did the 5th of *Auguſt*, the ſame Year *1696*, publiſh in Print the Table of Rates abovementioned, for the Information of the Market People. But notwithſtanding the Endeavours of this Committee, the greateſt part of theſe Abuſes ſtill continued.

Three other Markets.

Beſides theſe Markets beforementioned, there be alſo three other notable Markets held in the City, the one for Fiſh, another for Cloth, and the third for live Cattel: *viz. Billinſgate* Market, *Blackwel-Hall*, and *Smithfield*; all ſettled by Statute.

Smithfield.

Firſt for *Smithfield* Market, by a Statute 22 & 23 *Car.* II. No Cattel bought there to be brought again into the ſaid Market to be ſold alive; but if brought, to be ſeiſed by the Bailiff, Tollkeeper, or other Officer having overſight of the Market, to the Uſe of the Maior and Aldermen: two Inches of the further Horn of all Cattel ſold, to be cut off, for Diſcovery hereof. In this Market Foreigners as well as Freemen may buy and ſell any Cattel, by a Statute of 11 and 12 *W.* III. The Act made 22 & 23 *Car.* II. for preventing Frauds in buying and ſelling of Cattel in *Smithfield*, and elſewhere, was revived by 1 *Jac.* II. and continued ſtill.

Billingſgate.

Billingſgate Market by Statute 10 & 11 *W.* III. to be every Day (except *Sunday*) a free Market for all ſorts of Fiſh, and that any Perſons may buy and ſell there. All buying any Fiſh there, may ſell again in any other Market or Place in *London* or elſewhere, by Retail. And no Perſon ſhall employ or be employed in buying at *Billingſgate* any Quantity of Fiſh, to be divided by Lots or in Shares amongſt any Fiſhmongers or others, to be afterwards ſold by Retail or otherwiſe. Nor any Fiſhmonger to engroſs or buy any Quantity of Fiſh, but what ſhall be for his own Sale or Uſe, under Penalty of 20 *l.* for each Offence. The one Moiety to the Poor of the Pariſh, the other to the Proſecutors.

Blackwel-Hall.

The Market at *Blackwel-Hall* for ſelling Woolen Cloth, by Statute 8 & 9 *Will.* III. to be holden every *Thurſday*, *Friday*, and *Saturday* from Eight till Twelve in the Forenoon, and from Two till Five in the Afternoon, except Days of Humiliation or Thankſgiving. And the Keepers to admit no buying or ſelling any other Days, upon the Penalty of 100 *l.* And no Factor, nor any Perſon whatſoever, other than the Owner of the Cloth, ſhall ſell or expoſe to ſale out of the ſaid Market, any Cloth directed to be brought to the ſaid Market, or any Factor there, upon Penalty of 5 *l.* for every Cloth ſo ſold; with ſeveral other Penalties upon the Hall-keepers, Clarks, and Maſter Porters neglecting their Duties, and upon Factors not giving true Accounts to the Clothiers. And thus much for the Markets.

The Poſts for Conveyance of Letters.

There is ſtill another convenient Cuſtom belonging to the Citizens, reſpecting them as Men of Buſineſs and Commerce; who therefore muſt neceſſarily have frequent Correſpondence with one another: Which being often between Perſons at a diſtance, either nearer to or farther off from *London*, the poſting of Letters to and fro is very ſubſervient thereunto. This Poſt is double: One for the ſending Letters to all the Parts of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and Foreign Parts; the other for conveying them to all Streets and Places in and about *London*, or within ten Miles: which is done every Day, and within or near the City divers times in the Day, and that for the ſmall Charge of a Penny; which is therefore called commonly *The Penny Poſt*.

Charge of Letters.

Preſent State of England.

The General Poſt-Office is held in *Lombard-ſtreet*, near St. *Mary Woolnoth* Church. The Charge of Conveyance of Letters, and the Speed thereof, is thus told us by a late Author. ‘A Letter containing a Sheet of Paper is conveyed 80 Miles for 2 *d.* and two Sheets 4 *d.* Letters weighing an Ounce, for 8 *d.* Above 80 Miles the Charge encreaſeth a Penny. So that the Poſt of a ſingle Letter is then 3 *d.* a double one 6 *d.* And Letters of the Weight of an Ounce, 1 *s.* They paſs in ſo ſhort a time by Night as well as by Day, that every 24 Hours the Poſt goes 120 Miles. And in five Days an Anſwer of a Letter may be had from a Place 300 Miles diſtant. But if any Letter be encloſed, or ſmall piece of Paper, as a Bill of Exchange, or the like, in that caſe double Rates are paid.

‘But the Charge of a ſingle Letter from *London* to *Scotland* is 5 *d.* to *Ireland* 6 *d.*

Foreign Poſt.

Packet Boats.

And for Conveyance of Letters from *London* beyond the Seas, to *France*, *Spain*, *Holland*, *Flanders*, as well as to the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and alſo from thence hither, there be ſwift ſailing Veſſels, which are called *Packet Boats*, for that purpoſe. Which arriving back again with their Packets in convenient Ports, thence thoſe Packets are brought by Riding Poſts to the General Poſt-Office in *London*, and ſo delivered out. And of late Queen *Anne* appointed another Packet Boat for the Iſlands of the *Weſt-Indies*, *Barbadoes*, *Antegoa*, *Nevis*, *Montſerrat*, *St. Chriſtopher's*, *Jamaica*, &c. to be diſpatched from the General Poſt-Office, and ſo to return again with Anſwers. And to pay for every Letter of a Sheet of Paper, 9 *d.* Of two Sheets of Paper, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* For a Packet weighing an Ounce, 2 *s.* 8 *d.* So the Payments were fixed. But in *March* 170$\frac{4}{5}$ the Payments for the Conveyance of theſe Letters were encreaſed, in regard of the great Expence the Queen was at in maintaining this Correſpondence between *England* and thoſe her Plantation Iſlands in *America*: Now therefore empowering the Poſt-Maſter General of *England* to take the ſeveral Rates following: *viz.*

Rates for theſe Letters to and from the Plantations.

For the Poſt of every ſingle Letter from *England* to the ſaid Iſlands, not exceeding one Sheet of Paper, 1 *s.* 3 *d.* For the Poſt of every Letter not exceeding two Sheets of Paper, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* And ſo in proportion to the ſame Rates for every Packet of Letters. For the Poſt of every other Packet of any kind of greater Bulk, for every Ounce weight, 6 *s.* For the Poſt of every Letter from the ſaid Iſlands to *England*, not exceeding one Sheet, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* For every Letter not exceeding two Sheets, 3 *s.* And ſo in proportion to the ſame Rates for every Packet of Letters. For the Poſt of every other Packet of any kind of greater Bulk, for every Ounce weight 6 *s.*

How often the *Weſt-India* Packet-Boats go, and how long ſtay.

The Place whence theſe *Weſt-India* Packet-Boats ſet out, is *Plymouth*; and the Time when they ſet forth, and how long they ſtay at each Plantation, was ſignified in ſome Gazettes in *April* 1705. *viz.* They go at the beginning of every Month throughout the Year, and ſtay at each of the *Engliſh* Iſland Plantations, in the following manner:

At		Days and Nights.	Hours.
Barbadoes	3		—
Antegoa	2		—
Montſerat	—		36
Nevis	—		36
St. Chriſtopher's	—		36
Jamaica	10		—

And thence return to *England*, and not to be ſtayed or delayed on any Pretence whatſoever.

The Foreigners Merchants formerly had their own Poſtmaſter.

In former times, the Poſtmaſter for the Strangers, or Foreign Poſt, was appointed by themſelves. And the *Italians* being the chief trading Foreigners in thoſe times in *London*, uſed to elect their ſaid Poſtmaſter, by the Sufferance and Favour of the Poſtmaſter General of *England*. Afterward by long Cuſtom they pretended a Right to appoint a Maſter of the Strangers Poſt; and that they were in Poſſeſſion thereof from the Year 1514. And in that Right in the Year 1568, they with ſome *Flemings* appointed one *Godfrey Marſhal* their Poſtmaſter, who was born about *Valentia* in *Spain*, and was a Broker to the Foreign Merchants. In this Election, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador had a great Influence. Who ſent for the chief Merchants of the *Low Countries*, and likewiſe for the *Italians*, and made them promiſe, that they would do nothing concerning the ſaid Choice, but by his Will and Conſent. Which they did, leſt they who traded into his Maſter's Country, or were his Subjects, might incur his Diſpleaſere in that troubleſome time, and ſo be ruined. Notwithſtanding another Foreigner laboured for that Place, and was choſen by the *Flemiſh* Merchants, whoſe Name was *Raphael Vanden Putte*; and it ſeems had got himſelf confirmed by the *Engliſh* Poſtmaſter General.

Articles why the *Engliſh* Poſtmaſter ſhould appoint the Foreign Poſt.

Hereupon a Conteſt aroſe, who in truth had a Right to nominate and appoint the Foreign Poſt for *London*. And it was thought very inconvenient that Strangers ſhould appoint a Foreigner for the bringing in and carrying out of Letters, to and from the foreign Parts. And in Equity, and in point of Safety, the Poſtmaſter General ought to appoint him. For Enquiry into which, a Paper was preſented, as it ſeems, to the Privy Council, intituled, *Articles touching the Office of the Poſt of* London: importing, ‘That it was one chief point of the Prerogative belonging to all Princes, to place within their own Dominions ſuch Officers as were moſt truſty of their own Subjects. That the Poſtmaſter's Place was an Office of great Truſt and Credit in every Realm; and therefore was committed to the Charge of the natural Subjects, and not Strangers; eſpecially in ſuch Places as had daily Paſſages into foreign Realms, and where was concourſe of Strangers. For Proof hereof it was urged, how the weighty Affairs of a Realm, and the Secrets of the Prince, paſſed by the Conveyance of the Poſtmaſter; who being faithful to his Prince, and natural to his Country, would faithfully ſee the diligent and ſafe Conveyance thereof. But being a Stranger, would otherwiſe deal therein according to the Inſtinct of Nature, as well by ſecret Conveyance of Perſons, (were they Enemies) and of their Letters and other Goods outwards; as alſo by receiving them inwards, and lodging them in his Houſe and by other ſecret Aid, whenſoever he ſhould have advice thereof, or be procured thereunto. And for Example hereof, take all foreign Realms about us, which all had their natural Subjects in this Office.

‘That *London* was a Place of the greateſt Concourſe of Strangers, and of moſt common Paſſage of the Affairs of this Realm with foreign Countries; and therefore had moſt need of a faithful Poſt, a natural Subject.

‘That the Strangers that had been Poſtmaſters of *London* had always been occaſion of many Injuries, and much Damage unto the Merchants of *England*; as well by means of ſtaying and keeping their Letters a Day, twain, or more, and in the mean time delivering the Letters of Strangers; and alſo by ſtaying ſometimes the ordinary Poſt a Day, three, or four, That in the mean time one extraordinary might be diſpatched by the Strangers, to prevent the Market and Purpoſe. And alſo by lodging of Merchants Strangers in his Houſe, and bringing them by his daily Advices from divers Places, into the Trade of the *Engliſh* Merchants; and not without Secrets to defraud the Prince of his Duties and Cuſtoms. And therefore the *Engliſh* Merchants all deſired that an *Engliſhman* might be placed in that Office.

‘And that the Merchants Strangers ſhould have no Cauſe to be grieved, that an *Engliſh* Man was placed; the Times and Orders accuſtomed, for the Conveyance of their Letters, ſhould be obſerved, as well with them, as with the *Engliſh* Merchants; and no new Exaction impoſed on them. And ſuch Men might be placed therein, as could talk with them in their own Language, (tho' the Strangers themſelves, for the moſt part, and their Servants, could ſpeak *Engliſh*) and that ſhould make as good Promiſe, and as faithfully perform the ſame, in all Equity and upright dealing, as any Stranger had done.

‘That the Foreign Princes had no Cauſe to be grieved hereat: For they commonly ſent Ambaſſadors, or other Meſſengers, on purpoſe to carry their Letters. And that the Poſtmaſter of *Antwerp* had no more juſt Cauſe to be grieved thereat, than had the Poſtmaſter of *Roan* or *Paris* in *France*, or of *Seville* in *Spain*. That nevertheleſs, for Quietneſs ſake, Covenants might paſs between him, and the Poſtmaſter of *London*, that a like number of *Dutchmen* and *Engliſhmen* might be the ordinary Runners, as their Turn came, (tho' hitherto they would never ſuffer one *Engliſhman* to get his Living amongſt them,) with other Matters appertinent unto this Office, well enough known, and eaſy enough to be agreed upon, between themſelves, without any third Perſon.]

Inland Poſt. *R. B.*

And ſo much for the *Foreign* Poſt. Now for the *Inland* Poſt: For the conveying of Letters throughout *England*, the Market Towns are ſo well annexed to the reſpective Stages, that there is ſcarce any Market Town of Note or Account, but what hath the Conveniency of having Letters ſent thither from the Stages, and to the adjacent Towns, altho' not lying in the High Roads.

The POST DAYS.

Poſt Days.

Every *Monday* Letters are ſent to *France*, *Spain*, *Flanders*, *Italy*, *Holland*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*.

Every *Tueſday* to the *United Netherlands*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and to all Parts of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

Every *Wedneſday* to *Kent* only, and the *Downs*.

Every *Thurſday* to *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and all Parts of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

Every *Friday* to the *Spaniſh* and *United Netherlands*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and to *Kent*, and the *Downs*.

And every *Saturday* to all Parts of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

And the Anſwers of the Letters and Packets are brought in to the *Grand Poſt Office* in *London*, from all Parts of *England* and *Scotland*, every *Monday*, *Wedneſday*, and *Friday*: From *Wales*, every *Monday* and *Friday*: And from *Kent*, and the *Downs*, every Day.

Stages of the Poſts.

For the better Information of ſuch as have occaſion to ſend Letters to any Part of *England*, this following Table will inform them of the Stages. So that by having recourſe to the Map, and there obſerving the ſituation of the Town to which you ſend your Letter, the neareſt Poſt Town or Stage will be found. And accordingly, direct your Letter to be left with the Poſtmaſter there, to be thence ſent as ſuperſcribed; for if the Perſon be an Inhabitant of any Account, care will be taken to have it conveyed; for which end, they have Meſſengers on purpoſe.

A TABLE *of the* Stages *and* Poſt Towns *eſtabliſhed by the Office, in each County of* England *and* Wales.

☞ Note, *That the Towns printed in* Roman *Letters, are* Poſt Towns *or* Stages ; *and thoſe in the Italick, are branching out* Poſt Towns *from the others.*

BARK-SHIRE. Abingdon, Reading, Maidenhead, Newbury, *Windſor, Ockingham, Sunning, Barkham, Hungerford, Eaſt Ilſly, Lamborn, Wallingford, Wantage, Farrington.*

BEDFORD-SHIRE. Potton, Dunſtable, *Ampthill, Leighton, Tuddington, Woburn, Bedford, Luton.*

BUCKINGHAM-SHIRE. Brickhill, *Newport, Stony Stratford, Beaconsfield, Wickham, Aylsbury, Colebrook.*

CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE. Cambridge, Caxton, Tring, Wisbich *in the Iſle of* Ely, *Littleport*, Reche, Ely, *Whittleſey* in the Iſle of *Ely*.

CHES-SHIRE. Cheſter, Nantwich, *Congleton, Knutsford, Northwich, Macclesfield, Brereton, Le Green.*

CORNWAL. Truro, Foy, Market Jew, Love, Liskerd, *Morval, Lauceſton, Cayn, Perin, Helſtone, Penzance, Liſtwythiel, Tregony, Bodman, St. Colombe, Dulve, Stratton, St. Ithies.*

CUMBERLAND. Carliſle, Penreth, *Cockermouth, Brampton, Werkington, Moncaſter, Egremont.*

DARBY-SHIRE. Darby, *Aſhburn, Worksworth, Cheſterfield.*

DEVON-SHIRE. Exeter, Honyton, Barnſtable, Aſhburton, Totneſs, Dartmouth, Plymouth, *Taviſtock, Salcomb, Brent, Kings-bridge, Modbury, Ilfarcombe, Brampton, Torrington, Okehampton, Columpton, Chidley, Bow, Newton-Biſhop, Tiverton, Columpton, Autery, Axminſter.*

DORSET-SHIRE. Shaftsbury, Sherborn, Blandford, Weymouth, *Dorcheſter, Pool, Frampton, Minſter, Warham, Cranborn, Sturminſter, Everſhot, Beauminſter, Lyme, Bridport.*

DURHAM. Durham, *Darlington, Stockton, Stayndrop, Biſhops-Aukland, Hartlepool, Barnard-Caſtle.*

ESSEX. Waltham, Brentwood, Chelmsford, Wytham, Harwich, Colcheſter, *Maningtree, Haulſted, Coggiſhal, Maldon, Brainktree, Ingerſtone, Saffron-Walden.*

GLOCESTER-SHIRE. Briſtol, Gloceſter, Cyrenceſter, Leachlad, *Newenham, Michael-Dean, Newent, Tewksbury, Cheltenham, Minchin-hampton, Durſley, Winchcombe, Berkley, Tetbury, Wotton* under *Edge, Thombury, North Leach, Chippin-Sodbury, Marsfield.*

HANT-SHIRE. Wincheſter, Southampton, Hartford-bridge, Acton, Petersfield, Portſmouth, Baſingſtoke, Andover, Newport *in the Iſle of* Wight, *Odiam, Alresford, Titchfield, Biſhops-Waltham, Lymington, Ramſey, Ringwood, Havant, Wickham, Everton, Kingsclear, Chriſtchurch, Whitchurch.*

HARTFORD-SHIRE. Barnet, Ware, St. Albans, Royſton, *Hodſdon, Hartford, Buntingford, Biſhops-Stortford, Baldock, Theobalds, Watford, Hemſted, Hitchin, Barkway, Hatfield.*

HEREFORD-SHIRE. Hereford, *Lidbury, Roſs, Bramyard, Lemſter, Pembridge, Webley, Kynton.*

HUNTINGTON-SHIRE. Huntington, *Stilton, St. Ives, St. Needs, Taxley, Kimbolton.*

KENT. Dartford, Graveſend, Rocheſter, Maidſtone, Tunbridge, Feverſham, Canterbury, Sandwich, Dover, Deal, Rumſey, Chipſted, *Sevenoke, Otford, Cranbrook, Tenterden, Apledore, Aſhford, Hide,* Iſle of *Thanet, Milton, Lenham, Malling,* Iſle of *Sheppey, Rothand, St. Mary Cray.*

LANCASHIRE. Mancheſter, Warrington, Preſton, *Budſworth, Bury, Boulton, Rochdale, Liverpool, Wiggan, Lancaſter, Kirkham, Blackburn, Ulverton, Kirby-Launſdale.*

LEICESTER-SHIRE. Harborough, Loughborough, *Lutterworth, Hallaton, Boſworth, Mountſorrel, Aſhby de la Zouch, Dunnington, Melton-Mowbray.*

LINCOLN-SHIRE. Stamford, Grantham, Poſt-Witham, Boſton, Lincoln, *Barton, Beckingham, Gainsbrough, Wragby, Spilsby, Market Rayſen, Lowth, Horncaſtle, Brigg-end, Burton, Bullingbrook, Alford, Torſhall, Kirton, Sleford, Dunington, Bevercaſtle, Folkingham, Gainthorp, Bourn, Market-Deeping, Crowland.*

MIDDLESEX. Hounſlow, Stanes, *Brentford, Uxbridge.*

MONMOUTH-SHIRE. Monmouth, Usk, *Abergenny, Chepſtow, Newport.*

NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE. Northampton, Peterborough, Towceſter, Daventre, *Wellingborow, Kettering, Oundle, Fotheringhay.*

NORFOLK. Norwich, Lynn, Yarmouth, Thetford, *Eaſt Harling, Brandon, Watton, Swaffham, Holt, Walſingham, Burnham, Dunham, Swetiſham, Cromer, New Buckingham, Hingham, Hickling, Ayleſham, Cowſton, Repham.*

NORTHUMBERLAND. Newcaſtle, Morpeth, Alnwick, Belford, Barwick, *Sunderland, Hexam.*

NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE. Newark, Bawtre, Tuxford, *Nottingham, Mansfield, Workſop, Redford, Littleborough, Blyth.*

OXFORD-SHIRE. Oxford, Nettlebed, Banbury, Burford, *Witney, Tame, Woodſtock, Burceſter, Watlington, Chipping-Norton, Henley.*

RUTLAND-SHIRE. *Upingham, Okeham.*

SHROP-SHIRE. *Shrewsbury, Oſweſtre, Ludlow, Bridgenorth, Newport, Biſhops-caſtle, Aberbury, Elmſmere, Whitchurch.*

SOMERSET-SHIRE. Briſtol, Bath, Taunton, Crokehorn, Chard, *Evill, Shepton Mallet, Froom-Selwood, Glaſtonbury, Ilcheſter, Queens-Camel, Wells, Bruton, Wincaunton, Winſcombe, Somerton, Pederton, Ilminſter, Bridgwater, Minehead, Dunſter, Penſford, Philips-Norton, Axbridge.*

STAFFORD-SHIRE. Stafford, Litchfield, Stone, *Newcaſtle, Leek, Brewed, Eccleſhall, Pagets-Bromley, Walſhall, Tamworth, Wolverhampton, Uttoxeter.*

SUFFOLK. New-Market, Bury, Ipſwich, Saxmundham, Beccles, *Layſtoft, Bungay, Southold,* *Alborough, Woodbridge, Wickham, Stow-Market, Framlingham, Hadley, Sudbury, Brandon, Lavenham, Wulpit, Mildnal, Clare.*

SURRY. *Croydon, Rygate, Kingſton, Farnham, Guilford.*

SUSSEX. Chicheſter, Rye, *Winchelſey, Battle, Haſtings, Haylſham, Peniſey, Lewis, Eaſt Grinſtead, Stanſted, Petworth, Midhurſt, Arundel.*

WARWICK-SHIRE. Coventry, Birmingham, Coleſhull, *Warwick, Rugby, Southam, Stratford, Henly, Atherton.*

WESTMORELAND. Kendale, *Kirby-Launſdale, Appleby, Kirby-Stephens.*

WILT-SHIRE. Salisbury, Marlborough, Chipnam, *Highworth, Bradford, Calne, Trubridge, Lavington, Deviſes, Amsbury, Wotton-baſſet, Winterborn, Lurgeſhall, Warmiſter.*

WORCESTER-SHIRE. Worceſter, *Droitwich, Sturbridge, Beudley, Bromſgrove, Kidderminſter.*

YORK-SHIRE. York, Hull, Doncaſter, Ferrybride, Tadcaſter, Burrow-bridge, North Allerton, *Rotherham, Barnsby, Thorn, Snath, Pontefract, Selby, Wakefield, Leeds, Halifax, Bradforth, Otley, Wetherby, Knutsbrough, Rippon, Ripley, Settle, Sherborn, Thursk, Middleham, Gilsbrough, Whitby, Kirby-Moreſide, Pickering, Scarsborough, Bridlington, New Maulton, Pocklington, Howden, Wighton, Beverley, Headon.*

WALES.

ANGLESEY. Beaumorice, Holyhead.

CAERMARTHEN-SHIRE. Caermarthen, *Llanelthy, Kidwelthy.*

CARDIGAN-SHIRE. *Cardigan, Llanbedec.*

CARNARVON-SHIRE. Aberconway, *Carnarvon, Bangor.*

DENBIGH-SHIRE. Denbigh, *Wrexham.*

GLAMORGAN-SHIRE. Cardiff, Swanſey, *Landaff, Cowbridge, Bridge-end, Aberaven, Neath.*

PEMBROOK-SHIRE. Pembrook, *Tenby, St. Davids, Hartford Weſt.*

SCOTLAND. Edinburg, Cock-bornspeth, Haddington.

Governors and Officers of the Poſt-houſe.
J. S.

THE Governors, and other Officers of the General Poſt-houſe are theſe: Firſt, *Commiſſioners* for executing the Office of Poſtmaſter General, are two, with a Secretary and a Clerk.

Officers of the Inland Office, four; *viz.* a Comptroller, a Receiver, an Accomptant, a Solicitor.

Clerks of the Roads, ſeven; *viz. Cheſter* Road, North Road, Weſt Road, *Briſtol* Road, *Yarmouth* Road, *Kent* Road, *Kent* Road off by Night. One Clerk for each.

Other Clerks, thirteen in number.

Window Men, three.

Officers of the Foreign Office, two; *viz.* Comptroller, and Alphabet-keeper.

Clerks to this Office, ſix. And two more; *viz.* a Receiver's Clerk, and an Accomptant's Clerk.

To ſhew the Method, Diligence and Exactneſs uſed in our General Poſt-Office, and the due Diſpatch of the Poſt in each Stage, take this *Specimen*; containing the Letter to each Poſtmaſter in the ſeveral Towns, as far as *Eaſt Greenſted*; with their reſpective Certificates, at what Hour each Poſt came in, and went out, and ſet forward; with the Number of Miles from Stage to Stage.

For His Majeſty's Special Service.

*W*Hereas the Management of the Poſtage of Letters of* Great Britain *and* Ireland, *is committed to our Care and Conduct: Theſe are therefore in His Majeſty's Name to require you, in your reſpective Stages, to uſe all Diligence and Expedition in the ſafe and ſpeedy Conveyance of this Mail and Letters: And that you ride Five Miles the Hour, and ſo for every Hour, according to your Articles, from* London *to* Eaſt Grinſted, *and from thence to return accordingly. And hereof you are not to fail, as you will anſwer the contrary at your Perils.*

CORNWALLIS.
JAMES CRAGGS.

To the ſeveral Poſt-Maſters betwixt
London and *Eaſt Grinſted.*

Haſte, Haſte, Poſt Haſte.

Miles.
From the Letter-Office in *London, July* 7, 1717,
at half an Hour paſt 2 in the Morning.
16 Received at *Epſom* half an Hour paſt 6.
And ſent away 3 quarters paſt.
Alexander Findlater.
3 Received at *Leatherhead* a quarter paſt 7.
And ſent away half an Hour before 8.
Ed. Badcock.
5 Received at *Darking* half an Hour after 8.
And ſent away at 9.
Cha. Caſtleman.
6 Received at *Rygate* half an Hour paſt 10.
And ſent away at 11.
John Bullock.
16 Received at *Eaſt Grinſted* at half an Hour after 3 in the Afternoon.]

The PENNY POST.

R. B.

FOR a further Conveniency to the Inhabitants of this City, and Parts adjacent, for about ten Miles Compaſs, another Poſt, and that a Foot Poſt, commonly called the *Penny Poſt*, was erected. And tho' at firſt ſet up by a private Hand, yet being of ſuch conſiderable Account, is taken ſince into the Poſt-Office, and made a Branch of it.

The Penny Poſt of great Uſe.

And by this all Letters and Parcels, not exceeding a Pound Weight, and alſo any Sum of Money not above 10*l.* or Parcel of 10*l.* Value, is ſafely conveyed, and at the Charge of a Penny, to all Parts of the City and Suburbs, and but a Penny more (at the Delivery) to moſt Towns within ten Miles of *London*, and to ſome Towns at a farther diſtance.

And for the better Management of this Office, there are in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, ſix General Poſt-Offices, kept at convenient diſtance from each other. At all which, there conſtantly attend every Day from Morning to Night *(Sundays* excepted) Officers, to receive Letters and Parcels from the ſeveral Places appointed to take them in: there being a Place, or receiving Houſe, for the Receipt thereof, in moſt Streets, with a

Table hung at the Door or Shop Window, on which is printed in Great Letters, *Penny Poſt Letters and Parcels are taken in here.* And at thoſe Houſes they have Letter-Carriers to call every Hour, and to carry ſuch Letters and Parcels as are there, to the General Office within their Circuit. And after the ſaid Letters and Parcels are duly entred in their Books, they are forthwith ſent by others to be delivered as directed. So that all the Day long they are employed, ſome in going their Walks to bring in, and others to carry out.

There is another great Conveniency by this Office; and that is, that what Letters come from beyond Sea, or from any Part of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, by the *General Poſt*, and are directed to Perſons in any of the Towns to which the *Penny Poſt* goes, they are delivered by the Meſſenger without farther Trouble, paying the Poſtage.

The Names of the ſix Grand Offices, and their Places, viz.

Weſtminſter Office, in . . . . Court in the *Strand*, by *Northumberland Houſe*.

The *Temple* Office, in *Chicheſter* Court in *Chancery Lane*, near *Lincolns Inn*.

St. Paul's Office, in *Cannon Alley* by *Paul's* Church-yard.

Exchange Office, in *Star* Court in *Cornhill*.

Hermitage and *Ratcliff* Office, at the Entrance into *Eaſt Smithfield*, upon *Little Tower Hill*.

Southwark Office, in *Green Dragon* Court, near St. *Mary Overy's* Church in *Southwark*.

An Alphabetical Account of the Towns *and* Places *appointed for the receiving of Letters, and Parcels, and Money, as aforeſaid, to be delivered to the ſaid ſix Grand Offices, or any of them, and thence to be ſent as aforeſaid.*

A*Bridge*, *Acton* Town, *Eaſt Acton*, *Adleſton*, *Aveley*.

Bagenham, *Barns*, *Barn Elms*, *Barnet*, *Barkin*, *Batterſea*, *Beddington*, *Bednal Green*, *Blacklands*, *Black-wall*, *Bow*, *Old* and *New Brentford*, *Bromley*, *Upper* and *Lower Brompton*.

Camberwel, *Caſehalton*, *Chelſea*, *Charlton*, *Chertſey*, *Chigwel*, *Cobham*, *Clapham*, *Conyhatch*, *Cranford*, *Croydon*.

Darlſton, *Deptford*, *Drayton*, *Dulwich*.

Ealing, *Great* and *Small*, *Earls-Court*, *Edmonton*, *Eltham*, *Enfield*, *Epping*.

Finchley, *Fox-Hall*, *Fulham*.

Ganford Town and *Green*, the *Grove*, the *Gower*, *Green-ſtreet*, *Greenwich*.

Hackney, *Haggerſton*, *Eaſt* and *Weſt Ham* in *Eſſex*, *Ham* by *Richmond* in *Surrey*, *Hamerſmith*, *Hampton Court* and *Town*, *Hamſted*, *Hanwel*, *Hanworth*, *Hare-ſtreet* by *Rumford*, *Harlington*, *Harmſworth*, *Harrow Hill*, *Hayes*, *Heſton*, *Highgate*, *Hillindon*, *North* and *South*, *Hockingham*, *Holloway*, *Hornchurch*, *Hornſey*, *Hothwel*, *Hoxton*.

Ilford, *Iſlington*.

Kempton Park, *Kennington*, *Kenſington Town* and *Gravel Pits*, *Kentiſh Town*, *Kew*, *Kingſland*, *Kingſtonwick*, *Knightsbridge*.

Lambeth Town and *Marſh*, *Lampton*, *Leyton Stone*, *Low Leyton*, *Laylam*, *Lee*, *Leuſham*, *Limehouſe*, *Littleton*, *Longford*.

Martin, *Mile-End*, *Mitcham*, *Morden*, *Mortlack*, *Moulſey*, *Muzzle-Hill*.

Newington Butts in *Surrey*, *Newington Green* and *Town* in *Middleſex*, *Nine Elms*, *North-End*, *Northhall* in *Middleſex*, *Northall* in *Hartfordſhire*.

Ongar, *Oſterley Park*.

Pancras, *Parſons Green*, *Peckham*, *Petersfield*, *Pinner*, *Piſſingford Bridge*, *Playſtow*, *Plumſted*, *Poplar*, *Putney*.

Rickmanſworth, *Richmond*, *Rohampton*.

Sandy-End, *Shacklewel*, *Eaſt* and *Weſt Sheen*, *Sheperton*, *Shepherd's Buſh*, *Sipſon*, *Smalbury Green*, *Southall*, *Southgate*, *Stanwel*, *Stepney*, *Stroud* on the *Green*, *Stockwel*, *Stratford*, *Stretham*, *Sunbury*, *Sutton*.

Teddington, *Thiſtleworth*, *Thorp*, *Upper* and *Lower*, *Tooting*, *Tottenham Court*, *Totteridge*, *Turnham Green*, *Twittenham*.

Upton, *Uxbridge*, *Upmiſter*.

Whaddon, *Waltham Green*, *Wallington*, *Waltham Abby*, *Waltham Stow*, *Walworth*, *Walton* upon *Thames*, *Wanſworth*, *Wanſtead*, *Waynham*, *Weybridge*, *Wheſtone*, *Whitton*, *Whitton-Dean*, *Wimbleton*, *Woodford*, *Woolwich*.

Note, That for every Letter, or Parcel, or Sum of Money under 10 *l.* from theſe Towns and Places to *London*, there is to be paid at the Receiving Houſes One Penny; and from *London* to the aforeſaid Places, the Meſſenger may demand one Penny more; being for his Pains and Care, at the Delivery, and no more.

This Penny Poſt is managed by three Officers, a Comptroller, an Accomptant, and a Receiver. Officers.

The Convenience of this *Penny Poſt* is great, with reſpect to all ſuch as dwell in ſo many Towns and various Places, as are within ten Miles of the City; who may have Letters to them, and from them, ſent every Day in the Week. Inſomuch, that it is a little Wonder, that a Foot Poſt can perform it. As on this *Eſſex* ſide, the Foot Poſt, who goes as far as *Chigwel*, ten Miles from *London*, takes his Compaſs firſt from *London* to *Low Leyton*; then to *Walthamſtow*; thence to *Woodford*; and ſo to *Chigwel*; and to all the ſeveral Houſes diſperſed, where Letters and Parcels are to be left: And then back (homewards) to *Wanſted*; thence to *Leyton Stone*; and ſo to *Stratford*, and then to *Bow*, and *London*. Which Circuit makes about thirty Miles Walk each Day. So that he travels 180 Miles weekly, Winter and Summer, fair Weather and foul. Yet in the Winter Seaſon, ſometimes making uſe of an Horſe, neceſſarily. J. S.

There is yet another Practice of great Benefit and Convenience, uſed in *London*; and that is, for Inſuring Houſes againſt Fire. Which any Man may do, for a little Money, for the Term of ſeven Years; and ſo renew again, if he pleaſes. For which there is a certain Office kept in the City, called the *Fire Office*, in *Cornhill*, and in *Fleetſtreet*. All Houſes thus Inſured, are known by a Plate fixed upon them, being the Reſemblance of a *Phenix* in a Flame. This Office maintains in Pay a competent number of ſtrong expert Men, with their Accoutrements, who are always ready at hand, when any of theſe Inſured Houſes chance to be on Fire, to quench the ſame. The Rates for Inſurance, and the Fund for Security, and the Names of the Inſurers, appear by this Table following. The Office of Inſurance againſt Fire.

A TA-

A TABLE *ſhewing the Rates of* Inſuring Houſes *from One Year to Seven*; *at the* FIRE OFFICE, *kept againſt the* Royal Exchange *in* Cornhill; *and at the* Rainbow *Coffee-houſe by the* Inner Temple Gate *in* Fleet-ſtreet.

ONE Hundred Pounds on a Brick Houſe, is *Six Shillings* for a Year; and *Twelve Shillings* for Two Years; *Eighteen Shillings* for Three Years; (and double for Timber;) and ſo in Proportion for a greater or leſſer Sum: But if any Inſure for Four Years, the Diſcount for paying down the Money, is Three Years and a Quarter; and Five for Seven Years Inſurance. The Money Inſured on the Houſe, is to be paid as often as the Houſe is burnt or demoliſhed by reaſon of Fire, within the Term Inſured. But if damaged, then to be repaired at the Charge of the Office.

Money.	*Inſured for 1 Year.*			*Inſured for 2 Years.*			*Inſured for 3 Years.*			*Inſured for 4 Years.*			*Inſured for 7 Years.*		
Lib.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
10	0	0	7¼	0	1	2½	0	1	9¼	0	1	11½	0	3	0
20	0	1	2½	0	2	5	0	3	7½	0	3	11	0	6	0
30	0	1	3¾	0	3	7½	0	5	5¼	0	5	10½	0	9	0
40	0	2	5	0	4	10	0	7	3	0	7	10	0	12	0
50	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	9	9½	0	15	0
60	0	3	7¼	0	7	2½	0	10	9¾	0	11	9	0	18	0
70	0	4	3	0	8	6	0	12	9	0	13	9	1	1	0
80	0	4	10	0	9	8	0	14	6	0	15	8	1	4	0
90	0	5	5	0	10	10	0	16	3	0	17	7½	1	7	0
100	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	0	19	6	1	10	0
200	0	12	0	1	4	0	1	16	0	1	19	0	3	0	0
300	0	18	0	1	16	0	2	14	0	2	18	6	4	10	0
400	1	4	0	2	8	0	3	12	0	3	18	0	6	0	0
500	1	10	0	3	0	0	4	10	0	4	17	6	7	10	0
600	1	16	0	3	12	0	5	8	0	5	17	0	9	0	0
700	2	2	0	4	4	0	6	6	0	6	16	6	10	10	0
800	2	8	0	4	16	0	7	4	0	7	16	0	12	0	0
900	2	14	0	5	8	0	8	2	0	8	15	6	13	10	0
1000	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	9	15	0	15	0	0

This Office *having a Fund to the Value of* Sixty Thouſand Pounds *in Ground Rents, of Inheritance, to anſwer Loſſes and Damages; and ſettled on ſeveral Gentlemen, Truſtees, by many of the eminenteſt Council at Law.*

The NAMES *of the* INSURERS *are*,

Sir Edward Northey, *the Queen's Atturny General.*
Sir James Butler, *Knight.*
Sir John Parſons, *Knight.*
Sir William Stapleton, *Knight.*
Richard Alie, *Eſq*;
John Pery, *Eſq*;
Edward Noell, *Eſq*;
Sebaſtian Lyford, *Eſq*;
William Calvert, *Eſq*;
Nathaniel Herne, *Eſq*;
Mr. Edward Buckley.
Mr. Felix Feaſt.
Mr. Thomas Turnor.
Mr. Thomas Deakins.
Mr. George Hudſon.

Attendance is given at the Exchange Office, *from Ten in the Forenoon till Two in the Afternoon; and at the* Temple Office, *from Four till Seven in the Evening.*

OR if any chuſeth rather to Inſure by mutual Contribution, it may be done at the ſame Office, by the ſame Inſurers, upon the ſame Security. And then the Rates are according to this Table.

A TABLE

A TABLE *ſhewing the Rates of* Inſuring Houſes *from One Year to Seven, by* Mutual Contribution; *at the* FIRE OFFICE, *kept againſt the* Royal Exchange *in* Cornhill; *and at the* Rainbow *Coffee-houſe by the* Inner Temple Gate *in* Fleetſtreet.

ONE Hundred Pounds on a Brick Houſe, is *One Shilling Four Pence* for a Year; (and double for Timber;) and *Five Shillings* for One Hundred Pounds Brick Depoſit Money; (and double for Timber:) And ſo in Proportion for a greater or leſſer Sum.

Money.	*Inſured for 1 Year.*			*Inſured for 2 Years.*			*Inſured for 3 Years.*			*Inſured for 4 Years.*			*Inſured for 5 Years.*			*Inſured for 6 Years.*			*Inſured for 7 Years.*		
Lib.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
10	0	0	1¾	0	0	3½	0	0	5¼	0	0	7	0	0	8¾	0	0	10½	0	1	0¼
20	0	0	3¼	0	0	6½	0	0	9¾	0	1	1	0	1	4¼	0	1	7½	0	1	10¾
30	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	1	3	0	1	8	0	2	1	0	2	6	0	2	11
40	0	0	6½	0	1	1	0	1	7½	0	2	2	0	2	8½	0	3	3	0	3	9½
50	0	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	0	0	2	8	0	3	4	0	4	0	0	4	8
60	0	0	9½	0	1	7	0	2	4½	0	3	2	0	3	1½	0	4	9	0	5	6½
70	0	0	11½	0	1	11	0	2	10½	0	3	10	0	4	9½	0	5	9	0	6	8½
80	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	4	4	0	5	5	0	6	6	0	7	7
90	0	1	2½	0	2	5	0	3	7½	0	4	10	0	6	0½	0	7	3	0	8	5½
100	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	4	0	0	5	4	0	6	8	0	8	0	0	9	4
200	0	2	8	0	5	4	0	8	0	0	10	8	0	13	4	0	16	0	0	18	8
300	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	8	0
400	0	5	4	0	10	8	0	16	0	1	1	4	1	6	8	1	12	0	1	17	4
500	0	6	8	0	13	4	1	0	0	1	6	8	1	13	4	2	0	0	2	6	8
600	0	9	0	0	16	0	1	4	0	1	12	0	2	0	0	2	8	0	2	16	0
700	0	8	4	0	18	8	1	8	0	1	17	4	2	6	8	2	16	0	3	5	4
800	0	10	8	1	1	4	1	12	0	2	2	8	2	13	4	3	4	0	3	14	8
900	0	12	0	1	4	0	1	16	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	12	0	4	4	0
1000	0	13	4	1	6	8	2	0	0	2	13	4	3	6	8	4	0	0	4	13	4

A Fire Inſurance Office is now kept on *Snow-Hill*, at a Houſe once Sir *Thomas Davis*'s, Alderman of *London*. In this Office, commonly termed, *The Hand in Hand Fire Office*, were Inſured *June* 26, 1718, to the number of 3666 Houſes.

An ABSTRACT *of the Settlement of the* Amicable Contribution, *or* Hand in Hand FIRE OFFICE, *for Inſuring Houſes,* &c. *from Loſs by* Fire.

EVERY Perſon Inſuring in this Office, becomes a Member of the Contributionſhip. *Art.* 18.

Two General Meetings of the Contributors ſhall be held in every Year; *viz.* on the firſt *Thurſday* in *May* and *November*, or within ten Days after; and oftner, if the Directors, or other Contributors, Inſuring 10000 *l.* ſhall find juſt occaſion: Whereof fourteen Days Notice ſhall be given in the *Gazette*, *&c.* Which ſaid General Meetings, ſhall be held at their Houſe, commonly called the *Fire Office*, in *Angel Court* on *Snow-Hill*, to begin at Three in the Afternoon, and continue one Hour at leaſt, after the Choice of the Chairman. *Art.* 6.

At one of the ſaid General Meetings, *viz.* that in *November*, Twenty four Contributors (being ſuch who do not ſerve the Contributionſhip in their way of Profeſſion or Trade, or are not indebted thereto) ſhall be elected by balloting, for Directors; Twelve of whom to be ſuch as live Eaſtward, and Twelve of ſuch who live Weſtward of *Holborn Bridge* and *Fleet Bridge*: Sixteen of the ſaid Twenty four Directors, to be ſuch as ſerved the preceding Year, and have not continued in their Office above two Years. *Art.* 3.

If any Servant of the Contributionſhip intermeddle in the Choice of Directors, he ſhall be diſcharged. *Art.* 1.

Any General Meeting hath Power to make Alterations or Additions to the Deed of Settlement, which are to be confirmed by a ſecond General Meeting; and afterwards to be enrolled in *Chancery*: And no General Meeting to conſiſt of leſs than Forty eight. *Art.* 35.

The Directors ſhall be faithful in the diſcharge of their Truſt. *Art.* 5.

And meet weekly on *Tueſdays*, *&c.* between Three and Seven in the Afternoon, at the ſaid General Office in *Angel Court*, for the receiving in and iſſuing out of Money, placing and diſplacing Servants, appointing their Fees and Salaries, and for the Direction of all other Matters relating to the Contributionſhip. At the ſaid Place only, all the common Buſineſs relating to the Office is to be tranſacted; whither every Perſon concerned may repair, and take Notes *gratis* of all the publick Tranſactions of the Contributionſhip, and of the Loſſes and Gains thereof. *Art.* 1, 2, 16.

The Directors ſhall appoint ſix Truſtees, or more, Three of whom ſhall ſign all Policies, *&c.* and take all Mortgages and Securities; and when reduced to Two, ſhall aſſign their Intereſt to ſome other Truſtees. *Art.* 7.

If any Director refuſe or neglect to act for one Calendar Month, then another Contributor may be choſen in his Place, by a Majority of the other Directors. *Art.* 4.

The Directors, *&c.* on determination of their Truſts, ſhall account for, and deliver up all Monies, Securities, *&c.* to the ſucceeding Directors, on Forfeiture of all their Depoſit Money, *&c.* *Art.* 10.

The Directors, being Five in Number, may diſpatch all the occurring Buſineſs, except the lending out of Money, when a Majority of the Twenty four ſhall be preſent. *Art.* 2.

The Directors may lend, at lawful Intereſt, any Sum of Money, (not exceeding 1000 *l.* to any one Perſon) upon Security firſt approved by Council; and may lend or purchaſe upon Parliamentary Securities, what they ſee meet. Upon all Loans or Purchaſers, the Reſolutions of the Directors ſhall be made and confirmed at two ſucceſſive Meetings; and Three at leaſt of the Directors, that live Weſtward of the Bridges aforeſaid,

ſaid, are to be preſent and concurring. *Art.* 9.

The Directors ſhall not lend above three Fourths of the Value of any Houſe, as Inſured by the Contributionſhip. *Art.* 12.

And in caſe any Houſe mortgaged to the Contributionſhip happen to be burned, the Directors may detain the Money Inſured thereon, until the Mortgage Money be paid, or otherwiſe ſecured. *Art.* 11.

The Directors may make ſuch Choice as they think fit, of one or more ſtanding Council and Attorneys, for the Affairs of the Contributionſhip. *Art.* 14.

Watermen (their preſent number being Thirty) are to be employed in quenching Fires, at the charge of the Contributionſhip; and Badges, *&c.* given them, at the diſcretion of the Directors. *Art.* 32.

The Directors not to add any Clerk, or Superior Officer, nor give any Stipend or Gratuity to any of the Directors, without the Conſent of a General Meeting. *Art.* 1.

All By-Laws made by the Directors, read three ſeveral ſucceſſive *Tueſdays*, to be eſteemed good, ſo as the abſent Directors have Notice thereof after the firſt Motion, and they do not contradict the Deed of Settlement. *Art.* 1.

Any Director may have Liberty to enter his Diſſent at the Board, upon any Reſolution there made, which he conceives to be irregular or prejudicial to the Contributionſhip, entring his Reaſons at the ſame time for ſo doing. *Art.* 2.

All the lawful Orders and Acts of the Directors and Truſtees ſhall bind every Member of the Contributionſhip. *Art.* 25.

The Directors and Truſtees to be indemnified in the due Execution of their Truſt by the Contributionſhip, and not be chargeable with the defaults one of another: Such Indemnity of the Truſtees to be firſt made good out of the Effects of the Office; but not to oblige the Contributionſhip to indemnify the Directors and Truſtees from any current Charge of the Board of Directors. *Art.* 8.

The Directors of this Office, not being Directors of the *Union Fire Office* for Goods, to determine all Appeals about Loſſes, brought before them by the Directors, or any Sufferer in that Office. *Art.* 35.

The Limits for Inſuring, to be to the Extent of the Bills of Mortality; as alſo to *Chelſey*, *Kenſington*, *Kenſington Gravel-Pits*, *Paddington*, *Marybone*, *Pancras*, *Hampſted*, *Highgate*, *Stoke-Newington*, and *Camberwel*. Each Policy to contain but one Houſe, unleſs where two or three ſmall Houſes ſtand together, which exceed not One Hundred Pounds; and each Houſe to be diſtinctly valued. *Art.* 17.

Houſes having Party-Walls of Brick or Stone, to be eſteemed Brick Houſes. The Directors, upon the Surveyor's Report, to determine concerning Brick and Timber Houſes. Perſons Inſuring to pay for each Policy Four Pence for all within, and Twelve Pence for all without the Bills of Mortality. *Art.* 19.

Every Perſon Inſuring, to depoſite a Pledge for performance of his Covenants, (Timber Houſes to be double to Brick) to be improved at Intereſt, and returned at the Expiration of the Policy, Contributions to incident Charges and Loſſes firſt deducted. To pay for Inſuring for Seven Years, or any leſſer Term, Ten Shillings *per Cent.* Depoſit, and Two Shillings Premium for Brick, and double for Timber, to be accounted as aforeſaid: Which Depoſit Money on Policies expired, or in being in the Year 1713, and not demanded within ſix Years after the Expiration of each Policy; and likewiſe all Depoſit-Money on Policies then after made out, and not demanded in two Years after due, ſhall be ſunk to the Contributionſhip. *Art.* 22.

No Houſe, *&c.* to be Inſured till the ſame be fully finiſhed, except new Houſes, which may be Inſured when Tiled in, but not at more than two thirds of the Value, at the Time of Inſurance. No one Houſe or Building to be Inſured at more than Fifteen Hundred Pounds, without the ſpecial Order of a General Meeting: And every Houſe, *&c.* is deemed to be Inſured, when the Premium and Depoſit is paid, and the Covenant ſigned. *Art.* 30.

But if any Houſe, *&c.* Inſured in this Contributionſhip, ſhall be Inſured in any other Office, during any part of the Time of its Inſurance in this, ſuch Inſurance in this Contributionſhip ſhall be void. *Art.* 23.

That Houſe is to be deemed a demoliſhed one, which from the firſt Floor upwards happens to be burned or fallen in; and the whole Money thereon Inſured, to be paid within ſixty Days after any Loſs ſhall happen. *Art.* 17, 29.

The Directors to rebuild, if they ſee fit, ſo they expend not more than was Inſured. *Art.* 29.

Every Member, upon any Loſs, ſhall forthwith certify the ſame to the Directors, that Perſons ſkilful may view and report the ſame, and a Rate of Contributions be made thereon. *Art.* 26.

All Claims for Loſſes to be made within three Months, or not to be allowed without a General Meeting. *Art.* 17.

Every Workman employed to eſtimate any Loſs or Damage, ſhall be obliged (if required) to rebuild or repair the Damage, according to his Eſtimate, if the ſame be not approved by the Party concerned. *Art.* 27.

The Eſtimate of ſuch Damage, and the Rates of Contribution thereon, ſhall be publiſhed, by affixing the ſame at the City-Gates, *&c.* or in the *Gazette*. *Art.* 28.

All the Members ſhall contribute to the making good of Loſſes, in proportion to their Intereſt, provided none be charged to any one Loſs above Ten Shillings *per Cent.* on Brick Houſes, and double for Timber. *Art.* 20.

And if any one Loſs requires Ten Shillings *per Cent.* on Brick, and double for Timber, any Member, after paying his Share, and remitting his Depoſit-Money, may ſurrender his Policy, and be diſcharged. *Art.* 31.

Any Member, within eight Days after a Rate is declared, may examine the Books; and in caſe of Exception upon juſt Cauſe or Error, the ſame ſhall be rectified by the Directors; and in caſe of Diſagreement, by a General Meeting. *Art.* 21.

Every Member neglecting to pay his Rate towards any Loſs for twenty five Days, after Publication in the *Gazette*, forfeits double the ſaid Rate; and neglecting to pay the ſaid Forfeiture for five Days more, forfeits all his Right and Depoſit-Money, and by the Directors may be excluded the Contributionſhip, and the Benefits of his Inſurance, whilſt his Covenant is nevertheleſs to abide in force. *Art.* 24.

The Treaſurers and others intruſted with the Money and Effects of the Contribution, ſhall give Security anſwerable to the Nature and Value thereof. *Art.* 13.

There ſhall be a Table kept at the Office of all Salaries and Fees paid therein, for Information of every Member deſiring to ſee the ſame. *Art.* 15.

Accounts ſhall be ſtated half yearly, *viz.* in *May* and *November*, and the neat Profits divided among the Members, according to the Value of their Inſurances, when the Directors ſhall appoint, unleſs a General Meeting direct otherwiſe: Double Dividends to be allowed Timber Buildings. *Art.* 33.

If any Member die, his Intereſt ſhall go to his Executors. *Art.* 34.

This Settlement to be binding to all Perſons becoming Members of the Contributionſhip (as well as thoſe who ſubſcribed the ſame) and to their Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns reſpectively. *Art.* 36.

The *Sun* Fire Office.

The *SUN Fire Office* is of later Date, ſtill for the ſame End and Purpoſe, and for Inſuring Goods as well as Houſes: And their Method is, to give Notice in the *Gazette*, for ſuch as have ſuffered any Loſs by Fire, to come to their Office, (whoſoever have inſured there) and ſhew it; in ſuch a Form:

SUN Fire Office, London.

'THE Company give Notice, that their Quarterly Meeting will be held at their Office behind the *Royal Exchange*, on *Monday* the 14th of *Septemb.* 1717 inſtant, at Nine in the Forenoon. At which Time all Perſons, who have ſuſtained any Loſs by Fire, are deſired to attend to receive their full Monies for the ſame.

The Company of the *Sun Fire Office* undertakes the Inſuring Houſes, moveable Goods, Merchandize, Furniture and Wares, from Loſs and Damage by Fire, in any Part of *Great Britain*; except Plate, Jewels, Pictures, Glaſs and *China* Wares, not in Stock; and except Money, Tallies, Books of Accounts, Bills, Notes, Writings, Wainſcot, Hearths and Chimneypieces: and alſo except the Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, not being the Property of the Perſons Inſured.

And there are actually employed in the Service of the ſaid Company, thirty luſty able-bodied Fire-Men, cloathed in Blew Liveries, having Silver Badges with the *Sun* Mark upon their Arms. Who are always ready to aſſiſt in quenching Fires, and removing Goods. And have given Bonds to the Company for their Fidelity. And that the Houſes of Perſons Inſured, may be known by the ſaid Fire-Men, the Mark of the *Sun* is fixed thereon.

All Perſons taking out Policies for Inſurance, as above, muſt pay Two Shillings Six Pence *per* Quarter. And, beſides their Inſurance, ſhall have a Book called, *The Hiſtorical Regiſter*, left every Quarter at their Houſes.

The Office is kept in *Threedneedle-ſtreet* behind the *Royal Exchange*.

Union Fire Office.

There is alſo the *Union Fire Office*, for Inſurance of *Goods*. The Directors whereof, lately gave Notice in Print, That conſtant Attendance is given at their Office in *Guttur-lane* near *Cheapſide*, for Inſuring Goods and Merchandizes from Loſs by Fire, on the ſame eaſy Terms with thoſe of the *Hand in Hand* Office for Houſes. Attendance is given on *Tueſday* and *Friday* Afternoon at the *Amſterdam* Coffee-houſe behind the *Royal Exchange*.

N. B. Porters are provided by the ſaid Office, for removing of Goods in caſe of Danger; who have given Security for their faithful Behaviour.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXX.

Divers of the moſt important Acts of Common Council. Againſt employing working Foreigners. Againſt Hawkers in and about the Streets. Againſt ſelling and colouring Foreign Goods. No Foreigner to keep open Shop in the City. Taking up Places in the Streets to ſell Wares, to the Hindrance of the Markets. Market-Bell. Laws for Porters: Tackle Porters: Street Porters. Tronage, and weighing Goods at the King's Beam. Acts and Charters about it. The Watch. The Markets. Information of Foreign buying and ſelling. Hawkers and Pedlars. Charters concerning Foreign buying and ſelling.

The City Laws not ſufficiently known. *J. S.*

IT would be endleſs to ſet down all the Laws, Cuſtoms and Privileges of the City. Theſe that have already been mentioned are not a few, and of chiefeſt and moſt public Note. For the reſt, and for larger Diſcourſe of theſe already ſpecified, recourſe is to be had to the Law-Books of *London*; as, *Reports of ſpecial Caſes touching the Cuſtoms and Liberties of the City*, by Sir *Henry Calthorp*, Recorder of *London*: *Lex Londinenſis*; or, *The City's Law*; the Book of the Charters of *London*; *Privilegia Londini*, and the like, that ſo Citizens may be better acquainted with their own Laws and Cuſtoms. It were therefore to be wiſhed, they were compacted and digeſted by ſome judicious Hand, and publiſhed. And ſo it ought to be, as I find by an ancient Order to this Purpoſe: which was, that the Cuſtoms and Uſages of the City ſhould be writ into ſome Book, and read twice or thrice a Year openly: and an Inſpection of them to be denied to none.

Acts of Common Council.

For this End, I had thought ſometime to have given ſome ſhort Account of the Acts of Common Council in force, at leaſt the Titles of them; and have been moved thereunto by ſome judicious Citizens. But conſulting others, who knew the infinite Labour of it, and how it would ſwell the Volume, I have deſiſted that Enterprize; and have contented myſelf to lay before the Reader, ſome Acts of the chiefeſt Import, that have been of later Times printed and publiſhed, and ſuch as have come to my Hand; as likewiſe upon what Statutes and Charters ſome of them were eſtabliſhed.

Com' Concil' tent' primo die Auguſti, *Annis Regnor' Domin' noſtr'* Philipi *&* Mariæ, *Regis & Reginæ* Angl' *&c. tertio & quarto, coram* Willielmo Garrard, *Mil' Major' Civit'* London, *ac Recordator' ejuſdem Civit'* Bowes, Greſham, Jud, *&c. Aldris'* Lee *&* Machill, *Vicecom' ac major' parte Com' &c.*

Concerning reſtraining Foreigners. *Ri. Bromley.*

WHEREAS by the ancient laudable Laws, Liberties and Franchiſes of this Noble City of London, no Perſon or Perſons ſhould be willingly ſuffered to exerciſe, uſe or occupy any manual Occupation or Handicraft, within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, unleſs he or they were Free of the ſame City, or Apprentice or Apprentices with ſome that be Free of the ſame City; the which ſaid ancient Laws, Franchiſes and Liberties notwithſtanding, divers Artificers and Handicraft Men, being Freemen of this City, not regarding or eſteeming the ſame Laws, Liberties, Cuſtoms and Franchiſes, nor the Oath that they have taken to the ſaid City, at ſuch time as they were made Free, for the Maintenance and Advancement of the ſame City, have now of late not only willingly ſuffered, hired, and ſet at work, within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, divers Foreigners from the Liberties of the ſame City, in divers and ſundry Handicrafts and Manual Occupations, but alſo have refuſed to take and ſet at work in the ſaid Manual Occupations or Handicrafts, the honeſt poor Citizens and Freemen of the ſame City, to the great Hindrance, Loſs and Prejudice of the ſaid poor Citizens, and to the utter undoing of a great number of the ſaid poor Handicraft Men, being Citizens and Freemen of the ſaid City, and alſo of their poor Wives and Children for ever, unleſs ſome ſpeedy Remedy be herein provided.

No Foreigner to be ſet at work by any Freeman in any manual Occupation.

For Reformation whereof, Be it Enacted, Ordained and Eſtabliſhed by the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Commons in this preſent Common Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That no Perſon or Perſons, now being Free of this City of London, or that hereafter ſhall be Free of the ſame, ſhall after the Feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel, now next coming, by any Colour, Way or Means, ſet at work in any Manual Occupation or Handicraft, within the ſaid City, the Liberties or the Suburbs thereof, any manner of Foreigners from the Liberties of the ſaid City, upon pain of Forfeiture of Five Pounds of currant Money of England, for every time that any ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall offend or commit, or do any thing contrary to the Purport, true Meaning, and Effect of this preſent Act.

All and ſingular which Penalties and Forfeitures, above and by this preſent Act limited and appointed, ſhall be divided into three equal parts, whereof the one to be to the Uſe of the Maior and Commonalty and Citizens of the ſaid City for the time being, and one other part thereof to be the Uſe of the firſt Preſenters of the ſame Offences; and the third part thereof to be to the Uſe of the Company or Fellowſhip that every ſuch Offender ſhall be Free of. And that all and every Penalty and Penalties, and Forfeitures, ſhall be recovered, as well upon the proper Confeſſion of the ſame Offence, made by the ſame Offender or Offenders themſelves, before the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen for the time being; as alſo upon good and ſufficient Proof thereof, to be made by Witneſſes before the ſaid Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen for the time being; or by Bill or Plaint of Debt, to be commenced by any ſuch Informer or Preſenter in any of the King's and Queen's Majeſties Courts of Record within the ſaid City, in the Name of the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the time being, wherein no Eſſoign or Wager of Law ſhall be admitted or allowed for the Party Defendant.

And be it alſo Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Lord Maior and Aldermen of the ſaid City for the time being, upon every Confeſſion or Proof of any ſuch Offence aforeſaid, before them made, or ſufficiently tried, to commit every ſuch Offender or Offenders to Ward, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize, until he or they have fully ſatisfied and paid the ſaid Forfeiture or Forfeitures and Penalties to the Uſe aforeſaid.

Provided always, That this preſent Act of Common Council, or any thing therein contained, ſhall not in any wiſe extend, or be prejudicial or hurtful to the Maſters or Governours of Chriſt's Hoſpital and Bridewel, or to any other of the Hoſpitals belonging

ing to the ſaid City for the time being, or to any of them, for ſetting at work either Strangers or Foreigners within the ſaid Houſes, or any of them, neither to the ſaid Strangers or Foreigners that ſhall ſo happen to work therein, nor to any of them, neither to any Freeman or Woman of the ſame City, for having or ſetting at work any Apprentice or Apprentices at any time hereafter, in any Manual Occupation or Handicraft within the ſaid City, nor to any ſuch Apprentice or Apprentices that ſhall ſo ſerve, that his or their Inventure of Apprenticehood be enrolled in the Chamberlain's Office of the ſaid City, according to the ancient Cuſtom of the ſame City in that behalf uſed and obſerved.

This Act not prejudicial to Feltmakers, Cap-thickers, *&c.*

Provided alſo, That this preſent Act, or any thing therein contained, ſhall not extend, or be prejudicial or hurtful to any perſon or perſons now being, or that hereafter ſhall be Free of the ſaid City, for ſetting at work at any Time or Times any perſon or perſons, being Felt-makers, Cap-thickers, Carders, Spinners, Knitters, or Brewers, to any that now keepeth, or hereafter ſhall keep, any Brew-houſe, within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, for working or uſing any of the ſaid Crafts or Occupations within the ſame City, or within the Liberties or Suburbs thereof, this preſent Act, or any thing therein contained to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

GARRARD Maior.

Commune Concil' tent' in Camera Guildhall *Civit'* London, *Sexto die* Julij, 1602. *Anno Regni Dominæ noſtræ* Elizabethæ *Reginæ, nunc quadrageſimo quarto.*

Againſt thoſe that walk up and down Streets hawking with Wares: and ſuch as have Stalls at Peoples Doors, or Tables and Stools in the open Streets with Wares thereon.

WHEREAS by the Privileges and Franchiſes of the City of London, confirmed by Parliament, every Ware-houſe, Shop, and other place within the City of London, and Liberties of the ſame, having open Shew into any of the Streets or Lanes of this City, hath time out of mind been reputed, and known to be, and ſo ought, and hath been accuſtomed to be, and in very deed is an open and publick Market-place for Shew and Sale of Wares and Merchandizes, within the ſaid City and the Liberties of the ſame: And whereas in ancient time the open Streets and Lanes of the ſaid City, have been only uſed and accuſtomed, and ſo ought to be uſed and accuſtomed for open paſſage, as the common High-way only, and not for Huckſters, Pedlers and Haglers to ſtand and ſit to ſell their Wares in, and to paſs from Street to Street, and place to place, hawking and offering their Wares to ſell, other than certain places of the ſaid City, which have been of ancient time accuſtomed to be ſpecially uſed for Country People to ſtand and ſit to ſell Victuals in, and that only on certain Days in the Week, and certain Hours of the Day: And whereas now of late there be two ſorts of people, which are greatly encreaſed, and do greatly hinder the ordinary and honeſt Tradeſmen, being Shopkeepers, in their ſeveral Trades within this City, and the Liberties of the ſame, and impoveriſh others, and utterly undo many of them: The one of which two ſorts be Foreigners, and others, which walk up and down the Streets hawking with Wares, and offering the ſame to be ſold openly to all ſorts of people, as they ſtand, ſit or paſs; and likewiſe come to Men or Womens Doors, and into their Houſes or Rooms, and offer their ſaid Wares to ſell: And the other of the two ſorts be for the moſt part Women, and ſome others alſo ſitting or ſtanding at Mens Doors or Stalls, with their Wares lying or hanging for Shew and Sale there, and ſome of them ſtanding or ſitting with their Wares upon Tables or Stools in the open Streets, Lanes or High-ways of the ſaid City, ordained and appointed for paſſage, and not for Sale of Wares: By reaſon whereof, very many Houſholders, who have been in great Trade, and raiſed great profit by retailing in their Shops, are very much hindred, and ſome forced to ſet Haglers and Hawkers awork to carry abroad their Wares up and down the Streets, to the end to take ſome Money to help to relieve themſelves and their Families. Which Inconveniences (if due Remedy be not in Time provided) are like to grow in very ſhort Time to do very much Hurt, not only in abating her Majeſty's Profit in her Subſidies, and other Services; but alſo in weakning the Citizens in ſuch ſort, as they ſhall not be able to yield their Aid in bearing Scot and Lot, and other Charges ordinary and extraordinary, for Maintenance of the good Eſtate of the ſaid City, and very many of them, only by means of the ſaid Inconveniences, made utterly unable to maintain their Houſholds and Families. For Remedy therefore of the ſaid Inconveniences, Be it Enacted, Ordained and Eſtabliſhed by the Right Honourable the Lord Maior of the City of London, and his Right Worſhipful Brethren the Aldermen of the ſame City, and the Commons in this preſent Common Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That foraſmuch as all Stalls and Purpreſtures whatſoever, which any Perſon whatſoever holdeth without the principal Wall, Plat or Foundation of his Houſe, do by the Charters of the Queens Majeſty's Progenitors, by her Highneſs confirmed, in Right belong to the Maior and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London; It ſhall be lawful to the Aldermen and Commoners of the ſaid City, Committees appointed, or from time to time to be appointed by the Common Council, for Letting of the Lands and Tenements appertaining to the ſaid Maior, Commonalty and Citizens, or for any two or more of the ſaid Aldermen, and three or more of the ſaid Commoners, by writing under the Common Seal of the ſaid City, to authorize any perſon or perſons whatſoever, whom they ſhall think meet, in the Name of the Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, to enter into all, and every ſuch Stalls and Purpreſtures, to the Uſe of the ſaid Maior, Commonalty and Citizens, or the ſame to deface, break down, take away, or diſpoſe, as the ſaid Aldermen and Commoners ſhall think meet and appoint, and eſpecially the Stalls and Purpreſtures of ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall offend in any thing contrary to the true Intent of this Act, or any Branch or Article herein mentioned.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no perſon or perſons whatſoever, Inhabiting, or which hereafter ſhall Inhabit, within the City of London, or the Liberties of the ſame, ſhall at any time hereafter, by any Colour, Ways or Means whatſoever, Lett, or willingly ſuffer to be uſed, any Stall, Incroachment, or Purpreſture, ſituate or being near before his, her or their Houſe, Shop, or other place whatſoever, in any open Street or Lane of this City whatſoever, for or by any perſon or perſons whatſoever, which ſhall there ſell, utter or put to Sale any Linnen Cloth, or any Ware made of Linnen Cloth, or any Starch, or other Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever; nor ſhall willingly ſuffer any perſon or perſons whatſoever, to ſell, ſhew, offer or put to Sale any Linnen Cloth, Starch, Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever, upon any Stool, Seat, or other thing, before his, her or their Houſe or Stall, upon pain to forfeit the Sum of Twenty Shillings, of lawful Money of England, for every time wherein he, ſhe or they ſhall offend, contrary to the true Meaning hereof.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall at any time hereafter, by any Colour, Ways or Means whatſoever, directly or indirectly, ſell, utter, or put to Sale, by way of Hawking, or as a Hawker, any Linnen Cloth, or any other Ware made of Linnen Cloth, Starch, or any other Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever, in any open Street or Lane within the ſaid City or the Liberties thereof; (Victuals in the Market-place and Market-time only excepted) otherwiſe than upon the Stall of his, her or their own Shop or Dwelling-houſe, or in his, her or their Shop, Warehouſe or Dwelling-houſe, upon pain to forfeit for every time wherein he, ſhe or they ſhall ſo offend, all the Linnen Cloth, or other Ware whatſoever, to be ſold, uttered or put to Sale contrary to the true Meaning hereof; and to forfeit alſo the Sum of Twenty Shillings of lawful Money of England.

And be it further Enacted, Ordained and Eſtabliſhed, by the Authority aforeſaid, That the one Moiety, or Half part of all the Penalties and Forfeitures to be forfeited by vertue of this Act, ſhall be to the Chamberlain of the City of London, for the time being, to the Uſe of the Maior, and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſame City; and the other Moiety thereof to him or them that will ſue for the ſame, by Action of Debt, Bill, or Information, to be affirmed, exhibited, or commenced and proſecuted in the Queens Majeſty's Court, to be holden before the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the ſaid City, in the Chamber of the Guild-hall of the ſame City; wherein no Wager of Law ſhall be admitted for the Defendant. And it ſhall and may be lawful to all, and every Perſon and Perſons whatſoever, thereunto authorized by the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen of the City aforeſaid, for the time being, who ſhall ſee or know any Linnen Cloth, or Wares made of Linnen Cloth, Starch, or other Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever, which ſhall be bought, ſold, uttered, or offered to be put to Sale, contrary to the true Meaning of this preſent Act, (and thereby ſhall be forfeited by vertue of this Act) to ſeize the ſame, and to carry and convey the ſame to the Guild-hall of the ſaid City, or to ſome Place near unto the ſame, there to remain in ſafe Cuſtody, until the ſame ſhall be diſpoſed of according to the true Meaning of this preſent Act.

An ACT *of Common Council made in the 22d Year of King* Charles *the Firſt*, 1646.

Againſt buying and ſelling and colouring foreign Goods.

WHereas by Experience it is found, That foreign buying and ſelling, and colouring of Foreigners Goods, meeting with, and buying Commodities and Merchandizes coming towards the City of London, and the common Markets there, are of late Years more uſed and practiſed than in former Times; all which tendeth much unto the prejudice of this City, and is contrary to the ancient Liberties and Franchiſes thereof: In which Caſes, by the ancient Cuſtoms of the ſaid City of London, confirmed by Parliament, the Commodities ſo foreign bought and ſold, coloured, met and foreſtalled, as aforeſaid, are reſpectively forfeited to the City of London; but in default of a competent Reward, or Allowance to be made unto the Proſecutors of Offenders in ſuch Caſes, the ſaid Offenders are grown too frequent, whereby the Freemen of the City of London are much damnified: For Remedy whereof, and Encouragement of ſuch perſons who ſhall take pains in the Premiſes, Be it Enacted, Concluded and Agreed, by the Right Honourable the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Commons in Common Council aſſembled, and by Authority of the ſame, That from henceforth, whatſoever perſon or perſons that ſeizeth and preſenteth to the Chamberlain of the City of London for the time being, any Goods, Merchandizes or Commodities duly proved foreign, bought and ſold, or coloured, or which hath or ſhall be bought of any Merchant, or other, that bring the ſame to the City of London, either by Land or by Water, to be ſold before the ſame come to the ſaid City, and have been there ſhewed to Sale, ſhall have for his or their Pains and Labour, the Moiety, or one half of the reſpective Forfeitures, the Charges of Suits being firſt deducted.

An Abſtract of an Act of Parliament made 1 & 2 Phil. *&* Mariæ, cap. 7.

None dwelling out of Cities and Towns Corporate, to ſell by Retail Woolen or Linnen Cloth, Haberdaſhery, *&c.*

THAT whereas the Cities, Boroughs, Towns Corporate and Market Towns, did heretofore flouriſh, where Youth were well educated, and civilly brought up, and were highly ſerviceable to the Government, but were brought to great decay, and were like to come to utter Ruin and Deſtruction, by reaſon that Perſons dwelling out of the ſaid Cities and Towns, came and took away the Relief and Subſiſtence of the ſaid Cities and Towns, by ſelling their Wares there: For Remedy whereof, be it Enacted, That no Perſon or Perſons dwelling any where out of any of the ſaid Cities or Towns, (the Liberties of the two Univerſities only excepted) ſhall hereafter ſell, or cauſe to be ſold by Retail, any *Woollen* or *Linnen Cloth*, (except of their own making) or any *Haberdaſhery*, *Grocery* or *Mercery* Ware, at or within any of the ſaid Cities, Boroughs, Towns Corporate, or Market Towns within this Realm, (except in open Fairs) on pain to forfeit and loſe, for every time ſo offending, *Six Shillings* and *Eight Pence*, and the whole Wares ſo ſold, offered or proffered to be ſold: The one Moiety of all which Forfeitures, to be to the Uſe of the King and Queen; and the other Half to him or them that ſhall ſeize or ſue for the ſame, in any of their Majeſties Courts of Record, by Bill, Plaint, Action of Debt, Information, or otherwiſe; wherein no Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law ſhall be allowed.

An Abſtract of an Act of Common Council *made the* 15*th of* April, Anno quarto Jac. I. *Sir* Leonard Halliday *Lord Maior*.

No Foreigner to keep open Shop in the City, or ſell by Retail.

WHereas by the ancient Charters, Cuſtoms, Franchiſes and Liberties of the City of *London*, confirmed by ſundry Acts of Parliament, no Perſon not being Free of the City of *London*, may or ought to ſell, or put to Sale any Wares or Merchandizes within the City, or the Liberties of the ſame, by Retail, or keep any open or inward Shop, or other inward Place or Room, for Shew, Sale, or putting to Sale of any Wares or Merchandizes, or for Uſe of any Art, Occupation, Myſtery or Handicraft within the ſame: And whereas alſo, *Edward*, ſometime King of *England*, of famous Memory, the Third of that Name, by his Charter made and granted to the ſaid City, in the Fifteenth Year of his Reign, confirmed alſo by Parliament, amongſt other things granted, That if any Cuſtoms in the ſaid City, before that Time obtained and uſed, were in any part hard or defective, or any things in the ſame City newly ariſing, where Remedy before that Time was not obtained, ſhould need Amendment, the Maior and Aldermen of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, with the Aſſent of the Commonalty of the ſame City, might put and ordain thereunto fit Remedies, as often as it ſhould ſeem expedient to them, *&c.* So that ſuch Ordinance ſhould be profitable to the King, for the Profit of the Citizens, and other People repairing to the ſaid City, and agreeable to Reaſon: Now foraſmuch as divers and ſundry Strangers and Foreigners from the Liberties of the ſaid City (nothing regarding the ſaid ancient Charters, Franchiſes, Cuſtoms or Liberties of the ſaid City, but wholly intending their private Profit) have of late Years deviſed and practiſed, by all ſiniſter and ſubtle Means, how to defraud the ſaid Charters, Liberties, Cuſtoms, good Orders and Ordinances; and to that end, do inwardly, in privy and ſecret Places, uſually and ordinarily ſhew, ſell, and put to Sale their Wares and Merchandizes, and uſe

Arts, Trades, Occupations, Myſteries and Handicrafts within the ſaid City, and Liberties of the ſame, to the great Detriment and Hurt of the Citizens, who pay *Lot* and *Scot*, bear Offices, and undergo other Charges, which Strangers, and others not Free, are not chargeable withal, nor will perform: For Reformation of which Diſorders, and for avoiding of ſuch Prejudice and Damage as thereby groweth to the Freemen of the ſaid City, and is now more of late, than was in any Time heretofore ſuffered; and to provide for the common Profit and Good of the Freemen and Citizens of this City.

It is therefore, by the Lord Maior and Aldermen, and Commons in this Common Council aſſembled, Ordained and Eſtabliſhed, That no Perſon whatſoever (not being Free of the City of *London*) ſhall at any time after the Feaſt of St. *Michael* now next enſuing, by any Colour, Way or Means whatſoever, either directly or indirectly, by himſelf or any other, ſhew, ſell, or put to Sale, any Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever by Retail, within the City of *London*, or the Liberties or Suburbs of the ſame, upon pain to forfeit to the Chamberlain of *London* for the time being, to the Uſe of the Maior and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, the Sum of *Five Pounds*, of lawful Money of *England*, for every time wherein ſuch Perſon ſhall ſhew, ſell, or put to Sale any Wares or Merchandizes by Retail, within the ſaid City, Liberties or Suburbs thereof, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof.

And *it is further Ordained and Eſtabliſhed,* That no Perſon whatſoever, (not being Free of the City of *London*) ſhall at any time after the Feaſt of St. *Michael* now next enſuing, by any Colour, Way or Means whatſoever, directly or indirectly, by himſelf or any other, keep any Shop or other Place whatſoever, inward or outward, for Shew or putting to Sale of any Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever, by way of Retail, or uſe any Art, Trade, Occupation, Myſtery or Handicraft whatſoever, within the ſaid City, or the Liberties or Suburbs of the ſame, upon pain to forfeit the Sum of *Five Pounds* of lawful Money of *England*, for every time wherein ſuch Perſon ſhall keep any Shop, or other Place whatſoever, inward or outward, for Shew, Sale, or putting to Sale, any Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever, by way of Retail; or uſe any Art, Trade, Occupation, Myſtery or Handicraft whatſoever, within the ſaid City, Liberties or Suburbs of the ſame, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof: All which Pains, Penalties, Forfeitures, and Sums of Money to be forfeited by vertue of this Act and Ordinance, ſhall be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, to be commenced and proſecuted in the Name of the Chamberlain of the City of *London* for the time being, in the King's Majeſty's Court, to be holden in the Chamber of the *Guild-Hall* of the City of *London*, before the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the ſame City; wherein no Eſſoin or Wager of Law ſhall be admitted or allowed for the Defendant: And that the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the time being, ſhall in all Suits to be proſecuted by vertue of this Act or Ordinance, againſt any Offender, recover the ordinary Coſts of Suit to be expended in and about the Proſecution thereof. And further, That one full and equal third part of all Forfeitures to be recovered by vertue hereof, (the Coſts of Suit for the Recovery of the ſame, being deducted and allowed) ſhall be, after the Recovery and Receipt thereof, paid and delivered to the Treaſury of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, to be employed towards the Relief of the poor Children to be brought up and maintained in the ſaid Hoſpital. And another equal third part to him or them which ſhall give firſt Information of the Offences, for which ſuch Forfeitures ſhall grow, and proſecute Suit in the Name of the Chamberlain of the ſaid City, for Recovery of the ſame; (any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.)

Provided always, That this Act or Ordinance, or any thing therein contained, ſhall not extend to any Perſon or Perſons, for bringing or cauſing to be brought any Victuals to be ſold within this City, or the Liberties thereof, but that they, and every of them, may ſell Victuals within the ſaid City, and the Liberties thereof, as they might lawfully have done before the making hereof; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Note, *This Act hath been allowed in the King's Courts at* Weſtminſter, *for a good and reaſonable By-Law; and is recited at large, in the 8th Part of* Coke*'s* Reports, *upon a Caſe ſolemnly argued thereon in* Hillary Term, 7 Jac. I. *called, The City of* London*'s Caſe.*

An Abſtract of an Act of Common Council *made the 20th of* July, *in the Seventh Year of the Reign of King* Charles *the Firſt,* Ducie *Maior, Intituled,* An Act of Common Council for the Reformation of ſundry Abuſes practiſed by divers Perſons upon the common Markets and Streets of the City of *London*.

None to take up Places in the Streets and common Markets, to ſell Proviſions, to the Hindrance of the Country Market Folks.

WHereas the Streets and Lanes of this City are the King's High-ways for the Uſe of Paſſengers; and of late it is come to paſs, that divers unruly People, as *Butchers*, *Bakers*, *Poulterers*, *Chandlers*, *Fruiterers*, *Sempſters*, *Sellers of Grocery Wares*, *Oyſter-Wives*, *Herb-Wives*, *Tripe-Wives*, and the like, who not contented to enjoy the Benefit and common Right of Citizens, by holding their Market and continual Trades in their ſeveral Shops and Houſes where they dwell, do, contrary to all Reaſon, and to the great Scandal of the Government, by themſelves, Wives, Children and Servants, enter into, and take up their Standings in the ſaid Streets and Places appointed for the common Markets, unto which the Country People only have in former Times uſed to reſort, and vend and utter their Victuals; in which Market the ſaid Freemen do abide for the moſt part of the Day, and that not only upon Market-days, but all the Week long, with a multitude of Baskets, Tubbs, Chairs, Boards and Stools; and by their Example it is likewiſe come to paſs, that a very great multitude of Foreigners, idle and evil-diſpoſed Perſons, inhabiting in or near the City, (who framing to themſelves a way whereby to live a more eaſy Life than by Labour, and daily increaſing in number) do practiſe the like Feats: Whereby it is come to paſs, that the common Market-places by thoſe diſordered People be ſo taken up, that Country People, when they come with their Victuals and Proviſion, have no room left them to ſet down their Dorſers and Baskets, the Streets ſo peſtered, that Paſſengers are greatly hindred and diſturbed, the Inhabitants driven to forſake their Houſes and Shops, to their undoing, the Price of Victuals inhanced, to the Damage of the City in general: For Reformation of which Enormities, *Be it Enacted, by the Lord Maior, the Aldermen his Brethren, and Commons of this Common Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame,* That no Perſon or Perſons inhabiting in the City of *London*, Liberties or Suburbs thereof, after the Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Arch-Angel next coming, after the Publication hereof, ſhall preſume to ſit or ſtand in any common Market, Street or Lane of this City, or the Suburbs thereof, or under any Stall, in the Doors, or in the outſide of the Shop-Windows, to ſell any manner of Proviſions, Victuals or Wares whatſoever, upon pain for every time ſo doing, to undergo ſuch Penalties as hereafter enſue; *viz.* For the firſt Offence 20 *s. Sterling*. For the ſecond Offence 40 *s. Sterling*. For the third Offence *Four Pounds*. For the fourth Offence *Eight Pounds*. And ſo the Penalty to be doubled for every Offence from time to time, ſo often as he or ſhe ſhall offend againſt the true Meaning of this Act. Nor any Perſon dwelling or inhabiting in or near *Cheapſide*, *Newgate Market*, *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, or *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, take, require or exact any Sums of Money, or other thing of any Perſon or Perſons, for or in reſpect of their ſtanding or ſitting in their ſeveral Places, or any of them, upon the like Forfeitures, as aforeſaid; but that all and every Perſon and Perſons reſorting to the ſaid Markets, or any of them, with their Victuals, ſhall and may ſit, ſtand and put to Sale their Victuals in the common and open Markets, there freely, without paying any thing therefore, other than the ancient known Duties. *Provided always*, That ſuch as keep Stues, or Places of Store for Pike and Carp, ſhall and may lawfully ſit and abide in the Streets and Markets of this City and Suburbs, during the Hours appointed for Market, to utter their Fiſh; any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Alſo, *Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That no Perſon or Perſons reſorting to this City, or the Suburbs thereof, with any Victuals, ſhall open his, her or their Dorſers, or make ſhew of the ſaid Victuals, to ſell the ſame, until he, ſhe or they bring the ſame to the common Market-place, and until Morning Market-Bell begin to ring; nor ſhall ſtay longer in the ſaid Market than One in the Afternoon, upon pain for each Offence to forfeit, *viz.* for the firſt Offence 20 *s.* for the ſecond Offence 40 *s.* and ſo from time to time, ſo often as he or ſhe ſhall offend againſt the true Intent of this Act; the Penalty to be doubled as the Offence ſhall be multiplied. *Provided always*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch as by themſelves, their Wives, Children or Servants, ſhall bring *Peaſe*, *Beans*, *Strawberries*, *Raſberries*, or *Milk*, to the Markets or Streets of this City, to ſell, being of their own Growth or Milking, to ſtay and tarry there ſo long as he or they ſhall ſee cauſe; any Thing or Clauſe in this Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

A Market Bell to be ſet up in every Market, to be rung twice a Day.

And be it further Enacted, That every ſeveral common Market of this City, and Liberties thereof, where want is, ſhall have a Market-Bell ſet up in a convenient Place therein, at the Charge of the *Chamber*; and that the Market-Bell in every ſeveral Market within this City and the Liberties thereof, ſhall be rung twice in every Market-Day, *viz.* the firſt ringing thereof from *Lady-day* to *Michaelmas*, to be at Seven a Clock in the Morning, and not before; and from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-day* to be at Eight a Clock in the Morning, and not before. Before which Times and Hours, by the true meaning of this Act, it ſhall not be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons to open their Dorſers, or ſet their Victuals or Proviſions to Sale. And after the ſaid Bell begins to ring, it ſhall not be lawful for any to hide, ſhadow or conceal their Victuals brought to Market, but ſhall openly ſhew the ſame. The ſecond ringing of the ſaid Bell ſhall begin at every ſeveral Market within this City and Liberties, half an hour after Eleven in the Forenoon, and ſo ſhall continue ringing for half an hour, until Twelve of the Clock. At which Hour, by the true meaning of this Act, the Retailers and Traders of this City and Liberties, may lawfully enter to make their Proviſions, and buy up the remainder of the Markets, and carry the ſame to their Houſes or Shops, and not before, upon ſuch Pains and Penalties as in this preſent Act is ſet forth and expreſſed.

And laſtly, *It is Ordered*, That all his Majeſty's Officers, Miniſters, and loving Subjects within this City and Liberties thereof, ſhall be aiding and aſſiſting to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall labour and endeavour in the due Execution of the Premiſes. All which Pains, Penalties, Forfeitures, and Sums of Money to be forfeited by vertue of this Act or Ordinance, ſhall be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill or Plaint, to be commenced and proſecuted in the Name of the *Chamberlain* of the City of *London* for the time being, in the King's Majeſty's Court to be holden in the Chamber of the *Guild-Hall* of the City of *London*, before the Maior and Aldermen of the ſame City, wherein no Eſſoin or Wager of Law ſhall be admitted or allowed for the Defendant. And that the *Chamberlain* of the ſame City, ſhall, for the time being, in all Suits to be proſecuted (by vertue of this Act or Ordinance againſt any Offender) recover the ordinary Coſts of Suit to be expended in and about the Proſecution thereof. And if the Suit paſs for the Defendant, to recover his Coſts. *And further*, That one Moiety of all Forfeitures to be recovered by vertue hereof, (the Coſts of the Suit for the Recovery thereof being deducted and allowed) ſhall be, after the Recovery and Receipt thereof, paid and delivered to the *Treaſurer* of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, to be employed towards the Relief of the poor Children, to be brought up and maintained in the ſaid *Hoſpital*. And the other Moiety to him or them which ſhall firſt give Information of the Offences for which ſuch Forfeitures ſhall grow, and proſecute Suit in the Name of the *Chamberlain* of the ſaid City, for Recovery of the ſame; any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

HOOKER Maior.

Market Bell to be rung thrice every Market Day.

BY an Act of *Common Council* made the 17th of *September* 1674, it is Ordered, That the Market-Bell in each Market ſhall be rung thrice every Market Day: The firſt ringing to begin at Six a Clock in the Morning, for the beginning of the Market: The ſecond ringing at Ten in the Forenoon, for Retailers then, and not before, to enter into the Market, to buy and carry away what Victuals they need. And if any Retailer ſhall obtain or get into his or their Hands, any Victuals brought into the Markets to be ſold, before the ringing of the Bell at Ten of the Clock, as aforeſaid, and ſhall ſell the ſame again in any of the Markets within this City or Liberties, he or they ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit and pay the Sum of 40 *s.* one Moiety to the Proſecutor, and the other to *Chriſt's Hoſpital*. The third ringing of the Bell to be at Eight a Clock in the Evening every Market Day, except *Saturday*, and then at Ten a Clock at Night, for raiſing the ſaid Markets.

An Abuſe practiſed by Porters.
Ri. Bromley.

WHereas contrary to the Laws of this Kingdom, and By-Laws of the City of *London*, great numbers of *Porters* within the ſaid City and Liberties, have entered into Combinations, Covenants and Confederacies, and have taken upon them to ſet up, keep and exerciſe common Beams, Scales, Weights and Tackle, for the weighing of Goods and Merchandizes between Buyers and Sellers: By which means Merchants and others, are impoſed upon in the Prices of Labour and otherwiſe: And great numbers of *Ticket Porters*, who cannot raiſe forty or fifty Pounds each, to pay for their Admiſſion into ſome *Confederate Gang*, are kept out of Work, and reduced to extream Poverty: And the ſaid City is defeated thereby of its ancient Rights and Franchiſes in the Office of TRONAGE; One of theſe *Gangs*, of about twenty Men, having ſet up, and exerciſing above *Thirty Beams*, as appears by their own ſhewing: Now for the better Information of all whom it may concern, to know what the Laws are in this Caſe, the following *Abſtract* of ſome few of them is here printed; with the Copy of a *Petition* ſubſcribed by great numbers of *Ticket Porters,* who are not in Combination as aforeſaid: which *Petition* was delivered unto a Committee of *Common Council* held at *Guild-Hall, London, March* 28, 1700.

An Abſtract of divers Laws and Statutes for the Regulation of Labourers and Porters, &c.

Laws for regulating Wages of Artificers, Labourers, *&c.*

BY an Act of Parliament made in the 2d and 3d of *Edward* VI. *cap.* 15. it is amongſt other things Enacted, That if any Artificers, Workmen, or Labourers do conſpire, covenant, or promiſe together, that they ſhall not make or do their Work, but at a certain Price or Rate, or ſhall not enterpriſe, or take upon them to finiſh that Work another hath begun, or ſhall do but a certain Work in a Day, or ſhall not work but at certain Hours and Times, that then every Perſon ſo conſpiring, covenanting or offending, being thereof convict by Witneſſes, Confeſſion, or otherwiſe, ſhall forfeit for the firſt Offence 10 *l.* to the King; and if he pay not the ſame within ſix Days next after his Conviction, he ſhall ſuffer twenty Days Impriſonment. And for the ſecond Offence ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* to the King; and if he pay not the ſame in ſix Days next after his Conviction, he ſhall ſuffer the Puniſhment of the Pillory: And ſhall for the third Offence forfeit 40 *l.* to the King; and if he pay not within ſix Days next after his Conviction, he ſhall ſit on the Pillory, and loſe one of his Ears, and ſhall be at all times after Infamous, and his Oath in any matter not to be credited.

Juſtices of Aſſize, Juſtices of the Peace, Maiors, Bailiffs, *&c.* in their Seſſions, Leets and Courts, ſhall have full Power and Authority to inquire, hear and determine all and ſingular the Offences committed againſt this Statute, and to cauſe to be puniſhed the Offenders, according to the Tenour thereof.

Note, This Act includes Butchers, Bakers, Brewers, Poulterers, Cooks, *&c.*

BY an Act made the 5th of *Elizabeth, cap.* 4. Juſtices of the Peace, Maiors, Bailiffs, *&c.* in their general Seſſions to be kept within ſix Weeks after every *Eaſter,* have Power to limit, rate and appoint the Wages to be taken of all Artificers, Handicrafts Men, or any other Labourers, Servants or Workmen; which being publiſhed by Proclamation, in the City or Market-Town within the Limits of ſuch Juſtices, Maior, Bailiffs, *&c.* if any Perſon ſhall after ſuch Proclamation, take Wages contrary to the Statute, or any Branch thereof, or the ſaid Proclamation, and ſhall be thereof convict before the ſaid Juſtices, Maior, Bailiffs, or any two of them, he ſhall for every ſuch Offence ſuffer Impriſonment by the ſpace of one and twenty Days, without Bail or Mainpriſe. *See the Statute.*

In the 39th of *Elizabeth, cap.* 4. it is Enacted, That common Labourers, being Perſons able in Body, refuſing to work for ſuch reaſonable Wages as is taxed in the Places where they dwell, not having living otherwiſe to maintain themſelves, ſhall be taken, adjudged, and deemed Rogues and Vagabonds, and ſhall ſuffer all Pains and Puniſhments, as by that Act is in that behalf made and appointed. *See the Statute.*

Act of Common Council for Porters, *&c.* not to keep Beams, Scales, *&c.*

By an Act of Common Council made the 26th Day of *March,* 1607, Sir *John Watts* Maior, it is amongſt other things Enacted, That no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, uſing the Feat of a Porter, or being a Foreigner, Innholder, Wharfinger, or Key-keeper, where any Merchants Goods are to be landed, laid, or ſuch like, ſhall at any time after the making of this Act, have, keep or uſe within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, any manner of Triangle with Beams, Scales and Weights, or any other Ballance, in any ſort to weigh any of the Goods, Wares or Merchandizes of any Merchant or Merchants, Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, within the ſaid City or the Liberties thereof, whereby the Profits coming or growing by weighing at the Iron Beam, or the Great Beam at the Weigh-houſe, or the Profits of the Maſter-Weigher may in any wiſe be impeached, hindred, or diminiſhed, upon pain that every one that ſhall offend contrary to any Article, Clauſe or Sentence herein contained, ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* of lawful *Engliſh* Money for every Offence.

Pay of Ticket Porters.

By an Act of Common Council made the 16th Day of *October,* 1646, Sir *Thomas Adams* Maior, it is Enacted, That Ticket Porters ſhall have two Shillings *per* Day in the Summer, and twenty Pence *per* Day in the Winter; the ſaid Winter Work to be taken and accounted from the beginning of *November* to the End of *February;* and the ſaid Summer Work from the End of *February* to the End of *October.* But in caſe any of the ſaid Ticket Porters ſhall work by the Hour, then to be paid four Pence for every Hour, provided the Hours exceed not two Hours in any one Day, and if more, and not exceeding five Hours, then to be paid for half a Days Work according to the Rates aforeſaid, and the Seaſon of the Year.

Note, *Some of theſe very Laws are ingroſſed in Parchment in the Porters Books, kept at the Hall they uſe, and are the Rules they obliged themſelves to be conformable to, upon their Admittance.*

A Copy of a Petition delivered the 28th of March 1700, *ſubſcribed by great numbers of the* Ticket Porters *of the City of* London.

To the Worſhipful the Committee of Common Council, *appointed for the better executing the Act for regulating the* City Beams.

The Humble Petition of the Ticket Porters, *whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, on behalf of themſelves and many others.*

Sheweth,

The Ticket Porters Petition.

'THAT your Petitioners being Freemen 'of *London,* were (upon giving Security 'for their honeſt Behaviour) admitted *Ticket* '*Porters,* and as ſuch, by the Laws and Cuſtoms 'of this City, they have a Right, in common 'with all other *Ticket Porters,* to be employed in 'any Work or Labour by any Merchants or 'others.

'But for want of a due Obſervance and Exe'cution of the ſaid Laws, ſome of your Peti'tioners Brethren, minding their own private 'Gain, have of late Years entered into Combi'nations, Covenants and Confederacies, and di'vided themſelves into divers *Gangs* or *Fellowſhips* 'at the Water-ſide, and in other Parts of the Ci'ty; by which means they raiſe great Sums of 'Money upon every one they admit into any '*Gang* or *Fellowſhip,* as 20 *l.* 30 *l.* 40 *l.* and of 'ſome 50 *l.* under pretence of buying and main'taining Beams, Scales, Weights, and other 'Tackle for weighing of Goods and Merchan'dizes between Buyers and Sellers, and other 'Uſes.

'And ſuch of your Petitioners as are not able 'to raiſe Money to be admitted into *Fellowſhip* 'as aforeſaid, are not ſuffered to labour (ſo far 'as they can hinder them) except it be under 'ſome of the ſaid *Gangs,* at very low and under 'Rates; and ſometimes when your Petitioners 'Work is done, they find Ways and Means to de-

‘fraud them of Part of the Money they have laboured for; and they do very often employ great numbers of Unfreemen under them, whilſt your Petitioners, with other Ticket Porters, ſtand idle, and are not permitted to work.

‘Which Practices are not only injurious to the Publick, by advancing the Prices of Labour, but a great Oppreſſion upon your Petitioners and their poor Families, who are ready to ſtarve by reaſon thereof.

‘All which your Petitioners humbly lay before this Worſhipful Committee, deſiring that they may be admitted to manifeſt the Truth of their Complaints, and may have ſuch Relief in the Premiſes as to your Worſhips ſhall ſeem reaſonable.

And your Petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c.

And for the further Knowledge concerning the Tackle-Houſe, and Ticket Porters, and publick Beams, theſe Acts of Common Council, one made *Anno* 1607, another *Anno* 1646, and the third *Anno* 1712, were ſet forth the ſaid Year, *viz.*

Commune Concilium tentum in Camera *Guihald'* Civitat' *London*, viceſimo ſexto die *Martii* 1607, Annoq; Regni Regis *JACOBI*, *Angliæ*, &c. quinto. Coram *Johanne Watts* Mil', Majore Civitatis *London*, *Johanne Garrard* Mil', *Thoma Bennet* Mil', *Leonardo Halliday* Mil', *Henrico Rowe* Mil', *Johanne Swinerton* Mil', ac *Thoma Hayes* Mil', ac Aldermannis, *Galfrido Ellwayes* Aldermanno, & *Willielmo Walthall*, ac *Johanne Leman* Aldermannis & Vicecom' ac majore parte Communiarior' de Communi Concilio ejuſdem Civitat' adtunc & ibidem præſen' exiſten'.

Concerning Tacklehouſe Porters, and Street Porters, and Porter-Packers. Regulation of them.

WHere divers Complaints have at ſundry times heretofore been made to the Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen of this City, by Freemen Porters of the Tackle-houſes of the ſaid City, againſt other Street Porters working in the ſaid City, for interdealing with Work and Buſineſs, touching ſhipping and unſhipping of Goods and Merchandizes, as well of Merchants free of this City, as of others not free, with which Buſineſs the ſaid Street-Porters have not preſumed to deal, until of late time.

And where the ſaid Street Porters have likewiſe complained of the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters, for that by ancient Laws and Orders procured, as they alledge, by the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters, the Street Porters are reſtrained to interdeal in the Labour of lading and unlading, ſhipping and unſhipping of ſundry ſorts and kinds of Goods and Merchandizes, which they pretend heretofore to have done.

And where the Freemen Tackle-houſe Porters, and the Street Porters vehemently complained againſt the Porters under the Packer of the ſaid City, for that they of late time have, contrary to Uſage, intruded into the Labour and Buſineſs of packing, ſhipping and unſhipping, lading and taking up, as well of the Goods of Engliſh Merchants as of Strangers, where they have been accuſtomed to deal only in the Labour of packing, ſhipping, unſhipping, lading and taking up the Goods and Merchandizes of Merchant Strangers only.

And where there hath alſo Complaint been made to the ſaid Court, that the Packers of the Goods of Engliſh Merchants are moſt of them no Freemen of the ſaid City.

And where the Street Porters and others, as well Freemen as Foreigners, have many times uſed, and yet daily uſe in the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, a Triangle with Beam, Scales and Weights, as well at the Water-ſide as at Inns, Warehouſes, and at other Places of the ſaid City, for weighing of Woad, and other Goods and Merchandizes of ſundry Merchants and others, to the very great Hindrance of the Benefit growing to the Hoſpitals in the ſaid City, by weighing at the Great Beam at the Weigh-houſe, commonly called the King's Beam.

And where by Toleration of Foreigners without Reſtraint or Order, as well to work under the Packer for the ſaid City in the Buſineſs of Merchant Strangers, as to be Street Porters, as alſo to be Porters-packers of the Goods of Engliſh Merchants in the ſaid City, many People of bad and lewd Condition daily reſort from the moſt part of this Realm to the ſaid City, Suburbs and Places adjoining, procuring themſelves ſmall Habitations, namely, one Chamber-Room for a poor Foreigner and his Family, in a ſmall Cottage with ſome other as poor as himſelf, in the City, Suburbs, or Places adjacent, to the great increaſe and peſtering of this City with poor People; many of them proving Shifters, living by cozening, ſtealing and imbezzeling of Mens Goods, as Opportunity may ſerve them, removing from place to place accordingly; many times running away, forſaking their Wives and Children, leaving them to the Charge of the ſaid City, and the Hoſpitals of the ſame.

For Redreſs of all which Complaints and Enormities, It is Enacted, Ordained and Eſtabliſhed by the Right Honourable the Lord Maior, the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons in this Common Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That no perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall at any time hereafter be admitted or allowed in any of the Tackle-houſes in the ſaid City, as a Maſter or Fellow Porter, unleſs he be a Freeman of the ſaid City, and ſhall be thereunto admitted and allowed by the Maſter, Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants of ſuch Worſhipful Company of this City as ſhall have a Tackle-houſe, or hath had uſual Porters appertaining to a Tackle-houſe in the ſaid City.

And that no perſon or perſons be henceforth admitted or allowed to be a Porter-packer of the Goods of Engliſh Merchants, or Street Porters to work and labour within this City and Liberties thereof, unleſs he be, or ſhall be free of the ſaid City, and allowed and thought fit to be ſuch a Porter-packer of the Goods of Engliſh Merchants, or ſuch a Street Porter, by the Alderman and four of the Common Council at the leaſt, of the Ward where ſuch Porter-packer of the Goods of Engliſh Merchants, or ſuch a Street Porter, ſhall reſide and dwell.

And if ſuch perſon or perſons ſo to be admitted to uſe the Feat either of a Porter-packer or Street Porter, ſhall not be dwelling in any Ward of this City, then he or they to receive his or their Allowance to uſe the Feat of a Porter-packer of the Goods of Engliſh Merchants, or to be a Street Porter within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, from time to time, by the Alderman, or his Deputy, and four of the Common Council at the leaſt, of the Ward wherein ſuch Porter-packer or Street Porter ſhall happen to be found moſt employed in Work, four of the Maſter Porters of the ſaid Tackle-houſes being always called to the preſenting, allowance and admittance of every ſuch Porter-packer of the Goods of Engliſh Merchants or Street Porter.

Provided always, that every perſon ſo to be admitted to be a Porter-packer of the Goods of Engliſh Merchants or Street Porter, ſhall from time to time bring good Certificate in writing to the ſaid Alderman or his Deputy, and four Commoners, under the Hands of his honeſt Neighbours, of his good Behaviour, and of his certain place of Abode; to the end that every perſon, ſo as aforeſaid to be admitted a Porter, his Name and place of abiding may be Regiſtred in a Book from time to time, to remain with one whom the Lord Maior of the ſaid City for the time being ſhall appoint, of the moſt ancient Porters of the ſaid Tackle-houſes to keep ſuch Regiſter-Book.

Provided that the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters take not above Three pence for ſuch Entry or Regiſtring of the Admittance of ſuch perſon or perſons whatſoever, upon pain of Disfranchiſement and loſs of his Office.

And be it further Enacted and Decreed by Authority aforeſaid, That every Porter-packer of the Goods of Engliſh Merchants, and Street Porter, upon his remove from any his Dwelling-place or Houſe, ſhall upon his remove give notice thereof within ſeven Days after his remove, to the ancient Maſter Porter, of his new place of Reſidence, to the end the ſame may be known and regiſtred accordingly, upon pain of Disfranchiſement.

And be it alſo Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Street Porters, and every of them, ſo as aforeſaid, by a former Act accordingly in the Maioralty of Sir Richard Pyke, Kt. to be admitted and allowed at all times hereafter to take up, unſhip, lade, carry and houſe, ſo often and when as Occaſion ſhall require, all Goods and Merchandizes of Quality hereafter ſpecified, viz. Pitch, Tar, Soap-aſhes, Clapboards, Wainſcot, Fir-poles, Maſts, Deals, Oars, Cheſts, Tables, Flax and Hemp coming from Danske or Melvyn, or out of any part of the Eaſt Countries; and all manner of Iron, Ropes, Cables, all kind of Cordage, and Green Woad, and not to deal with weighing of Woad, either at Landing, or from any Houſe, Place or Warehouſe of any Engliſh Merchant, or of any other perſon or perſons Engliſh born, Free or not Free, nor in any wiſe to intermeddle in the Labour of ſhipping, unſhipping, lading, unlading, taking up, carriage, or houſing of any other Goods or Merchandizes whatſoever belonging to any Engliſh Merchant or Merchants, Free of the ſaid City or not Free, to be ſhipped or unſhipped by Cocket or Certificate, unleſs the Overplus of Work, or Neceſſity of preſerving of the Goods of Merchants, do require further and more preſent Service than the Tackle-houſe Porters and their Company can conveniently perform.

And it is likewiſe Ordained, Enacted and Eſtabliſhed by Authority aforeſaid, That the Porters, commonly called the Porters to the Packer of the Goods of Merchant Strangers in the ſaid City, or any of them, ſhall not at any time or times hereafter in any wiſe intermeddle or deal with the ſhipping, unſhipping, lading, unlading, packing, taking up, carriage, or houſing of any manner of Goods, Wares or Merchandizes of any Merchant or Merchants, or of any other perſon or perſons whatſoever Engliſh born, that is or ſhall be Free of the ſaid City or not Free; but ſhall content themſelves with the Labour of packing, ſhipping, unſhipping, lading, unlading, taking up, portage, and houſing of the Goods, Wares and Merchandizes of Merchant Strangers only.

And that the Packer for the ſaid City, that is or that hereafter ſhall be, ſhall henceforth allow or admit no Porter to work under him for or in the packing and ſhipping of Strangers Goods, but ſuch as be or ſhall be Free of the ſaid City.

And that the Packer for the ſaid City for the time being, ſhall not directly or indirectly take any Sum or Sums of Money, or other Reward or Conſideration, for the Allowance or Admittance of any Porter to ſerve under him in the Buſineſs and Labour aforeſaid.

And it is likewiſe Enacted, Ordained and Eſtabliſhed by the Authority aforeſaid, That no perſon or perſons uſing the Feat of a Porter, or being a Foreigner, Innholder, Wharfinger or Key-keeper, where any Merchants Goods are to be landed or laid, or ſuch like, ſhall at any time after the making and publiſhing of this Act, have, keep or uſe within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, any manner Triangle with Beams, Scales and Weights, or any other Ballance in any ſort, to weigh any the Goods, Wares or Merchandizes of any Merchant or Merchants, perſon or perſons whatſoever within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, whereby the profits coming and growing to the Hoſpitals of the ſaid City, by weighing at the Iron Beam, or at the great Beam at the Weigh-houſe, or the profits of the Maſter-weigher and Porters of the ſame Weigh-houſe may in any wiſe be impeached, hindred or diminiſhed.

And it is further Enacted, Ordained, Eſtabliſhed and Decreed by the Authority aforeſaid, That no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall at any time or times henceforth intermeddle or deal in any wiſe within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, as a Tackle-houſe Porter, Porter-packer of the Goods of Engliſh Merchants, Street Porter, or Porter to the Packer for the ſaid City for Strangers Goods, unleſs ſuch Porter or Porters be or ſhall be Free of the ſaid City, and be or ſhall be admitted and allowed to uſe the Feat of a Porter in manner and form above ſpecified, upon pain that every one that ſhall offend, or do in any reſpect contrary to any Article, Clauſe or Sentence therein contained, ſhall forfeit Five Pounds of lawful Engliſh Money for every Offence, the ſame to be ſued for in the Name of the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the time being, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in his Majeſty's Court holden before the Lord Maior and Aldermen in the Chamber in the Guild-hall in London; the one half of which Forfeiture ſhall be to the Chamberlain of the ſaid City, to the Uſe of the Maior and Commonalty and Citizens of the ſame; and the other half ſhall be to the Uſe of him or them that ſhall or will proſecute Suit for the ſame, in which Suit no Eſſoin, Protection or Wager of Law ſhall be admitted for the Defendant.

Provided always, that every Foreign Porter not free of this City, uſing the Feat of a Porter-packer of the Goods of Engliſh Merchants, or the Feat of a Street Porter at the Time of the making of this Act, and which at this preſent is commorant in the ſame City or Suburbs thereof, charged with Family, or being a ſingle Man, bringing a good Certificate in Writing, under the Hands of the Churchwardens of the pariſh where he is reſident, or other ſubſtantial Neighbours, to the number of Four, of his good Converſation and Demeanour, certifying alſo his Name and Dwelling-place; and thereupon by the good Diſcretion of the Alderman, or the Deputy of the Ward where he ſhall be found moſt working, if he dwell not within the Freedom and Liberties of the ſaid City, four of the Common Council of the ſaid Ward, and four of the Maſter Porters of the ſaid Tackle-houſes being called thereunto, as aforeſaid, ſhall be allowed or admitted to be a Porter, ſuch foreign Porter ſhall uſe and exerciſe the Feat of a Porter in this City and Liberties thereof, in the ſame ſort he ſhall be found to do and uſe at the time of the making of this Law, ſo long as he ſhall well and honeſtly uſe and demean himſelf in ſuch Labour and Buſineſs as he ſhall take in hand in this City and Liberties thereof, this Act, or any thing therein contained to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Provided alſo, that the ſaid Porters, nor any of them, ſhall take for their Work or Labour doing, of any of the Buſineſs aforeſaid, above the old and ancient uſual Rates heretofore accuſtomably taken, or that ſhall be limited or rated unto them to be taken by any Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, or by any Act of Common Council; thoſe Rates to be ſet up in a Table in the Guild-hall, or other convenient places of the ſaid City, upon pain aforeſaid, to be ſued for and recovered in manner and form as before in this Act is ſpecified and declared.

Provided likewiſe, that the Weigh-maſter at the great Beam ſhall weigh all Foreigns and Strangers Goods coming to this City by Land or by Water, before they be ſold, if he ſhall be thereunto required, taking for his pains the uſual Duties for weighing, and no more; and the Weigher to keep a true Book of his doing, touching the ſame Buſineſs, to the end the Poor of the Hoſpitals in this City may have their Rights and Duties accordingly.

Provided alſo, That any Street Porter, or other Porter whatſoever, admitted in form aforeſaid to uſe the Feat of a Porter within this City or Liberties thereof, may lawfully and freely, at the commandment of any Merchant whatſoever, free of this City, take, carry and bear away any notable Burthen of any manner of Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever, to or from any place within this City and Liberties thereof; this Act, or any Article, Clauſe, or Sentence therein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And it is further enacted, granted, and agreed by like Authority, That one Act of Common Council agreed upon by this Court on the ſeven and twentieth day of June laſt paſt, touching the Porters, ſhall be from henceforth repealed, and made void to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

GIBSON.

Commun' Concilium tentum in Camera *Guihald'* Civitatis *London*, decimo ſexto die *Octobris* Anno Domini 1646, Annoq; Regni Domini noſtri CAROLI, nunc Regis *Angl'* &c. viceſimo ſecundo, coram *Thoma Adams*, Majore Civitatis *London'* *Johanne Woollaſton* Mil' *Georgio Garrett* Mil' *Jacobo Bunce*, *Johanne Bide*, *Georgio Witham* & *Thoma Vyner* ejuſdem Civitatis Aldermannis, ac *Thoma Cullum* & *Simone Edmonds* Aldermannis, ac dictæ Civitatis Vic' necnon majore parte Communiaror' de Communi Concilio Civitat' prædict' tunc & ibid' aſſemblat'

For ſettling Controverſies between the *London* Porters.

Whereas divers Controverſies and Differences have heretofore been between the Tackle-houſe Porters of this City and the Ticket Porters, otherwiſe called the Street Porters of this City, in and about ſeveral things concerning the Government of their Company and their ſeveral Works, inſomuch that their Government heretofore eſtabliſhed hath of late been diſcontinued, to the great diſadvantage of the ſaid Porters;

And whereas much Difference hath of late ariſen between the ſaid Porters, concerning the Clauſe of a late Act of Common Council made the ſix and twentieth day of March, 1607, in the Mayoralty of Sir John Watts, Knt. which Clauſe is touching the Overplus of certain Work, and is herein after expreſſed;

For the avoiding therefore of all Differences that may hereafter ariſe between the ſaid parties, in their ſeveral and reſpective Works, and for the better eſtabliſhment of their ſaid Government and Labours in their ſeveral Employments, and for the better ſettling of the ſaid Controverſies concerning the ſaid Overplus of Work, and for the ſettling of ſeveral other Ordinances fit and requiſite to be obſerved and kept in and by the ſaid Company:

Be it therefore Enacted, Ordained and Eſtabliſhed by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons in this Common Council aſſembled, and by Authority thereof, That the Government by Acts of this Honourable Court enacted and ordained to be eſtabliſhed, concerning the ſaid Porters and their Works in all things (which are not hereby altered) ſhall be in all points for the time to come ſettled and continued by the ſaid parties.

Be it alſo further Enacted, Ordained and Eſtabliſhed for the better regulating the ſaid Company in manner following, viz. That whereas heretofore there have been yearly Twelve Rulers of the ſaid Porters, Six of the Tackle-houſe Porters, and Six of the Ticket Porters; out of which Six Rulers on the behalf of the Tackle-houſe Porters, one of them was yearly choſen to be Regiſter, for the keeping of the Accounts belonging to the whole Company: For the time to come it is hereby ordained and eſtabliſhed, That there be likewiſe choſen yearly out of the Six Rulers, on the behalf of the Ticket Porters, One of them to be yearly Regiſter with the other, on behalf of the Tackle-houſe Porters; and ſuch Regiſter ſo choſen of the ſaid Ticket Porters, to have like Authority with the other of the Tackle-houſe Porters in every reſpect, and that all Receipts, Payments and Disburſements belonging to the ſaid Company, be from time to time, and at all times hereafter, made and done in the Preſence and with the Approbation of both the ſaid Regiſters.

And further, That the ſaid Two Regiſters, once in every Year while they ſhall remain in their ſaid Office, or at the determination of the ſame, or oftner, if their Governor or Governors for the time being ſhall think fit, ſhall make and yield up unto their ſaid Governor or Governors for the time being, a juſt and true Account of all their Receipts, Payments and Disburſements whatſoever belonging to their ſaid Company, and by them the ſaid Regiſters during their ſaid Office received and paid, the ſaid Account being firſt ſurveyed and allowed under the hands of the ſaid Rulers, or the major part of them for the time being; but if it ſhall happen that either of the ſaid Regiſters be ſick, and unable to be preſent, as aforeſaid, that then what belongs to ſuch Regiſter (ſo ſick and not preſent) to be diſcharged, ſhall and may be done by one of the ſaid Rulers, by him the ſaid Regiſter to be ſubſtituted, the ſaid Ruler being of his own Feat and Faculty.

Be it alſo further Enacted, Eſtabliſhed and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every perſon and perſons whatſoever, that is and ſhall be allowed to be a Porter, as well of the Tackle-houſe Porters as of the Ticket, ſhall from henceforth, according to the uſual Cuſtom, duly pay his and their Quarteridge, and other Duties belonging and heretofore uſed to be paid in the ſaid Company, except ſuch as are and ſhall be for the time being choſen Rulers of the ſaid Company, and ſuch their Exemption to be only during the time that they or either of them ſhall ſtand and be Ruler in the ſaid Company, and no longer.

And further, Whereas by the aforeſaid Act of Common Council made the ſix and twentieth day of March, 1607, in the Maioralty of Sir John Watts, Knt. as aforeſaid, it is Enacted and Eſtabliſhed, That at ſuch time as the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters ſhall have an Overplus of Work, or that the neceſſity of preſerving the Merchant's Goods require, then ſhall the ſaid Ticket Porters diſcharge the ſame, as in and by the ſaid Act appeareth.

And whereas in and about the ſaid Clauſe, much Difference hath been between the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters and Ticket Porters, for that the ſaid Ticket Porters ſometimes do enjoy the ſaid Overplus of Work, yet are paid for ſuch their Work, either by the Day, half Day, or Hour as they work, and after the Rate of 18 d. a Day in Summer, and 16 d. in Winter, by which their Work, they being paid after the Rate aforeſaid, the Tackle-houſe Porter probably earns much more.

For the Reconciliation of which Difference, for that it is conceived that the ſaid Proviſo or Clauſe of the ſaid Act was made in favour of the Merchants, and for ſafety and preſerving their Goods, and not in favour of the Ticket Porters, in regard that by the ſaid Act it is in other places ſet forth at large, the particular Commodities whereof the ſaid Ticket Porters ſhall have and enjoy the ſole managing and working, and what Commodities the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters ſhall by themſelves diſcharge, and how and in what manner it ſhall be ſo done, and wherein they the ſaid Ticket Porters ſhall not intertermeddle, unleſs there be ſuch Overplus, or the neceſſity of preſerving the Goods require; and alſo in regard the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters give Security to their ſeveral Companies under whom they are, to make reſtitution, if in caſe any parcel of the Merchant's Goods, by reaſon of themſelves or Servants, ſhall be ſpoiled or wanting; and for that alſo the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters are at the ſole Charge of providing Engines and Tackle for the diſcharge of the ſaid Work.

Be it therefore, by the Authority aforeſaid, Enacted and Eſtabliſhed, That the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters ſhall enjoy their ſaid Work as heretofore they have done, and ſhall by themſelves (if they are able) diſcharge the Work belonging to the ſeveral Commodities in the aforeſaid Act of Common Council mentioned; and if any Overplus of Work happen to be, and that the ſaid Ticket Porters be employed for diſcharge thereof, that then whereas heretofore they had for ſuch their Work 18 d. the Day in Summer, and 16 d. in Winter, now for the time to come it is hereby Enacted, Granted and Agreed, That they ſhall have 2 s. the Day in Summer, and 20 d. the Day in Winter; the ſaid Winter Work to be taken and accompted from the beginning of November to the end of February; and the ſaid Summer Work from the end of February to the end of October. But if any of the ſaid Ticket Porters ſhall work by the Hour, then to be paid 4 d. for every Hour, provided the Hours exceed not two Hours in any one Day; and if more, and not exceeding five, then to be paid for half a Day's Work, according to the Rates aforeſaid, and the Seaſon of the Year.

Furthermore, whereas by the ſaid Act before mentioned it is provided, That for the diſcharging of ſuch Overplus of Work, when it happeneth that the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters ſhall not employ or ſet on work any Foreigner or Foreigners whatſoever, but ſuch as are Freemen of this City, and Ticket Porters, yet the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters have and do (as is alledged) for the moſt part at ſuch times employ Foreigners, and not Freemen, contrary to the ſaid Act;

For remedy whereof, and for the better preventing of Foreigners who come to this City, and here depend upon ſuch Labour for the Livelihood of themſelves, their Wives and Children, to the prejudice of the Freemen, and cumber of the Streets of this City, Be it therefore Enacted, Ordained, and Eſtabliſhed by the Authority aforeſaid, That if in caſe any of the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters ſhall henceforth ſet on work any Foreigner or Foreigners whatſoever, that is not admitted a Ticket Porter (ſaving their and either of their reſpective Servants allowed him or either of them; which ſaid Servant ſo allowed to either of them ſhall be taken out of the ſaid Servants which the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters now employ, and their Names ſhall be Regiſtred as is hereafter expreſſed) when there are Freemen and Porters ſufficient to be had to diſcharge ſuch Overplus of Work, that then and in ſuch caſe the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters ſo offending, for every ſuch Offence ſhall pay the Sum of Five Shillings.

And whereas alſo, That at ſuch time when ſuch an Overplus of Work happens, the Ticket Porters who are Freemen, or elſe if not Free, have nevertheleſs been heretofore authorized and admitted thereunto, and who are many times requeſted to help in the diſcharge of ſuch Overplus of Work, do nevertheleſs refuſe to do the ſame, by means whereof, (there being an urgent neceſſity for diſpatch of their ſaid Work) the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters are thereby compelled to make uſe of Foreigners, not at all lawfully admitted;

Be it therefore alſo Enacted, Ordained, nnd Eſtabliſhed by the Authority aforeſaid, for the avoiding ſuch Abuſes, That every ſuch Ticket Porter as ſhall at any time by the Tackle-houſe Porters be required to help in diſpatch of ſuch Overplus of Work, and ſhall refuſe to do the ſame, ſhall likewiſe forfeit the Sum of 5 s. which ſaid Offences, if committed, ſhall ſpeedily be complained of to the Governor or Governors for the time being, and afterwards be proved by the Oaths of two Witneſſes, to be taken before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor for the time being; and being ſo proved, or confeſſed by the Offender or Offenders, then the ſaid ſeveral Forfeitures to be paid by the Offender or Offenders (within ſeven Days after ſuch proof or Confeſſion made) unto one or both of the Regiſters of the ſaid Porters, for the uſe of the ſaid Society; and if the ſaid Forfeiture be not paid accordingly within the ſaid time, then every ſuch Offender, by the direction of the ſaid Governor or Governors for the time being, to be ſuſpended of his place of being a Porter, either as a Tackle-houſe Porter or a Ticket Porter. And if he be a Ticket Porter, then his Ticket to be taken from him; and ſo both the one and the other, as the caſe ſhall be, to ſtand ſuſpended during the pleaſure of the ſaid Governor or Governors for the time being; and every ſuch perſon ſo ſuſpended, not to exerciſe the Feat of a Porter whilſt his ſaid Suſpenſion continueth, under the pain and penalty of forfeiting the like Sum of 5 s. for every time he ſhall ſo exerciſe the ſame; and if any perſon in contempt hereof, and contrary thereunto, ſhall ſo offend during his ſaid Suſpenſion, then the ſaid Offence to be proved in manner aforeſaid, and the like Penalty to be paid in manner aforeſaid, and for non-payment thereof accordingly, the ſaid Suſpenſion to be continued according to the Diſcretion of the ſaid Governor or Governors for the time being: But if the ſaid perſon ſhall notwithſtanding again offend in the like nature, during the time of his ſaid Suſpenſion, and the ſame Offence being proved as aforeſaid, then the Governor or Governors for the time being, ſhall and may deprive the ſaid perſon and perſons ſo offending, of his and their ſaid Place and Office; and every ſuch perſon ſo deprived, ſhall afterwards be held and accounted as a perſon unfit to be employed in the ſaid Feat of a Porter, and ſhall be left to the judgment and diſcretion of the ſaid Governor or Governors for the time being, whether ſuch perſon ſhall at all be admitted afterwards thereunto; and if by the ſaid Governor or Governors for the time being, it ſhall be thought fit to admit ſuch perſon again, yet ſuch his admiſſion ſhall be upon good teſtimony of his Honeſty and good Behaviour, and beſides the uſual Security, ſhall give other Security for his future Carriage and better Obedience in and to the Orders of the ſaid Company.

And further, if ſuch perſon ſo deprived ſhall nevertheleſs exerciſe the Feat of a Porter during ſuch his Deprivation, that then every ſuch perſon ſo offending and doing contrary to the true meaning of this Act, ſhall forfeit the Sum of 5 l. of lawful Money of England, for every Offence ſo by him committed during ſuch his Deprivation, the ſaid Sum of 5 l. to be ſued for in the name of the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the time being, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information in his Majeſty's Court holden before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in the Chamber of the Guild-hall in London; one third part of which Forfeiture of 5 l. ſhall be and come to the Chamberlain of the ſaid City, to the uſe of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the ſaid City, and one third part to come to the common Box of the ſaid Company of Porters, to be for the uſe of the ſaid Company, and the other third part to the uſe of him or them that ſhall or will proſecute Suit for the ſame; in which Suit no Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law ſhall be admitted for the Defendant.

And further be it Enacted, that all and every of the ſaid ſeveral Sum and Sums of 5 s. ſo as aforeſaid

ſaid forfeited and paid, ſhall come to the Common Box of the ſaid Company, for the Relief of the Poor of the ſaid Company.

But if the ſaid Ticket Porters ſhall at the time of ſuch Requeſt made, as aforeſaid, by the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters, be otherwiſe employed, or lawfully hindred, that then, and in ſuch caſe, the refuſal of the ſaid Ticket Porter to be juſt and allowable, without incurring the aforeſaid Penalty in that behalf appointed.

And whereas there are divers Foreigners in and about this City, who have heretofore, contrary to former Acts and Ordinances, intruded to work as Porters within this City and Liberties thereof, both with the Tackle-houſe Porters, as alſo as Ticket Porters, to the great prejudice of the poor Freemen of this City and others, who are admitted to uſe the Feat of a Tackle-houſe and Ticket Porter, many of the ſame Foreign Porters having fallen upon the ſame Employments, by reaſon that the Government of the ſaid Porters hath for a time been neglected, the which Abuſe requires a ſpeedy Redreſs, by reſtraining the ſaid Foreign Porters, for the Relief of the ſaid poor Freemen: Yet notwithſtanding, inaſmuch as many of the ſaid Foreign Porters have been of long continuance, and by reaſon thereof have now made it their Livelihood for the Maintenance of themſelves, their Wives and Family, and have no other Courſe to live by;

It is therefore thought fit, and by the Authority aforeſaid hereby Enacted, That ſuch of the ſaid Foreign Porters as are not admitted, and have uſed the Feat of a Porter within this City of London and Liberties thereof, by the ſpace of one Year now laſt paſt, and ſhall within three Months now next enſuing, bring ſuch Certificate to the ſaid Governor or Governors for the time being, (as they the ſaid Governor or Governors ſhall allow) of the ſame their continuance in the ſaid Feat of a Porter by the ſaid ſpace of one Year now laſt paſt, that then every ſuch perſon and perſons ſhall and may be admitted into the ſaid Feat, and be continued Porters during their Lives; ſo as they and every of them do demean him and themſelves as others (that are already admitted) are enjoined to do.

And further it is Ordained, Enacted and Eſtabliſhed by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Name and Names of every of the ſaid Servants, ſo as aforeſaid to be allowed to every of the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters, ſhall be regiſtred and kept in the Books belonging to the ſaid Company, to the end it may appear who they are, and that the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters employ none other as their Servants, but ſuch their ſaid Servants as are ſo regiſtred; and ſuch other perſon and perſons as the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters ſhall have occaſion to employ or make uſe of, ſhall from time to time hereafter be taken of and among the ſaid Ticket Porters, as is herein expreſſed.

Be it alſo further Enacted, Ordained and Eſtabliſhed by the Authority aforeſaid, That no perſon or perſons whatſoever, being a Foreigner from the Liberty of the City of London, (other than ſuch as have been a Porter by the ſpace of one Year now laſt paſt, as aforeſaid, and ſhall bring a Certificate to be allowed, as aforeſaid, and is thereupon admitted; and except alſo the ſaid ſeveral Servants to be allowed to the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters, which is to every Tackle-houſe Porter one Servant, as aforeſaid) ſhall, after the Feaſt of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, now next enſuing, uſe the Feat of a Tackle-houſe Porter, Ticket or Street Porter, within this City of London, or Liberty thereof, nor as a Servant to any of the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters, (ſaving the ſaid Servants ſo allowed the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters, as aforeſaid) upon the pain and penalty of the Forfeitures of the Sum of five Pounds of lawful Money of England; the ſaid Sum of five Pounds to be ſued for and recovered as aforeſaid, and to come to the ſeveral Uſes aforeappointed.

And further, be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That for the time to come, for the prevention of the Entertainment or Imploying of any Foreigner or Foreigners whatſoever, to be exerciſed or to be ſet on Work in the aforeſaid Feat of a Porter, That when and as often as it ſhall happen that any or either of the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters (after the ſaid Servants or either of them now allow'd them and regiſtred, ſhall be either dead or gone from their Service, ſhall want his or either of their ſaid Servant to be allow'd, as aforeſaid, which is to every of the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters, one Servant and no more, as aforeſaid) that then the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters, and every of them ſo wanting his Servant, ſhall, by Authority of this Act, be compelled to take the ſame his Servant, then afterwards to ſerve him in his or their Tackle-houſes, from among the ſaid Ticket Porters, being a Freeman, or admitted as a Ticket Porter, and not otherwiſe. But if in caſe any of the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters ſhall at any time hereafter, after the death or departure of the ſaid Servant ſo allowed him, as aforeſaid, take any perſon into his Service, to be his Servant in his Tackle-houſe, who is a Foreigner, and not firſt admitted to be a Ticket Porter, that then every Tackle-houſe Porter ſo offending therein, ſhall for every Servant ſo by him to be entertained, being a Foreigner from the Freedom of the City of London, and not admitted as a Ticket Porter, forfeit the Sum of five Pounds of lawful Money of England, to be ſued for, and recovered and diſpoſed of, as aforeſaid.

Be it alſo further Enacted, Ordained and Eſtabliſhed by the Authority aforeſaid, in reſpect of the great Company of Ticket Porters (who are Three thouſand perſons and upwards, as is related, and who continually attend for that purpoſe) that for the time to come, no perſon or perſons whatſoever, he or they be, ſhall be permitted to exerciſe the Feat of a Porter within this City and Liberties of the ſame, unleſs that ſuch perſon or perſons ſo to be admitted, be Free of this City and Liberties of the ſame, and be approved of by their Governor or Governors for the time being, and afterwards allow'd by the Rulers of the ſaid Company for the time being, as hath been heretofore uſed.

GIBSON.

Commun' Concilium tentum in Camera *Guihald'* Civitatis *London*, die *Sabati* ſexto die *Decembris*, Anno Regni Dominæ noſtræ ANNÆ, Dei Gratia *Magnæ Britanniæ*, *Franciæ* & *Hiberniæ*, Reginæ, Fidei Defenſoris, *&c.* undecimo, Annoq; Dom' 1712. Coram *Richardo Hoare* Mil', Majore Civit' pred' *Franciſco Child* Mil' *Willielmo Withers* Mil', *Samuele Gerrard* Bar' Aldermannis ejuſdem Civitatis, & *Willielmo Lewen* Armigero Aldermanno ac uno Vicecomitum ejuſdem Civitatis, necnon majore parte Communiariorum dictæ Civitatis in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem aſſemblatis.

An ACT concerning the Tackle-houſe and the Ticket Porters, and touching the Publick Beams belonging to the City of *London*.

WHEREAS ſeveral Controverſies and Quarrels have lately ariſen between the Tackle-houſe Porters and the Ticket Porters belonging to this City, touching the Labour or Work to them reſpectively belonging, notwithſtanding the ſeveral Acts of this Court heretofore made, for ſetling and aſcertaining the ſame, to the Obſtruction and Delay of the Buſineſs of Merchants and other perſons trading to, and from this City; For preventing

For aſcertaining the Work and Labour of Porters; and for appointing a Governour of the Fellowſhip of Porters.

venting the like for the future, Be it Enacted, Ordained and Eſtabliſhed by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons of this City in Common-Council aſſembled, That the ſeveral Laws and Ordinances heretofore made, for the Government of the ſaid Porters, and for the aſcertaining and ſettling the Work and Labour belonging to them reſpectively, and not by this preſent Act altered or repealed, ſhall be and remain in full Force, and ſhall be duly obſerved and put in Execution, under the ſeveral pains and penalties in the ſaid Laws and Ordinances mentioned and contained.

And be it further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Ticket Porters belonging to this City, and no other perſon or perſons whatſoever, have and enjoy the Work or Labour of Unſhipping, Landing, Carrying and Houſing of Pitch, Tar, Soap-aſhes, Clapboards, Wainſcot, Fir-Poles, Maſts, Deals, Oars, Cheſts, Tables, Flax and Hemp, brought hither from Dantzick, Melvin, or any other Port or place of the Countries, commonly called the Eaſt-Countries, as alſo of all Iron, Ropes, Cables, and of all other kind of Cordage, and of all Wood, commonly called Green-wood and alſo of all manner of Goods of the Growth, Product or Manufacture of the Kingdom of Ireland, and coming directly from any port or place within that Kingdom, to the Port of London, and alſo of all manner of Goods and Merchandizes coming to the ſaid Port, being of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of any of the Plantations belonging to Great Britain; and alſo of all manner of Coaſt Goods (except Lead) that is to ſay, of all ſuch Goods originally exported from, or imported into, and after exported again from any Port or place within the Kingdom of Great Britain to the Port of London aforeſaid.

And be it further Enacted, Ordained and Eſtabliſhed by the Authority aforeſaid, that the Porters called the Tackle-houſe Porters, and no other perſon or perſons whatſoever, (except ſuch perſons as ſhall be employed by them in manner herein after mentioned) ſhall have and enjoy the Work or Labour of Unſhipping, Landing, Carrying and Houſeing of all Goods imported by, and belonging to the South-Sea Company, or the Company of Merchants Trading to the Eaſt-Indies, and of all other Goods and Merchandizes, coming from any other Ports or places, and imported into the Port of London, and not herein before particularly mentioned and deſcribed, and alſo of all Lead coming from any Port or place into the ſaid Port.

Provided always, And it is further Enacted and Ordained, That it ſhall and may be lawful, to and for either, or any of the ſaid Tackle-houſe Porters or Ticket Porters, being required or imployed by any Merchant, Factor, or Proprietor, or their Agents ſo to do, to Work and Labour in the Carrying, Shipping off, and Relading of any Goods imported from any of the Plantations belonging to Great Britain, upon the Exportation of the ſame, to any Ports or places whatſoever, and alſo in like manner to Work or Labour in the Unſhipping, Landing, Carrying and Houſing, or in the Carrying, Lading or Shipping of any Tin, that ſhall be Imported or Exported at the ſaid Port of London, and alſo of all Goods coming from Guernſey or Jerſey, or Exported thither, any thing in this preſent Act contained, or any former Law or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That when there ſhall be at any time a great Glut of Work, or that it ſhall be neceſſary for the preſervation of the Goods of any Merchant or other perſon, the Tackle-houſe or Ticket Porters ſhall happen to employ in their reſpective Labours under them, any perſon not having his Ticket to produce, to teſtifie his being a Freeman Porter, and any Freeman Porter having and producing his Ticket teſtifying ſuch Freedom, ſhall demand and require of ſuch perſon or perſons ſo employing ſuch perſon or perſons, not having and producing his or their Tickets, teſtifying ſuch their Freedom, to employ him or them being Freemen, and producing their Tickets reſpectively, in ſuch Labour and Work, if ſuch perſon ſo employing ſuch perſon or perſons not producing their Tickets as aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe or neglect to employ and ſet on work ſuch Freemen-Porters producing his or their Tickets as aforeſaid, reſpectively in the ſaid Work or Labour, ſuch perſon or perſons ſo refuſing or neglecting to employ ſuch Freemen-Porters, producing his or their Tickets as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay to every ſuch Freeman-Porter, for every Hour that he ſhall attend in order to be employed in the ſaid Work, the Sum of One Shilling.

And if ſuch Freeman-Porter who ſhall be taken in and employed in any ſuch Work, ſhall leave or deſert the ſame, before the ſame be compleatly finiſhed, he ſhall forfeit and pay to the party by whom he was ſet on work and employed, the Sum of Five Shillings; the ſaid Penalties to be recovered by Action of Debt, to be commenced in any of Her Majeſties Courts of Record within this City, at the Suit of the Party grieved.

Provided nevertheleſs, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend or be deemed, conſtrued or taken to extend to take away, alter or abridge the Work or Labour of the Porters, commonly called the Packers Porters of this City, but that they ſhall or may enjoy and exerciſe the Work and Labour of Right belonging to them, before the making of this Act, any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And whereas by ancient Uſage and Cuſtom, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City, have nominated and appointed Two of the Aldermen of this City, to be Governours of the Fellowſhip or Society of Porters of this City, to hear and determine all Differences between any of the Members of the ſame Society or between the Members of the ſame Society, and any other perſon employing or ſetting ſuch Members on work in the Feat of a Porter;

And whereas ſeveral Inconveniences have happened, by reaſon of Difference of Opinion between ſuch Governours, or by the Abſence of one of them, whereby the Determination of ſuch Differences have been greatly delayed:

Be it Enacted and Ordained, That from henceforth there ſhall be only One Governour of the ſaid Society or Fellowſhip; and that from and after the Death or Reſignation of Sir William Withers, Knight and Alderman, the preſent ſole Governour of the ſame, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen ſhall nominate and appoint One Alderman to be ſole Governour of the ſaid Society or Fellowſhip; which Governour ſo appointed, ſhall have full power and authority, to hear and finally determine all Differences and Controverſies between any of the Members of the ſaid Fellowſhip, touching their Labour or Work, or between the Regiſters and Rulers of the ſaid Society, and any Members of the ſame, touching their Quarterage, or concerning the Breach of any Acts, Ordinances or Rules, made or to be made, for the better Government of the ſaid Society or the Members of the ſame, or between any Member of the ſaid Society, and any other perſon who ſhall ſet on work or employ ſuch Member in the Work or Labour of a Porter; and if any Member of the ſaid Society ſhall refuſe or neglect to ſubmit to, and perform the Order and Determination of the Governour of the ſame, every ſuch Member ſhall forfeit and pay to the Regiſters and Rulers of the ſaid Society for every ſuch Offence, the Sum of Thirteen Shillings and Four pence; and in caſe of Non-payment of the ſame on Demand, the ſame ſhall and may be recovered by Action of Debt to be commenced and proſecuted in the Name of the Governour of the ſaid Society for the Time being, in any of Her Majeſties Courts of Record within the City of London and (the Coſts of Recovering the ſame being firſt deducted) ſhall be paid to the ſaid Regiſters and Rulers for the Benefit of the Poor of the ſaid Society or Fellowſhip.

And whereas ſeveral perſons do, contrary to the ancient Laws and Cuſtoms of this City, take upon them to keep Triangles, Beams, Scales and Weights, and do thereby weigh Hops, brought to this City or Liberties of the ſame, or the Borough of Southwark, and there ſold, and alſo Iron and other Goods and Merchandizes of, or belonging to Aliens, imported or brought into this City or Liberties of the ſame, and there ſold, which by the ſaid Laws and Cuſtoms ought to be weighed at one of the publick Beams, kept by, and belonging to the ſaid City, to the great prejudice of the Rights of this City and of the Maſter-weigher or Keeper of the ſaid Beams, and of the Sick and Maimed perſons harboured in the Hoſpital of St. Bartholomew;

Be it Enacted, Ordained and Eſtabliſhed, That no perſon whatſoever ſhall from henceforth keep any Triangle, Beams, Scales and Weights, for the weighing, or ſhall weigh at the ſame, any Hops brought to this City or Liberties of the ſame, or the Borough of Southwark, and there ſold; or any Iron, or other Goods and Merchandizes, of, or belonging to Aliens, imported or brought into this City or Liberties of the ſame, and there ſold, and which ought to be weighed at one of the publick Beams belonging to this City; every perſon offending herein ſhall forfeit and pay for every Offence the Sum of Twenty Shillings: And if any Porter or Porters belonging to this City, ſhall be aiding and aſſiſting in the weighing of any ſuch Goods as aforeſaid, that ought to be weighed at one of the publick Beams belonging to this City (not being Authorized by the Maſter-weigher or Superviſor of the ſaid Beams ſo to do) at any other Beam than one of the ſaid publick Beams, every ſuch Porter offending herein, ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch Offence the Sum of Twenty Shillings; Which laſt mentioned Penalties ſhall be recovered by Action of Debt, to be brought in one of Her Majeſties Courts of Record in this City, in the Name of the Chamberlain of this City; and after Recovery, ſhall be applied (the Coſts and Charges in recovering the ſame being deducted) in manner following, viz. one Moiety thereof to be paid to the Treaſurer of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, for the Uſe of the Poor therein harboured, and the other Moiety to him or them that will firſt proſecute Suit for the ſame.

And be it further Enacted and Ordained, That if any Action ſhall be brought for any Penalty inflicted by this Act, and Judgment be given for the Plaintiff in ſuch Action, the Plaintiff ſhall recover his Coſts of Suit; and if Judgment ſhall be given for the Defendant in ſuch Action, or the Plaintiff ſhall become Nonſuit, or diſcontinue his Action, in any of the ſaid Caſes the Defendant ſhall have Judgment to recover his Coſts of Suit.

GIBSON.

◆

And further for weighing of Goods at the City Beams, there was divers Years before.

An Act of Common Council, made the ſecond Day of February, 1658. Ireton *Maior. To enforce The Obſervation of the ancient Cuſtom of the City of* London, *touching weighing Goods and Merchandizes at the City Beams, commonly called* The King's Beams.

Rich. Bromley. WHEREAS for the more indifferent and juſt weighing of Goods and Merchandizes, which uſe to be bought and ſold by Weight, within the City of *London*, and Liberties thereof, there are, and from the Time whereof the Memory of Men is not to the contrary, have been certain common Beams within the ſame City and Liberties, commonly called *The King's Beams*; at which there are, and have been, during all the Time aforeſaid, certain ſworn Officers attending; and who, by the Duty of their Places, have uſed and ought to attend, for the weighing of ſuch Goods and Merchandizes; And whereas all ſuch Goods and Merchandizes of all Foreigners, not being Free of the City aforeſaid, which have been ſold or bartered within the ſaid City or Liberties, to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, as well Freemen as others, ought, and during all the Time aforeſaid, have been accuſtomed to be weighed at one of the ſaid Beams, at, or before Sale or Delivery thereof: And whereas divers Foreigners of late times, not minding or regarding the good and wholeſome Cuſtoms of the ſame City, but out of a covetous Deſire, by ſiniſter Ways and Means to promote their own Intereſt, have oftentimes ſold and delivered ſuch their Goods and Merchandizes within the ſaid City, as well to Freemen of the ſaid City, as others, by other falſe and unjuſt Weights and Beams, without weighing the ſame at any of the ſaid common Beams; And the better to palliate their Offences, and avoid Suſpicion, do ſometime by Confederacy and Practice, with ſome Freemen of the ſaid City, cauſe fraudulent Scales to be made of ſuch their Goods and Merchandizes, to Freemen of the ſaid City, before the ſame Goods or Merchandizes do come to the ſaid City, or Liberties, contrary to the Oaths of ſuch Freemen, and ſometimes do mix their Goods with the Goods of other Perſons that are Free of the ſaid City, that ſo the diſtinct Property of the Foreigners may not be known from that of the Freemen; And at other times to procure Freemen to be Partners with them in ſuch Goods and Merchandizes, who many times have but a ſmall and inconſiderable Share therein with ſuch Foreigners: And upon ſuch, and other like groundleſs Pretences, hold themſelves diſcharged from the Duty of weighing any ſuch Goods at any of the ſaid Beams; whereas in truth they are not, nor ought by any ſuch Pretences to be at all diſcharged from the ſaid Duty; For Remedy hereof, it is hereby Enacted, Ordained, and Declared, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the ſaid City of *London* in Common Council Aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, as followeth.

1. That all Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, of any Perſon or Perſons, being a Foreigner or Foreigners, and not Free of this City, of what kind ſoever, which uſe to be bought and ſold by Weight, which at any time after the tenth Day of *February*, now next enſuing, being within the ſaid City, or Liberties thereof, ſhall be ſold or bartered to any Freeman, or Freemen of the ſaid City, or to any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, ſhall at, or before the Delivery thereof, to ſuch Freeman or Freemen, or other Perſon or Perſons,

be weighed at the ſaid common Beams, called the *King's Beams*, or one of them, upon pain of Forfeiture of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for every 500 weight of ſuch Wares and Merchandizes, by the Seller or Barterer thereof, and ſo after that rate for a greater or leſſer Quantity.

2. *Item*, That if any covetous or fraudulent Sale ſhall be made, by any ſuch Foreigner or Foreigners, or any Freeman or Freemen of this City, of any ſuch Goods or Merchandizes, before the ſame Goods or Merchandizes come into this City, or the Liberties thereof, to the intent, to avoid the Duty of weighing ſuch Goods or Merchandizes at one of the ſaid Beams; and ſuch Goods or Merchandizes ſhall afterwards come to this City or the Liberties thereof; and ſhall after the ſaid tenth Day of *February* be ſold or bartered, and delivered by ſuch Foreigner or Foreigners, Freeman or Freemen, to any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof; then ſuch Goods or Merchandizes ſhall at, or before the Delivery thereof to ſuch Perſon or Perſons, be weighed at the ſaid common Beams, called the *King's Beams*, or one of them, upon pain of the Forfeiture of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for every 500 weight of ſuch Wares and Merchandizes by the Seller or Barterer thereof; and ſo after that rate for a greater or leſſer Quantity, as aforeſaid, notwithſtanding any ſuch covenous or fraudulent Sale, as aforeſaid.

3. *Item*, That if any Freeman or Freemen of this City, to whom ſuch fraudulent Sale of ſuch Goods or Merchandizes ſhall be made, as aforeſaid, knowing the ſame, ſhall wittingly and willingly, after the ſaid tenth Day of *February*, put in ure, juſtifie, or maintain ſuch fraudulent Sale, as true, and made *bonâ fide*, to the intent to avoid the ſaid Duty of weighing ſuch Goods and Merchandizes; then all, and every ſuch Freeman and Freemen, ſhall forfeit for every ſuch Offence, the Sum of five Pounds a piece.

4. *Item*, If any ſuch Goods or Merchandizes of any Freeman or Freemen of this City, ſhall be mixed with the Goods and Merchandizes of any Foreigner or Foreigners, from the Liberties of the ſame City, being of the ſame kind, ſo that the diſtinct Property and Proportion of ſuch Freeman or Freemen, in ſuch Goods or Merchandizes, from the Property and Proportion of ſuch Foreigner or Foreigners, in ſuch Goods and Merchandizes, cannot be known, and ſuch Goods and Merchandizes being within the ſaid City or Liberties, ſhall at any time, after the ſaid tenth Day of *February*, be ſold or bartered by ſuch Freeman or Freemen, and ſuch Foreigner or Foreigners, to any other Perſon or Perſons, before any Partition, Diviſion, or Separation be made of ſuch Goods or Merchandizes, of ſuch Freeman or Freemen, from ſuch Goods or Merchandizes of ſuch Foreigner or Foreigners; then all ſuch Goods and Merchandizes, as well of ſuch Freeman or Freemen, as of ſuch Foreigner or Foreigners, ſhall at, or before the Delivery thereof, to any Perſon or Perſons, be weighed at the ſaid common Beams, called the *King's Beams*, or one of them, upon pain of forfeiture of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for every 500 weight of ſuch Wares and Merchandizes, by the Seller or Barterer thereof, and ſo after that Rate for a greater or leſſer Quantity, as aforeſaid.

5. *Item*, If any ſuch Goods or Merchandizes of ſuch Freeman or Freemen, ſhall be mixed, as aforeſaid, with ſuch Goods or Merchandizes, of ſuch Foreigner or Foreigners; and ſuch Goods or Merchandizes of ſuch Foreigner or Foreigners, ſhall at any time, after the ſaid tenth Day of *February*, be ſold or bartered within the ſaid City or Liberties, to any Perſon or Perſons before any Partition, Diviſion, or Separation thereof ſhall be made, as aforeſaid; then ſuch Goods and Merchandizes of ſuch Foreigner or Foreigners, ſo ſold as aforeſaid, ſhall, after Partition, Diviſion, or Separation thereof to be made, as aforeſaid, from ſuch Goods of ſuch Freeman or Freemen, (in caſe ſuch Separation or Diviſion ſhall be thereof made, before any Sale or Barter ſhall be made by ſuch Freeman or Freemen of ſuch Goods or Merchandizes, of ſuch Freeman or Freemen) be weighed at the ſaid common Beams, or one of them, upon pain of Forfeiture of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for every 500 weight of ſuch Wares and Merchandizes, by the Seller or Barterer thereof, and ſo after that Rate for a greater or leſſer Quantity, as aforeſaid. But in caſe ſuch Wares or Merchandizes of ſuch Freeman or Freemen, ſo mixed as aforeſaid, ſhall be likewiſe ſold within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, to any Perſon or Perſons, before any Separation or Diviſion thereof ſhall be made, as aforeſaid; Then all ſuch Goods and Merchandizes, ſo mixed and ſold, as aforeſaid, as well of ſuch Freeman or Freemen, as of ſuch Foreigner or Foreigners, ſhall at, or before the Delivery thereof to any Perſon or Perſons, be weighed at the ſaid common Beams, or one of them, upon pain of Forfeiture of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for every 500 weight of ſuch Wares and Merchandizes, by the laſt Seller or Barterer thereof, and ſo after that Rate for a greater or leſſer Quantity, as aforeſaid.

6. *Item*, That all ſuch Goods and Merchandizes uſually ſold by Weight, whereof any Freeman or Freemen, or any Foreigner or Foreigners, ſhall be poſſeſſed in Copartnerſhip, or in common by equal Moieties, or by any other Share or Shares, which at any time after the ſaid tenth Day of *February*, ſhall be ſold or bartered to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, ſhall at, or before the Delivery thereof, be weighed at the ſaid common Beams, or one of them, upon pain of Forfeiture of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for every 500 weight of ſuch Wares and Merchandizes, by the Seller or Barterer thereof, and ſo after that Rate for a greater or leſſer Quantity, as aforeſaid.

7. *Item*, It is hereby further Enacted, that the Buyer or Buyers, whether he or they be Foreigners or Freemen, of the Wares or Merchandizes aforeſaid, which ſhall be ſold, and not weighed according to the reſpective Proviſions aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and incur like Penalties and Forfeitures, as by the Seller or Sellers thereof are before ordained to be forfeited.

8. *Item*, It is hereby further Enacted, That all and ſingular the Penalties and Forfeitures aforeſaid, ſhall, and may be recovered by Action of Debt, to be commenced in the Name of the *Chamberlain* of the City of *London*, for the time being.

9. *Item*, It is hereby further Enacted, That ſuch Action of Debt ſhall, and may be, commenced in any of the Courts of Record, within the City of *London*: And that no Eſſoyne, or Wager of Law ſhall be admitted or allowed. And that the Plaintiff, if he recover in ſuch Action, ſhall recover his ordinary Coſts of Suit.

10. *Item*, It is hereby further Enacted, That the ſeveral Forfeitures to be recovered, (Charges of Suit being deducted) ſhall be paid to the Treaſurer of St. *Bartholomew's Hoſpital*, near *Weſt-Smithfield*, *London*, for the time being, for the uſe of the Poor, Sick, Sore, and diſeaſed People there harboured.

11. *Item*, To the Intent, the Officer or Officers, who ſhall weigh ſuch Goods or Merchandizes at the ſaid common Beams, may be paid or ſatisfied the Duties due and accuſtomed for weighing thereof, without being put to the Charges of Suit for the ſame; It is hereby Enacted and Declared,

That it ſhall and may be Lawful, to and for ſuch Officer or Officers, his, or their Deputy or Deputies, Servant or Servants, to detain ſuch Goods and Merchandizes, ſo to be weighed by them, or any of them, in his or their Hands or Cuſtody, until the reſpective Duties for weighing thereof, of right due and accuſtomed, ſhall be paid or ſatisfied.

12. *Provided*, That nothing contained in this Act ſhall extend, to charge any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, unleſs the Action thereupon to be brought, ſhall be commenced within the ſpace of one Year next after the Offence aboveſaid committed.

SADLER.

Note, *Theſe Laws have been allowed to be Good and Reaſonable by the Court of* King's Bench, *in a Caſe there ſolemnly Argued between the Chamberlain of the City of* London, *and* Barnadiſton. *See* Sinderfield's *and* Keeble's *Reports.*

Henry III. appoints weighing of Wares.

The Office and Duties of Tronage is one of the moſt ancient Franchiſe of the City of *London*. *Henry* III. grants to the ſaid City, That no Merchant Stranger, or other, buy or ſell any Wares which ought to be weighed or troned, but by our Beam, under Forfeiture of the ſaid Wares; and it is accorded, the King ſhall have his Beam in one, two, three or four certain Places, if occaſion be, within the ſaid City; and that all Merchandizes which ſhall be ſold by Weight, which are above 25 *lb.* ſhall be weighed with the King's Weight, paying the Cuſtoms, *&c.* And if any be found to weigh Merchandizes of Weight beyond 25 *lb.* otherwiſe than at the King's Beam, and ſhall be therefore attainted, his Merchandizes ſhall be forfeited to the King, in whoſoever's Hands it ſhall be found, and the other Party ſhall be in grievous Mercy to the King; and that the Weigher ſhall be ſworn to the King, lawfully to weigh between Buyer and Seller; and if the Weigher be attainted of Injuſtice, he ſhall be Impriſoned a Year and a Day, and loſe his Office.

A Weigher of the King's Beam in *Edward* the I. his time.

In the 22d *Edward* I. a Weigher of the King's Beam was admitted by the Court of Aldermen.

The Grants of the Beam by Acts of Parliament.

By an Act of Parliament in *Richard* the Second's Time, all theſe and many more Grants and Charters touching the Beam, were confirmed to the ſaid City, as alſo by ſeveral ſubſequent Acts of Parliament: And in an Act made in the 22d *Henry* VIII. *Cap.* 8. it is Enacted and Ordained, That all Aliens made Denizens, ſhall pay to the ſaid City all ſuch Subſidies, Cuſtoms, Tolls, Duties and other Sums of Money, as they ſhould or ought to have paid, before they were Denizens, any Grant or Grants to them made, or hereafter to be made, or any Act or Acts, Statute or Ordinance to the contrary made or had notwithſtanding. And the Officers or Miniſters of the ſaid City, are to ſet up in an open Place or Places, a Table or Tables of ſuch Tolls and Duties as they claim.

Which Table of Rates for Tronage was then, and long before that time, as above.

An Act of Common-Council for reducing the Rates of the Beam.

And whereas Trade has been greatly increaſed ſince that time, the Government of the ſaid City have thought it reaſonable to reduce the ancient Rates for the accommodation and eaſe of Merchants, which is the only thing that is new in the Act of *Common Council*, lately made in the Mayoralty of Sir *Francis Child*.

Act for the King's Beam Sir *Fr. Child* Maior.

This ſaid Act of Common Council made in the Maioralty of Sir *Francis Child*, bore date *November* the 10th, in 10 *W.* III. *Ann.* 1698. Intituled, *An Act for the better Regulation of the weighing of Goods and Merchandizes at the King's Beam.* Which confirmed this Right of the City weighing Foreigners Goods to be ſold, and the Penalties thereof in the Act aforeſaid: And alſo appointed certain Rates and Duties to be paid to the *Maſter-Weigher*, or *Supervisor* of the ſaid Common Beams, to the Uſe of the Maior, Commonalty and Citizens, or their Aſſigns; that is,

Maſter-Weigher.

From all Goods and Merchandizes whatſoever, ſold by Weight,

Rates.

		s.	*d.*	
From	28 Pounds weight excluſive, to 202 Pounds weight incluſive	0	2	For each Draught.
	200 Pounds weight excluſive, to 400 Pounds weight incluſive	0	3	
	400 Pounds weight excluſive, to 600 Pounds weight incluſive	0	6	
	600 Pounds weight excluſive, to 800 Pounds weight incluſive	0	10	
	800 Pounds weight excluſive, to 1000 Pounds weight incluſive	1	4	
	1000 Pounds weight excluſive, to 1200 Pounds weight incluſive	1	8	
	1200 Pounds weight excluſive; to 1800 Pounds weight incluſive	2	0	
	1800 Pounds weight excluſive, to 2200 Pounds weight incluſive	2	4	
	2200 Pounds weight excluſive, to 2500 and upwards - - -	3	0	

For every Bagg of Hopps -	0	6
For every Ton of Iron - -	1	0
For every Fodder of Lead -	0	10

The Maſter-Weigher or Superviſor to be Authorized and Licenſed by this Court, or a Committee thereof. Or that if any other keep or uſe any Beam or Beams for weighing of Goods, that Perſon for every ſuch Offence to forfeit 4 *l.* 19 *s.* Yet this not to be conſtrued or expounded to debar any Freeman from uſing his own Beam, in weighing of his own proper Goods, being not in Copartnerſhip with a Foreigner.

Office of the Weigher.

That every Maſter-Weigher, or other Officer appointed by the Maſter-Weigher, ſhall once in three Months, carefully examine all Weights and Beams with the Standard kept for that Purpoſe; and ſhall conſtantly keep them true and agreeing with the ſame.

No Weigher or Superviſor, or other Officer hereafter to be appointed to attend the ſaid Beam, to uſe the Art and Myſtery of a *Factor* or Agent, for Buying or Selling any Goods, or employ himſelf as a *Broker*, to make any Bargain, Contract or Agreement between Merchant and Merchant, or Buyer and Seller.

One or more exact Regiſters to be kept by the Maſter-Weigher of all Goods and Merchandizes weighed, and of the true Weight thereof.

That every Maſter-Weigher ſhall ſet on Work and employ ſuch Porters as are of the Fellowſhip of *Ticket Porters*. And they to ſubmit to ſuch Rates as this Court ſhall think fit and reaſonable.

That they who have the Government of theſe Porters, provide competent Numbers of them, as may by turns attend at the Weigh-houſe every Morning upon the ſaid Maſter-Weigher.

The Maſter-Weigher upon Requeſt, for weighing any Draught of Goods (the Perſons ſo requiring, undertaking to pay the Charge of carrying and re-carrying the Beams, Triangles, Weights and Scales) to apply himſelf to the weighing thereof.

The Weigh-Houſe.

The Weigh-houſe ſituate in *Little Eaſtcheap* in *Billingſgate* Ward, to be deemed the Common Office for *Tronage* and Weighing of all Goods and Merchandizes that ſhall be ſold within the City and Liberties thereof: And to be the only Market for buying and ſelling of Hops.

All Penalties and Forfeitures in this Act mentioned, ſhall be ſued for and recovered in the Name of the Chamberlain of the City. And one Moiety of all ſuch Forfeitures to be paid to the Treaſurer of the Corporation for the POOR within this City, for their Uſe. And the other Moiety to the Perſons who ſhall ſue for the ſame. The Suit or Action to be commenced within Six Months.

Two Maſter-Weighers.

There were two Maſter-Weighers and Superviſors of all the Common Beams in the City and Borough, ſworn *Anno 1699*. And becauſe many Porters, Labourers, and Others, had ſet up and kept Common Beams and Weights, contrary to the ancient Cuſtoms and Laws of the City; an Advertiſement was ſet forth the ſame Year by thoſe Maſter-Weighers, for the better regulating that Abuſe, and Information of all Perſons concerned; which was as follows.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS the Office of *Tronage* hath been veſted in the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, Time out of mind, and is Confirmed unto them by ſundry Acts of Parliament.

And whereas *John Dunmoll* and *Charles Booth* were, the 19th Day of *December 1699*, Conſtituted and Appointed, under the Common Seal of the ſaid City, Maſter-Weighers and Superviſors of all the Common Beams within this City and the Liberties thereof, and Borough of *Southwark*: And were then Sworn for the due Executing of the ſaid Office of *Tronage*, in the Juſt Weighing of Goods and Merchandizes between Buyers and Sellers;

And whereas great Numbers of Porters, Labourers, and Others, Free of this City, have, contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom, and to the Ancient Cuſtoms and By-Laws of this City, taken upon them to Set up, Keep, and Exerciſe Common Beams and Weights, for the Weighing of Goods and Merchandizes between Buyers and Sellers; which ſaid Practice is not only Inconſiſtent with, but Deſtructive of the ſaid Office of *Tronage*, and is a manifeſt Violation of the Faith and Oath they gave when Admitted into the Freedom of the ſaid City;

Now the ſaid *John Dunmoll* and *Charles Booth* do hereby give Notice, to all whom it may Concern, That if any Perſon or Perſons, ſhall Set up, Keep, or Exerciſe any Common Beam or Beams, for the Weighing of Goods or Merchandizes within this City, or the Liberties thereof, or in the Borough of *Southwark*, (except Freemen, for the Weighing of their own proper Goods in their own Houſes or Ware-houſes,) they will be Proſecuted according to the Laws in that Caſe made and provided.

And to the End that no Merchant or Others may be Impoſed upon, they, the ſaid *John Dunmoll* and *Charles Booth*, do hereby give farther Notice, That Conſtant Attendance is, and will be, Daily given at their Office at the Weigh-Houſe in *Little Eaſtcheap*: Where all Merchants and Others ſhall be furniſhed with Triangles, Beams, Scales, Weights, and Ticket-Porters, for the ſpeedy Diſpatch of their Buſineſs. And that no Merchant or Others, Free of this City, ſhall Pay more or Greater Rates, for the Weighing of any Goods or Merchandizes, than they have heretofore done to ſuch Porters or Others whom they Imployed about the ſame, or ſuffer any Delay, or other Inconveniency, by reaſon of their Application unto them the ſaid *John Dunmoll* and *Charles Booth*, who are Appointed and Sworn for the Keeping and Governing of all Common Beams, as aforeſaid: And are Oblig'd to Imploy Ticket-Porters, being Freemen of this City, in the Uſe and Exerciſe of the ſaid Beams. So that the Ticket-Porters will have no leſs Imployment than before the ſaid *John Dunmoll* and *Charles Booth* were Admitted to the ſaid Office of *Tronage*.

Note, *Every Freeman of this City of* London, *upon his Admiſſion, amongſt other Things, Swears to Maintain and Keep Harmleſs the Franchiſes and Cuſtoms thereof, as much as in him is: And to Colour no Foreign Goods under or in his Name, whereby the King or this City may loſe their Cuſtoms or Advantages*, &c.

Note, *That beſides the Obligation of the Oath of a Freeman, as aforeſaid, every Common-Council-Man is Sworn to give Good and True Counſel in all Things, touching the Commonweal of this City, after his Wit and Cunning. And that for Favour of any Perſon, he will Maintain no Singular Profit againſt the Common Profit of this City*, &c.

Another very uſeful Act was made for the Markets within the City, intituled, *An Act for the Settlement and well ordering of ſeveral publick Markets within the City*: The Sum of this may be read before in Chap. XXIII. which Act, with one *for the better ordering of the Watches* within the City of London, *Robinſon* Mayor, are printed at large in a late Book, called *Privilegia Londini*. P. 82, & 67.

At a Court of Aldermen, held 10 Novemb. 1691.
STAMPE, Mayor.

A Committee of Common Council ſitting to receive Information about Foreign buying and ſelling.

THIS Court having received frequent Complaints of the many Miſchiefs ariſing to the Freemen of this City in their Trade and Commerce, occaſioned by Foreign Buying and Foreign Selling; as alſo by divers Freemen Colouring Foreigners Goods, which is contrary to the Laws and Uſage of this City, and a Deſtruction to the Trade and Privilege which the Freemen ought to enjoy; and being reſolved (as much as in them lies) to prevent the ſame for the future, have therefore appointed a Committe to ſit in the Council-Chamber in *Guild-hall* every *Wedneſday*, at Nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, to receive Informations of any Foreign Buying and Foreign Selling. And for that Purpoſe, all good Citizens who ſhall any ways know of any Goods Foreign bought and Foreign ſold, or any Foreigners coloured in any Freeman's Name, are hereby deſired to inform the ſaid Committee thereof, to the end the Offenders may be Proſecuted, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of this City, and that every ſuch Diſcoverer ſhall have a Moiety of the Forfeitures of the ſaid Goods. And it is Ordered, That this be forthwith Printed and Publiſhed.

GOODFELLOW.

ASHURST, Maior.

Againſt Hawkers and Pedlers. No Keepers of Taverns, Inns, &c. to permit them to come into their Houſes, Shops, &c. to ſell.

BY an Act of Common Council made in the Year 1694, *It is Enacted*, That the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, made againſt Wandring Pedlers and Petty Chapmen, *&c.* ſhall be Strictly and Duly put in Execution: And that no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall ſell or expoſe to Sale any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes in any Street, Lane, Publick Paſſage, Tavern, Inn, Ale-houſe or Coffee-houſe, within the City of *London*, or the Liberties thereof, upon Pain to Pay and Forfeit the Sum of Forty Shillings for every Offence by Him, Her, or Them committed contrary thereunto.

And that no Perſon or Perſons within this City, or the Liberties thereof, ſhall buy any ſuch Wares, Goods or Commodities ſo expoſed by ſuch Perſon or Perſons to Sale, contrary to the True

Meaning and Intent hereof, upon Pain to Pay and Forfeit for every Offence by Him, Her, or Them Committed contrary hereunto, the like Summ of Forty Shillings.

And for the better Prevention of the ſaid Miſchiefs for the future, it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained, That no Keeper or Keepers of any Tavern, Inn, Ale-houſe, Coffee-houſe, or other Publick or Private-Houſe whatſoever, within this City, or the Liberties thereof, ſhall permit or ſuffer any ſuch Hawker, or wandring Pedler, or Petty Chapman, in His, Her, or Their Houſe or Houſes, Shop or Shops, or other Place or Places belonging to Him, Her, or Them, to ſell or expoſe to Sale any Small Wares, or other Goods or Merchandizes, contrary to the True Intent and Meaning of this preſent Law. And that in Caſe any ſuch Keeper of any Tavern, Inn, Ale-houſe, Coffee-houſe, or other Publick or Private Houſe within this City or the the Liberties thereof, ſhall offend therein, That then, and in every ſuch Caſe, every ſuch Perſon and Perſons, ſo offending, ſhall for every ſuch Offence, Loſe, Forfeit and Pay the Summ of Forty Shillings of lawful *Engliſh* Money.

And it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every the Forfeitures, Penalties, Summ and Summs of Money ſo Forfeited, and to be Paid by Force and Virtue of this preſent Act, as aforeſaid, ſhall and may be ſued for, and recovered by Action or Actions of Debt, to be brought and Proſecuted in the Name of the Chamberlain of this City, for the Time being, in any of Their Majeſties Courts of Record within this City, where Actions of Debt may be brought; and that the Summ or Summs ſo recovered (the Coſts of ſuch Suit being firſt deducted) ſhall be diſpoſed of as followeth, *viz.* One Moiety to the uſe of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of this City, and the other Moiety to Him or Them that ſhall or will firſt diſcover and ſue for the ſame, according to the Ancient Cuſtom of this City in that Behalf.

Provided always nevertheleſs, That this preſent Act, or any thing therein contained, ſhall not extend to, or be conſtrued, or taken to hinder or prevent any Maker or Makers of any Stuffs, Silks, Wares or Goods whatſoever, from carrying or cauſing to be carried Abroad any ſuch Goods by Him or Them ſo made, to ſell or expoſe to Sale to any the Inhabitants, Freemen of this City or Liberties thereof, exerciſing the Trade of Selling or Uttering by Retail or Wholeſale ſuch reſpective Goods and Wares, who ſhall or may buy the ſame to ſell again, any thing in this preſent Act contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Provided alſo, That no Perſon ſhall be Sued or Proſecuted for any Penalty impoſed by this Act, unleſs ſuch Suit or Proſecution ſhall be Commenced within the ſpace of One Month next after ſuch Offence committed, any thing in this Act to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

Fiſh, Fruit, Gazettes, and Books, are Excepted out of this Act.

An Abſtract of ſeveral Ancient Grants to the City of London, *Confirmed in Parliament; Touching Foreign Buying and Selling, and the Qualification of Brokers*, &c.

Antient Grants to the City, touching buying and ſelling.

EDward the Third, by the Grace of God, King of *England* and *France*, Lord of *Ireland*, *&c. To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, ſend Greeting*, Know ye, That whereas, amongſt other Liberties granted to the Citizens of Our City of *London*, by the Charters of Our Progenitors, ſometime Kings of *England*, which we have confirmed, and by our Letters Patents it hath been granted unto them, that all Merchants Strangers coming into *England* ſhall remain at Board with the Free Hoſts of the City aforeſaid, and of other Cities and Towns in *England*, without keeping any Houſes or Societies by themſelves: And that there ſhall not be any Brokers of any Merchandizes for the future, unleſs choſen thereunto by the Merchants, in the Myſteries in which the ſaid Brokers exerciſe their Offices, and thereupon do take their Oaths before the Mayor of the ſaid City: And alſo, That the Merchants who are not Free of the ſaid City, may not ſell by Retail any Wine or other Merchandizes within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof; as in the ſaid Charters and Confirmation thereof may more fully appear. And now our Well-beloved and Faithful Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of our ſaid City of *London*, beſeeching Us by their Humble Petition exhibited to Us and our Council in the laſt Parliament, in theſe Words, *viz. To our Lord the King, and his good Council, Your Liege Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of* London, *Sheweth, That whereas they have often ſued (in divers Parliaments) to have Conſideration, how that they are Impoveriſhed and Undone, by Reaſon that the Liberties by Your Majeſty and Your Noble Progenitors to them Granted, are Reſtrained, and in great Part taken away: And whereas, at the laſt Parliament holden at* Weſtminſter, *it was anſwered to them, That they ſhould declare Grievances ſpecially, and they ſhould have good Remedy; of which Grievances, amongſt divers others, theſe be, That any Stranger might dwell in the ſaid City, and keep a Houſe, and be a Broker, and ſell and buy all manner of Merchandizes by Retail, and one Stranger to ſell unto another to ſell again, to the great Enhancing the Prices of Merchandizes, and a Cauſe to make them remain there more than Forty Days: Whereas, in Time paſt, no Merchant Stranger might do any ſuch Thing, contrary to the Franchiſes of the ſaid City before theſe Times had and uſed. By which Grievances the Merchants of the ſaid City are greatly Impoveriſhed, and the Navy Impaired, and the Secrets of the Land by the ſaid Strangers diſcovered to our Enemies by Spies and other Strangers into theſe Houſes received. May it therefore Pleaſe your Majeſty, and Council in this preſent Parliament, to Ordain, That the ſaid Merchants Strangers may be Reſtrained in the Points aforeſaid: And that the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the ſaid City, may enjoy the ſaid Franchiſes, any Law or Cuſtom heretofore made unto the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.*

We, for the great Affection which we have and bear to the ſaid Citizens, and being willing Graciouſly to provide for the Peace and Profit of the ſaid Citizens in that Behalf, with the Aſſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Aſſembled, have Granted for Us and Our Heirs, to the ſaid Maior, Aldermen and Commonalty, and their Succeſſors, upon Condition, That they put the ſaid City under good Government, to Our Honour, and Profit of our Realm of *England*, and rightly Govern the ſame; That no Foreigner, for the future, ſhall ſell any Merchandizes by Retail within the ſaid City or Suburbs thereof, any Statute or Ordinance to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding. Saving to the Merchants of *Almain*, their Liberties by Us and Our Progenitors to them Granted and Confirmed. In Witneſs whereof, We have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patents. *Witneſs My Self at* Weſtminſter, *the 4th of* December, *in the 50th Year of Our Reign of* England, *and* France *the 37th.*

Charter of Richard *the* II. *Confirmed by Parliament 4 December*, Anno Regni ſui Primo.

WHEREAS the ſaid Citizens by their Petition exhibited to Us in Parliament, did ſet forth, That altho' they for a long Time paſt have uſed and enjoyed certain Free Cuſtoms, until of late Years they have been unjuſtly moleſted; which Cuſtoms are as followeth, *viz.* That no Foreigner do ſell or buy of another Foreigner any Merchandizes within the Liberties of the ſaid City, upon pain of Forfeiting the ſame: Nevertheleſs, being deſirous for the future to take away all Controverſies about the ſame, do by theſe Preſents, with the Aſſent aforeſaid, Will and Grant, and by theſe Preſents, for Us and Our Heirs, do Confirm unto the ſaid Citizens and their Succeſſors, That for the future no Foreigner ſell to another Foreigner any Merchandizes within the Liberties of the ſaid City: Nor that any Foreigner do buy of another Foreigner any Merchandize, upon Pain of Forfeiting the ſame. The Privileges of our Subjects of *Aquitain* in all things excepted. So that ſuch Buying and Selling be made betwixt Merchant and Merchant.

Charter of Henry VII. *Confirmed by Parliament.*

AND moreover, altho' Time out of mind, for the Commonweal of our Realm and the ſaid City, it hath been uſed, and by Authority of Parliament Approved and Confirmed, That no Stranger from the Liberty of the City buy or ſell from any Stranger from the Liberty of the ſame City, any Merchandize or Wares within the Liberties of the ſaid City, upon Forfeiture of the ſame: The ſaid Maior, Commonalty, and their Predeceſſors, have had and received, and have beeen accuſtomed to receive, and have to the Uſe of the ſaid Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens, all and all manner of Merchandizes and Wares bought and ſold within the Liberties of the ſaid City, between Foreigners, as Merchandizes and Wares forfeited, until of late Years they were troubled or moleſted: We being deſirous for the future to take away all Doubts and Controverſies herein, and to Confirm, and by expreſs Words to Explain and Declare the Liberty and Cuſtom aforeſaid, to them the ſaid Maior, Commonalty and Citizens of Our ſaid City, their Heirs and Succeſſors. And being willing that the ſaid Liberties be peaceably and quietly had, poſſeſſed, and enjoyed by the ſaid Maior, Commonalty and Citizens, their Heirs and Succeſſors, with the Forfeitures aforeſaid: By this preſent Charter We do Confirm to the ſaid Maior, Commonalty and Citizens, their Heirs and Succeſſors, That no Stranger from the Liberties of the ſame City buy or ſell from another Stranger to the Liberties of the ſaid City any Merchandizes or Wares within the Liberties of the ſaid City, upon Pain of Forfeiting the ſame. And if any Stranger to the Liberty of the ſame City ſhall ſell or buy any Merchandizes or Wares within the Liberty of the ſame City, of any other Stranger to the Liberty of the ſame City, That the ſaid Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens, their Heirs and Suceſſors, may have, hold and receive all and all manner of ſuch like Merchandizes and Wares ſo bought, and to be bought, ſold, or to be ſold within the Liberty of the ſaid City, between whatſoever Strangers to the Liberties of the ſaid City, as Forfeited: And all ſuch Forfeitures, as alſo the Penalties, Fines, and Redemptions whatſoever, any way forfeited, loſt, or to be loſt, or to be forfeited, or due thereon to the Uſe and Profit of the ſaid Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens, their Heirs and Succeſſors, without any Lett of Us, Our Heirs or Succeſſors, and without any Account, or any other Thing to be given or paid thereof to Us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, any Statute, Act or Ordinance of Us or our Progenitors made to the contrary notwithſtanding. Although the ſaid Maior, Commonalty and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Predeceſſors, have before this time uſed, abuſed, or not uſed the ſaid Cuſtoms or Liberties. Saving always that the Great Men, Lords and Nobles, *Engliſh* and Strangers, of what Condition ſoever they ſhall be, may have free Liberty within the ſaid City, to buy for their Family or own proper Uſes, any Merchandizes in Groſs, without Forfeiture, Loſs or Hindrance whatſoever: So that they do not ſell again any of the ſaid Merchandizes to any other.

Commun' Concil' tent' in Camera *Guihald'* Civit. *London* die *Veneris* quarto die *Julij*, Anno Regni Dominæ noſtræ ANNÆ, nunc Reginæ *Magnæ Britanniæ*, &c. undecimo, Annoq; Domini 1712. Coram *Roberto Beachcroft*, Mil' Major' Civitatis prædict', *Willielmo Withers* Mil', *Samuele Garrard* Bar', *Richardo Hoare* Mil', *Johanne Ward* Armigero, *Franciſco Eyles* Armigero, & *Thoma Scawen* Armigero, ejuſdem Civitatis Aldermannis, and *Willielmo Stewart* Mil', Aldermanno, ac uno Vicecomitum Civitatis prædict' necnon majore parte Communiarior' dictæ Civitatis in eodem Communi Concilio tunc ibidem aſſemblat'.

An ACT concerning Foreigners.

No Foreigner to occupy any Trade, or keep any Shop for ſale of any Wares, within the City.

WHereas by the Laws and Cuſtoms of this City of London, no perſon or perſons ſhould be willingly ſuffered to Exerciſe, Uſe, or Occupy any Manual Occupation or Handicraft, or to ſell or put to Sale any Wares or Merchandizes by Retail, in any Shop, inward or outward, or other place or room kept for Shew, Sale, or putting to Sale any Wares or Merchandizes by Retail, within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, unleſs he or they were Free, or Apprentice or Apprentices with ſome that be Free, and bound by Indenture according to the Cuſtom of the ſaid City: Nor ſhould any Artificers or Handicrafts-Men, or other Shopkeepers or Traders by Retail, being Free of this City, be permitted to Employ, Hire or ſet on Work in any ſuch Handicraft or Manual Occupation, or in buying, ſelling, or expoſing to Sale by Retail, any Wares or Merchandizes within the ſaid City, or the Liberties thereof, any perſon or perſons whatſoever, not being Free of the ſaid City, or Apprentice or Apprentices, as aforeſaid; The which Laws and Cuſtoms notwithſtanding, divers perſons not being Free of the ſaid City, do uſe and exerciſe ſundry manual Occupations or Handicrafts within the ſame City, or the Liberties thereof, and ſeveral other Artificers and Handicrafts-men, and other Shopkeepers and Traders by Retail, being Freemen of this City, not regarding the ſame Laws and Cuſtoms thereof, have of late, not only willingly employed, hired and ſet on work within the ſaid City and Liberty thereof, divers Foreigners from the Liberties of the ſame City, in divers and ſundry Handicrafts and manual Occupations, and in buying and ſelling, and expoſing to Sale by Retail divers Wares and Merchandizes within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof; but have alſo refuſed to Take, Employ, and ſet on work in their Trades and Occupations the honeſt poor Citizens and Freemen of the ſame City, to the great Hindrance, Loſs and Prejudice of the ſaid poor Citizens, and to the utter Undoing of a great Number of the ſaid poor Handicrafts-men, and other perſons bred to Trades, and not of ability to ſet up the ſame, being Citizens and Freemen of the ſaid City, uuleſs ſome ſpeedy Remedy be herein provided.

For Reformation whereof, Be it Enacted, Ordained and Eſtabliſhed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in this preſent Common Council aſſembled, add by the Authority of the ſame, That no perſon whatſoever, not being Free of the ſaid City, ſhall at any time after the Feaſt-Day of

St. Michal the Arch-angel now next enſuing, by any Colour, Way or Mean whatſoever, directly or indirectly, by himſelf or any other, uſe, exerciſe or occupy any Art, Trade, Myſtery, manual Occupation or Handicraft whatſoever, or keep any Shop, Room, or other place whatſoever inward or outward, for Shew, Sale, or putting to Sale of any Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever by way of Retail, within the ſaid City, or the Liberties thereof; Upon pain to forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain, for every Time wherein ſuch perſon ſhall Uſe, Exerciſe or Occupy any Art, Trade, Myſtery, manual Occupation, or Handicraft whatſoever; or keep any Shop, Room, or other Place whatſoever, inward or outward, for Shew, Sale, or putting to Sale of any Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever, by way of Retail within the ſaid City, or the Liberties thereof, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no perſon or perſons now being Free of this City of London, or who hereafter ſhall be Free of the ſame, ſhall after the ſaid Feaſt Day of St. Michael the Arch-angel, by any Colour, Way or Mean whatſoever, ſet on Work in any manual Occupation or Handicraft within the ſaid City, or the Liberties thereof, any perſon or perſons being a Foreigner or Foreigners from the Liberties of the ſaid City, knowing or having due Notice given to him or them, That ſuch perſon or perſons ſo by him or them to be ſet on Work, is or are a Foreigner or Foreigners, as aforeſaid, upon pain of Forfeiture of Five Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain, for every time that any ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall Offend, Commit or Do any thing contrary to the purport, true intent and meaning hereof.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no perſon whatſoever now being Free of this City, or who hereafter ſhall be Free of the ſame, and ſhall by himſelf or by any other keep any Shop, Room or other place whatſoever, inward or outward, for Shew, Sale or putting to Sale of any Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever, by way of Retail, or uſe any Art, Trade, Occupation, Myſtery or Handicraft whatſoever, within the ſaid City or the Liberties thereof, ſhall after the ſaid Feaſt-day of St. Michael the Archangel, directly or indirectly, employ, retain or keep in his Service as a Journeyman or hired Servant, in Buying, Selling or expoſing to Sale, any Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever by way of Retail, any perſon not being Free of the ſaid City, knowing or having due Notice given to him, that ſuch perſon ſo by him imployed, retained or kept, is not Free of the ſaid City; upon pain to forfeit the Sum of Five pounds of Lawful Mony of Great Britain, for every time wherein any ſuch perſon ſhall offend, commit or do any thing contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof.

Provided nevertheleſs, That nothing herein contained ſhall be Conſtrued to prohibit any Citizen and Freeman of this City from keeping in his Service any perſon being under the Age of Twenty one Years upon Trial, in order to be bound his Apprentice for any time not exceeding three Months.

Provided alſo, That nothing herein contained ſhall be taken or conſtrued to extend to Charge any Freeman of this City, dealing in courſe or heavy Goods, for employing any Servant hired for Yearly Wages, and dwelling with him, in the weighing, rumaging, lading, or unlading any Goods or Merchandizes in the way of his Trade, or in any laborious Work not concerning the Art, Skill and Myſtery of the ſame, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided always, That this Act or any thing herein contained, ſhall not in any wiſe extend or be prejudicial or hurtful to the Governours of Chriſt's-Hoſpital and Bridewell, or to any other of the Hoſpitals belonging to the ſaid City for the time being, for the ſetting on Work either Strangers or Foreigners within the ſaid Houſes or any of them, neither to the ſaid Strangers or Foreigners that ſhall ſo happen to Work therein, nor to any of them, neither to any Free Man or Woman of the ſame City, for having or ſetting on Work any Apprentice or Apprentices at any time hereafter, in any Art, Trade, Myſtery, Manual Occupation or Handicraft, within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, nor to any ſuch Apprentice or Apprentices that ſhall ſo ſerve, ſo as his or their Indenture of Apprenticeſhip be Inrolled in the Chamberlains Office of the ſaid City according to the Ancient Cuſtom of the ſaid City, in that behalf uſed and obſerved.

Provided alſo that this preſent Act or any thing herein contained, ſhall not extend or be prejudicial or hurtful to any perſon or perſons now being, or that hereafter ſhall be Free of the ſaid City, for ſetting on Work at any time or times any perſon or perſons being Felt-makers, Capthickers, Carders, Spinners, Knitters or Brewers, or to any perſon that now keepeth, or hereafter ſhall keep any Brewhouſe within the ſaid City or the Liberties thereof, for Working or Uſing any of the ſaid Crafts or Occupations within the ſaid City or the Liberties, this preſent Act or any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And it is hereby further Enacted, That all and ſingular the ſaid ſeveral Penalties and Forfeitures by this Act impoſed on any Offender or Offenders againſt the ſame or any part thereof, ſhall and may be Sued for and recovered by Action of Debt, Bill or Plaint to be commenced and proſecuted in the Name of the Chamberlain of the City of London for the time being, in any of the Queen's Majeſties Courts of Record within the ſaid City; and that the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the time being, ſhall in all Suits to be proſecuted by Virtue of this Act or Ordinance againſt any Offender, recover the ordinary Coſts of Suit, to be expended in and about the proſecution thereof. And further, That one Moiety of all Forfeitures to be recovered by Vertue of this Act (the Coſts of Suit for Recovery of the ſame being deducted and allowed) ſhall, after the Recovery and Receipt thereof, be paid and delivered to the Treaſurer of the Hoſpital of Bridewell, for the uſe of the ſaid Hoſpital, and the other Moiety thereof to him or them who ſhall firſt give Information of the Offences for which ſuch Forfeitures ſhall be incurred, and proſecute the Suit in the Name of the Chamberlain of the ſaid City, for Recovery of the ſame, any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

GIBSON.

Hawkers, Pedlers, *&c.* An Act of Common-Council was made *Anno 1694*, againſt thoſe they called *Hawkers*, *Pedlers*, Petty-Chapmen, *&c.* providing againſt their carrying about their Wares in the Streets and Lanes of the City and Liberties, or in Taverns, Inns, Ale-houſes, Coffee-houſes, *&c.* upon pain of Forfeiture of Forty Shillings. And thoſe that ſhould buy any ſuch Wares, to be fined Forty Shillings.

And the Year enſuing, *viz.* *1695*, becauſe theſe Pedlers, *&c.* did preſume to bring into the Markets of the City (which were intended only for the ſelling of Food and Proviſion) Mercery Wares, Lace and Linnen, and ſuch like Commodities, that ought to be ſold only by Freemen in their Shops and Ware-houſes; therefore an Act was made for the Reſtraint of ſuch; a Penalty of three Pounds to be laid upon every ſuch Offence. Theſe two Acts follow; together with an Abſtract of an Act of Parliament in the 1 & 2 of *Philip* and *Mary*, againſt this Abuſe, ſo long ago practiſed, with another Act of Common-Council to that purpoſe, made in the beginning of the Reign of King *James* I. But the ſaid

Abſtract being ſet down before, is here omitted.

Com' Concil' tent' in Cam' *Guildhall* Civit' *London* die *Martis*, quinto die *Junij* 1694. Annoq; Regni Dom' *Will'* & Dom' *Mariæ* nunc Regis & Reginæ Angl', *&c.* ſexto, coram *Will' Aſhhurſt*, Mil', Major' dictæ Civit'; *Roberto Clayton*, Mil', *Patience Ward*, Mil', *Johanne Moor*, Mil', *Thoma Stamp*, Mil', *Salathiel Lovel*, Mil', Servien' ad Legem, ac Recordat' dictæ Civit'; *Thoma Lane*, Mil; *Edr'o Clark*, Mil'; *Humphrido Edwyn*, Mil'; *Ric'o Levitt*, Mil'; *Joſepho Smart*, Mil', Alderman', & *Thoma Abney*, Mil', & *Will' Hedges*, Mil', Vic' & Alderman' dictæ Civit', nec non major' Parte Coi' ar' dictæ Civit', in eod' Coi' Concil' tunc & ibm' Aſſemblat'.

This Day the following Act paſt into an Act of this Court.

A Bill for the prevention of Pedlers, Petty Chapmen, and other unlawful Traders, wandring abroad within the City of *London* and the Liberties thereof.

WHereas by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, amongſt other things it is Enacted, Ordained and Declared, That all Pedlers and Petty Chapmen wandring abroad, ſhall be taken, adjudged and deemed Rogues and Sturdy Beggars, and ſhall be taken, apprehended and ſtrip'd naked from the Middle upward, and be openly whip'd until his or her Body be bloody, and ſhall be further dealt with, as in, and by the ſaid Laws and Statutes is directed and appointed:

And whereas alſo great numbers of Vagrant and Idle perſons, both Men and Women, either Unſettled and having no Habitations, or Wandring or Roving from the places of their Abode and Habitations, do daily reſort to this City and the Liberties thereof, as Pedlers and Petty Chapmen, wandring up and down, Selling, or offering to Sale, divers ſorts and kinds of Small Wares, and other Goods and Merchandizes, contrary to, and in contempt of the ſaid good and wholeſom Laws and Statutes, and alſo contrary to the Welfare and Good Government of this City, and to the manifeſt Loſs, Damage and Detriment of the Honeſt and Induſtrious Shopkeepers, Tradeſmen and Inhabitants thereof:

For the prevention whereof for the time to come, and for the better and more effectual repreſſing the Miſchiefs aforeſaid, Be it Enacted and Ordained, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Right Worſhipful the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons in Common Council aſſembled, That the ſaid Statutes ſhall from henceforth be ſtrictly and duly put in Execution againſt all ſuch Offenders within this City and the Liberties thereof; and to that end and purpoſe, that all Conſtables and other Inferiour Officers within this City and Liberties thereof, ſhall Seize, Take and Apprehend all ſuch Vagrant and Wandring perſons, going and wandring about within this City and the Liberties thereof, or any of the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, Paſſages or places within the ſame, Selling or expoſing to Sale any manner of Wares or Commodities whatſoever; and carry ſuch offender or offenders before ſome, or one of their Majeſties Juſtices of the peace for the time being, within this City and Liberties thereof, to be proceeded againſt, as by the ſaid Statutes are directed and appointed. And that in caſe any Conſtable or other Inferiour Officer ſhall willfully neglect or refuſe to do, and perform his Duty therein, that then, and in ſuch Caſe the Penalty of 20 s. for every ſuch Offence ſhall be Levied upon him ſo offending. And further, that the Sum of Five Pounds ſhall be Required, Levied and Received, of, and upon every perſon and perſons who ſhall lett or hinder the due Execution of the ſaid Laws and Statutes, as by the ſaid Laws and Statutes is alſo Enacted and Ordained.

And whereas alſo by the Ancient and Laudable Cuſtoms of this City, no Wares, Goods or Merchandizes whatſoever ought to be Bought or Sold or expoſed to Sale within this City and the Liberties thereof (ſave only in publick Markets, or in open Shops or Warehouſes, kept and uſed for that purpoſe, and Fairs) during the time of ſuch Markets and Fairs only: Yet neverthele ſs divers and ſundry lewd, idle and diſorderly perſons, lodging or living within the ſaid City and the Liberties thereof, or near Neighbourhoods or places thereunto adjoining, do frequently Sell and expoſe to Sale divers Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, as Hawkers and Petty Chapmen, going and wandring in the Streets, Lanes, Alleys and other places thereof, from Houſe to Houſe, and from Door to Door, contrary to the ſaid Good, Laudable and Profitable Cuſtoms of this City, by reaſon whereof the Citizens, Shopkeepers and Inhabitants of the ſaid City are not only greatly hindred and prejudiced in their Trades and Occupations, but alſo many of their Majeſties Good Subjects, inhabiting and reſiding within the ſaid City and the Liberties thereof, and others reſorting thereunto, are frequently cheated, defrauded and abuſed in buying bad and deceitful Wares and Commodities of them:

For prevention whereof for the time to come, and for the better and more effectual putting in Execution the ſaid Ancient and Laudable Cuſtoms of this City againſt ſuch Offenders as aforeſaid; Be it further Enacted and Ordained, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the ſaid Lord Mayor, the ſaid Aldermen his Brethren, and the ſaid Commons in Common Council aſſembled, that from and after the firſt day of Auguſt now next enſuing, no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall Sell or expoſe to Sale any Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, in any Street, Lane, publick Paſſage, Tavern, Inn, Alehouſe, Coffeehouſe, or other publick place within this City or the Liberties thereof, unleſs it be in open Markets appointed, uſed and accuſtomed for the Vending thereof, or in Common and publick Fairs, during the time of ſuch Markets and Fairs, upon pain to pay and forfeit the Sum of 40 s. for every Offence by him, her or them committed contrary thereunto.

And that no perſon or perſons within this City or the Liberties thereof, ſhall buy any ſuch Wares, Goods or Commodities, ſo expoſed by ſuch perſon or perſons to Sale, contrary to the true meaning and intent hereof, upon pain to pay and forfeit for every Offence by him, her or them committed contrary hereunto, the like Sum of 40 s.

And for the better prevention of the ſaid Miſchiefs for the future, It is hereby further Enacted and Ordained, That no Keeper or Keepers of any Tavern, Inn, Alehouſe, Coffeehouſe, or other publick or private Houſe whatſoever within this City or the Liberties thereof, ſhall permit or ſuffer any ſuch Hawker or Wandring Pedler or Petty Chapman in his, her or their Houſe or Houſes, Shop or Shops, or other place or places belonging to him, her or them, to Sell or expoſe to Sale any Small Wares, or other Goods or Merchandizes, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this preſent Law. And that in Caſe any ſuch Keeper of any Tavern, Inn, Alehouſe, Coffeehouſe, or other publick or private Houſe within this City or the Liberties thereof, ſhall offend therein, That then, and in every ſuch Caſe, every ſuch perſon and perſons ſo offending, ſhall for every ſuch offence loſe, forfeit and pay the Sum of 40 s. of lawful Engliſh Money.

And it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained, That for the better putting in Execution the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, a good and ſufficient pair of Stocks, at, or before the ſaid firſt day of Auguſt ſhall be made, provided and ſet up (if not already done) in ſome convenient and publick place in every reſpective Ward within this City, and ſhall be from time to time kept in good and ſufficient repair at the Coſts and Charges of the ſeveral and reſpective Wards of this City.

And it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That all, and every the Forfeitures, Penalties, Sum and Sums of Money ſo forfeited, and to be paid by force and virtue of this preſent Act as aforeſaid, ſhall, and may be ſued for, and recovered by Action or Actions of Debt, to be brought and preſented in the Name of the Chamberlain of this City, for the time being, in any of their Majeſties Courts of Record within this City, where Actions of Debt may be brought, and that the Sum or Sums ſo recovered (the Coſts of ſuch Suit being firſt deducted) ſhall be diſpoſed of as followeth, viz. one Moiety to the uſe of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of this City, and the other Moiety to him or them that ſhall or will firſt diſcover and ſue for the ſame, according to the Ancient Cuſtom of this City in that behalf.

Provided always nevertheleſs, that this preſent Act, or any thing therein contained, ſhall not extend to, or be conſtrued, or taken to hinder or prevent any Maker or Makers of any Stuffs, Silks, Wares or Goods whatſoever, from carrying or cauſing to be carried abroad any ſuch Goods by him or them ſo made, to Sell or expoſe to Sale to any the Inhabitants, Freemen of this City or Liberties thereof, Exerciſing the Trade of Selling and Uttering by Retail or Wholeſale ſuch reſpective Goods and Wares, who ſhall or may buy the ſame to ſell again, any thing in this preſent Act contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And Whereas alſo divers Good Acts have been heretofore made and are ſtill in force to prevent the Irregular and Diſorderly Selling or expoſing to Sale, out of the Lawful Markets, Fiſh, Fruits, Roots, Herbs, and Plants under ſeveral Penalties; Therefore it is hereby declared and provided, That no new or further penalty impoſed by this preſent Act ſhall extend to any perſon or perſons inhabiting in this City or the Liberties thereof, for Selling or expoſing to Sale any of the ſaid Goods, or to prohibit any perſon or perſons from buying the ſame, nor to any perſon or perſons whatſoever, who ſhall at any time hereafter Sell or expoſe to Sale any unbound Books, Almanacks, or Gazettes, licenſed Pamphlets, or Papers whatſoever.

Provided alſo, that no perſon ſhall be Sued or Proſecuted for any Penalty impoſed by this Act, unleſs ſuch Suit or Proſecution ſhall be Commenced within the ſpace of one Month next after ſuch Offence committed, any thing in this Act to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

GOODFELLOW.

* * *

Com' Concil' tent' in Camera *Guihald'* Civitat' *LONDON*, die *Veneris*, Viceſimo quinto die *Octobr'*, Anno Dom. 1695; Annoque Regni Domini WILLIELMI Tertii, Regis *Angliæ, &c.* Septimo: Coram *Thomán Lane* Mil', Major' dictæ Civitat', *Thoma Stampe*, Mil' Alderman. *Salathiel Lovell*, Mil' Servien' ad Legem ac Recordator' dictæ Civitat; *Ricardo Levit*, Mil'; *Willielmo Hedges*, Mil'; & *Thoma Smart* Armig', Alderman'; Necnon major' parte Communiar' dictæ Civitat' in eodem Com' Concil' tunc & ibidem Aſſemblat'.

An Act of Common Council, for the prevention of Hawkers, Pedlers, Petty Chapmen *and Others therein mentioned, from expoſing to Sale, vending or ſelling ſeveral Wares and Merchandizes in the* Publick Markets *within the City of* London, *and the Liberties thereof.*

WHEREAS by the Laws, Cuſtoms and Ancient uſages of the City of London, Confirmed by Parliament, every Shop and Warehouſe within the ſaid City, and Liberties of the ſame, having open Shew into any of the Streets and Lanes thereof, have Time out of Mind been known and accuſtomed to be, and in very deed is an Open and Publick Market Place for perſons Free of the ſaid City, for every Day of the Week, except Sundays, for Shew and Sale of Wares and Merchandizes within the ſaid City and the Liberties thereof:

And whereas all other Publick Markets, within this City and the Liberties of the ſame; That is to ſay, Leaden-Hall Market, the Green Yard or Herb Market, Stocks Market, Hony-Lane Market, Newgate Market, and all other ſuch like Markets, were and are Appointed and Ordained by the Laws and Conſtitutions of this City, to be held and uſed upon particular and certain Days only in the Week, and on certain Hours of ſuch Days, as Open Markets for all Foreigners and Free Men and Women to uſe and reſort unto for Sale of Fleſh, Fiſh, Butter, Cheeſe, Eggs, Fruit, Herbs, Roots, and ſuch like Victuals and Food, for the Support and Suſtenance of the Citizens and other Inhabitants of the ſaid City and Liberties of the ſame; And were not appointed for any other uſe or purpoſe whatſoever, ſave for the Sale of Raw Hides, Tann'd Leather, Tallow and Wool, as appears by the Laws and Orders of the Court of Aldermen and Common Council, for Regulating the ſame:

But nevertheleſs, for want of due Encouragement in the Execution thereof, ſeveral Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen and Others, contrary to the ſaid Conſtitution and proper Uſe and Intention of the ſaid Markets, do now come to the ſaid Markets, and there Sell and expoſe to Sale Mercery Wares, Lace and Linnen; Grocery Wares, Confectionary Wares, Drapery Ware, Millenary Wares, Glaſſes and Earthen Wares; Ironmongers Wares, Braziers Wares, Turners Wares, Hoſiers Wares, Cutlers Wares, Tin Wares, Toys and other Wares and Merchandizes, and ſuch like Commodities, which by the Uſage and Cuſtoms of this City ought only to be ſold in the Shops and Warehouſes of the Free Men of this City, and Liberties of the ſame; By Reaſon whereof the Publick Markets and Market Places appointed only for the Sale of Victuals, Food, Herbs, Roots, Raw Hides, Tann'd Leather, Tallow and Wool, as before-mentioned, are become Incombred and made Inconvenient for the Expoſing the ſame to Sale, and the Prices of Victuals much Enhanced thereby, and the Trades uſed to be Exerciſed in the Shops and Warehouſes in the ſaid City and Liberties thereof are much hindred and decayed, to the great Prejudice and Damage of the Citizens of the City:

Now for the Effectual preventing and ſuppreſſing the ſaid Miſchiefs for the Time to come; Be it Enacted and Ordained by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council aſſembled.

And it is hereby Enacted by the ſaid Court, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the 25th Day of December, now next Enſuing, no perſon or perſons whatſoever, whether Free or not Free of this City, ſhall Sell or Expoſe to Sale in the ſaid Publick Markets, called Leaden-Hall Market, the Green-Yard or Herb Market, Stocks Market, Hony-Lane Market, Newgate Market or in any or either of them, or in any other ſuch like Market or Market Grounds thereunto belonging, within this City and Liberties of the ſame, any Mercery Wares, Lace and Linnen; Grocery or Confectionary Wares. Ironmongers Wares, Braziers Wares, Hoſiers Wares, Cutlers Wares, Tin Wares, Drapery Wares, Millenary Wares, Glaſſes or Earthen Wares, Toys or any ſuch like Commodities or Merchandizes, which are Sold in the open Shops or Ware-Houſes of the Free Men of this City and Liberties thereof; upon pain to forfeit and pay for every ſuch Offence (by him, her or them committed or done to the contrary) the Sum of Three Pounds, of Lawful Money of England; to be Sued for and Recovered, with Reaſonable Coſts of Suit, by Action or Actions of Debt, to be brought and proſecuted within Fourteen Days after ſuch Offence or Offences ſhall be Committed, in the Name of the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, in the Court holden before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid City.

Which ſaid Sum or Sums of Money ſo Forfeited and Recovered from Time to Time, (the Neceſſary Charges for the Recovery thereof being firſt deducted) ſhall be to the Uſes, and diſpoſed of as followeth; That is to ſay, One Moiety thereof to be paid and delivered to the Treaſurer of St. Thomas's Hoſpital, to be Employed towards the Relief of the Poor, Sick and Maimed, provided for and maintained in the ſaid Hoſpital: And the other Moiety to him or them that ſhall and doth Proſecute and Sue for the ſame (in manner as aforeſaid) from Time to Time: Any Law, Cuſtom or Uſage to the Contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

GOODFELLOW.

London, *April* 15, in the 4th Year of *Jac.* 1.

IT was then Enacted by the Common-Council of *London*, That no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, not being Free of that City, ſhould at any time after the Feaſt of St. *Michael* then next enſuing, by any Colour or Ways whatſoever, directly or indirectly (by themſelves, or by any other) ſhew, ſell or put to ſale by Retail, any *Wares* or *Merchandizes* whatſoever, (*Victuals* only excepted) within the City of *London*, or the Liberties or Suburbs thereof, upon pain to forfeit and pay, for every ſuch Offence, the Sum of Five Pounds.

Note, This Act is Recited at large in the 8th Part of *Coke*'s Reports, upon a Caſe ſolemnly Argued thereon in *Hillary* Term 7 *Jac.* 1. call'd *The City of* London'*s Caſe*, being between the Chamberlain and one *Waggoner*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXI.

A Collection of divers Orders and Appointments made for the City: With divers remarkable Matters happening in Queen Elizabeth*'s Reign. Proclamations and Orders. The preſent State of* London *as to its Wealth; And Health. Weekly Bills of Mortality. Plagues in* London. *Number of Souls: And the Increaſe of the Inhabitants.*

J. S.

TO all this I ſhall ſubjoin a Collection of particular Orders and Appointments, by way of Journal, made according as Matters occurring gave occaſion, through the beſt part of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth.*

Orders about the Plague.

Anno 1563, the Infection of the Plague beginning to threaten the City, *July* the 5th, Commandment came from the Queen to the Maior. And the Maior ſent for the Maſter and Wardens of the Company of *Clarks*; and commanded them, That they ſhould inquire within their reſpective Pariſhes, whether any died of the Plague, and to make a Certificate thereof. And that the Curates and Churchwardens ſhall give them Warning of any Houſe, when the Plague ſhall happen in it. And they ſhall command, that they ſhall not come to the Church for the ſpace of a Month next following, after that the Plague hath been in the Houſe. And ſo to have a Croſs on the Door of every Houſe, of Blue; and a Writing under the Croſs, [ſignifying the Infection to be there, and to avoid it.]

For making Fires.

Four Days after, a Commandment was iſſued out, That every Man, in every Street and Lane, ſhould make Bonefires three times in the Week, in order to the ceaſing of the Plague, if it ſo pleaſed God. And ſo to continue theſe Fires every where, *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays.*

There came forth another Proclamation in the beginning of *Auguſt*, from the Lord Maior, againſt Dogs running about the Streets: And Notice given that a Man was hired to kill Dogs, as many as he could find in the Streets; and that he had a Fee to look every Day and Night for them.

Order for taking up Vagabonds.
J. S.

Anno 1569. For the preventing of all idle Perſons and begging People, whether Men, Women or Children, or other maſterleſs Vagrants, an effectual Order was made in *April* the ſaid Year, to take them all up, and to diſpoſe of them in ſome of the four Hoſpitals of *London*, by the ſixteen Beadles belonging to the ſame. Who had their ſeveral Standings and Walks in every Ward. Thoſe that were Vagabonds and ſturdy Beggars, they were to carry to *Bridewel.* Thoſe that were aged, impotent, ſick, ſore, lame or blind, to *St. Bartholomew*'s, or *St. Thomas*'s Hoſpital. And all Children under the Age of ſixteen, to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital. And this Order was made at a Meeting of the Governours of all the Hoſpitals. The true Copy of which is as followeth.

* * *

Anno Domini 1569. April.

ORDERS *to be obſerved by the xvj. Beadles appointed at a Courte holden in* Chriſt's Hoſpital, *in Preſence of the Governours of all the iiij Houſes*, Viz.

The Circuite appoynted to the 4 Beadles of *Chriſts Hoſpital.*	*Cheape Ward.* *Cripplegate Within* and *Without.* *Aldrichegate Warde.* *Farringtonne Within*, and ſo moche of *Farrington Without* under the Deputie of *Saincte Sepulchres.*
The Circuite appoynted to the 4 Beadles of *St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital.*	*Cornhill Warde.* *Colmanſtreate Warde.* *Byſhopeſgate Warde.* *Broadſtreate Warde.* *Baſſingſhall Warde.* *Allgate Warde.* *Lymeſtreate Warde.* *Portſtoken Warde.*
The Circuite appoynted to the 4 Beadles of *St. Thomas's Hoſpital.*	*Towre Warde.* *Dowgate Warde.* *Candellwekeſtrete Warde.* *Bridge Warde.* *Byllingſgate Warde.* *Walbroke Warde.* *Langbourne Warde.*
The Circuite appoynted to the 4 Beadles of *Bridewell.*	*Caſtell Baynard Warde.* *Quenehith Warde.* *Breadſtreate Warde.* *Vintrie Warde.* *Cordwayner Warde.* *Farrington Without*, except the Precinct of the Deputie of *St. Sepulchres.*

All which are to be diligently attended, over and above theſe Orders hereunder preſcribed; that is to ſaie,

Fyrſte, That there do attend at all the Gates of this Cittie everie Morninge from three of the Clocke, untill ſeven in the Forenone, and from ſeven in the Eveninge, untill eleven at Nyght; And alſo at the Tyde tymes fallinge in the Night, as well at *Byllingſgate*, as at *Lyon's Keye*, one of the ſayde xvj Beadles; thear to watche the coming of all Vagabonnds, Beggers, Children, and Maſterles Men and Women: To the intent they may by them be apprehended. *Provided* allwaies, That the ſaide Beadles ſo agree and accord together, that they indifferentlie appoynt themſellves for the accompliſhment of their Attendance in this behalf, ſo that one attend as moch, and as often as another.

Item, That the Beadelle, (in whoſe Circuite ſtandeth anie of the Gates of this Cittie) faile not to ſee the ſame Gates continually attended all the Daie long, from vij of the Clock in the Forenone, untill vij at Night: and ſoche other of them as be not occupied at the Gates, to continue in walking the Circuite whereunto they are appointed.

Item, In walking their Circuites before mencioned, that they fail not to go once every Daie to the Collectours Houſes, in every Pariſh within the Circuit; to underſtand of them or ſome of their Neighbours, if either Vacabonnde, Beggers, Children, or Maſterles Men or Women be in the Streates of their Parriſhes; that by them they may be Apprehended.

Item, That one of the ſaid Beadles twyſe everie Daie (that is to ſaie at vij a Cloke in the Morninge, and at one in the Afternone) ſhall repaire to the Treaſurar of the Howſe wheare he ſerveth, to knowe his Pleaſure.

Item, For *London Bridge*, the Barges of *Graveſende* and other Tide Boates coming up in the Daie tyme, the better to apprehend the Vagabonds, Beggers, Children, and Maſterleſſe Men and Women, and the Bringers of them, *Whereuppon* there is iiij of the ſame xvj Beadells appoynted to attend every Day; that is to ſaie, ij of them from vij of the Clocke in the Morninge, untill one at Afternone; and th'other twaine for to be ij of *St. Thomas Hoſpitall* onlie, for that it is in their owne Circuite; and they to remaine from one of the Clocke until vij at Night; and one of the twaine (when the Tyde happeneth in tyme of theire Attendance, either in the Forenone or Afternene) ſhall repaire to *Billingegate*, and to the *Lyon Key*, to the Purpoſe before declared: *Provided alwayes* that one of the ſame ij Beadles thear appointed, be one of them laſt admitted: to th' intent he may growe the more perfect in his Dewtie, by th' Inſtruction of his Fellowe. And the Appoyntment of the Forenones Attendannce ſhall be as followeth;

Upon
- Mondaie, *one of* Chriſtes Hoſpital *and one of* St. Bartholomewes.
- Tweſdaie, *one of* St. Thomas Hoſpital *and one of* Bridewell.
- Wedneſdaie, *one of* Chriſtes Hoſpital *and one of* St. Bartholomews.
- Thurſdaie, *one of* St. Thomas Hoſpital *and one of* Bridewell.
- Fridaie, *one of* Chriſtes Hoſpital *and one of* St. Bartholomewes.
- Satterdaie, *one of* St. Thomas Hoſpital *and one of* Bridewell.
- Sondaie, *one of* Chriſtes Hoſpital *and one of* St. Bartholomewes.

Item, Thoſe Beadles which ſerve the ſaid Place fower tymes in one Weke, ſhall ſerve but iij tymes the next Weke followinge.

Item, When the Vagabonds be ſet on Work abroade, the iiij Beadells that ſhall attend dailie uppon them, ſhall be appoynted in the like Ordre as the Appoyntment is for *London Bridge*, ſaving that thoſe which ſerve the Bridge one Daie, ſhall ſerve in the Attendaunce of the Vagabonds the Daie next followinge, and to be one of every Howſe. And they ſhall conduct them from their Lodginge to their Worke, wheareſoever it ſhall happen to be, and very diligentlie attend that they Loyter not; and at Night alſo conduct them to their appoynted Lodginge.

Item, That all the Vagabonds and ſturdie Beggers, with all the Maſterleſs Men or Women by them apprehended, ſhall be caried to *Bridewell*, and to none other Place, of what Howſe ſoever the Beadles be that take them.

Item, That all the Aged, Impotent, Sick, Sore, Lame and Blind Perſons taken by anie of the ſaide Beadles, ſhall by them be apprehended and caried to *St. Bartholomews* and *St. Thomas Hoſpital*.

Item, That all the Children taken by them, (being under th' Age of xvj Yeares) be brought to *Chriſts Hoſpital*.

Forthermore, it is agrede by the ſaide Courte, That yf anie of the ſaide xvj Beadles neglect anie parte of their Dutie which to them is appointed, either by theiſe foreſaid Ordres preſcribed, or other for them appoynted, or hereafter to be appoynted, or at anie tyme they take any manner of Bribes, or the poore Peoples Monie from them; the Governoures of that Houſe wheare they ſerve, (by an Ordre taken before the Lorde Maior and Courte of Aldermen) ſhall not onlie deprive the ſaide Perſone of his Office, Stafe and Lyverie, and place another at their Diſcreſſion, but further poniſhe the ſaide Offender accordinge to his deſerts in that behalfe. And here ends theſe *Orders*.

The Recorder's Advice for the diſcovery of Felons.

J. S.

The Recorder (tho' not this Year, but divers Years after) gave this Advice for the finding out Felons in *London*. 'I take this Courſe, as I think, to be the beſt and ſureſt way to find out Felons, Thieves, and ſuch like: *Viz.* That my Lords direct their ſpecial Letters of Commandment to my Lord Maior, that he give Order to every Alderman, and to their ſeveral Deputies, to cauſe ſeveral Conſtables and Beadles of each Ward, each Man within his Precinct, to take every Night an account of every Gueſt that lodgeth in their Houſe, and to enter the ſame into a Book, and to preſent the ſame unto their Alderman; and ſo the Aldermen over to my Lord Maior. The which thing is even as eaſy to be done as it was at *Calais*, being *Engliſh*. For the Charge and Precinct of every Conſtable in *Calais*, was as big as the Precinct of any Conſtable in *London*. And this being duly executed, it would be an Example to the whole Realm to do the like. And by this means (which is but the due Execution of the ancient Laws of this Realm) ſhould be avoided great Whoredoms, Murthers, Thefts, unlawful Aſſemblies, Conſpiracies, Confederacies and ſuch like; and in the end, ſave numbers from *Tyborn*.

Two City Marſhals appointed.

But notwithſtanding the former Order, and the Charges committed to the Beadles of the Hoſpitals to clear the City of Vagabonds and Beggars, it had not its full Effect. For in the Year 1570, or thereabouts, the City ſwarmed again with Beggars; many whereof were valiant and ſturdy Rogues, and Maſterleſs Men and Vagrants, and maimed Soldiers. For the preventing the Miſchief occaſioned by ſome of theſe, and the great Annoyance they gave the City, the City took a more regular Courſe; and appointed a Committee to treat with ſome fit Perſons to be *Marſhals* of the City; who ſhould take ſome good Courſe with theſe wandering People, for the clearing of the Streets of them, and appointing them to their ſeveral Places and Puniſhments, if they deſerved it. And theſe were to be armed and well aſſiſted with Servants for the ſafer Execution of their Office. Theſe Committees choſe two able Perſons, *Viz.* *William Sympſon* and *John Read*, to take upon them this Office, to be the City Marſhals, for the Conſideration of ſix Shillings and eight Pence a day, for ther of them and their Horſes, and ſix Perſons apiece to attend on each every Day, at 12 *d.* apiece; which is twelve Shillings the Day for either of them. The Appointment of thoſe Men to be left unto the Marſhals themſelves, to make the better Choice of fit Men for their Purpoſe. They required moreover, that one Month's Pay, amounting to 35 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.* at 28 Days to the Month, for them and their Attendance, might be paid them aforehand, the better to furniſh them in their Preparation and Wants. And to help forward this Work, tending to ſo notable a Purpoſe, with all ſpeed to be expedited, the Committees thought convenient that this Month's Pay might, by way of Loan, be ſupplied among the Aldermen. And in that mean Seaſon, and upon the well proceeding therein, the Commons might be moved to the Eſtabliſhment of a ſettled Supply for the Continnance thereof in ſome convenient manner. And that then after there might be a Weekly Payment of their Salary by Mr. *Chamberlain*, and the Aldermens Disburſements ſatisfied, when that Contribution ſhould be eſtabliſhed. It was alſo thought convenient that twelve fair Partizans ſuitably and conveniently armed, ſhould be preſently provided by the Chamberlain for this Service, at the Charge of the City; and Coats or Mandilions for the Attendants upon the Marſhals.

It was alſo thought by the Committees, that the Name of MARSHAL, *for the diſordered Perſons in the City of* London, would be moſt proper, and might be beſt uſed without Offence. And this ſeems to have been the beginning of the Office of the *City Marſhal*.

Orders about the Plague.

About the Year 1570, or within ſome few Years of it, the Plague was in the City. Then great care was taken for preventing the ſpreading of the Infection; and for hindring of idle Perſons going about, that might carry it along with them. There were Orders ſet down by the Lord Maior and Aldermen, for taking away ſuch Enormities, as were means not only to continue, but encreaſe the Plague and Diſorders in the City; being taken out of Proclamations ſet forth by the City, and out of Articles made and decreed for providing for the Poor, and ſetting them to Work.

ALDERMEN *or there* DEPUTIES.

1. To gyve charge to Churchewardens, Conſtables, Pariſhe Clarkes, Sextons and Bedells, to enquire what Howſes be infected.
2. To viſitt the Ward often to ſee Orders obſerved, eſpeciallie towching cleannes it the Streets.
3. The Aldermen or their Deputies in there own Perſons to appoint Surveyors Monethlie in everye Pariſhe.
4. To appoint that Certificat may be made to them, what Howſes be infected.
5. To gyve charge to all Teachers of Children that (as near as they can) they permit no Children to come to there Shcoles from infected Howſes, eſpeciallie till ſuch Howſes have bene clere by the ſpace of xxviij Daies, and that none kepe a greater Number then their Roomes ſhall be thought fit by the Aldermen or theire Deputies to conteyne.

SURVEYOURS.

1. To ſee the Orders for the Sick executed daylie and diligentlie, upon knowledge from the Aldermen what Howſes be infected.
2. To appoint Purveyors of Neceſſaries for infected Howſes (being of the ſame Howſes) and deliver them reed Roddes to carrie, and ſee that none other reſorte to there Howſes.

CONSTABLES.

1. To bring every Daie notice in writing to the Aldermen or theire Deputies, what Howſes be infected.

CONSTABLE *and* CHURCHWARDEN.

1. To provide to have in readineſs Women to be Provyders and Deliverers of Neceſſaries to infected Howſes, and to attend the infected Perſons, and they to bear reed Wandes, ſo that the ſick maie be kept from the whole, as nere as maie be, needful Attendance weyed.

CONSTABLE *and* BEDELL.

1. To enquire what Howſes be infected.
2. To view dailie what Papers remayne upon Dores xxviij daies, or to place newe.

CLARKES *and* SEXTONS.

1. To underſtand what Howſes be infected.
2. To ſee Bills ſett upon the Dores of Howſes infected.
3. To ſuffer no Corpes infected to be buried or remayne in the Churche, duringe Prayer or Sermon, and to kepe Children from coming nere them.

SKAVENGERS *and* RAKERS.

1. To ſee the Streets made cleane every daie, ſaving *Sonday*, and the Soil to be carried awaie.
2. To warne all Inhabitants againſt their Howſes, to kepe Channells clere from Fylth (by onlie turning yt aſyde) that the Water may have Paſſage.

COMMON HUNT.

1. To kyll Doggs, *&c.* or to looſe his Place.

HOWSHOLDERS *and* HOWSES.

1. Howſes having ſome ſicke, though none die, or from whence ſome ſicke have bene removed, are infected Houſes, and ſuch are to be ſhutt upp for a Moneth.
2. The whole Familie to tarrie in xxviij Daies.
3. To kepe ſhut the lower Romes for the like ſpace.
4. One licenſed to go for Proviſion, *&c.*
5. No Clothes hanged into the Streets.
6. Such as have Wells or Pumpes, every Morning by ſix, and every Evening after eight a Clocke, ſhall cauſe ten Bucketts full to runne into the Streets.
7. Every Evening at that Howre, the Streets and Channells to be made cleane, the Water not ſwept out of the Channell, nor the Streets over wet, but ſprinkled, *&c.*
8. The Howſes infected and things in them to be ayred in the xxviij Daies, and no Clothes or Things about the infected Perſons to be geven awaie, or ſould, but either deſtroyed or ſufficientlie purified.
9. Owners of Houſes infected, with theire Familie, maie within the Moneth, depart to any theire Houſes in the Country, or to any other Houſe in the Cittye, without being ſhutt upp; ſo they abſteyne from retourning to the Cyttye, or frome going abrode out of Houſe in the Cyttye, for a Moneth.
10. None ſhall kepe Dogge or Bitche abrode unled, nor within howling or diſturbing theire Neighbours.
11. To have no Aſſemblie at Funeral Dynners, or uſual Meting in Houſes infected.
12. None ſhall for a Moneth come into infected Houſes, but ſuch as be of the Houſe, and licenſed to do ſervice abrode.
13. No Donghills out of Stables, Bearehouſes, or other Places, to be made in the Strete.
14. To have dowble tyme of reſtraint for conſenting to pull downe Bills, and the taker awaie ſuffer Impriſonement for viij Daies.

Two Vewers of dead Bodies,
Two Vewers of ſick ſuſpected,
ſhall be appointed and ſworne.

Theſe Vewers to reporte to the Conſtable, he to the Clarke, and he to the Chiefe of Clark. All upon pain of Impriſonment. A paine of ſtanding on the Pillorye for falſe Reports, by the Vewers. A loſs of Penſion to ſuch as ſhall refuſe.

Mending of Pavements.

That diligent care to be had, that Pavements be amended, where nede is: and that principall Paviers be appointed to Survey the Wants of Paving, eſpecially in Channells, and that the Dwellers againſt ſuch may be forced to amend them.

Interludes and Plaies.

If the increaſe of the Sicknes be feared, that Interludes and Plaies be reſtreyned within the Libertyes of the Cyttye.

PHISICIONS *and* SURGEONS.

That ſkilful and learned Phiſicions and Chirurgeons maie be provided to miniſter to the Sick.

Vagrant, Maiſterles, and Poore People.

1. That all ſuch as be diſeaſed be ſent to St. *Thomas* or St. *Bartylmewes* Hoſpital, there to be firſt cured and made cleane; and afterwards, thoſe which be not of the Cyttye, to be ſent awaie according to the Statute in that caſe provided; and the other to be ſett to Worke in ſuch Trades as are leſt uſed by the Inhabitants of the Cyttye, for the avoyding all ſuch Vagrant Perſons, as well Children Male and Female; Soldiers lame and maymed, as other idle and loytering Perſons that ſwarme in the Streets, and wander upp and downe begging, to the great danger and infecting of the Cyttye, for th' increaſe of the Plague, and annoyance to the ſame.

2. That all Maiſterleſſe Men who live idelie in the Cyttye, without any lawfull Calling, frequenting Places of common Aſſemblies, as Interludes, gaming Howſes, Cockpitts, Bowling-Allies, and ſuch other Places, maie be baniſhed the Cyttye, according to the Lawes in that caſe provyded.

All which Orders aboveſaid, the Aldermen and there Deputies are every one in their Place to ſee performed, both in them ſelves and others, and in caſes of doubt, to yield their Opinions, and gyve Direction.

The Queen's Order to the Maior in the time of her Progreſs.

THE Queen in the Year 1572, being ready to go her Progreſs, took care of the City, and gave the Lord Maior ſpecial Charge to look after his Government; and joyned with him, to deviſe by all good means, for the quiet Order to be continued, both in the City and Places adjoyning, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Biſhop of *London* and others: and wrote to him this Letter following in the Month of *July*.

To the LORD MAIOR *of* London.

RIght Truſty and Well-beloved, We grete you well. Altho' we doubt not, but that by the Authority you have as Lord Maior of our City of *London*, with the Aſſiſtance and Advices of your Brethren of the ſame, you may and will ſee our ſaid City well governed, and our good and faithful Subjects ordered and continued in Quietneſs, as other your Predeceſſors, and your Self have commonly done: Yet, for the ſpecial Care We have for our ſaid City, and Weale of our good Subjects, thinking it convenient for your own Eaſe, to have you aſſiſted by other Perſons of great Truſt, Wiſdom and Experience, during this Time of our Progreſs and Abſence in remote Parts from thence; and eſpecially that no Diſorder ſhould ariſe in the Suburbs, or other Places adjoyning to the City, out of your Juriſdiction: We have for that purpoſe made choice of the moſt Reverend Father in God the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Biſhop of *London*, L. *Wentworth*, Sr. *Anthony Cook*, Sir. *Tho. Wroth*, Sir. *Owyn Hopton*, Sir *Tho. Greſham*, Dr. *Wylſon*, and *Tho. Wilbraham*: And have appointed that they, or ſome convenient Nomber of them, ſhall join with you, to deviſe, by all good means, from time to time, as Occaſions may give Cauſe, for quiet Order to be continued in our ſaid City, and among our Subjects, and to prevent and ſtay Diſorders, both there and in other Parts near to the ſame, being out of your Juriſdiction. For which Purpoſe, and for the better Underſtanding of our Deſire and Intention, We have cauſed our Privy Council to confer with ſome of the aforenamed Perſons, as you ſhall underſtand by them. Willing and requiring you (when you ſhall meet together, or ſome of them with you) for the better doing thereof, to agree upon ſome certain Place and Time, once every Week or oftener, as the Caſes may require. And their to meet for the due Execution of our good Meaning and Pleaſure.

Writs of *Habeas Corpus* abuſed.

About this time a great Abuſe prevailed in *London*; which was, That the worſt ſort of People, and other Evil-Doers in this City, became emboldened in their Wickedneſs by this means; that when any of them was committed to Priſon by the Maior, Sheriffs or Aldermen, for any Diſobedience, Contempt, leud Living or other Miſdemeanors, they forthwith obtained Writs of *Habeas Corpus*, whereby they diſcharged themſelves out of Priſon. So as theſe Magiſtrates could not do execution of Juſtice upon them, to the great encouragement of Malefactors, and contempt of Authority. Therefore in the Year 1572, and in the Month of *November*, Sir *Lionel Ducket* Maior, by a Letter, moved the Lord Treaſurer, to be a Means to the Queen's Juſtices, that the ſame Writs might not be ſo common, unleſs it were in Caſes depending in Suit betwixt Party and Party in the Courts of this City: Whereby Juſtce ſhould be better and more ſpeedily executed, to the terror of the Leud, and the comfort of the Queen's good and honeſt Subject, and to the Quietneſs and good Order of the City.

Veniſon forbid by Act of Common Council.

Great Houſekeeping and Feaſting, as it was anciently uſed in *London*, ſo the Cuſtom continued down all along Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign, eſpecially among the Companies, and at the Chief Magiſtrates Tables. There was exceſſive ſpending of Veniſon, as well as other Victuals in the Halls. Nay, and a great conſumption of Veniſon there was frequently at Taverns and Cook's Shops; inſomuch that the Court was much offended with it. Whereupon *Anno* 1573, that the City might not continue to give the Queen and Nobility Offence, the Lord Maior, Sir *Lionel Ducket*, and Aldermen had, by Act of Common Council, forbidden ſuch Feaſts hereafter to be made, and reſtrained the ſame only to neceſſary Meetings: in which alſo no Veniſon was permitted. And becauſe they found great Expence of Veniſon to have been in Taverns and Cook's Houſes, and withal very many and great Enormities, by reaſon of Drunkenneſs, ſeditious Rumours, unthrifty Aſſemblies, Incontinence, and other Evil to grow of inordinate reſorting to Taverns and Tippling Houſes, eſpecially for the meaner ſort, they reſtrained drinking and eating in ſuch Houſes. And the Maior ſending this Act to the Lord Treaſurer, prayed him that he would likewiſe take the ſame Order in St. *Martins* and *Weſtminſter*, and other exempt and adjoyning Places; without which, their Proceedings would lack a great part of the Fruit that was hoped to enſue thereby.

Places in Reverſion.

Granting Places in Reverſion was contrary to ſome of the ancient Laws of the City: for the preventing whereof, divers Laws had been made by the Maior and Aldermen. And in the Year 1574, finding yet the Inconvenience thereof, the Maior and Aldermen renewed that Order; and took ſpecial care for putting it in due Execution, that the Offices of the City ſhould not be any more granted in Reverſion. Which was a ſpecial Ordinance among them, and which had been made for great Cauſes touching the State of the City: and chiefly to ſatisfy the Commons of the City, who ſhewed great Diſlike of this Practice.

Prices ſet upon all ſorts of Poultry by the Maior.

Sir *James Hawes*, Lord Maior of *London*, in *April* 1575. ſet and appointed theſe Prices upon Poultry Wares.

The beſt Capon large and fat - -	20 *d*
The ſecond Capon, being fat - - -	16 *d*
The beſt green Gooſe until *Whitſuntide*	8 *d.*
And after *Whitſuntide* - - - - -	10 *d*
And in Winter, being fat - - - - -	14 *d.*
Pigeons the dozen - - - - - - -	16 *d.*
Chickens the largeſt - - - - - -	4 *d*
Chickens of the ſecond ſort - - -	3 *d.*
The beſt Cony from and after *Midſummer*	5 *d.*
The ſecond Cony - - - - - -	4 *d.*
Cignets fat until *Alhallowentide* -	6 *ſh.*
And from *Alhallowentide* to *Shrovetide*	7 *ſh.*
Cranes the beſt - - - - - -	6 *ſh.*
The beſt Heron, Pheaſant, Shovelard, and Bitter, being fat, the Piece -	2 *ſh.* 6 *d.*
Turky Cock, fat and large - - -	3 *ſh.*
Turky Chicken large and fat - - -	16 *d.*
Woodcocks, the piece - - -	6 *d.*
Snypes, the piece - - - -	2 *d. ob.*
Hens being fat, the beſt - - -	9 *d.*
The ſecond ſort - - - -	7 *d.*
Green Plovers fat, the piece - - -	4 *d.*
Grey Plovers fat, the beſt - - - -	3 *d.*
The wild Mallard fat, the beſt - -	6 *d.*
Teals, the piece - - - - - - -	3 *d.*
Wydgens the piece - - - - - -	4 *d*
Larkes the dozen of the beſt, from *Barthelmewtide*, until *Alhallowentide* -	5 *d.*
And from *Alhallowentide* until *Shrovetide*	8 *d.*
Blackbirds the dozen - - - - - -	10 *d.*
The beſt Partridge - - - - - - -	10 *d.*
Eggs, four a Penny.	

Prices to be obſerved in the Market.

The beſt Conye from *Midſummer* until *Shrovetide* - - - - - - -	4 *d.*
The ſecond Conye during the time -	3 *d.*
Larks the dozen - - - - -	6 *d.*
Woodcocks the piece - - - -	5 *d.*
Chickens large, the piece - - - -	4 *d.*
Capons fat, the piece - - -	14 *d.*
Pidgeons the dozen - - -	12 *d.*
The beſt Gooſe, being fat - -	12 *d.*
Eggs, five for a Peny.	

London free from Rogues and Maſterleſs Perſons.

By the Care of *Fleetwood* the Recorder, and the other Magiſtrates, in the Year 1575, there were few or no Rogues and Thieves in the Goal. For the Lord Keeper *Bacon*, in the Month of *Auguſt*, ſitting in the *Star-Chamber*, and according to the Order, calling for the Book of Miſbehaviours of Maſterleſs Rogues, Fencers, and ſuch like, there was none to preſent for *London*. Tho' for *Surrey* there were five or ſix Strumpets, that had lately been puniſhed at the Aſſizes at *Croyden*. And *Weſtminſter*, the Dutchy, [that is, the Places about St. *Clements* and the *Savoy*] St. *Giles*, High *Holbourn*, St. *John's Street* and *Iſlington* (great Harbours of ſuch miſdemeaned Perſons) were never ſo well and quiet. For Rogue nor maſterleſs Man dared now once to appear in thoſe Parts. Into ſuch good Order had the Care of the Magiſtrate at this time brought the City and Suburbs.

The number of Alehouſes reduced.

In this Year 1575, in the Month of *Auguſt*, at the *Star-Chamber* before mentioned, the Lord *Bacon* ſet down in Writing certain Orders for reforming of ſundry Matters: One was for ſuppreſſing of over great number of Alehouſes. Soon after, the Lord Maior, Sir *Rowland Hayward*, and the Recorder for the Liberties of *Southwark*, Juſtice *Southcote*, and the Recorder for *Lambeth* Town, *Lambeth* Merſh, the Clink, the Bank, *Paris* Garden, the Overground, *Newington*, *Bermondſeyſtreet*, and *Kentſtreet*; ſetting altogether, they put down above two hundred Alehouſes, and yet left a ſufficient Number; yea, and more they feared than the Lord Keeper would well like of at his next coming. Then after Dinner, the Dean of *Weſtminſter*, and the Recorder, went to *Weſtminſter*: and there in the Court, they had before them all the Officers of the Dutchy and of *Weſtminſter*; and put down near an hundred Alehouſes there. And the like Reformation was done at St. *Giles*, *High Holborn*, St. *Johnſtreet*, and *Iſlington*. Mr. Lieutenant and Mr. *Fiſher* dealt for the Eaſt Parts of the City.

No Reprieve or Pardon, the Court being abſent.

It is remarkable, all this good Order for Reformation was taken, when the Court was abſent; as it was now being fled at a Diſtance, by reaſon of the Plague this Year (1575,) in *London*. Then did *Fleetwood* the Recorder uſe theſe Words in a Letter to the Lord Treaſurer, then with the Court at *Buxton*: 'The only Cauſe that this Reformation taketh ſo good effect here about *London*, is, That when by Order we have either juſtly executed the Law, or performed the Councils Commandment, We are wont to have either a great Man's Letter, a Lady's Ring, or ſome other Token from ſuch other inferior Perſons as will deviſe one Untruth or other, to accuſe us of, if we perform not their unlawful Requeſts. The Court is far off. Here we are not troubled with Letters, neither for the Reprieve of this Priſoner, nor for ſparing that Fray-maker. Theſe Secretaries, Chamber-Keepers and Soliciters in the Court, procure many Letters from their Lords and Ladies upon untrue Suggeſtions. The which Letters do great Hurt. Thus the honeſt Recorder.

Juſtice executed impartially.

Two Years after, *viz.* *Auguſt* 1577, there was a great Seſſions, eighteen executed at *Tyborn*, and one *Barlow*, Prieſt: all notable Cut-purſes and Horſe-Stealers, and the chiefeſt Thieves in the Land. The Recorder informing the Lord Treaſurer, according to Cuſtom, of the Tranſactions of the Seſſion, adds, That there was Plain Dealing, and neither Favour nor Partiality. And that it was the quieteſt Seſſions that he ever was at: and no more Juſtices but the Lord Maior, Sir *Will. Damſel* and himſelf; and, the Court being removed from *London* to *Windſor*, for fear of the Plague, there was not any reprieved; hinting by the by, that to be the reaſon of the Peaceableneſs of the Seſſion, and the good Juſtice done ſo impartially.

Letters from the Lords for good Orders.

In the Year 1578, and in the Month of *July*, (the Queen as it ſeems, now going her Progreſs) the Lords of the Council ſent their Letters, for the good Ordering of the City, to the Biſhop of *London*, the Lord *Wentworth*, the Lord Maior, Mr. Lieutenant of the *Tower*, Recorder *Fleetwood*. There uſed to be joyned to theſe in former Letters from the Court to the ſame Inſtant, Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Sir *William Damſel*, the Dean of *Weſtmin-*

Weſtminſter, Mr. Juſtice *Southcote*, and others, but by Omiſſion left out in theſe Letters. Being met, the Recorder ſhewed unto the Aſſiſtants certain Points that the Lord Treaſurer in time paſt gave them for keeping good Order; *Viz.* Playes, unlawful Games, Fence-Schools, Vagabonds and ſuch like, to be ſuppreſt; to have a vigilant Eye to the Plague, and to the Watches, and to lay Privy Searches. The Benefit of which appeared, that at the laſt Privy-Search Mr. *Fiſher* and the Recorder took above Sixty Rogues, being all of the Country. They ſent them alway at their peril; and ſome were well whipped.

The Encreaſing of the City by Buildings and Inmates, was look'd upon as very dangerous to the City, and of very ill Conſequence. Wherefore the Queen at the Cities deſire, ſet forth this following Proclamation.

By the QUEENE.

Proclamation against new Buildings and Inmates.

THE Queenes Maieſtie, perceiuing the ſtate of the Citie of London, (being auncientlye termed her Chambre) and the ſuburbes and confines thereof, to increaſe dayly by acceſſe of people to inhabite in the ſame, in ſuch ample ſort, as thereby many inconueniences are ſeene already, but many greater of neceſſitie like to followe, being ſuch as her Maieſtie cannot neglect to remedie, hauing the principall care vnder Almightie God to foreſee aforehand, to haue her people in ſuch a Citie and confines, not onely well gouerned by ordinarie Juſtice, to ſerve God, and obey her Maieſtie, which by reaſon of ſuch multitudes lately increaſed, can hardly be done without deuiſe of mo newe iuriſdictions and officers for that purpoſe, but to be alſo prouided of ſuſtentation of victuall, foode, and other like neceſſaries for mans life vpon reaſonable prices, without which no Citie can long continue: And finally to the preſeruation of her people in health, which may ſeeme impoſſible to continue, though preſently by Gods goodnes the ſame is perceiued to be in better eſtate vniuerſally, then hath bene in mans memorie: yet where there are ſuch great multitudes of people brought to inhabite in ſmall roomes, whereof a great part are ſeene very poore, yea, ſuch as muſt liue of begging or by worſe means, and they heaped vp together, and in a ſort ſmothered with many families of children and ſeruantes in one houſe or ſmall tenement, it muſt neede follow (if any plague or popular ſicknes ſhoulde by Gods permiſſion, enter amongſt thoſe multitudes) that the ſame would not onely ſpread it ſelfe and inuade the whole Citie and confines, as great mortalitie ſhoulde enſue to the ſame, where her Maieſties perſonall preſence is many times required, beſides the great confluence of people from all partes of the Realme by reaſon of the ordinarie Termes for Juſtice there holden, but woulde be alſo diſperſed through all other partes of the Realme, to the manifeſt danger of the whole body thereof, out of the which neither her Maieſties owne perſon can be (but by Gods ſpeciall ordinance) exempted, nor any other whatſoeuer they be. For remedie whereof, as time may nowe ſerue, vntill by ſome further good order to be had in Parliament or otherwiſe, the ſame may be remedied: Her Maieſtie by good and deliberate aduiſe of her counſell, and being alſo thereto mooued by the conſiderate opinions of the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and other the graue wiſe men in and about the Citie, doth charge, and ſtraightly command all maner of perſons of what qualitie ſoeuer they be, to deſiſt and forbeare from any newe buildings of any houſe or tenement, within three miles from any of the gates of the ſayde Citie of London, to ſerue for habitation or lodging for any perſon, where no former houſe hath bene knowen to haue bene, in the memorie of ſuch as are now liuing, And alſo to forbeare from letting or ſetting, or ſuffring any more families then one onely to be placed or to inhabite from henceforth in any houſe that heretofore hath bene inhabited.

To forbear new Buildings within three Miles of *London*.

And to the intent this her Maieſties Royal commandment and neceſſary prouiſion may take place and be duely obſerued, for ſo vniuerſall a benefite to the whole body of the Realme, for whoſe reſpects all particular perſons are bound by Gods lawe and mans, to forbeare from their particular and extraordinarie lucre: Her Maieſtie ſtraightly chargeth the Lorde Maior of the Citie of London, and all other Officers hauing authoritie in the ſame, and alſo all Juſtices of peace, Lordes, and Bailifes of liberties, not being within the iuriſdiction of the ſaid Lorde Maior of London, to foreſee that no perſon do begin to prepare any foundation for any new houſe, tenement, or building, to ſerue, to receiue, or hold any inhabitants to dwell or lodge, or to uſe any victualling therein, where no former habitation hath bene in the memorie of ſuch as now doe liue: but that they be prohibited and reſtrained ſo to do. And both the perſons that ſhall ſo attempt to the contrary, and all manner of workmen that ſhall (after warning giuen) continue in any ſuch worke tending to ſuch newe buildings, to be committed to cloſe priſon, and there to remaine without baile, vntill they find good ſureties with bondes for reaſonable ſummes of money (to be forfaitable and recouered at her maieſties ſuite, for the uſe of the Hoſpitals in and about the ſaid citie,) that they ſhall not at any time attempt the like. And further the ſaid officers ſhall ſeaze all manner of ſtuffe ſo (after warning giuen) brought to the place where ſuch newe buildings ſhalbe intended, and the ſame cauſe to be conuerted and employed in any publicke vſe for the Citie or pariſhe where the ſame ſhalbe attempted. And for the auoyding of the multitudes of families heaped up in one dwelling houſe, or for the conuerting of any one houſe into multitude of ſuch tenements for dwelling or victualling places, the ſaide Lorde Maior and all other officers, in their ſeueral liberties within the limites of three miles, as aboue mentioned, ſhall commit any perſon giuing cauſe of offence from the day of the publication of this preſent proclamation, to cloſe priſon, as is afore limited. And alſo for the offences in this part of increaſe of many indwellers, or as they be commonly termed, Inmates, or vnderſitters, which haue beene ſuffered within theſe ſeuen yeeres, contrary to the good auncient lawes or cuſtomes of the Citie, or of the Boroughes and Pariſhes within the foreſaid limite of three miles afore mentioned, the ſaid Lord Maior and other the officers aboue mentioned, ſhall ſpeedily cauſe to be redreſſed in their ordinarie courtes and lawe dayes, betwixt this and the feaſt of all Saintes next comming. Within which times ſuch underſitters, or Inmates, may prouide themſelues other places abroade in the Realme, where many houſes reſt vnhabited, to the decay of diuers auncient good Boroughes and Townes. And becauſe her Maieſtie intendeth to haue this ordinance duely executed: her pleaſure is, that the ſaid Lord Maior of London, and other the officers hauing iuriſdiction within the ſaid ſpace of three miles aboue mentioned, ſhall after the proclamation hereof, as ſpeedily as they may, meete in ſome conuenient places neere to the ſaid Citie, and there (after conference had) accord among themſelues, how to proceede to the execution hereof. And if cauſe ſhall ſo require, to impart to her Maieſties priuie counſell any let or impediment that may ariſe, to the intent that remedy be giuen to any ſuch impediment, according to her Maieſties pleaſure heretofore expreſſed.

Increaſe of Inmates to be redreſs'd.

Giuen at Noneſuch the ſeuenth day of July, 1580. in the two and twentieth yeere of her Maieſties reigne.

God ſaue the QUEENE.

Imprinted at London *by* Chriſtopher Barker, *Printer*
to the Queenes moſt excellent Maieſtie.

rd Trea-
rer's Dire-
tions to
the new L.
Maior.

In the ſame Year 1580, Sir *John Branch* entring Lord Maior, when he came to the Court of Exchequer to take his Oath, the Lord Treaſurer declared himſelf, for the neerneſs of his Place about the Queen's moſt excellent Majeſty, to underſtand her Pleaſure ; and delivered unto him ſeveral Advertiſements of certain Matters, to be had in remembrance, and diligently lookt into.

Firſt, For Execution of the Queen's late Proclamation, namely, againſt the Encreaſe of new Buildings, and Multiplication of Families within the City of *London*, and three Miles Compaſs of the ſame. Which Proclamation his Lordſhip ſaid to have proceeded from Information given from the Maior himſelf: Who had Advertiſed the Council, that the Multitude in and about the City did ſo overgrow, that there was ſome Fear and Peril of ruling them. And further he alledged Three Conſiderations as Grounds of that Proclamation, *viz.* The overpeopling for Governance ; eſpecially of the worſt and baſeſt Sort: The Exceſs of Prizes of Victuals and Fewel : And the Danger of Plague and Infection. From which her Majeſties Perſon could not be inſured to be free.

Secondly, For Proviſions of Hoſpitals, and other good Means to be thought of, in time of Health againſt time of Sickneſs.

Thirdly, The Conſervation of the River of *Thames*. Wherein his Lordſhip firſt made mention of the Cities Juriſdiction from *London* Bridge to *Staues*. And therein did remember that Hatches, Stops and Wayres, wherewith Her Majeſty was grieved, and found fault in the Paſſage of Her own Barge ; beſide the Multitude of Fry of Fiſh deſtroyed thereby, and made Meat for Swine. He alſo made mention of the Commodity of the River for bringing of Fewel, Victual and Carriages that way to the City : And concluded, That Order had been given for Redreſs thereof ; but he heard not of the executing. It was anſwered, that it was done. And then he further ſaid, that her Majeſty did find fault with a great Enormity about the Bridge, by certain Things which ſhe called *Trinkers*. Which her Pleaſure was, that the Lord Maior ſhould cauſe to be redreſſed.

Fourthly, His Lordſhip did remember certain leud Peſons, Fugitives come from beyond the Seas, and ſpecially from *Rome* ; miſlikers of the Religion, State and Government ; and Practiſers of Sedition ; Perſons dangerous to the Realm, and of whom the City of *London* being the greateſt and wealthieſt place of the Realm, had chief cauſe to beware ; and where the greateſt number of them lurked. And therefore he willed, that ſuch ſhould be diligently ſought.

Orders of
the Maior,
Ann. 1580.

Theſe Admonitions of ſo grave and wiſe a Counſellor, and delivered as the expreſs Pleaſure of the Queen, had this Succeſs ; that at the very firſt Court of this Maior, which was held *November* 3, 1580, it was ordered, that the Lord Maior and Aldermen ſhould both in their own Perſons, and with their earneſt Travail, and by their inferior Officers ſee and cauſe the ſaid Admonitions to be moſt carefully and vigilently lookt unto, and the ſaid Diſorders reformed, to the uttermoſt of their Power. And that therefore the Orders following ſhould be forthwith put in Execution.

For new
Buildings.

Firſt, For the matter of new Building and Multiplication of Families, Precepts ſhall be directed to the ſeveral Aldermen of the Wards of this City, to call their ſeveral Inqueſts of Wardmote, upon their Oaths to enquire and preſent all Offences againſt the ſaid Proclamation ; both in erecting of new Buildings, and in letting out, or converting of former Houſes to greater number of Habitations than heretofore have been : And alſo of the peſtring of the City and Places adjoyning with Inmates, and with Encreaſe of Allies, and with Strangers ; ſuch as either come not hither for their Conſcience in true Religion ; or be of ſuch Places as they may ſafely return : And alſo to enquire ſo neer as they can by credible Information, all Offences againſt the ſaid Proclamation in places pretended exempt, and within three Miles without the Walls of the ſaid City.

To the Intent, that for ſuch Things as are in the Juriſdiction of this City, ſpeedy Remedy be given : And for the reſt, Petition be made to the moſt Honourable Council. And that Precepts be ſent to the Wardens of the ſeveral Companies of the Carpenters and Bricklayers, that none of their Companies do work in any ſuch New Buildings, or ſeverance of former Houſes, on pain of Impriſonment, during the Councils Pleaſure, or Disfranchiſement for ever.

For the
Plague.

Secondly, For the matter of Plague and Infection, the Miniſters of this Court ſhall be commanded to ſeek out the Orders heretofore ſent by the Lords of the moſt Honourable Council, and alſo thoſe that have been conſidered by the Common Council of this City, and allowed by the ſaid Lords in this behalf. And certain grave Perſons, both Aldermen and Commoners, ſhall be appointed in Commiſſion eftſones to conſider thereof, and of all Places convenient ; and for further Orders, both in clean keeping of Streets, Lanes and Houſes, and otherwiſe requiſite in that behalf. And thereof inform this Court: That Order may be taken accordingly with the good liking of the moſt Honourable Lords.

For conſerv-
ing the
Thames.

Thirdly, For the matter of Conſervation of the River of *Thamiſe*. And firſt for Weyers and Stops about the Bridge, it is ordered that the Water-Bailiff ſhall be called, and commanded to deliver in Writing a true, diſtinct and particular Report of the State of the River, and how Her Majeſties late Commandment hath been executed according to the Laws of this Realm, and Right of the City. And for the matter of *Trinkers*, he ſhall likewiſe enquire by all lawful means; and certify this Court of the Quality of thoſe *Trinkers*, their Number, their Places and manner of Fiſhing ; what harm they do, and how and in what ſort they may and ought to be reformed. And for all other Matters pertaining to this City to redreſs touching the River, and the Navigableneſs and Fiſhing thereof, he ſhall truly inform. That for ſuch Things as lie within the Power of this City to amend, Remedy be given ſpeedily. And for the reſt, Suit be made to Her Majeſty and Her Council ; and Reformation ſought by order of Her Majeſties Laws.

For the *Trinkers*.

And this Service, for the more ſpeedy doing thereof, it is ordered that *Anthony Hall* be required to be aſſiſtant to the ſaid Water Bailiff with his Travail and Diligence : And that at ſuch times yearly as the Water-Bailiff goeth up with Citizens for view of the *Thamiſe* the ſaid *Anothony Hall* ſhall always be one of the ſaid Citizens.

And for Rumour-
Spreaders.

Fourthly, And laſtly, for the matter of Popiſh and Seditious Rumour-ſpreaders, it is ordered, that ſpecial Precepts be directed to all the Aldermen by all means to make diligent Enquiry and Search for ſuch Perſons ; and ſpecially for ſuch as come to this City by Water : And that there be ſpecial Perſons, known well affected in Religion, appointed to examine ſuch Suſpects as ſhall be for thoſe Cauſes brought unto them, and thereupon Her Majeſties Council be ſpeedily Advertiſed.

Orders for
the Poor.

Near about this time, divers good Orders were appointed to be executed in the City of *London* for ſetting Rogues and idle Perſons to work, and for relief of the Poor. Arts, Occupations, Works and Labours to be ſet up in *Bridewell*. Stock and Tools to be provided. All Vagrants to be brought to *Bridewell*, that ſhall be found remaining in this City, after a Proclamation for their Departure to other Places, where by Law they ought to be provided for. The Diſeaſed to be ſent to Hoſpitals to be cured; and being cured, to be ſent to *Bridewell* again; and there to be examined; and ſo to be diſcharged or ſet on work, in ſuch work as they ſhall be found fitteſt for, and kept with thin Diet only. Such Vagrants as ſhall be found ſkilful in any Occupation, the Governours of *Bridewell* ſhall uſe their Endeavours, that ſome Citizen or other take them into their Service. Such as belong by Law to the Charge of the City, having young Children upon their hands, and none found by Law to find them, thoſe Children to be ſent to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, ſo far as the Houſe ſhall be able to maintain them, the reſt to be maintained at the Charge of the Pariſh: Carriers or others that bring any Children or other into the City, and leave them unplaced or not ſufficiently provided for, to be puniſhed by Impriſonment, or otherwiſe as ſharply as Law will permit; and be bound to convey them back again. Inn-keepers or others that wittingly receive or keep ſuch, either to provide for them, or diſcharge the City of them. Warning of this to be given by Proclamation. Several Charges to Conſtables and other Officers concerning taking up Vagrants, with other effectual Proviſions againſt Idleneſs and Poverty, were now made; and digeſted into a Book printed by *John Day*; the better to be known by all and obſerved.

A Privy Search ſet up by the Recorder. 100 Rogues taken.

Recorder *Fleetwood* had ſet up Privy ſearches in *London* for the better finding out of looſe and dangerous Perſons, who about theſe times exceedingly peſtered the City. In theſe Privy Searches he employed truſty Officers to go about ſecretly into the obſcurer Parts, to ſeek for Rogues and Thieves. By which courſe he at laſt almoſt cleared the Town of them. In the Year 1581, ſoon after *Chriſtmas*, were brought into Juſtice-Hall above an hundred Perſons taken in one Nights Privy-Search, as we ſhall hear by and by.

Their Puniſhments.

And as they had theſe Ways to find out and bring to light theſe idle maſterleſs Beggars and Vagabonds; ſo they had divers ſorts of Puniſhments for them, namely, Impriſonment at *Bridewell*, and whipping there; and ſuch as were ſtrong, were ſent ſometimes to the Milnes, and ſometimes to the Lighters to work.

Rogues come about the Queen's Coach at *Iſlington*,

Upon occaſion of a great Parcel of Rogues encompaſſing the Queen's Coach near *Iſlington* one Evening in the Year aforeſaid, when ſhe was riding abroad to take the Air; (which ſeemed to put her into ſome Diſturbance) Notice was preſently given to the Maior and Recorder. On that Night and the next Day were taken Seventy Four Rogues, and ſent to *Bridewell*.

Rogues and Maſterleſs Men taken and puniſhed in *Epiphany* Week.

Upon Twelfth-Day the Lords of the Council gave Charge to the Maſter of the Rolls and the Recorder of *London*, touching Rogues and Maſterleſs Men; and to have a Privy Search. That very Day the Recorder met the Governor of *Bridewell*; and they examined together all the above-ſaid Seventy Four Rogues, and gave them ſubſtantial Payment. And the ſtrongeſt they beſtowed in the Milne and the Lighters; the reſt were diſmiſt, with a promiſe of double Payment, if they were met with again.

More taken.

Upon *Sunday*, the Day after this Twelfth-Day, out of the Dutchy, *Weſtminſter*, *Southwark*, *Lambeth* and *Newington*, were gathered up a Shoal of Forty Rogues, Men and Women. All ſent to *Bridewell*. The ſame Day Afternoon at *Pauls*, were taken up Twenty cloaked Rogues; that uſed to keep their Standings there.

The next Day, being *Monday*, in the Morning, the Maſter of the Rolls, and other Juſtices for the Places about *London*, took order with the Conſtables, for a Privy ſearch againſt *Thurſday* at Night. And the Maior and Recorder did the like in *London* and *Southwark*.

The next Day, Six Fellows were brought out of the *Savoy* Hoſpital, entertained there as Poor. Who were nothing elſe but Draymen to Brewers. They were ſoundly paid, and ſent home to their Maſters.

All *Tueſday*, *Wedneſday*, and *Thurſday*, came in Numbers of Rogues, that were rewarded according to their Deſerts. The Strong put to Labour, and the Weaker diſmiſt into their Countries.

Friday, at the Juſtice-Hall were brought in above an Hundred. The Maſter of *Bridewell* well received them; and immediately gave them Puniſhment.

Saturday after Dinner, the Recorder went to *Pauls* and other Places, as well within the Liberties as elſewhere; and found not one Rogue ſtirring.

The Recorder's Obſervations.

The *Obſervations* the Recorder made to the Lord Treaſurer concerning the Tranſactions of this Week, were, That of all theſe Companies there were not, of *London*, *Weſtminſter*, *Southwark*, *Middleſex* nor *Surrey*, above Twelve; the reſidue for the moſt part were of *Wales*, *Salop*, *Cheſter*, *Somerſet*, *Berks*, *Oxford*, *Eſſex*: And that few or none of them had been about *London* above three or four Months. And that they met not again with any in all their Searches that had received Puniſhment. So cautious did good Labour and good whipping make them. And further, he obſerved, that the chief Allurers of theſe evil People were the *Savoy*, and the Brick-kilns near *Iſlington*.

A famous Cut-Purſe executed.

April 1582, was executed *Margaret Harding*, a famous Cut-Purſe in theſe times. The Week afore *Chriſtmas* ſhe pleaded a Pardon for the like fault. Which Pardon was procured by Monſieur *de Alphene*. And there was now a Gentleman at the Court that ſhe reported had an hundred Marks of her. The Woman had before the Benefit of ſundry other Pardons, as well general as ſpecial: Such Prevalency had her Bribes at Court, or ſo dextrous were her Cheats, that they procured her many Friends to intercede for her.

Inconvenience of too much Building.

Concerning the Over-building in the City mentioned before, I have this to add, That it was about the middle of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, that great Care was taken, that the City grew not too populous; to prevent the Encreaſe of poor and needy People, and the Danger that might come to the City in Plagues by too great Multitudes: Alſo care was taken for the preventing of Drinking-Houſes, now uſed to be much in Cellars. And when old Houſes were repaired, that were of good Amplitude, they would make two or three Tenements of them, to encreaſe the Rent. And theſe were turned, ſome into Alehouſes, or let to ſuch as were of the poorer ſort. Great Houſes alſo were ſometimes turned into Allies, conſiſting of divers Houſes. Many Sheds alſo were ſet up, to ſerve for ſmall Shops. Which did but harbour poor People. There were alſo made Holes under the Shops for the poorer ſort of Artiſans. Which were injurious both to the Beauty and Wholeſomneſs of the City. Stalls alſo were ſet out from the Houſes into the Streets upon *London-Bridge*, and in other Places of the City, to the ſtreightning of the Streets for Paſſage. Moreover, to the further Inconvenience of the City, many were made free by Redemption, the Lords making Requeſts for certain People of the City for that Purpoſe. And hereby it became much filled by ſuch, their Wives, and Children. It was lookt upon alſo as no ways conducing to the wealthy State of the City, for young Men to ſet up their Trades as ſoon as they were out of their Time, without being Journeymen for ſome time. Nor was it liked by the graver Citizens, that the young Citizens ſhould keep Fairs: Which to do was required double number of Servants, to the over Peopling of *London*. And whereas before, there were many large Gardens belonging to the Houſes in the City, eſpecially ſuch Houſes as were of the greater ſize of Building: Now in theſe Gardens were Houſes builded, and many of them uſed for leud and evil Purpoſes; and many privy Contracts were here made for the Sale of Children. *Moorfields*, which formerly the Citizens uſed for their Health and Pleaſure to walk in, and to take the Air, began now to be encloſed, to the hindrance of theſe healthful and uſeful Walkings.

The Redreſs thereof moved to the Lords.

For the remedying of all theſe things, a Device (by the Recorder *Fleetwood*) was prepared *Anno* 1583, to be offered to the Lords of the Council; 1. Againſt ſetting up new Buildings in or near *London*: 2. Againſt converting great Houſes to Alleys, or multitude of Habitations; and, 3. Againſt Inmates; in theſe ſeveral Articles following:

To provide for time to come that her Majeſty's Proclamation be better obſerved.

Some Correction or Blame where Negligence hath been in Execution, and a more ſevere Charge hereafter.

How lawfully to reache in ſome exemplary manner, for the Houſes already bylded againſt the Proclamation, that the ſame may be ſome way redreſſed, becauſe Lawe wanteth to pull them downe.

That the Offenders, ſome at leaſt of each ſort, be holden in Impriſonment during her Majeſty's Pleaſure, and under aſſeſſement of great Fines, till they come to Submiſſion to abide the Order of the Lords; upon which Submiſſion and Bonde for obſerving thereof, the Lords may take Order touching reforming the Houſes already bylded.

That it be ordered and the Parties bound, that where new Houſes have been bylded in Place of old, they be put two or moe into one, till they be reduced at the moſt not to excede the number that they were before.

That they be alſo bounde, that in thoſe Houſes they ſhall place none but ſuch as ſhall not burden the Citie with their Povertie, and that ſhalbe of good behaviour.

That the Maior and Juſtices of *London*, *&c.* be commanded not to allowe any in ſuch Houſe to kepe Alehouſe, or other Victualling.

That no Inne of Court or Chancerie receive more than the Houſe can conveniently lodge; and for execution thereof, that all ſuch as lodge out of the Houſe be judged Inmates.

That her Majeſty's Order may be executed as well to Sheds as to Dwelling-Houſes, becauſe Men uſe to lye in thoſe Sheds under the Stall; where if one dye infected, it is more dangerous than in any Houſe; and ſuch People do commonly ſojourne at the Alehouſe.

That the Maior of *London* be commanded to execute the Cities Law againſt tippling in Cellars, and to put the Bondes in ſute that he hath againſt ſuch as turne Houſes to Alleys, and to place Poore in their Tenementes burdenous to the Citie.

That making Holes under Stalles for Artiſans be taken awaye, which is to be done very well by an undirect meane to the beautie and wholſomeneſs of the Citie. *Viz.* That the Lord Maior be commended for the good Reformation made upon *London-Bridge*, to take away the foreſtalling or ſetting out of Stalls into the Streete beyond the Poſtes of their Houſes, and that he be commanded to do the like throughout *London*.

That ſuch as your Lordſhips doe not chooſe out to be Empriſoned and made Examples, may neverthelesse not be diſcharged, but remain in terror of ſuffering the like, that they may alſo ſubmit and be bound.

That your Lordſhips forbeare to make Requeſtes for Men to be made Free by Redemption. By whome and their Iſſue and Servants the Citie is much filled.

That your Lordſhips will command the Maior, *&c.* to conſult of reaſonable Meanes by reſtrayning exceſs of Apprentiſes, by abridging the eaſie ſetting up of young Men, without ſerving as Jorneymen, and the diſſolution of good Townes by our running to Faires, in which caſe they muſt have double nomber of Servants, that the over-peopling of *London* may be remedied.

May it pleaſe to pardon this new Deviſe, to extend to the new Buildinge allready made.

That her Majeſtie will ordeine an Officer in the Citie by her Prerogative, called a *Harbinger*, for the Plague.

This *Harbinger* to have Power to take up Lodging in any of theſe new bylded Houſes, to receive the infected of the Plague, there to be received, lodged and cheriſhed till they be whole.

A Remedie for new Buildinges in Gardens, wherein now are Habitations, and many times incontinent Actes, and the ſale of Men's Children by privie Contracts, *&c.* as *Bridewell* knoweth.

The Citie of *London* hath ever had, and now moſt meete it ſhold have, their free and open Walks in the Fields about the Citie, and namely in *Moorefield*, and ſome other Fields, where Groundes have ben encloſed for Gardens and new Dwellings there bylded.

Order may be given (as in like caſe hath been at ſute of Archers for ſhooting) now for wholeſomneſs of the Citie, by Commiſſion out of the Chancerie, that all thoſe Incloſures made within Memorie, be laid open, as they were before the Encloſure.

The Ceremony of a Maior drinking to a Sheriff.

In the Year 1583, one Day in the Month of *July*, there were two great Feaſts at *London*, the one at *Grocers-Hall*, the other at *Haberdaſhers-Hall*, (as perhaps there was in all the reſt upon ſome publick Occaſion) Sir *Edward Osborn*, Maior, and divers of his Brethren the Aldermen, with the Recorder, were at *Haberdaſhers-Hall*; where the ſaid Maior, after the ſecond Courſe was come in, took the great ſtanding Cup, the Gift of Sir *William Garret*, being full of Hypocraſe, and Silence being commanded through all the Tables, all Men being bare-headed, my Lord openly, with a convenient loud Voice, uſed theſe Words; ‘Mr. Recorder of *London*, and you my good Brethren the Aldermen, bear Witneſs, That I do drink unto Mr. Alderman *Maſſam*, as Sheriff of *London* and *Middleſex*, from *Michaelmas* next coming, for one whole Year. And I do beſeech God to give him as quiet and peaceable a Year, with as good and gracious Favour of her Majeſty, as I my ſelf and my Brethren, the Sheriffs now being, have hitherto had, and as I truſt ſhall have. This ſpoken, all Men deſired the ſame’. The Sword-Bearer in haſt went to the *Grocers* Feaſt, where Mr. Alderman *Maſſam* was at Dinner; and did openly declare the Words that my Lord Maior had uſed. Whereunto Silence made, and all being huſh, the Alderman anſwered very modeſtly in this ſort; ‘*Firſt*, I thank God, who through his great Goodneſs hath called me from a very poor and mean Degree, unto this worſhipful State. *Secondly*,

‘*Secondly*, I thank her Majeſty for her gracious Goodneſs in allowing to us theſe great and ample Franchiſes: And *Thirdly*, I thank my Lord Maior for having ſo honourable an Opinion of this my Company of *Grocers*, as to make choiſe of me, being a poor Member of the ſame. And this ſaid, both he and all the Company pledged my Lord and gave him Thanks.

Seſſions in *London*, 1584.

At a Seſſions of Goal Delivery, *Anno* 1584, there were two hundred at the leaſt: and moſt of them Pilferers, and no Matters of Importance were then brought. Thus did Idleneſs prevail in thoſe times.

A Diſcovery of ill Men and ill Houſes at a Seſſions, 1585.

At a Seſſions in *July* 1585, this may be worthy to be related, as it was written from *Fleetwood* the Recorder to the Lord Treaſurer, That he, and ſome others that were then upon the Bench, ſpent a Day about ſearching out ſundry, that were Receivers of Felons; and a great many were found in *London*, *Weſtminſter*, *Southwark* and Places about the ſame. And they got the Names of 45 Maſterleſs Men and Cutpurſes, whoſe practice was to rob Gentlemens Chambers, and Artificers Shops in and about *London*. And ſeven Houſes of Entertainment for ſuch in *London*; ſix more in *Weſtminſter*; three more in the Suburbs, and two in *Southwark*. Among the reſt they found out one *Wotton*, a Gentleman born, and ſometime a Merchant of good Credit, but falling by time into decay. This Man kept an Alehouſe at *Smarts* Key near *Billingſgate*: and after, for ſome Miſdemeanor, put down, he reared up a new Trade of Life. And in the ſame Houſe he procured all the Cut-purſes about the City to repair to his Houſe. There was a School-houſe ſet up, to learn young Boyes to cut Purſes. Two Devices were hung up, the one was a Pocket, the other was a Purſe. The Pocket had in it certain Counters, and was hung about with Hawks Bells, and over the Top did hang a little Sacring Bell. The Purſe had Silver in it. And he that could take out a Counter without any Noiſe, was allowed to be a publick *Foyſter*. And he that could take out a piece of Silver out of the Purſe without Noiſe of any of the Bells, was adjudged a judicial *Nypper*; according to their Terms of Art. A *Foyſter* was a Pickpocket; a *Nypper* was a Pickpurſe, or Cutpurſe.

A School for Cutpurſes.

In this *Wotton*'s Houſe were written in a Table divers Poeſies, and among the reſt this was one,

Si ſpie, Sporte, ſi non ſpie, tunc Steal.

Another this,

Si ſpie, ſi non ſpie, Foyſte, Nyppe, Lyſte, ſhave and ſpare not.

Their Terms of Art.

Note, That *Foyſt* is to cut a Pocket; *Nyppe* is to cut a Purſe; *Lyſte* is to rob a Shop, or a Gentleman's Chamber; *Shave*, is to filch a Cloak, a Sword, a Silver-Spoon, or ſuch like, that is negligently looked unto. To which add one Phraſe more in thoſe Times uſed among this ſort, *Mylken Ken*, which is, to commit a Robbery or Burghlary in the Night in a Dwelling-Houſe.

Reprieves from the Court too common in theſe Times.

It gave great Encouragement to Evil-doers about theſe Times, and good Men complained of it, that Theives and Malefactors condemned were ſo frequently and commonly ſpared. And this Evil came from the Court. Inſomuch that the Recorder aforeſaid, a wiſe and honeſt Man, obſerved to the Lord Treaſurer, that it was grown a Trade in the Court, to make means for Reprieves: Twenty Pounds was nothing. And then ſome Courtier would ſend his Letter to the Recorder, or the Sheriff, to ſtay the Execution of ſuch an one. And they many times abuſed by wrong Information, and that Information carried to the Queen; and then her Heart was moved to Compaſſion, and a Reprieve forthwith ſent away. He reflected likewiſe upon the City and the Juſtices themſelves, as well as Court: And that there was not any in their Commiſſion of *London* and *Middleſex*, but were deſirous to ſave, or to ſtay any poor Wretch, if by colour of any Law or Reaſon they could do it. And then he ſubjoyned a ſaying of *William of Wickham*: My Lord *William* of *Wincheſter*, ſaid he, was wont to ſay, *When the Court is furtheſt from* London, *then is there the beſt Juſtice done in all* England.

Tranſactions in the City about *Michaelmas* time, *Anno* 1584.

The Tranſactions with the Maior and Sheriffs at *Michaelmas* the Year 1584, which was upwards of 130 Years ago, may appear by this *Diary*, ſent by *Fleetwood* the Recorder to the Court.

‘Upon *Mighelmas* Even, the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Commons, admitted the new Sheriffs unto their Offices, and ſwore them. At which tyme they appoynted Mr. *Bland*, his Son, the Queens Skinner, to be their Under-Sheriff of *Middleſex*, who was then ſworn alſo.

‘Upon *Myghelmas* Day, the foreſaid Aſſemblie met agayne, and did chowſe a new Lord Maior; who was Mr. *Thomas Puliſon*, Alderman. At which tyme he ſtood up, and gave the Commons great Thanks, diſabling himſelf for it, as the Order is. And after hym the old Lord Maior ſtood up, and gave them his Thanks in lyke maner, *&c.* At after Diner the new Sheriffs received the Charge of the four Priſon-Howſes from the old, by Indenture.

‘*In craſtino Michlis*’ my Lord, the Aldermen, and many of the Liveries went to the Exchequer, with the new Sheriffs, *viz.* *Slayne* and *Billingſley*. Where I [the Recorder] did preſent theym in the Name of the whole Citie: who there were admitted by Maiſter Baron *Sotherton*, (the Court being ful of Officers.) There we did ſuch Services as apperteyned, *Viz.* in bringing a number of great Horſe-Shoes, and Nayles, chopping Knives and litel Roddes. After this is the Maior of *Oxford* ſworn, and is yearly invited to Dinner with the elder Sheriff. And at the ſame time we invite all the Officers to Dinner.

‘*Thurſday*, the next Day after, we kept the General Seſſions at *Weſtminſter*-Hall for *Middleſex*. Surely it was very great. We ſat the whole Day: and the next after alſo at *Fynſbury*. Upon *Saturday* at *Bridewel*, &c. Upon *Monday* at the Seſſions of Gaole Delivery. We had two hundred there at the leaſt, moſt of themwere Pilferers, *&c.*

Little to do at Seſſions, by the Care of the Recorder.

In the Year 1586, at one of the Seſſions, was but little to do; and very few Criminal Cauſes. And in the Seſſions in *May* this Year, none were executed And the Matters in the ſaid Seſſions ſlender, and of no great Importance. The reaſon whereof was owing to the great Care of the Recorder *Fleetwood*. By whoſe Means they had in Priſon in *Newgate* the moſt principal Thieves of the Realm: and they lacked none but one *Mannering*, who daily gathered into his Society lewd Perſons, that committed in all Parts of the Realm moſt dangerous Robberies. The Thieves being cag'd up, the leſs Harm was done abroad.

Strong Watches appointed to be ſet in every Town about *London*.

For the better taking up of all maſterleſs and ſuſpicious Perſons this Year, 1586, it was now reſolved, That ſtrong Watches ſhould be ſet in every Town and Place about *London*, in the City and Liberties of *Weſtminſter*, and in the Hundred of *Oſulton*. Order therefore was ſent from the *Rolls* in *April*, to every High Conſtable, requiring and ſtraitly charging them in the Queen's Name, to certify them in Writing, what number of able Men they ſhould be able to make within every

Townſhip, Pariſh, Village and Hamlet, for ſtrong Watches to be made and prepared within their ſeveral Watches. And theſe Men to be well armed, and furniſhed with ſufficient Armour and Weapon, fit and neceſſary for that Purpoſe. And to cauſe thoſe numbers of Men preſently to be put in readineſs. That both they [the High Conſtables] and the ſaid Numbers might be ready upon any ſudden Occaſion to be employed. And to this Order was adjoyned another Paper, containing Articles to be executed by the High Conſtables within their ſeveral Watches.

Order for the length of Weapons, and manner of carrying them.

The Queen had put forth a Proclamation touching the Aſſize and carrying of Weapons, which began now to be worn extraordinary long. That is, That they ſhould be of ſuch a length; and ſhould not be carried, as they had been before, upwards, in a hectoring manner. And for the better Obſervation of the Queen's Proclamation in *London*, the Lord Maior in the Month of *November*, ſet Watches at every Gate, who were to meaſure every Man's Sword, and to take notice of his way of carrying it. At *Ludgate*, eſpecially (through which thoſe of the Court uſually came) the Lord Maior ſet *Will. Bernard*, *John Hall* and *George Monger*, Drapers, and others. While they were upon the Watch, there paſſed a Gentleman through *Ludgate* into the City, whoſe Name was *Palmer*; who ſaid, That he ſerved the Lady Marchioneſs of *Northampton*. Trial being made of the length of the Weapon, it was found reformed. Whereof *Bernard* told the Gentleman he was glad; and warned him not to carry the Point of his Weapon upward, for that it was contrary to her Majeſty's Will, and Order of the Council. And *Hall* bad him, and the reſt of the Perſons with him, to depart in peace, and carry their Swords according to the Queen's Order. *But if you will carry them up in deſpight, at your Peril be it.* At parting, the ſaid Gentleman turned his Back, and lifted up his Sword as high as he could carry it. Hereupon he was apprehended, and carried before the Maior. And when one *Shelden*, a young Man in a green Cloak overtook them, and followed them through *Pater Noſter Row*, reproving the Gentleman for going ſo peaceably, and willing him to reſiſt, and not to go; they ſeized him, and brought him alſo to the Maior. Who committed them, till the Councils Pleaſure were known.

A Dearth of Corn and Fewel.

In the ſame Year (*viz.* 1586.) a Dearth was in *London*, both of Corn, and Wood for Fewel. The Dearth of Corn occaſioned, as was thought, partly by the Spoil which certain *Dunkirkers* made, having taken four or five Ships of Corn coming for *London* from beyond the Seas; and partly by the great recourſe of People to the City at that time: And the Corn accuſtomed to come up from the Countries about, was ſtopt by the Juſtices of Peace, and not ſuffered to come. For the Redreſs of this Dearth, which was in danger ſtill to encreaſe, and the Price of Corn likely to be much enhanced, in *October* the City went to the Lords of the Council, where the Recorder ſet forth to them the Reaſons of this Evil, and the Means to redreſs it. Which was, That in the Counties of *Kent*, *Suffolk*, *Suſſex*, *Hampſhire*, *Norfolk*, and other Counties about *London* (which were wont to ſerve the City with Corn) Proviſion of Corn might be made for the ſaid City, and quietly ſuffered by the Juſtices of the Shires without Interruption, to come to *London*. And for that Purpoſe the Treaſurer was moved for obtaining the Privy Councils Letters preſently, (for that the Bakers much complained) that Order might be taken that no Corn ſhould be carried out of the Land: That the Merchants that brought Corn from *Danske* and other Places from beyond the Sea, might have Liberty, the Markets here being furniſhed, to carry and convey the reſt out of the Realm, for the better Management of the Merchants trading in Corn, as their Lordſhips had been heretofore moved. And that the Lord Treaſurer would take Order, that at *Weſtminſter* and St. *Katharines*, and other Places about *London*, Billets might be ſold, and Faggots, at the Price taken and ſet down by the Lord Maior within the City of *London*: that is, Weſtern and *Kentiſh* Billets, 13 *s.* 4 *d* the Thouſand; Weſtern Faggots, 5 *s.* 4 *d.* the Hundred. *Kentiſh* Faggots, 6 *s.* the Hundred.

Order for the Habit of Citizens, *Ann.* 1588.

The Cuſtom of the Citizens and Officers thereof was to go well Habited, wearing ſome of their Wealth upon their Backs. About the middle of the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, the City was grown very Rich; and now endeavoured to get themſelves eaſed of two Statutes made againſt the Exceſs and inordinate uſe of Apparel; the one of 24 *H.* VIII. the other of 1. & 2. of *Philip* and *Mary*: whereby the ancient Habit of the Magiſtrates would be reſtrained. The Queen perceiving the Rigour of theſe Acts, and how they contained over much ſtrictneſs, by Proclamation dated at *Weſtminſter Feb.* 16. in the 19th Year of her Reign, and by other Orders more lately publiſhed, did in ſome part mitigate the ſame. Yet the Mitigation was not ſuch as the ſame Acts could, with that Mitigation, be obſerved, within her Majeſties City and Chamber of *London*, without Violation of that decent Order and Conveniency that was by Citizens, Officers and others thought meet to be uſed and continued. Who though they were not of Subſtance and Value anſwerable by the Rates limited by the Book of Subſidy, yet did hold Place of ſuch Worſhipful Calling otherwiſe, as required ſome larger Limitation, than was generally preſcribed by the Statutes and Proclamation. Wherefore Sir *George Bond*, Maior, in the Month of *April*, 1588, wrote a Letter to the Lords of the Council; 'That foraſmuch as they were deſirous that ſome convenient and comely Order, 'ſuch as might ſtand with the Honour of the 'Queen, might be in *London* uſed and continued, 'which could not be without ſome further Toleration, they thought ſtood to preſent to the 'Lords of the Council a Book; which they cauſed to be drawn; containing a certain Limitation and Order for Apparel of Citizens and Officers of the City in their ſeveral Degrees and 'Callings; and of their Wives. Which they 'prayed them by their Honourable good Means 'to her Majeſty, by publick Proclamation, or 'otherwiſe, to be allowed unto them: and that 'obſerving the ſame, they might not be impeached for Breach of either of the ſaid Acts, by reaſon of wearing any Apparel or Stuff, by the 'ſame Book deſired to be allowed them'.

Bond Maior, his Letter to the Council about it.

Book of Habits.

This Requeſt was the more neceſſary, becauſe there were a great ſort of Informers now-a-days running up and down, to ſee who they were that brake thoſe Acts for Apparel: And many of the Citizens were, or were like to be, informed againſt for their Appearance; and like to be grievouſly moleſted by ſuch Informations, in divers of the Queen's Courts, for Offences againſt the ſaid Statutes and Proclamations. Therefore the Maior, and in his Name the City, beſought the Privy Council to be a Means unto the Queen to extend her Favour ſo far, as to give Order that they might not be moleſted for any ſuch Offences paſt: and that ſome Remedy, as afore is ſaid, might be had in their behalf for the future.

Informers.

Cuſtom of Meaſurage.

Meaſurage of Sea-Coal, and other things meaſurable upon the River *Thames*, was an ancient Privilege of the City. But in the Year 1591, it received ſome Interruption, the Lord Admiral pretending ſome Right to it. But at length he was brought to allow to the City their Meaſurage.

And the City, to have this the more firmly confirmed to them for the future, obtained of the Queen the Ratification thereof, by the Aſſiſtance of the Lord Treaſurer; who conferred with the Queen's Attorney and Solicitor, about the drawing up of the Book that was to paſs from the Queen to the City. They both had viewed the Book preſented to them, and reformed it in what Points they thought good, and ſo returned it back to the Treaſurer; who was to give his own Warrant to the Attorney and Solicitor for their Approbation of the ſame under their Hands. Which Sir *William Webb*, Maior, requeſted of the ſaid Treaſurer, in a Letter dated the Year aboveſaid.

Orders againſt the Plague, *Ann.* 1592.

I paſs to the Year 1592, which was a Plague Year. Then were Articles preſented to the Lords of the Council to be conſidered of, for Proviſion and Order, as well againſt the encreaſe of the Plague, as alſo for relief of the poor People, whether Lame or Whole, and vagrant People who daily begged in the Streets. Whereof one great Advice was, to remove the Sound from the Sick; ſo that whenſoever any Houſe was infected, then to leave the Sick to the Houſe, and to remove the Sound into Houſes to be appointed on purpoſe.

A Tumult of Apprentices.

In the Month of *June* 1595, on a *Sunday*, a multitude of rebellious Apprentices got together in divers Parts of the City, and near the Tower, to be ſheltered there from the Maior. Theſe were ſo formidable, and had ſo often uſed theſe Diſorders before, that Sir *John Spencer*, Maior, wrote to the Lord Treaſurer thereof; and was of Opinion that they would not be ſuppreſt, until ſome of them were puniſhed, according to Martial Law, and their Maſters alſo fined and puniſhed; whom he had by ſeveral Precepts commanded to keep their Servants within.

Number of poor Houſeholders in *London*, *Ann.* 1595.

Great Care was continually taken in the City for the Poor. In the Maioralty of Sir *Stephen Slany*, *Decemb.* 1. 1595. there was taken the total Number of all poor Houſholders, inhabiting within the ſeveral Wards of the City and Liberties thereof, who wanted Relief at preſent. Which was given up by the ſaid Maior to the Queen. The whole Number of theſe poor Houſholders in the ſeveral Wards, was 4132. That is to ſay, in the Ward of

Alderſgate	241
Aldgate	132
Baſſiſhaw	050
Breadſtreet	083
Biſhopsgate	447
Billingsgate	048
Bridge	032
Broadſtreet	177
Candlewickſtreet	114
Caſtlebaynard	216
Cheap	029
Colmanſtreet	117
Cordweynerſtreet	033
Cornhil	035
Cripplegate	466
Dowgate	080
Farringdon infra	232
Farringdon extra	831
Lymeſtreet	018
Langborn	072
Portſoken	218
Queenhith	064
Tower	237
Vintree	100
Walbrook	060

Libels againſt the Government

About theſe Times many Ballads were diſperſed in the City, abuſing the Government. The Author of one of them was diſcovered in the Year 1596. when Corn having been dear, a Book of Orders was iſſued out from the Privy Council for remedying the Dearth. But to ridicule theſe Orders, and to diſaffect People to the Government, a Ballad was printed and diſperſed, and ſoon brought to Sir *Stephen Slany*, Maior. It contained a Complaint of the great Want and Scarcity of Corn within the Realm: and it brought in the Queen ſpeaking to her People Dialoguewiſe, in very fond and undecent ſort; and preſcribing Orders for the remedying the Dearth, extracted, as it ſeems, out of the aforeſaid Book. The Author wat one *Delonie*, a idle Fellow, and the ſame who before had printed a Book for the Silk-Weavers; wherein was alſo fooliſh and diſordered Matter. The Maior called the Printer before him, and the Party by whom it was put to Print; who pretended a Licence: But finding it untrue, he committed him to the Counter, and took Surety of the Printer for his Appearance; and ſent the Ballad to the Lord Treaſurer. This was in *July*; and in *September* following two Libels more fell into the Maior's Hands, diſperſed by ſome ſeditious Perſons in the City; which he ſent alſo to the Treaſurer, together with a Bagg, with certain things encloſed in it, left at one Mr. *Kempton*'s Houſe, Deputy of the Ward, a Citizen of good Reputation. So much were Men now ſet upon affronting the Government, by this way of Libeling. And before any of the former, *viz.* in *April*, there was taken up in the Warders Room before the *Tower-Gate*, by the Under-Porter there, another abuſive Writing, directed to certain Perſons; but mentioning therein a late Execution of Juſtice againſt ſome diſorderly Apprentices and others; with an Invective againſt the Counſil of the Land. Whereby he meant probably the learned Counſil and Judges. The Libel ſeemed to have been deviſed, by the ſtile and manner of Writing, by ſome Apprentice of St. *Katharine*'s, or thereabouts. This the Maior ſent alſo to the Lord Treaſurer; and deſired to know, whether he ſhould proceed by Examination to find out the Author, with the Advice and Help of the Lieutenant, or rather ſuppreſs it till they heard more, conſidering the Times, and the End and Purpoſe of ſuch as ſcattered ſuch infamous Libels, and ſeditious Writings: Who deſired nothing more than to have them blazed and ſcattered abroad.

A Proclamation againſt Vagabonds, and pretended Soldiers disbanded.

About the Year 1593, and before, the City, as well as other Parts of the Kingdom, was grievouſly peſtered with Beggars; and they, many of them poor disbanded Soldiers, become poor and maimed by the Wars in the *Low Countries* and with *Spain*; and many more that pretended themſelves to be ſo: Who committed many Robberies and Outrages. This cauſed the Queen to ſet forth a Proclamation in the Month of *February*, for the *Suppreſſing of the Multitudes of idle Vagabonds, and avoiding miſchievous, dangerous Perſons from her Majeſty's Court.*

It ſets forth, ‘How idle Perſons and Vagabonds were manifeſtly ſeen wandering in the common High Ways, to the Annoyance of the common People, both in their Goods and Lives: a Multitude of able Men, neither Impotent nor Lame, exacting Money continually upon pretence of Service in the Wars, without Relief. Whereas many of them never did ſo ſerve. And yet ſuch as had ſerved, if they were Maimed or Lamed by Service, were provided for in the Countries, by Order of a good Statute made the laſt Parliament.

‘For Reformation whereof, She commanded her Juſtices and Officers to have a better Regard thereto: And to appoint upon certain Days of the Week, Monthly (for ſome Seaſon) Watches and privy Searches in Places needful. And thereby to Attach and Impriſon ſuch idle Vagabonds: and to ſend the Lame and Maimed ed into their Countries according to the Statute, *&c.* And the Juſtices of Aſſize now in Lent Aſſizes, to confer with the Juſtices in every County, in the Places where the Aſſizes ſhall be kept. And there to charge them, and to direct them in ſome good Order, how every of them ſeverally in their ſeveral Quarters, might ſee Watches kept, and privy Searches to be made.

Wandering Perſons in and about the City and Court. *Iriſh* Soldiers amongthem.

‘It was found in and about the City of *London*, and in the Parts near about her Majeſties Court, that there did haunt and repair a great multitude of wandring Perſons. Whereof ſome were Men of *Ireland*, that had theſe late Years unnaturally ſerved as Rebels againſt her Majeſties Forces beyond the Seas. Who could not have any good Meaning towards her Majeſty, as of late had been manifeſtly proved in ſome already taken, that had ſecretly come into the Realm with full purpoſe, by procurement of the Devil and his Miniſters, Enemies and Rebels on the other ſide the Sea, to endanger her Majeſties Noble Perſon. Which kind of Perſons, having ſo ſerved againſt her Majeſty, were directly to be taken, whereſoever they might be found, and proceeded withal, as Traitors.

King of *Spain*, Prince of *Parma* hires Perſons to kill the Queen.

‘And as for the Procurers and Authors hereof, being known to be of ſundry Conditions; ſome, Rebellious Subjects, Fugitives; ſome, by Order of their Prieſthood, yielding Diſpenſation and Abſolution by Shrift to the intended Miſchieves; and ſome other more able, by Reward to hire the Offenders, being Perſons of high Degree in the World. The Revenge whereof belonged to Almighty God. In whoſe Hand her Majeſty hath of long time repoſed herſelf: and ſo intended conſtantly with Comfort to continue.

The *Iriſh* to depart home to *Ireland*.

‘But conſidering, the Diſcovery of theſe *Iriſh* Traitors could hardly be made, where there were alſo many others like vagrant Perſons of that Nation, that haunted about the Court, by pretence of Suits, where they had no juſt Cauſe to make any; Therefore her Majeſty Willed and Commanded, that no manner of Perſon born in the Realm of *Ireland*, except he were an Houſeholder, known in ſome Town, where he lived in Obedience to her Majeſties Laws; or were a menial Servant with ſome Nobleman, Gentleman, or other honeſt Houſeholder; or did reſide and were in Commons in any Houſe of Court or Chancery, or a Student in the Laws, or a Student in any of the Univerſities; or elſe be ſent out of *Ireland* by her Majeſties Deputy, or ſome Governour of the Provinces there with Commendation, or about any Service or Suit recommended; ſhould remain in this Realm; but ſhould without Delay repair into the Realm of *Ireland*, to the Places of their natural Habitation, *&c.* upon Pain of Impriſonment and Puniſhment, as Vagabonds.

Vagrants about the Court.

Perſons forbid to come to theCourt, or near it.

‘There was a Number of like vagrant Perſons, both *Engliſh* and others (beſide *Iriſh*) that haunted about the Court, uſing a Colour of Suits to her Majeſty, or to her Council, and other Attendants on her Majeſty: where in Truth many of them had no juſt Cauſe of Suits. Others, that having Suits, and had received their Anſwers, did not depart, but lived idly about the Court. For Remedy of this, her Majeſty forbade all Perſons that were not Servitors to her Majeſty in her Court; or that were not Attendant Servitors upon the Counſellors, or upon other Lords and Ladies, or Gentlemen, attending on her Majeſty; to forbear to come to the Court, or near to the Court. But if any Perſon had Cauſe to prefer any Complaint or Requeſt to her Majeſty, or her Council, being in the Court, it was lawful for any ſuch Perſon to come to one of the Maſters of *Requeſts*, to whom a Room was appointed near the Court; to receive daily ſuch Requeſts, and to prefer them as Cauſe ſhould require, without coming into the Court: But to depart within 24 Hours towards their Dwelling Places.

The Knight Marſhal's Charge to ſee theſe Orders executed.

‘And for the executing of this Order, for the excluding of theſe Vagrants, either *Iriſh* or *Engliſh*, or of any other Nation, her Majeſty charged the Knight Marſhal, her Porters, her Maſters of Requeſt and her Knight Harbinger, and every other ordinary Officer in her Majeſties Court, to take every one in theſe Caſes, which might belong unto them. And to commit the Offenders to Priſon: there without Delay to be tryed, and proceeded withal, according as Rogues and Vagabonds ought to be.

Given at the Honour of *Hampton* Court, the 21ſt of *February* 1593, in the 36th Year of her Majeſties Reign.

This was backed ſoon after with an *Order* to be publiſhed and executed by the Lord Maior of the City of *London*, and other Officers in all Places within three Miles of the ſaid City, for avoiding of all kind of Beggars, that did wander about, contrary to the Laws and Statutes of the Realm. And it was ſigned by ſeveral of the Privy Council: The *Order* was as followeth.

An Order of Privy Council againſt Beggars within three Miles of the City.

‘WHereas it hath been ordered by Act of Parliament, that all poor, aged and impotent Perſons ſhould repair to the Places where they were born, or where they were moſt converſant by the ſpace of three Years: and there to be maintained. And likewiſe that all Perſons wandring about as Beggars, and being whole and ſtrong in Body, and able to Work, having no Lands or other Means to get their Living, ſhould be taken as Rogues and Vagabonds. And if any impotent Perſon, being provided for, were in the Pariſh where he was born, or had been converſant by the ſpace aforeſaid, and ſhould without Licence wander abroad out of the ſame, he ſhould be whipt, and returned again to his Pariſh. And if he ſhould eftſones offend, then to be puniſhed as a Rogue.

A Collection in the time of Parliament for the Maimed in the Queen's Service.

‘And for that alſo in this Time of Parliament Order hath been taken by a Collection of certain Sums of Money, that all ſuch as were found in and about the City of *London*, having been Maimed and Sorehurt in her Majeſties Service, ſhould have a convenient Relief in Money paid to the County where they were born, with Paſports for that Purpoſe, (which hath been accordingly performed) And there to be maintained with weekly Portions of Money for the ſpace of twenty Weeks. Before the end whereof it was provided by an Act of Parliament made in this late Seſſion, that ſuch maimed Soldiers were to have a continual weekly Payment in Places of the Countries, where they were born:

Inquiſition within *London* and *Weſtminſter* for wandering Perſons.

‘For this Purpoſe, all Officers, to whom the Execution of theſe Statutes do belong, within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and in all other Places within three Miles of the City, ſhall forthwith cauſe Inquiſition to be made of all kind of Perſons wandring up and down, as Beggars; and being Aged and Impotent, to compel them to depart, and repair to the Places where they were born, or were more converſant by the ſpace of three Years paſt, with convenient Paſports; there to be maintained according to the Laws, and to forbear from their further begging in any other Place. And ſuch ‘other as wander abroad, as Beggars, being able to Work, and having no lawful Means whereby to live, to be taken and puniſhed as Rogues, according to the Laws in that behalf provided.

‘And further, to ſuffer no Soldier that pretendeth to have been hurt and maimed in her Majeſty's Service, to whom Relief hath been given as aforeſaid; or any other pretending himſelf to have been a Soldier, and not thought worthy to be partaker of the Relief lately given, to continue near, or about the Cities of *London* or *Weſtminſter*, the Borough of *Southwark*, or in any other Place within three Miles of the ſaid Cities or Borough; but to be compelled likewiſe to depart to the Counties where they were born, there to receive convenient Maintenance.

‘And theſe Ordinances conformable to the Laws of the Realm, the Lord Maior of the City of *London*, and all other Officers to whom it ſhall belong, within the Limits aforeſaid, are to ſee duly and ſpeedily executed, and the Offenders puniſhed, as they will anſwer to the contrary at their Peril. At the Court of St. *James's*, the 17th of *April*, *An. Dom.* 1593.

Jo. Puckring. C. S. *W. Burghley*, *Eſſex*.
C. Howard. *Hunſdon*. *T. Heneage*.
Ro. Cecill. *J. Forteſcue*.

Printed and Publiſhed, and ſet up from the foreſaid Lords of her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council.

William Rowe Maior.

Mobbs.

Great Crowds and Routs of the baſer ſort of People, whereof the City Apprentices made a great part, would ſometimes get together, and make dangerous Diſturbances, and uſe much Violence, ſuch Aſſemblies as we in theſe Days call *Mobbs*. Theſe were to be checked. Which cauſed the Queen in the Year 1595, to iſſue out a Proclamation, *For ſtaying of all unlawful Aſſemblies in and about the City of* London, and *for Orders to puniſh the ſame*. The Purport whereof was,

Diſorders by unlawful Aſſemblies of Apprentices and others, forbidden.

‘That the Queen was informed of ſundry great Diſorders committed in and about her City of *London*, by unlawful great Aſſemblies of Multitudes of a popular ſort of baſe Condition, whereof ſome were Apprentices and Servants to Artificers; and to ſuch like as are not able, or not diſpoſed to rule their Servants, as they ought to do. And ſome attempting to reſcue out of the Hands of publick Officers, ſuch as have been lawfully Arreſted; whereby her Majeſty's Peace hath been of late notably broken, to the Diſhonour of her Majeſty's Government: And chiefly for lack of due Correction in time of ſuch manifeſt Offenders, by the Officers of her City, and others in places round about it.

‘For Reformation whereof, ſhe had Conference with her Council, of the moſt ready means for their Puniſhment, and for the ſtay of the like. And for that purpoſe ſtraightly charged all her Officers, both in the City and Places near it, in the Counties of *Middleſex*, *Kent*, *Surry* and *Eſſex*, that had Authority to preſerve the Peace, and to puniſh Offenders, that they ſhould more diligently to the beſt of their Powers, ſee to the Suppreſſion of all ſuch Offenders, and eſpecially of all ſuch unlawful Aſſemblies.

‘And becauſe ſuch Aſſemblies and Routs were compounded of ſundry ſorts of baſe People, ſome known Apprentices, ſuch as were of baſe manual Occupations; ſome others, wandring idle Perſons of Condition, Rogues and Vagabonds: And ſome colouring their wandring by the Name of Soldiers returning from the Wars, *&c.* Therefore ſhe had notifyed her Pleaſure to her Council, to preſcribe certain *Orders* to be publiſhed in and about the ſaid City, which ſhe would have ſtraightly obſerved: And for that purpoſe, that ſhe meant to have a *Provoſt Marſhal*, with ſufficient Authority to apprehend all ſuch as ſhould not be readily reformed and corrected by the ordinary Officers of Juſtice, and them without delay to execute upon the Gallows by order of Martial Law: At our Manor of *Greenwich* the 4th of *July*, 1595. in the 37th Year of our Reign. Here follows

A *Provoſt Marſhal* to be appointed, to curb theſe Routs.

The Orders preſcribed by her Majeſty's Command by the Advice of her Council. Publiſhed in *London*, and other Places near the ſame, for the obſervation of her Majeſty's Proclamation.

Orders ſet forth againſt Tumults.

‘THAT no Perſon but ſuch as were Officers for Preſervation of the Peace, or ſuch as ſhall aſſiſt them, or ſuch as were of known honeſt Converſation, do walk up and down in the Streets or Fields after Sunſet, or Nine of the Clock at Night, upon pain to be apprehended and committed to Priſon.

‘That no Perſons, except publick Officers, aſſemble themſelves in any Company at any time, in any place other than in Churches for Prayers or Sermons, or for appearance afore Officers of Juſtice, or by their Commandment, or in the common Halls of Companies upon pain, *&c.*

‘That no Houſholder, or any Perſon that keepeth Inns, or Lodging for any Stranger, do ſuffer their Servants or their Gueſts, being not Gentlemen, or others of good Value or Converſation, to go out of their Houſes in the Evening after Nine of the Clock, upon pain to be Impriſoned; or if they cannot reſtrain them, to inform preſently the Conſtable, *&c.*

‘That no Perſon do write, or be privy to any ſeditious Bills, to be diſperſed or ſet up, upon pain to be executed by Martial Law. And if any come to the knowledge of any ſuch Perſon that hath written, or ſet up, or diſperſed any ſuch ſeditious Bill, and will reveal the ſame, and the Party taken, the Revealer ſhall have 20 *l.* or a better Reward.

‘All Perſons that are not known to be Servants to the Queens Majeſty's Houſe, or not ordinarily pertaining to any Lord or Gentleman, and do wander abroad, either in the Name of Soldiers, or that ſeek Service, or do come as Suitors to her Majeſty, or to any of her Officers for Suits of Law, ſhall preſent themſelves to certain Perſons of Judgment hereafter named, that were appointed by the Council to examine their Condition. According whereto they ſhall be directed how to leave their wandring. Or, if they be ſuch, to be received, or retained in Service, or come as Suitors to any common, or to any publick Officer, they ſhall be ſo provided for, as their Caſes ſhall require, and not be ſuffered to wander abroad, to the Offence or Terror of other good quiet People, that have cauſe to travel by the Highways for their lawful Buſineſs.

‘That all Perſons that ſhall be Arreſted by any Officer lawfully Authorized, ſhall obey the ſame Officer; and if any ſhall make Reſiſtance, every other Perſon being preſent, and required by the Officer to aſſiſt him, ſhall ſo do to the beſt of his Power, upon pain to be committed to the ſame Place where the Party that did diſobey ought to be. And if any Perſon ſhall attempt to aid the Party that ſhould be Arreſted, to be Reſcued, ſuch Perſon, and all that ſhall accompany him, ſhall be apprehended, and

‘ ſhall be executed by the *Provoſt-Marſhal* by Martial Law.

‘ That all Officers of the City, and all other Places near the City, having Authority to apprehend Rogues, and to puniſh them, ſhall in that Circuit of their Juriſdiction meet together twice every Week, or oftner; and ſhall cauſe ſearch to be made in the common Streets, and in the High-ways, by ſome company of able Men; to apprehend ſuch Rogues and Vagabonds, and ſhall take order for the diſpoſing of the Poor and Lame, to repair to the Places where they ought to be provided for, by the Names of their Pariſhes, and not to be ſuffered to wander abroad without Proviſion or Relief.

Then follow the Names of thoſe that were to ſit at Seſſions-Hall, to examine the Condition of the Perſons that ſhould be taken wandring. They were of two ſorts, ſome for ſuch as pretended to be Soldiers, others for ſuch as pretended to ſeek Service, or follow Suits. Theſe laſt were, Sir *Owen Hopton*, *Robert Wroth*, *Rich. Warren*, *Will. Fleetwood*, Recorder of *London*, *Arthur Atie*, *Rich. Skerrington*, *George Aſhby* of *Weſtminſter*, *Tho. Fowler*, the Town Clerk of *London*, and the Clerk of the Peace of *Middleſex*.

King *James*'s Proclamation againſt Rogues, *An.* 1603.

Upon the Acceſs of King *James* to the *Engliſh* Throne, it appeared by his Proclamation ſet forth in *September*, *An. Dom.* 1603. that Rogues and Vagabonds increaſed, notwithſtanding all the Proviſion the Queen by Laws and Proclamations had made from time to time againſt them. The Import of this King's Proclamation, was for Baniſhing the moſt dangerous ſort of them out of the Kingdom into foreign Countries; mentioning the Statute of the 30 *Eliz.* ‘ For the Repreſſing of Rogues, Vagabonds, idle and diſſolute Perſons, wherewith this Realm was then much infeſted, *&c.* But that now they ſwarmed again, and abounded every where more frequently than in times paſt. Therefore that no Impediment might be to the due and full execution of that Law, his Highneſs Privy Council, according to the Power in that behalf given by the ſaid Law, had by their *Order* aſſigned Places and Parts beyond the Seas, unto which ſuch incorrigible and dangerous Rogues ſhould be baniſhed and conveyed. [Which *Order* is here under ſet down.] ‘ His Majeſty purpoſing to have the ſame Law duly and fully executed, required all Juſtices of Peace, Maiors, Bailiffs, *&c.* to ſee the ſaid Law, in all the Parts and Branches of the ſame, duly and exactly executed. *Given at his Manor of* Woodſtock, *Sept.* 17.

The Order.

The Order.

Order for baniſhing them.

‘ Foraſmuch as it hath appeared unto Us, as well by our own views in our Travels in this preſent Progreſs of his Majeſty, as alſo by good and credible Information from divers and ſundry Parts of the Realm, that Rogues grow again, and increaſe to be incorrigible and dangerous, not only to his Majeſty's loving Subjects abroad, but alſo to his Majeſty and his Honourable Council in and about the Court: Which growing partly through the Remiſſneſs of ſome of the Juſtices of Peace, and other Officers in the Country; and partly, for that there hath been no ſuit made for aſſigning ſome Place beyond the Seas, to which ſuch incorrigible and dangerous Rogues might be baniſhed, according to the Statute in that behalf made: We therefore of his Majeſty's Privy Council, whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, finding it of neceſſity to reform theſe great Abuſes, and to have the due Execution of ſo good and neceſſary a Law, do according to the Power limited to us by the ſame Statute, here aſſign, and think it fit and expedient, that the Places and Parts beyond the Seas, to which any ſuch incorrigible and dangerous Rogues ſhall be baniſhed and conveyed according to the ſaid Statute, ſhall be theſe Countries and Places following, *viz.* The *Newfound Land*, the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*, *France*, *Germany*, *Spain*, and the *Low Countries*, or any of them. Signed,

T. Buckhurſt.	*Lenox.*	*Nottingham.*
Suffolk.	*Devonſhire.*	*Mar.*
Ro. Cecill.	*E. Wotton.*	*J. Stanhope.*

The preſent State of the City.

Now a little concerning the preſent State and Condition of *London*, as to its Wealth and Incomes, it muſt be confeſſed, that by reaſon of the great Fire, and divers Loſſes and great Expences, the City is not before-hand; but for the Satiſfaction of the Orphans Debts, the Parliament hath ſecured the payment of Four *per Cent. per Annum* Intereſt of their Money for ever, and appointed a Tax of 2000 *l. per Annum*, to be levied upon the City towards the payment of the ſaid Intereſt.

The State of the Chamber of *London.* *Rich. Bromley.*

And that the annual Receipts and Disburſements of the ſaid City may the better appear for the Information of the Publick, the State of the Chamber of *London*, *Septemb.* 29. *Anno* 1694. appeared (by the Account of Sir *Leonard Robinſon*, Kt. late Chamberlain) to be as followeth; as I take from a Print.

Sir *Leonard Robinſon* Debtor.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
To Caſh Remaining in this Accomptant's Hands on the Foot of his laſt declared Account.	1543	15	08
Ended the 29th of *Sept.* 1693.			
To the Renter-General.	3950	06	11
To the Renter of *Finsbury*.	0380	02	06
To Freemen and Inrolments.	1168	02	02
To Rent Farms.	5639	09	06
To Sheriffs Fines.	5440	00	00
To Fines for Leaſes.	3949	00	00
To *Greſham* Caſh.	1200	00	00
To Caſual Receipts.	0375	01	02
To Orphanage Money.	0097	06	01
	23743	04	00

Per Contra Creditor.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
By Rents and Quit Rents.	0736	07	10
By Workmens Wages and Works Extraordinary.	2787	01	01
By Neceſſary Charges.	0271	13	04
By Forraign Charges.	0848	17	06
By Aſſeſſments, Rates and Tythes,	1580	10	01
By Courts of Conſervacy.	0163	09	10
By Gifts and Rewards.	2078	08	01
By Sollicitors, *&c.* Bills.	0970	13	06
By Allowances, Fees and Penſions.	2690	00	08
By Liveries.	0365	18	08
By Orphans Portions paid.	0097	06	01
By Intereſt and finding Money Paid.	0859	06	03
By Bequeſt.	0238	09	01
	13688	02	00

Caſh reſting to Ballance, in Sir *Leonard Robinſon's* Hands, *Sept.* 29th. 1694. Ten Thouſand Fifty Five Pound, Two Shillings.

Conſultation for bettering the State of the Chamber.

Some good Citizens have lately ſhewn their zealous Affection, for promoting the better Eſtate of the Ghamber, both in their Common Council, and other their private Conſultations and Devices. And they have taken Notice, how ſome Expences of the City might be retrenched, and what great Advantage might be made by farming out Places and Offices, which now are wont to be ſold for Life. For they have noted in ſome publick Prints, how many of the Liveries, Fees and Offices are now become uſeleſs, by Alterations in the City Affairs, and ſome of them moreover pernicious, vexatious and burthenſome, having little other pretence for their Continuance, but that the Officers purchaſed their Places with great Sums of Money. To inſtance (among many others) in the three Clarks of the Markets, who, (reckoning but twenty Years paſt) have been paid 468 *l. per Ann.* by 9 *l. per* Week out of the Chamber: whoſe Offices for ſo long a time were uſeleſs, the Markets being farmed; and the Farmers obliged to do the Duty of theſe Officers. Hence may appear the City's great Damage by theſe Sales: For it hath paid for twenty Years laſt paſt ſo many times 468 Pounds, amounting in the whole to 9360 *l.* And the City may have this Payment continued on it for ever, the Officers pretending to Free-hold by virtue of their Purchaſe, and to have a good Right to ſell their Offices, *Toties quoties.*

Obſervations upon buying and ſelling Places.

And concerning the buying of Places they further obſerved, That the Maior hath 2000 *l. per Ann.* incident to his Mayoralty, beſides his ſhare of the Sale of Offices, which was about four Fifths; and the Sheriffs had about 1500 *l. per An.* and about one Fifth ſhare in the Sale of Offices. And that there was a poſſibility that a Maior might get 20000 *l.* in the Year of his Maioralty. They obſerved moreover, that tho' ſome Places had been ſold for above 2500 *l.* yet in the Memory of many Citizens living, no Place or Office in the City was worth above 100 *l.* So that the Purchaſe of theſe Offices were many of them twenty times more than formerly. They ſet forth likewiſe the Evil and Inconvenience of this Practice; as, that the Sellers regarded not ſo much the Ability or Honeſty of the Perſon for the reſpective Office, but he that could give moſt was made the Officer. That many of theſe Places were concerned in the Adminiſtration and Execution of Juſtice; and the ſelling of Places having in all times, by the beſt Governments, been accounted a Corruption, and of dangerous Conſequence to the well being of a good Commonwealth, it was moſt reaſonable, that in Courts where Juſtice is to be adminiſtred, there the greateſt Care ſhould be taken, that no Corruption be. That the Offices of Clark and Beadle belonging to the Court of Requeſts, or Court of Conſcience, ſettled by Act of Parliament in 4 *Jac.* 1. for the Relief of poor Debtors, *&c.* were ſold for 1000 *l.* each, at the leaſt, to the great Oppreſſion of the Poor, and obſtruction of the execution of Juſtice there.

There might come in 7000 *l. per Ann.* by the Coal and Corn-Meeters.

It was likewiſe obſerved, That the fifteen Coal-Meeters, who payed about 1700 *l.* each for their Places, and 80 *l. per Annum* Rent; and the ten Corn-Meeters, who pay about 1400 *l.* for their Places, and no Rent; if theſe Officers were admitted to their Places without Money, the firſt would pay (inſtead of 80 *l*) 350 *l. per Ann.* each, and the latter about 250 *l. per Ann.* each, which would bring 7000 *per Ann.* into the Chamber: And the like might be obſerved in many other Offices and Places.

A Device to farm out Places and Offices.

All which things conſidered, it was thought a Device very advantageous to the Wealth of the City, that for the future, as Places fell, they might be farmed out for the Benefit of the City: As may appear by this Propoſal made by one of the Citizens.

A PROPOSAL *Humbly Offered to the Conſideration of the* Lord Maior, Aldermen, *and* Common Council.

Rich. Bromley.

THE Places ſold in *London*, having Coſt the preſent Poſſeſſors above one Hundred and fifty thouſand Pound, as appears by a late Liſt thereof, and ſuppoſing they have been allowed 12 and half *per Cent.* for their Purchaſe Money, which is leſs than was allowed by Parliament to the Purchaſers of Annuities for Life, they do amount to near Twenty Thouſand Pound *per Annum.*

Now if for the Future, as theſe Places fall by the Death of the Poſſeſſors, they were Farmed out, and the Money paid into the Chamber for the uſe of the Maior and Commonalty, there would in a very ſhort Time be a plentiful Supply for the Support of the Cities Government on all Occaſions. [As the place of the late Bailiff of *Southwark* was, whom Sir *Thomas Lane* would not ſuffer to transfer his Place, though he offered Sir *Thomas* 300 *l.* The Bailiff dying about a Year after, the City allowed Sir *Thomas* 300 *l.* and have ſince Leaſed the Place at 300 *l. per Annum*, and may have more when the Leaſe expires; and if the late Clerk of the Chambers Place, now vacant, were ſo Lett, it would yield another 300 *l. per Annum*, and what the preſent Lord Maior falls ſhort of 4000 *l.* by Perquiſites in his Maioralty, may be made up out of this Rent.]

This way of Admiſſion would be much eaſier to the Officers, and will prevent thoſe Corruptions and Exactions, ſo much of late complained of. But in caſe the Farming out ſome of theſe Places ſhall be thought Unlawful or Imprudent, *viz.* Such as are more immediately concerned in the Adminiſtration and Execution of Juſtice, Artificers, Workmen, and ſuch as furniſh the City with Commodities and Materials; the other Places will be ſufficient to raiſe Twelve or Fifteen Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, and Juſtice in the City will be better adminiſtered, when all concerned therein are admitted freely.

The City will alſo ſave by good Husbandry, more than 30 *per Cent.* in Things wherein its Artificers, Workmen, and Furniſhers of Commodities, *&c.* are concerned. By theſe Methods, this Honourable City may ſoon recover its ancient Wealth, Honour and Grandeur.

The Principal Objection againſt this Propoſal is, how to Support the Government for the preſent, till it can be reduced to Practice. To anſwer which, according to the beſt Account can at preſent be got; the Profits incident to the Maioralty of *London* are now above 2000 *l. per Annum*, beſides the Share in the Places ſold; which Sum, with good Husbandry, in retrenching unneceſſary Expences, may eaſily be made up 4000 *l. per Annum.*

To this I ſubjoyn an Act of Common Council made *Ann.* 1703. Sir *John Parſons* Kt. Maior, for a Method to get the City out of Debt, and to prevent its further declining State: Which was, That one third Part of Places ſold ſhould be paid into the Chamber, in the Chamberlain's Court.

◆

Commune Concil' tent' in Camera *Guihald'* Civitat' *London* die *Jovis* viceſimo quarto die *Februarij* anno regni Dominæ noſtr' *ANNÆ* nunc Reginæ *Angliæ*, &c. ſecundo, coram *Johanne Parſons* Mil' Majore dict' Civitat', *Roberto Clayton* Mil', *Thoma Stamp* Mil', *Thoma Rawlinſon* Mil', *Willielmo Withers* Mil', *Galfrid' Jefferies* Mil', & *Roberto Beachcroft* Mil', ac ejuſdem Civitat' Aldermannis, & *Gilberto Heathcote* Mil', Aldermanno, ac uno Vicecomit' Civitat' præd' necnon majore parte Communiarum in eodem Communi Concil' tunc & ibidem aſſemblat'.

An ACT to prevent the further declining State of the City of *LONDON.*

WHEREAS the Yearly neceſſary Charge of the Government of the City of London and the Yearly Payment of eight thouſand Pounds out of the Revenue of the ſaid City to the Orphans and other Creditors of the ſame City, do amount unto much more than the preſent Yearly Income of the ſaid City, by reaſon whereof the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London are become greatly indebted: Now, in order to make ſome Proviſion for Payment of the preſent Debt of the ſaid City, and to prevent the further declining State thereof, Be it Enacted and Ordained by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen and Commons in Common-Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That when, and as often as the reſpective Intereſts of all, any, or either of the ſeveral Officers or Perſons belonging to the ſaid City, or Bridge-Houſe, who at preſent ſtand admitted, or who hereafter ſhall be admitted into any Office or Offices, Implopment or Imployments, of or belonging to the ſaid City or Bridge-Houſe. or either of them, ſhall expire or determine, by Death, Alienation, Surrender, or removal for juſt cauſe, one full third part of all the Benefit or Profit which ſhall hereafter ariſe to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the ſaid City for the time being, or any or either of them, by the Sale, Alienation, Surrender, or other Diſpoſition of all or any of the ſaid Offices or Imployments, ſhall for the future redound, be and accrue unto, and to the ſole Benefit of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the ſaid City, for the Increaſe of the Publick Revenue of the ſame. And in caſe the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the ſaid City for the time being, or any or either of them, ſhall give away, permit or allow to be given away by any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, any or either of the ſaid Office or Offices, Imployment or Imployments, to any perſon or perſons whatſoever, the ſaid Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, or any or either of them who ſhall ſo give, permit or allow to be given away as aforeſaid, any or either of the ſaid Offices or Imployments, ſhall pay and make good to the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London, for the increaſe of the publick Revenue of the ſaid City, one full third part of what ſuch Office or Offices, Imployment or Imployments, would or might have produced to the Lord Mayor and Sheriff or Sheriffs of the ſaid City for the time being, or any or either of them, by the Sale, Alienation, Surrender or removal for juſt Cauſe or Diſpoſition of the ſaid Offices or Imployments, or any, or either of them; And that hereafter there ſhall be no new Admiſſion or Admiſſions of any perſon or perſons to any or either of the ſaid Offices or Imployments by the Lord Mayor, or by the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the time being, or either of them, unleſs and untill one full third part of the Benefit and Profit which ſhall be made as aforeſaid by the Sale, Alienation, Surrender or other diſpoſal of any of the ſaid Office or Offices, Imployment or Imployments, be paid to the Chamberlain of the City of London, for the time being, to and for the ſole Uſe and Benefit of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, for the increaſe of the publick Revenue of the ſame City, and ſuch Payment teſtified by a Receipt under the Hand of the Chamberlaine of the ſaid City for the time being; And all Admiſſion or Admiſſions of any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall hereafter be admitted to any of the ſaid Offices or Imployments before ſuch Payment made to the Chamberlain of London for the time being, to the uſe aforeſaid, and teſtified as aforeſaid, ſhall be, and is hereby Enacted and Declared null, void and of none effect, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

AND whereas ſeveral Artificers and others of and belonging to the ſaid City and Bridge-Houſe, do receive Ten Shillings, more or leſs, by the Week, work or not work, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Death, Alienation or Surrender, Yielding up, or Removal for juſt Cauſe, of all, any or either of the ſaid Artificers or others, the Payment of Ten Shilling by the Week, more or leſs, work or not work, ſhall not hereafter be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall be admitted to the Place or Places, Imployment or Imployments, of all, any or either of the ſaid Artificers or others, but that the ſaid Payment or Payments of ſuch Sum or Sums of Money to any ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo admitted, ſhall utterly ceaſe and determine, any Act of Common-Council, Cuſtom or Uſage to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

PROVIDED, That nothing contained in this Act ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend to any of the Officers or Offices of the Coal-Meeters or Corn-Meeters of this City, or any or either of them, but that the ſame Officers or Offices, and every of them, ſhall remain in the ſame State as they are ſettled by Act of Common-Council, made and paſſed on or about the Twenty Seventh Day of September, One thouſand ſeven hundred and three, any thing herein to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

ASHHURST.

Citizens for the Parliament.

The City by ancient Cuſtom and Privilege ſends four Citizens to be their Repreſentatives in Parliament. The Electors are the Livery-Men of the Companies. At theſe Elections the Citizens have of late commonly ſet up eight Perſons, ſome Aldermen and ſome Commoners, of the Wealthier and more Popular ſort, four againſt four, according as they are thought to ſtand affected to the Church as by Law eſtabliſhed, or leſs inclined to it. And ſome time before the Election comes on, they print their Names in different Papers, and diſperſe them, recommending the ſaid Perſons to the Citizens, as fit Men to be their Repreſentatives. Theſe Elections are uſually by Poll, which laſts four or five Days ſometimes before it be over. For inſtance, Parliament Men choſen in *May*, 1705. and the Numbers that polled for each, ſtood thus:

Sir *Robert Clayton*	2919
Sir *William Aſhhurſt*	2961
Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*	3346
Samuel Shepheard Eſq;	3013

And this Paper following was delivered them upon the Huſtings by ſeveral eminent Citizens, immediately upon the Sheriffs declaring them duly elected, in behalf of themſelves and the reſt of the Common Hall.

The Tenor of a Paper delivered to the Parliament Men elected.

Gentlemen,

‘WHEN we conſider your Affection to the QUEEN, the eſtabliſhed Church, the Proteſtant Intereſt, and the Government of this Kingdom: We cannot doubt of your ſincere Endeavours to anſwer the Ends for which you are now choſen our Repreſentatives in Parliament

'liament, by taking effectual Care of her Majeſty's Royal Perſon, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as by Law eſtabliſhed, and by aſſiſting her Majeſty with ſeaſonable Supplies for proſecuting the War againſt *France*, for ſecuring the Liberties of *Europe*, and the Honour and Trade of *England*.

'And We are perſwaded, that you will uſe your beſt endeavours to maintain the ſeveral Parts of the Legiſlature within their due Bounds, to preſerve the Rights and Liberties of your Fellow-Subjects from any illegal Encroachments, and to procure the neceſſary Protection to our Trade at Sea; ſo that all Contrivances to diſturb her Majeſty's Government, and the Commerce of this Kingdom, may be happily prevented.

Weekly Bills of Mortality.

To know how the City ſtands in regard of the Health or Sickneſs of the Inhabitants, the Weekly Bills of Mortality were appointed long ago, carefully and wiſely; That ſo if any infectious Diſeaſe were found to Reign, means might be uſed for the ſtopping it, and preventing the Deaths of innumerable Citizens. Hereby alſo are many other Advantages gained, as to know the Populouſneſs of the City, nay, of the whole Kingdom, as ſome ingenious Men that have made Obſervations on theſe Bills, have diſcovered.

When, and on what occaſion they began. *Reflections on Weekly Bills of Mortality,* Printed 1665.

The keeping of them began (ſaith a Learned Author) *Anno* 1592, being a great year of Sickneſs; and, after ſome diſuſe, was eſtabliſhed by Order *Anno* 1603, the next Year of Sickneſs; the Firſt of the continued Weekly Bills of Mortality, commencing *October* the 29th the ſaid Year, being the firſt Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt. Diſeaſes began firſt to be diſtinctly taken notice of, *Ann.* 1629.

How theſe Bills were made.

Theſe Bills are made and compoſed after this manner: When any one dieth in a Pariſh, either the tolling or ringing of the Bell, or the beſpeaking of a Grave, intimateth it to the Searchers, who alſo keep a Correſpondence with the Sexton; and thereupon the ancient *Matrons* ſworn to that Office, repair to the Place where the dead Corps lieth; and upon their own View and other Examination, make a Judgment by what Diſeaſe or Caſualty the Perſon died: Which Judgment they report to the Pariſh-Clerk; as he doth every *Tueſday* Night, the Account of every Chriſtning or Burial that Week, to the Clerk of the Hall. Whence on *Wedneſday* the general Account is made up and printed, and on *Thurſdays* publiſhed, and brought to the reſpective Families in every Pariſh that pay four Shillings a Year for them, which is the Pariſh-Clerks Benefit.

Great Plagues in *London*.

In leſs than fourſcore Years, it appears by theſe Bills of Mortality, there have been five great Mortalities; that is, from the Year 1592, to the Year 1665. I. In the Year 1592, between *March* and *December* died 25886. whereof of the Plague 11503. The next Year died of the Plague, 10662. II. *Anno* 1603, there died from *March* to *December*, 37294, whereof of the Plague, 30561. *Note*, the Plague in 1603, laſted eight Years, *viz.* to the Year 1611. III. *Anno* 1625, the Burials were, reckoning from *Thurſday December* the 16th, 1624, to *Thurſday December* the 15th, 1625, 54265, whereof of the Plague, 35417. IV. *Anno* 1636, from *April* to *December* were buried, 23387, (or 23359, according to another Account) whereof of the Plague 10400. V. *Anno* 1665.

To which add the State of the Cities Mortality, from 1605 to 1606, which ſtood thus:

The whole Years Collection of all the Burials and Chriſtnings, aſwell within the Cittie of London, *and the Liberties thereof, and the* Peſthouſe: *As alſo in the 9. out-pariſhes, adjoyning to the Citie, and out of the Freedom, from* Thurſday *the Nineteenth of* December, Anno Domini 1605. *to* Thurſday *the fiue and twentieth of* December Anno Domini 1606. *according to the report made to the Kings moſt excellent Majeſtie, by the Company of the Pariſh Clerks of* London.

Buried this Yeare in the fourescore and ſixeteene Pariſhes of *London* within the Walles	2643
Whereof of the Plague.	72
Buried this Yeare in the ſixeteene Pariſhes of *London* within the Liberties and without the Walles, as alſo in the *Peſthouſe* adjoyning to *London*	3998
Whereof of the Plague.	1078
The whole Summe of all the Burials in *London* and the Liberties thereof, together with the *Peſthouſe* this Year is	6641
Whereof of the Plague.	1780
Buried this Year in the nine out Pariſhes in *Middleſex* and *Surrey*	1279
Whereof of the Plague.	344
The Total of all the Burials in the Places aforeſaid, is - - -	7920
Whereof of the Plague.	2124
Chriſtned in the foreſaid places this Year. - - - -	6614
Pariſhes that haue been cleare this Year.	17
Pariſhes that haue been infected this Year.	104

An old Bill of Mortality.

I meet yet with an older Bill of Mortality, *viz.* for the Year 1562, and ending 1563, when a Plague raged in the City. The Account whereof was as follows.

Buried in *London*, and the Places near adjoining from the 1ſt of *January* 1562, to the 1ſt of *January* 1563, in the whole Number -	23630
Whereof of the Plague.	20136
The true Number of all that were buried within the Citie and Liberties.	20414
The true Number of all that were buried in Places near adjoining to the City, and without the Liberties.	3216

Obſervations upon the Bills of Mortality.

Here is ſet down likewiſe, how many died in each Pariſh. This Bill of Mortality might be the firſt of this kind; at leaſt much older than that mentioned by Captain *Grant*, *viz.* 1592, 1593, which he ſeems to hold to be the oldeſt.

Obſervations of the Diſeaſes and Caſualties of the City.

From theſe Bills of Mortality, Obſervations were taken by an ingenious Citizen in the Year 1662, concerning the encreaſe of ſome Diſeaſes, and the decreaſe of others. Thus *Agues* and *Feavers* encreaſe, ſuppoſed to be by Surfeits and Exceſſes; and ſo do *Abortives*, by reaſon of the ſtreightning of Bodies, mixtures of Copulations, and the unwholſom Diet. The *Scurvy* encreaſeth, and ſo the *Conſumption* with the *French-Pox*, which goeth under that Name. The *Stone* and *Strangury* decreaſeth, which the Obſerver makes to proceed from the drinking Ale ſo plentifully. The *Gout* ſtandeth at a ſtay; there dieth but one of a thouſand of the *Gout*, tho' more die gouty; the reaſon is, becauſe thoſe that have the *Gout*, are ſaid to be long-livers; and when they die, are returned as *Aged*. The *Rickets* encreaſed from the Year 1634, and the *Livergrown*, which is next a-kin to it, thereupon decreaſt. The *Riſing* of the Stomach ſince it was firſt mentioned, *Anno 1636*, is improved, it being ſuppoſed the *Green Sickneſs* goeth under that Name. *Convulſions* were 52 in the Year *1629*, and in the Year *1636*, were 700 and odd, and hath increaſt ſince.

Apoplexies and ſudden Obſtructions increaſe. *Bloody Flux*, Scouring and Flux encreaſe; and ſo do *Cancer*, *Gangreen*, *Fiſtula*, *Wolf*. Cholicks and Winds decreaſe. *Dropſies* by exceſſive Drinking encreaſe; and ſo do *King's Evil* and *Impoſtume* and *Lethargy*, but moderately, ſometimes encreaſing, and ſometimes decreaſing. *Worms* and *Teeth* increaſe conſiderably, ſo *Purples* and *Spotted Feaver*.

Diſeaſes, forerunners of the Plague.

The Obſerver further took notice, that many times other peſtilential Diſeaſes, Purples, Feavers, Small Pox, the Dyſſentery, called by ſome, the *Plague in the Guts*, forerun Plague-Years: As about 8000 of all Diſeaſes and Caſualties in the Year 1622, improved to 11000 in the Year 1623, and to 12000 in the Year 1624; the next Year 1625, [the Year of a great Plague] being 54000 and upwards only of the Plague. There died about 2000 of the Small-pox from the latter end of 1634, to the beginning of *1636*, when there died of the Plague 10400.

The City was ſoon repeopled after a Plague.

It was further obſerved hence, that the City is repeopled after a great Plague in two Years, as is generally aſſerted. For Chriſtenings in the City are (if the Inhabitants are not *Anabaptiſts*) the moſt certain Standards of the Increaſe and Decreaſe of the Inhabitants. Chriſtenings in the Year 1624, that is, the Year preceding the great Plague, were 8299. And the next Year after the Plague, *viz.* 1626, they were 6701. But within two Years after, they amounted to 8408. Such is the Confluence of all ſorts of People to this great City.

The Encreaſe of the City.

It is obſerved further, concerning the Encreaſe of the City by computation of the Chriſtenings, that the City encreaſed half in half in thirty Years ſpace; that is to ſay, from 1603, to 1633. For the Number of 5458 Chriſtened in the Year 1604, encreaſed to the Number of 9997 Chriſtened in 1632.

How many Families in *London*.

Alſo, to know what Number of Families may be in the City, allow fifty four Families to be in each hundred Yards Square, whereof there are 880 within and without the Walls, [*viz.* 220 Yards Square within the Walls, the reſt without] and there will be 47520 Families in and about *London*. Whence it was conjectured, that there might be People to the Number of 494000, [another computed the People to be two Millions,] in the time when theſe Obſervations were made, which was between 40 and 50 Years ago.

Fighting Men in *London*.

It is further obſerved, how many fighting Men may be within the City, namely, 81233, that is, ſuch as are between 20 and 40 Years old, near 72000 in *London*; and a fifth part out of *Weſtminſter*, *Stepney* and *Lambeth*, that is, 13539.

Proportion of People in *London* to all *England*.

Further, it was reckoned, there be fourteen times as many People in all *England*, as there are in *London*, that is, about four Millions, two hundred and thirteen Thouſand; and that a ninth Part of theſe come yearly to *London*, reckoning one Year with another. And then it is concluded, that *London* hath every Year 6000 new Comers, whereof 3400 are able to bear Arms.

London not ſo ſubject to the Plague as formerly.

It was obſerved alſo, whether *London* be ſo obnoxious to the Plague of late, as it hath been in former time. *London* hath been multiplied two parts in three, in eighty Years, and the more Populous, the more Infectious. Whence it might ſeem to follow, that the City were more ſubject to peſtilential Malignities now, than in times paſt; yet Experience aſſureth us of the contrary, and Reaſon ſeconds Experience. For *Firſt*, tho' the Fumes, Steams and Stenches are now groſſer than formerly, by reaſon of the encreaſe of Houſes, (which makes it in ſome Reſpects more unhealthful, eſpecially ſince the burning of Seacoals;) yet keeping the Air from being ſo liable to foreign Impreſſions as formerly, theſe Fumes and Steams, eſpecially of Seacoals, ſo thicken the Air, that it ſtandeth out againſt moſt foreign Influences. *Secondly*, Tho' the City be encreaſed, (and that by turning Noblemens Houſes to Tenements, as the Earl of *Wincheſters*, Alderman *Freemans*, the Earl of *Arundels*, the Biſhop of *Londons* Palace, the Dean of *Paul's* Houſe, the Lord *Rivers's*, the Duke's Place, *&c.*) yet the encreaſe is removed to more open and free Air, and the Trade removed from the dirty and narrow Places in *Canningſtreet* and *Watlingſtreet*, to St. *Paul's*, *Ludgate* and *Fleetſtreet*, from *Billingſgateſtreet* and *Fenchurchſtreet* to the *Strand*, avoiding thoſe Places that were crambed with old and dark Houſes and Buildings, and inhabiting more new and lightſome ones nearer and nearer to *White Hall*, ſituate in a more convenient and healthful Air. And, *Laſtly*, it was obſerved, that the Contagion of the Peſtilence depended more on the Diſpoſition of the Air, than upon the *Effluvia* of Mens Bodies; a Truth made manifeſt by the ſudden encreaſe of it in the Year *1636*, from 118 one Week, to *927* in the next; and from the ſudden decreaſe from *990* in one Week, to 258 the next; and then again to 852. Alterations certainly be attributed rather to the Change of Air, than to the Conſtitutions of Mens Bodies.

Theſe Obſervations were made above 40 Years ago, before the great Fire; when thoſe Places (which are now fair open Streets) were ſo cloſe and noiſome.

The Number of Souls in each Ward. *Nat. & Polit. Obſervat. p.* 173.

Once more, what was the Number about 80 or *90* Years ago, of Men, Women and Children in the ſeveral Wards of *London*, and the Liberties, may be ſeen by this exact Table following, taken in *Auguſt*, *Ann.* 1631, by ſpecial Command from the Lords of his Majeſty's Privy Council: By which the Learned may compute what Number of Souls in the City is at preſent, after ſo many Years.

Algate	Ward	04763
Biſhopſgate		07788
Baſſiſhaw		01006
Breadſtreet		02568
Bridge within		02392
Bridge without		18660
Billingſgate		02597
Broadſtreet		03503
Colmanſtreet		02634
Cornhil		01439
Cripplegate without		06445
Cripplegate within		04231
Faringdon without		20846
Faringdon within		08770
Cordwainer.		02138
Alderſgate		03594
Limeſtreet		01017
Queenhith		03358
Vintrie		01742
Tower		04248
Dowgate		03516
Langborn		03168
Portſoken		05703
Cheap		02500
Warbrook		01069
Candlewick		01696
Caſtle Bainard		04793
Bartholomew the Great		01388
Bartholomew the Leſs.		00506
	Sum Total	130178

The Plague in *London*, 1582.

To theſe Obſervations let me ſubjoin a few Collections concerning the Plague, in the 25th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Ann.* 1582. In the latter End of which Year, the Plague was in *London* and *Weſtminſter*; and great care was taken, as well for preventing the encreaſe of it in both Cities, as againſt the ſpreading of it, by infecting ſuch as came out of the Countries to the Term, or on other Occaſions; when People uſually flocked into the City, and took up Lodgings in publick Houſes, which might have been infected, and ſo carrying it back into the Country. Therefore the Lord Treaſurer in the Month of *January*, ſent Order to the Maior, Sir *Tho. Blank*, to make diligent enquiry into all Victualling Houſes, and Houſes for Reception of Strangers; and that whereſoever the Plague was, or had been within two Months before, publick notice ſhould be given, by fixing up in proper Places of the City, a Liſt of thoſe Houſes, and in what Streets and Parts of the City they were ſituate, that they might be avoided by ſuch as ſhould have need of Harbour and Habitation, when they came from other Parts.

The Lord Maiors care againſt the ſpreading of it.

The Maior did as was commanded him, and gave notice of the ſame to the ſaid Lord in a Letter dated *January* the 14th, to this Purport: 'That he had, according to his Lordſhips Direction by his Letters, reformed the Catalogue of Victualling Houſes infected within the Liberties of the City, from the 13th of *November* laſt, being within the two Months appointed, and that as his Lordſhip willed, with the advice of Mr. *Norton*; and that he had informed him, that he had ſpecial regard to two Things. The one, to give ſuch plain Deſcription and Notes of the Streets and Places, as might ſerve for eaſie notice to ſuch as repaired to the City. The other, that it ſhould be in ſuch ſhortneſs, as might be brought into leſs than one Face of a Sheet of Paper, to be fixed in Places convenient. The Maior alſo in a Note encloſed, ſignified the Places, with reſpect to *Weſtminſter* (for the better ſecurity of the Court) and the way thither, and the entrance alſo into the City, and deſired his Lordſhip to conſider thereof.

'And further, That he thought good to move his Lordſhip to the ſame intent, that in Term time uſually in manner, all Houſes, [not only publick Houſes] in *Fleetſtreet*, and the Streets and Lanes adjoining, as alſo without *Temple Bar*, uſed Lodging, Victualling, or letting out of Chambers; whether it were his Pleaſure, that all ſuch Houſes in thoſe Parts, as did ſo lodge and let out Chambers, tho' they were not otherwiſe uſually Victuallers, ſhould be likewiſe noted, if they had been infected within that ſpace of two Months.

And then, like a careful Magiſtrate, and good Subject, added theſe Words: 'I do likewiſe humbly thank your Lordſhip for your honourable and loving Care of this City, in the ſaid Matter of Infection, and the Repair of the Queen's Subjects hither. And for my own part, I will not fail in Diligence by your Directions according to my Duty.

Thus alſo I find *Orders* taken at *Weſtminſter* the 21ſt of *December*, the ſame Year by Mr. *Dean* of *Weſtminſter*, Mr. Recorder of *London*, Mr. *Humfrey Smith*, and Mr. *Owen*, by the direction of the Lord Treaſurer, to be obſerved in *Weſtminſter*, and the Liberties, and alſo in the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* without *Temple Bar*. Which were theſe, *viz.*

Orders about the Plague, in the Liberties of *Weſtminſter*.

Firſt, Diligent care to be had by ſearch of every Perſon; and where any ſuch Perſon ſhall be found to die of the Plague, that then that Houſe to be ſhut up by the ſpace of twenty one Days next following: And that no Perſon be ſuffered to go forth out of the ſame Houſe during the time aforeſaid, unleſs the ſame Perſon do carry in his or her Hand a white Stick, in Length two Foot, upon pain of open Impriſonment in the Stocks.

Item, If any Houſe being ſo viſited, and the Parties therein not able to live of themſelves, that then Conſideration to be had by Contribution of the Pariſhioners for their Relief and Suſtentation.

Item, Upon every ſuch Houſe that ſhall happen to be infected, as aforeſaid, there ſhall be ſet up and fixed upon the Street Door in Paper or Parchment, theſe Words, *Lord, have Mercy upon us*; and there to remain by the ſpace of twenty one Days together. And if the ſame ſhall happen to be taken away, or defaced within the time limited, that then the Owner of every ſuch Houſe ſhall ſet up and fix, or cauſe to be ſet up and fixed, upon the ſaid Door the like Words, and there to remain as aforeſaid.

Item, That no Houſholder whatſoever, ſhall take or receive into his or her Houſe, any ſick or infected Perſon, out or from any other Houſe or Place, upon pain of Whipping, and open Impriſonment as aforeſaid.

Item, That the Streets, Allies, Lanes, Canelles, and all other neceſſary Places ſhall be ſcoured; and ſo from time to time kept clean, before every Man's ſeveral Houſe in the Streets; and alſo that no Hogs ſhall be ſuffered to go or wander in the ſaid Streets, nor any vagrant Perſon, upon pain of Impriſonment.

Item, That no Perſon ſhall take or receive into his or her Houſe or Cellar, any Inmates, upon pain of Impriſonment.

Item, That no Upholſter, Broker, or other Perſon whatſoever, ſhall buy any old Apparel or Bedding whatſoever, unleſs they make the Bailiff, Headborough, or Conſtable of the ſaid Ward, privy, and conſenting thereto, upon pain of Impriſonment.

Item, That every Headborough and Conſtable within his Ward, ſhall ſee theſe Articles to be performed. And for ſuch Offenders as will not be reformed accordingly, to be puniſhed openly in the Stocks, as aforeſaid.

Item, That if any Officers, elected and choſen to ſee theſe Articles and Orders executed, do not execute their Office and Charge herein, he ſhall be puniſhed at the Diſcretion of ſome one of the ſaid Juſtices.

Item, If the Infection happen to be in the Houſe of any Baker or Victualler whatſoever, within any of the Liberties aforeſaid, that then the ſaid Baker or Victualler not to ſell or utter any Bread or other Victuals within twenty one Days after knowledge had of any ſuch Infection, upon pain of open Impriſonment, as aforeſaid.

Item, If any Ambiguities or Doubts do ariſe concerning the Orders aforeſaid, that then the Officers to repair to Mr. Dean of *Weſtminſter* for his direction therein.

CHAP. XXXII.

The Military Government of the City of London. *Muſters of the Citizens in former Times. The City raiſed Men to defend themſelves on Occaſion. A Book drawn for Marſhalling the City. The Military Government now eſtabliſhed in the* Trained Bands *and* Auxiliaries. *The Artillery Company. A Deſcription of* London, *the Houſes, Gardens, Streets, Rivers, in ancient Times, by Sir* Thomas More *and Sir* Thomas Chaloner.

Military State of the City. *J. S.*

HAVING thus treated of the *Eccleſiaſtical* and *Temporal*, or *Civil Government* of this City, there is yet a third State of Government diſtinct from the former, *viz.* the *Military* State, ſerving for the Defence thereof, in caſe of any hoſtile Invaſion, or Oppreſſion. And the City is able to furniſh out conſiderable Forces for its own Defence, and the Service of the Prince upon Occaſion; and hath her Members carefully diſciplined in Martial Arts, and Feaſts of War for that Purpoſe.

Fitz-Stephen.

In a time of War, under K. *Stephen*, the City muſtered 20000 Horſe, and 60000 Foot, of their own Men.

A General Muſter in *London* 1532. *R. B.*

The Citizens muſter before King *Henry* in great State.

In the Year of our Lord 1532, (not to look further backward) being the 23d of K *Henry* VIII. there was a General Muſter in *London*; wherein were taken the Names of all Men within the City and Liberties, from the Age of 16, unto 60, the Harneſſes, and all ſorts of Weapons for War being alſo taken Account of. They then drew out only ſuch able Men as had white Harneſſes; and cauſed them all to appear in white Coats and Breeches, and white Caps and Feathers. And becauſe Notice was given that the King would ſee them Muſtered, they all prepared to appear as ſplendid as they could. And to that end, the Lord Maior, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and all that had been Sheriffs, had white Harneſs; and over that, Coats of black Velvet, with the Arms of the City embroidered thereon: each one a great Gold Chain, and well mounted on Horſes with rich Trappings: on their Heads Velvet Caps, and in their Hands Battle-Axes gilt. Each Alderman and the Recorder had four Halbertiers in white Silk, or Buff-Coats, waiting on them, with their Halberts gilt. And the Lord Maior had ſixteen tall Men apparelled in white Sattin Doublets, Caps and Feathers, Chains of Gold, and other gorgeous Attire, with long gilt Halberts, following his Lordſhip at a diſtance. But next to him he had four Footmen attired in white Sattin. Then two Pages cloathed in crimſon Velvet, and Cloth of Gold, riding on fine Horſes richly furniſhed; one of them carrying the Lord Maior's Helmet, and the other his Pole-Axe, both richly gilt. Moſt of the Citizens of any Quality or Office, were clad in white Sattin, or white Silk Coats, with Chains of Gold; and ſome had rich Jewels.

Muſtered in *Mile-end.*

What was the Number of Men then in Arms is not recorded; but that may be gueſſed at by what follows. They muſtered in *Mile-end* Fields. And before Nine of the Clock in the Morning they began to March, entring at *Algate* in great Order; and ſome marched up to *Weſtminſter*; where the King and moſt of the Courtiers were placed to view them, as they paſſed by. Thence they marched about St. *James's* Park; ſo through *Holborn*, and thence to *Leaden-Hall*, where they disbanded and went Home. And this was not done till Five of the Clock in the Afternoon; which was eight Hours March]

A great Muſter in *London*. *J. S.*

In the Year 1585, were great Muſters in *London*, that ſo the City might be in a readineſs upon any Invaſion of the *Spaniard*, who now threatned terribly, by the Preparations they were making; and upon any Inſurrections at Home, by reaſon of the Queen of *Scots*: And large Contributions were raiſed upon the Citizens for this Charge. But they in *Blackfriers*, *St. Martin's*, *Whitefriers*, and other exempt Places, refuſed to be taxed, and would not yield to pay any thing, unleſs they received Direction from the Lord Treaſurer, and other the Lords of the Privy Council for the doing thereof. So that Sir *Tho Pullyſon*, Lord Maior, deſired the ſaid Lord Treaſurer to give his Orders to thoſe Places.

They Muſter before the Queen at *Greenwich*.

And in *April* and *May* this Year, the Queen being at *Greenwich*, the City *Militia*, compleatly armed, muſtered before her ſix or eight Days, laying intrenched about *Blackheath*, to the number of 4000 or 5000 Men. Then all the Companies and Myſteries of *London* ſent out their Numbers. And here follows a Scheme of what Numbers of Men each Company ſet forth, and the Charge of Arms, Wages and Victuals.

Companies.	Men.	Charges.		
		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Mercers.	294	392	10	00
Drapers.	347	567	16	07
Grocers.	395	467	10	00
Fiſhmongers.	200	194	19	00
Goldſmiths.	280	229	10	02
Skinners.	174	163	05	00
Haberdaſhers.	395	350	03	10
Salters.	160	215	12	08
Ironmongers.	147	202	01	01
Vintners.	107	160	03	11
Merchant Taylers.	395	273	05	04
Clothworkers.	214	177	02	02
Girdlers.	048	057	19	00
Carpenters.	032	047	06	04
Butchers.	020	037	04	04*ob.*
Tallowchandlers.	040	071	05	10
Dyers.	040	061	14	05
Cutlers.	027	047	10	00
Sadlers.	054	086	00	02
Barbers and *Surgeons.*	024	046	10	06
Innholders.	037	031	07	08
Cordweyners.	054	083	07	04
Brewers.	100	128	02	07
Coopers.	051	044	11	11
Leatherſellers.	100	114	00	00
Stationers.	027	051	15	02

Beſide Armour.

And ſo of all the reſt of the Companies and Fellowſhips, too large to be ſet down: This *Specimen* is enough to ſhew the Matter. This Account was ſent in to Sir *Tho. Pullyſon*, Lord Maior. Many of theſe Men put themſelves voluntarily to Charges, in making new Coats, and providing themſelves Scarfs and Feathers; and ſuch like. This Training, no queſtion, was ordered to prepare for any Attempt of the Queen's Enemies from Abroad, or at Home by ſecret Inſurrections.

Thus were the Freemen of each Myſtery charged. But beſides this Charge upon the Freemen, the Strangers-born, and Foreigners, that is Unfreemen, that inhabited in the City or Suburbs, were alſo taxed in their ſeveral Wards, towards this Muſter. As for Example,

	l.	s.	d.
In Cripplegate Ward - - -	008	06	08
In Limeſtreet Ward - - - -	003	08	00
In Alderſgate *within* - - -	004	17	02
In Alderſgate *without* - - -	004	15	10
In theſe, and the reſt of the Wards the Sum collected amounted to	289	03	02
The ſeveral Companies ſtood charged with - - - - - - -	4735	01	01
The whole Sum of the Charge of theſe Muſters by the ſeveral Companies, beſides ſome private Charges which could not be reduced to any Certainty, was	5023	04	03

The Citizens think of defending the City.

Upon the dangerous Threatning from the Conſpiracies by Papiſts carrying on, in *September* 1586, the City thought of putting themſelves into a Poſture of Defence. And there was for that End drawn up, (to be conſidered by the Lords) a Book intituled, *The Manner of ordering the Citizens of* London, *to the ſafe Keeping and Defence of that her Majeſty's City, againſt the Traiterous and ſudden Attempts of all Conſpirators and Traitors whatſoever.* Which, being ſo remarkable a Matter, and ſhewing the Vigilancy and Courage of the City at this Time, may deſerve to be here exemplified:

A Book drawn up for that purpoſe

1. THat everie Alderman of his Warde, aſſiſted with the graveſt Inhabitants there, doe gather and regiſter the Names of all ſuche Howſehowlders, their Children and Servants, as dwell in the ſame Warde, who openlye profeſſe and ſhewe themſelves to love the Goſpel, and hate Poperie, being of ſufficient Wealthe to mayneteyne their owne State, and able to beare Armes.

2. *Item*, That of the moſt apte of thoſe Cittizens, there be choſen out for ſpecial Leaders (everye of them to lead xxv of his Neighbours dwelling next him.) And that there be ſo manye of thoſe Leaders, as after that rate ſhalbe ſufficient to leade iiij. or v. thouſand Men, or more or leſſe, as ſhalbe thought meete: And that the ſayd Nomber of Men be choſen out of thoſe, to be regiſtred as aforeſayd.

3. *Item*, That of the moſt valiante, grave and wiſe amonge the ſaid regiſtred Cittizens, there be choſen Captaynes of Bandes, everie of them under ſeverall Enſignes; to receave tenne of the ſayd ſpeciall Leaders, with everie of them his xxv Men. So ſhall there be two hundred and fifty Men under an Enſigne: And that they have their ſeveral Enſignes accordinglye.

4. *Item*, That of the ſaid Cittizens there be choſen to ſerve under everie ſuche of their Captaynes, their ſeveral Lyvetenantes, Enſigne-Bearers and Sergeantes, with a fit Drumſter: And that there be aſſigned a Place certen to everye Captayen, whereunto he ſhall reſorte upon any ſudden Alarme. And that he know all his Officers, and thoſe petty Leaders ſpeciallie appointed, to bring his Men thither to him. And likewiſe that thoſe Officers and Leaders know the ſame Place, and their Captayne.

5. *Item*, That after ſuche Election and Appointment as aforeſaid, everie one applye himſelf to learne and knowe, howe to Exerciſe their ſeveral Offices and Romes, as apperteyneth. And that everie Houſeholder have readie in his Howſe all Weapons and Furniture neceſſarie for himſelf and thoſe of his Howſe, to be appointed in this Service.

6. *Item*, That the Watches for the Nighte be kepte according to the former Order. But the ſame to be of more ſufficient Perſons; and that ſpeciallie, there be at everie Gate a Watche from ix of the Clocke at Nighte, till vj in the Morning for the Wynter, and from x. to v. in the Sommer; and that the Portculliſes at everie Gate be ſurveyed and made readie to uſe at any ſuddeyn, yf any nede be.

7. *Item*, That inaſmuche as that ſyde of the Cytie, next the Ryver, lyeth open, That therefore from the *Tower* to *Brydewell*, they do appointe all alongeſt a ſufficient Nomber of Watche Howſes. And therein Nightlie to be good Watches to come and contynue as at the Gate. And that all pryvate Kayes, Alleys and Wharfes during, the Howers aforeſayd, be cloſe ſhut upp in.

8. *Item*, That at thendes of Streetes be prepared Chaynes, as ſhalbe thought needfull, for interrupting thentrie and Paſſage of anye Adverſarie.

9. *Item*, For quenching of ſudden Fiers, yt wilbe neceſſarie to have a thowſand truſtie Perſons to carrie Leather Bucketts and Ladders. And that to them of the graver Cyttyzens, there be appointed Leaders, to lead them as nede may be, by hundreds and fiftyes, for to be readie to releve anye fiered Place. And that likewiſe, under like leading, there be appointed v hundred Pyoners with Mattockes and Shovells, ready to make Trenches and Rampyers at all Occaſions.

10. *Item*, That the whole ordring and diſpoſing of the Premiſſes, be at the Direction of the Lord Maior, Sheriffes and Aldermen, and ſuche grave Perſons, as they ſhall take and chuſe of the ſayde Cyttye to aſſiſte them; and ſoe from tyme to tyme, and not otherwiſe.

11. *Item*, Upon anye Alarme to be geven, everye Captayne forthwith to repayre to his appointed Place, and all his Officers, and the ſeveral Leaders, with their xxv Men a peece, forthwith to reſorte to that Place to their ſpecial appointed Captaine. And two of thoſe Captaines being placed next to the Lord Maiors Howſe for the time being, with bothe their Bandes, to repayre ymmediatly to his Lordſhip. And to either of the Sheriffes in like ſorte, to repayre one ſeverall Captayne, with his ſeverall Bande. And all other Captaines and their Companies to remayne at their appointed Places, till they receave Order from the Maior. And that in ſuch caſe one general Watch Word be geven to everye Soldyer: And that they have ſome ſpecial Token, whereby everye of them may be knowen one to another.

12. *Item*, That upon any ſhewe, or ſuſpicion of any dangerous Attempte diſcryed or perceyved by any of the Watches, that then forthwith they ſhall geve knowledge thereof to the Lord Maior, and Sheriffe, and to everye Alderman or his Deputie, in the ſeveral Wardes; that they may call ſo manye to Armes, as in caſe by them ſhalbe thought convenient and ſufficient.

13. *Item*, That upon anye Alarme or Warning geven, everie Inhabitant prepare and have readie in his Howſe a Lanthorne with Lighte readye to hange out, when by Authoritie it ſhalbe ſo commanded.

14. *Item*, That ſtraighte Order be taken, that yf any Alarme be proclaymed, that no Maſters of Howſes goe noe further than the Streete Dores of their Howſes; and that noe Servante or other (upon grevous payne) do then iſſue into the Streete, except the Lord Maior, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Captaynes, Leaders, Officers and Soldiers aforeſayd, and their Buketiers and Pyoners and their Leaders; and ſuch others as ſhalbe eſpeciallie called or commanded by the Lord Maior or Sheriffes.

15. *Item*, That one of the Watche Howſes at the Waterſyde be nere the Engine there that ſerveth the Cittie with Water. For that above all other is moſt preſent, and aboundant to that Purpoſe, and moſt readye for quenching Fyer: and therefore is ſpeciallie to be garded.

16. *Item*, That ſuch Recuſants as have greate Houſes and Lodginges within the Liberties of the Cittie; and likewiſe all dangerous and ſuſpicious Perſons to the State, may by her Majeſties Authoritie be removed from Lodging within the Walles of the Citie, (or Suburbs, yf that may be) for thoſe Howſes are moſt like to harbour and cover dangerous Perſons to be nearer and readyer to make ſudden invaſion upon the Cittie.

17. *Item*, That ſome ſpecial conſideration may be had of all Strangers, having Howſes in the Cittie, and which are not of the *Frenche* or *Dutche* Churche. And that ſome Order may be ſett downe, eſpeciallie concerning them, as in this Time and State ſhall be founde requiſite.

Preparation for Defence, *An.* 1588.

Again, in the beginning of the Year 1588, the Queen hearing and ſeeing ſuch vaſt Preparations making by *Spain*; and concluding theſe Clouds to be intended to be diſcharged upon her; reſolved in the beſt manner ſhe could to put her City into a Condition of Defence. So the Lords of the Council ordered *Edmund York*, a brave Commander in the *Low Countries*, to give his Directions how the City ſhould be ordered for this purpoſe. But ſtill the Lord Maior was to be the Chief Governour of all this Military Preparation in the City, in making Colonels and Captains and other Officers. Which was ſuch a Truſt by the Queen impoſed upon the Lord Maior, as *York* ſaid, ſuch an Honour, and ſuch a gracious Favour never happened unto any People; neither was the like ever heretofore done unto them. *York*'s Diſcourſe follows, intituled

An Order *to be obſerved for the Marſhalling of the City of* London *into a true Form of Diſcipline, to be uſed in time of Occaſion.*

A Book for Marſhalling the City in 1588.

CONſidering the auncient Government of the Citie hath alwayes depended on the Lord Maior and his Brethren; which courſe hath alwayes been found ſo pleaſinge to our Prynces, and liking to the People, as to alter were inconvenient; If therefore your Lordſhips ſhall pleaſe rather to give them ſome authoritie (by your Directions) Marſhall, then to derogate anye thinge from them, it will animate them in their accounts and expences. Which authoritie ſhall contynew till her Majeſtie and your Lordſhips ſhall pleaſe to the contrarie. Yet conſideringe theire profeſſions and Nurritures not to performe theſe actions, therefore to ioyne unto the Maiors authoritie ſome man of Judgment, Experience, and Fidelitie, it were convenient, as Marſhall. By whoſe adviſe with the Maiors conſent, all cauſes Marſhall ſhall be directed, then a Sargeant, Major and a Provoſt, the one to Marſhall the Men, and the other to do juſtice: wherein the *French* truly ſaith, that three things mayneteyne the Warres, which is: *Bon chief; Bonne burſe; & Boun burreau*: Meaning Juſtice: All which I take able to be performed in the Citie: for the *Chief* or Marſhall being appointed by your Lordſhips; there is no doubt of his ſufficiencie: upon whom the greateſt Weight of this burthen muſt lye: The Purſe conſidering the Charges ſo ſmall, it will ſoon be performed: The Juſtice by your Lordſhips Directions, and the *Provoſts* Diligence ſhall be duely adminiſtred: So as all things ſhall proceede to the glorie of God, to the Honour of her Majeſtie, and to the benefitt of the People. Object they canne not, for that the charges is defrayed by the entertainment onely of three Perſons. So as no doubt of the Allowance in reſpect of Charges. For infringing the Liberties and Priviledges, your Lordſhips do give them more then ever they had. For reputation and truſt, her Majeſtie and your Lordſhip do putt Armes, and the managing of Armes into their Hands; So as no doubt, but of a moſt gracious acceptance and acknowledgement of ſo an eſpeciall gracious Favour and Truſt: And may iuſtlye ſaye them ſelves to be the happieſt People of the World, in having ſo gracious a Prynce, who contrarie to the Policie of all other Prynces (who diſarme theire Subjects) doth put Armes, and managing of Armes into their Handes: O bleſſed Prynce, and happie People. By how much therefore are we more bound to her Majeſtie, then any other Subjects of the World to their Prynce, by as muche, as our Lives, our Wives, our Children, our Goods, our Freedome, and Poſteritie is worth.

The Marſhall, Sargeant, Major, and Provoſt being by your Lordſhips appointed, the firſt thinge they are to doe, (after the receivinge of theire Commiſſions from your Lordſhips) is to make a Review general of all the Armes and Munition within the Citie and Suburbes, and thereof to enforme your Lordſhip.

The next is, to make a Review of all the Garners of Corne as well in private Houſes, as in common Magaſyns, not onelye of Corn but of all manner of Victuals, and thereof enforme your Lordſhips.

Theiſe Reviewes made by the Major, his Brethren, and Marſhall, (to whome all Proviſion of Munition, Armes, and Victuall belongeth) then ſhall they warne everie common Marchant of Corne, to have ſuch a quantitie, and to everie common Baker and Brewer; to have allwayes in a readynes ſuch a quantitie of Corne as he uttereth in fortie Dayes, over and above his ordynarie uttering. And ſo ſhall geve like order of Proviſion to eurye ſeverall Perſon that lives and gaynes by ſelling of Victualls: for as the Marchaunt of Armes and Munitions, the Baker, the Brewer, the Butcher, and all other Trades have a contynuall getting, ſo lett them be bound to have an overplus always in theire handes, to ſerve her Majeſtie, and to ſuſteyne themſelves uppon any occaſion of Warres, Dearth, or the Suſtenaunce of diſtreſſed Frendes.

This done, the Citie ſhall be devided into ſo many Quarters, as there is Fifteene Hundreth Men: In everie Quarter ſhalbe choſen one Collonell, a Man there Dwellinge, and a Citizen of Honeſtie, Reputation and Wealth, elected by the Maior and Marſhall (after your Lordſhips Allowance)

lowance) who ſhall haue under hym Tenne Captaynes, all Dwellers in that Quarter; and everie Captayne ſhall have a Hundreth and Fiftie Men, all Inhabitants in that Quarter, which ſhalbe either the Houſholder, his Sonne, or his contynewed Servant. Provided that the Collonells be none of the Aldermen; becauſe they are already choſen to the Civill Governement.

The Regiment being all Dwellers togeather in one Quarter, doth make the Collonells Governement eaſye, and makes the Aſſemblye of the Souldiers ſpeedie.

The Collonells choſen, and the Quarters devided, then ſhall everie Collonell chooſe Six Captaynes, which ſhalbe allowed by the Maior and Marſhall, (after they have enformed your Lordſhips) being all Dwellers in the Collonells Quarter.

After the Captaynes choſen, the Lord Maior, his Brethren, and the Marſhall, ſhall deliver ſo many Houſholders, theire Sons or Contynewed Servaunts, as will furniſh eurye Captayne 150 Men with Weapons thus devided, that is, eight Halberdiers, 60 armed Pikes, 30 Musketiers, and 50 Harquebuſiers, and the two odd Men ſhalbe for the Sargeants. For to put into theſe trayned Companyes any Archers, or a ſuperfluous number of ſhort Weapons, it were inconvenient, for that the multitude uppon any alarum, will come furniſhed with thoſe Weapons: And therefore to teach that by Art which Nature geves, were tyme loſt: and to charge a People with that which is not wanting, were frevolous.

The Companies furniſhed, as is aforeſaide, then the Sargeant Major, or his Corporalls ſhall viſitt every Mans particular furniture in their private Howſes; aſwell to ſee the Goodnes of their Armes, as to ſee it in order, leaſt they ſhould diſhonour their Commanders; for not performing that which apperteynes to Men of Judgment and Souldiers to doe.

After your Armes provided and reviewed, a Muſter General of all the Armye ſhalbe held in ſome convenient Place: at which Muſters ſhall onely be the ſhew of the Men with theire Armes without any Exerciſe: Which ſhalbe held in the Preſence of ſuch Honorable Perſons as your Lordſhip ſhall appoynt, ioyned with the Maior, his Brethren, the Marſhall, and Sargeant Major: At which tyme the Marſhall, Sargeant Major and Provoſt, ſhalbe preſented unto all the Collonells, Captaynes and Souldiers, theire Commiſſions publiſhed:

When your Collonells, Captaynes, and Souldiers know this, then everie Night at 6 of the Clock ſhall five Companyes of ſeverall Regiments putt themſelves in Armes. And ſo with theire Enſignes ſhall marche unto the *Exchange*, and there ſhall ſtand in Battell a quarter of an Houre: To whom the Marſhall ſhall come with the Word, which he ſhall take from the Major, who ſhall haue it from her Majeſtie (if ſhe be neare *London*) which the Marſhall ſhall deliver to the Sargeant Maior with great Duetie and Reſpect: who ſhall geve it unto the Capteyne of the Watche, and to everie Officer that is in Garde that Night: After the Word delivered; A Prayer for her Majeſties Eſtate and Kingdome, the Lord's Prayer ſhalbe ſayed. Then the Sergeant Maior ſhall putt five Billetts in a Hatt, which the Captaynes that are in Garde drawe for their Places of Gardinge; So as he that draweth the Billett of the Exchange, ſhall that Night be Capteyne of the Watche: He that drawes the Billett of the Bridge, ſhall Gard it, and St. *Catherynes* Gate by the *Tower*: He that draws *Aldgate* ſhall Garde it, and *Buſſhopſgate*: He that drawes *Creplegate* ſhall Garde it, and *Alderſgate*: He that drawes *Newgate* ſhall Gard it, and *Ludgate*: As for *Mooregate*, it is no Avenew, but a Paſſage, as the *Poſterne* and the *Graye-Fryers* are. Why I devide the Companyes into two Gardes, is, for not overtoylinge the Souldiers, being Men of Trade: For by this meanes they Garde but once in 20 Dayes, which elſe would come everie tenne Days.

When the Companyes are thus entred into Garde, the chief *Cordegard* for the Captayne of the Watche, ſhalbe kept at the *Exchange*, by his whole Companye, and the other *Cordegards* at the Gates by halfe Companyes. Upon everie *Cordegard*, ſhall contynuallye ſtand in Armes, five, or ſixe Souldiers: who ſhall be relieved everie halfe Hour. And conſidering the contynuall ſtyrringe and travayle that is in *London*, it ſhall not be inconvenient to ſhut the Gates tyll Tenne of the Clocke or after: and then at Eleven to put forth the Centenells, which ought to be placed uppon the Walles, or as neare as maye be. And ſo ſhall ſtand Centeneld tyll 3 in the Morninge; and ſhalbe changed eurye Houre: And eurye half Houre they ſhall make the Round, which is the ſureſt Garde in the World: But conſidering how impoſſible it is to place the Centenells, by reaſon of the diſorderlye and dangerous Buildinge of Howſes which are upon the Walles: By which means I haue knowne many Townes ſurprized and greate Intelligence paſſed to their utter Ruine; for where your Centenells canne not come to the Walles, nor your Round haue free Paſſage, it is impoſſible of any certen Safetie, which manner of Buildinge ought carefully to be looked unto, eſpecially in any Place of Importance, as the Towre, or ſuche like Forts are: Therefore muſt the Centenells be placed in the Streetes, who, after they are once pozed, ſhall not ſuffer anye to paſſe without the Worde, which manner of ſevere Gardinge ſhalbe but uſed tyll the Companyes have once all gone over: Whiche is onelye to teache them to knowe how to ſtande upon theire Gardes, duringe which tyme onelye the Gates ſhalbe ſhutt, and the Keyes delivered to the Maior, and no Man to come in, but by commandement from your Lordſhips: in as good and orderly Forme, as in anye Towne of Warre.

And the Orders and Ordynances for this Diſciplyne ſhalbe publiſhed by the Provoſt, that in offending no Man pleade ignorance hereafter. At this Muſter a perfect Rolle ſhalbe made by ſome ſufficient Perſon, of all Perſons and Weapons in theire Army, which ſhalbe delivered to your Lordſhips, and Regiſtred in the *Guildehall*. And at this Muſters everie Collonell ſhall bringe his Stampe and and Marke particular, with the which everie Corſlett, Pike, Harquebuze, Muskett, Murrion, and Furniture of his Regiment ſhalbe marked, to avoyde this unmeete lendinge of Armes; whereby they neglect theire Duties to her Majeſtie, Diſhonour theire Commanders, and utterly deceave themſelves. I remember when I was firſt brought up in *Piemount*, in the Countie of *Briſſacks* Regiment of the old Bandes, we had our particular *Calibre* of Harquebuze to our Regiment; both for that one Bullett ſhould ſerve all the Harquebuzes of our Regiment, as for that our Collonell would not be deceaved of his Armes: Of which worde of *Calibre*, came firſt this unapt Terme wee uſe to call a Harquebuze a Calliver, which is the height of the Bullett and not the Piece. Before the Battle of *Moungunter*, the Prynces of the Religion cauſed 7000 Harquebuzes to be made all of one *Calibre*, which were called *Harquebuſe du Calibre de Monſeur le Prince*. So as I think ſome Man not underſtandinge *Frenche*, brought hither the Name of the height of the Bullett for the Peece: which word of *Calibre*, is yet contynued with our good Cannoniers.

After the Muſters paſſed, the Major, the Marſhall, and the Sargeant Major ſhall ride round about the Citie, to ſee all the Wayes or Avenues that comes unto the Towne, to looke what Places are moſt fitt to place Gardes upon, what Streetes are moſt convenient to make places of Armes, or *Randeuous* general, for Aſſembly uppon any Alarum in: Which I think wilbe moſt neceſſarie in two Places: That is, One place of Aſſemblye ſhalbe at *Leadenhall*, which anſweres *Algate*, *Buſſhopſgate*, the Bridge and directly into *London*: The other ſhalbe without *Newgate*, which anſwers *Holbourne*, *Smithfield*, *Ludgate*, and directly into *London*: to everie one of theſe *Randeuouſes* ſhall, uppon any Alarum, aſſemble five Companies of five particuler Regyments: The other five Companyes of everie one of thoſe five Regyments ſhalbe thus employed, that is, one Companye ſhall goe to *Algate*, another Companye to *Buſſhopſgate*, and the other three Companyes of the Regyment ſhall ſtand in Armes in theire Quarter, tyll the Marſhall or Sargeant Major, ſhall command them: So as upon any ſodeyne Alarum, your Souldiers knowe whither and how to aſſemble without confuſion, which is a matter of greate Weight. By this meanes your Lordſhips have two whole Companyes at eurye Gate: 20 Companyes at either of the places of Aſſembly, and one Companye in everye Streete of ymportance in *London*.

When your Collonells and Captaynes knowe whither to aſſemble uppon any Alarum (without confuſion) which he ſhalbe ſhewed by the Marſhall or Sargeant Major: Then ſhall the Sergeant Major, and his Corporalls haue five Companyes everie Day abroade in ſome private place to teache them to weare theire Furnitures, and to uſe theire Armes, ſo as in 20 Dayes the whole 15000 will knowe how to weare their Furniture, and to carrye theire Armes (which number I eſteeme eaſye to be leavyed of the beſt and honeſteſt ſort) which is aſmuche as for this tyme is requiſite.

As you have here the Forme, how theſe Companyes ſhall enter into Garde, how to divide themſelves to their Gardes, how to place there Centenells, and how to make the Ground. (Which Form ſhall every Night be obſerved; and when the Drums ſounde, to put the Companyes that enter into Garde in Armes.) Then ſhall the Companyes that are in Garde, put themſelves in Armes, and ſo ſtand upon theire Cordegard, tyll the Companye that enters into Garde, be poſſeſſed of the Cordegard. Then ſhall they depart, and marche orderlye to Garde home theire Colours: All which is onelye done to teache your Captaynes, Officers, and Souldiers, to know how to enter into Garde, how to place their Gardes, and how to ſtand upon theire Gardes: which is the moſt aſſuredſt thinge that ever was devized for the ſafetie of anye Citie, Towne, Place, Camp, or Armye, which in the open Field without anye Covert in the World, of Wall, Trenche, or Carriage, will be as orderlye and ſafely performed, as in any Towne, if the Maiſter of the Campe have Judgement in placinge of the Armye, and the Sargeant Major Diſcretion in placing of the Gardes.

By this meanes, there is everie Night at 6 of the Clock, 10 Enſignes marching in *London*, which is drawne out of ſeveral Regiments, and ſeverall Quarters, to make the greater Stirring, and greater Showe: And becauſe Townes Men love Eaſe and Profit, therefore, there ſhall onely remayne all Night, 25 at every Gate, and 50 at the Exchange. So as they enter into Garde but once everie 20 Dayes, and ſtand upon theire Garde but once in 60 Dayes, which is nothinge.

When the Gates, and chief Bodie of the Watche by the Exchange is poſſeſſed (for that you muſt never carrye out your Souldiers, but that you are firſt poſſeſſed of your Gardes for the aſſurance of your Retreate) Then ſhall the Sargeant Major have five Companyes every Daye abroade, and the Sargeant Major of every Regiment ſhall have one Company abroad; to teach them to uſe theire Armes, to March, Aſſayle, Defend. So by this meanes there is everie Day in Armes, 9 particuler Companies, with theire Sargeant Maior, and five Companyes with the Sargeant Maior General, and ten Companyes entring into Garde, and in Garde. So as there is 24 Companyes everie Daye in Armes.

Once everie 20 Dayes the Marſhall and the Sargeant Major ſhall have one whole Regyment abroad, to teache them to Marche, and range them in Battell, and to uſe theire Armes, and once every two Monthes, the Major, the Marſhall, the Sargeant Major, and the Provoſt, ſhall have all the Armye abroade for two Dayes, (ſaving the Companyes in Garde, and thoſe that muſt enter the next Dayes into Garde: For you muſt never leave the Gardes ungarded, or unprovided of thoſe that ſhall ſuſteyne the Gardes,) whereby they ſhall know how to Marche, how to Garde in Camp, how to Range in Battell, and how to Lodge in the Feeld; for on their Marches it were good they ſhould learne how to marche in Covert and Champion, how to attack, a Skyrmiſe; how to range ſoddenly in Battel, and how to aſſayle and defend. So as if her Majeſtie upon any ſodden Occaſion ſhall pleaſe to uſe this Army, they are at all tymes readie to Marche; and know how to Marche, how to Lodge, how to Garde, and how to uſe theire Armes, and (which is more,) knowe how to Command, and how to Obey. Which is onlye brought unto them by her Majeſties great Care, and eſpeciall Favour and Truſt, with your Lordſhips Directions, and not anye wayes to theire Charges; for they onlye are charged with the Enterteynment of three Perſons. Synce therefore it pleaſeth her Majeſtie and your Lordſhip, to laye upon them this eſpecial Honour and Truſt, as to make the Maior Lieftenant in makinge Collonells, Capteyns, Officers and Souldiers, being all Citizens, is ſuche an Honour, ſuch a Truſt, and ſuch a gracious Favour, as never happened unto anye People, neither was the like ever heretofore done unto them, or anye other by anye Prynce.

As your Lordſhips have provided for the Marſhalling of the Citie, ſo to prevent any Inconvenience that by anye forren Enemy may happen, which no wayes canne annoye *London*, (in reſpect of the Multitude of People therein) but by ſome ſoodeyne Attempt, which may breede verye greate Amazement and Fright, with moſt aſſured Daunger. If therefore to prevent anye ſooddeyn Furye, either of Horſe or Foot, your Lordſhips ſhall pleaſe to give Directions, that everie end of everie Suburbe, there be 30 or 40 emptye Pipes, which ſhall be kept in ſome Place tyll occaſion ſerve, and then to place them in ſuch manner (as I will hereafter ſhew unto your Lordſhip, when it ſhall pleaſe you to Command;) ſo as 100 ſhall withſtand anye 2000, til further ayde ſhalbe in a readynes.

My Meaning is not, that theſe Forces continually uſe this trayning and gardinge, but onlye duringe ſuche tyme as your Lordſhips ſhall beſt like; and that they be once well and orderly Marſhalled, and reduced into good Form, being divided into Regyments and Companyes; that everie Capteyne maye know his Collonell, every Souldier knowe his Capteyne and Officer, whither to aſſemble upon anye Alarum, and how to aſſemble,

ſemble, to avoyde that dangerous Miſchief of aſſembling in Confuſion, and to put them in true Order and Forme of the uſe of theire Armes, and in their Gardes. So as if at any inſtant hereafter, her Majeſty and your Lordſhips ſhall pleaſe to uſe their Service, they are at all tymes readie without further Direction or Trouble, to performe theire Duties, and to obey her Majeſty and your Lordſhips Commandements, havinge onlye a Sargeant and two Corporalls to everye Regiment; which three ſhall bring the whole Regyment in order, being Souldiers of Worth: without the which it is impoſſible to reduce them into anye Order; ſo as by this meanes her Maieſty ſhall continually have xxx Souldyers of worth in a readynes.

Thus to obey your Honours Commandments, I ſhew my Wants, which I will rather do, then diſobey you, knowing your honourable Vertues ſuch, and your Care of me ſo favourable, as that which is Superfluous, you will forget; and that which is wanting, you will with your honourable favour help: Being therefore neither Scholler, nor Learned, I hope your Honour will beare with my Imperfections; but fearing you ſhould trye the Opinion of a great Man of Warre, who ſayed, a Souldier ought never to be without his Sword or his Penne in his Hand, (meaning in tyme of Warre to followe thoſe Accounts, and in tyme of Peace, or idle tyme which I have, (whereof I am aſhamed) to obſerve that which by Experience he hath learned. Wherein I finde my ſelf farre unable to accompliſhe your Lordſhips Expectation, yet rather then to neglect my Dutie, I bewraye my Ignorance. Thus beſeeching God to geve you long Life, and greate Honour, I commit your Lordſhip to his Tuition, and my ſelf to your Direction, this Day of *March*, 1588.

Your Honours moſt humbly
to doe you Service,
EDMUND YORKE.

TheStrength of the City. *Howel's Londinopol.* *Fitz Stephen.* *J. S.*

Now as to the Strength of the City, in regard of its Force which it is able to furniſh out, one writes thus; That ſo long ago as 1293, the City ſet forth a Fleet of ninety-five Ships. And another Record ſhewed, That in K. *Stephen*'s Reign the City raiſed 60000 Foot, and 20000 Horſe for Land Service. And that in his time (which was *Anno* 1657.) *London* had 12000 Trained Bands, Citizens perpetually in a Readineſs, and excellently armed. He eſteemed the Circumference of the City to be about twelve Miles, and the number of Inhabitants therein to be ten hundred thouſand; and allowing but the tenth Part able to bear Arms, the City and Suburbs might raiſe an hundred and fifty thouſand fighting Men. Of which the third Part were enough for a brave Army, *viz.* 50000 Men, according to the modern Diſcipline of War.

A general Muſter of the Citizens. *E. Howe's* Abridgement.

In the Year 1614. there was a great Muſter of the City; the King having appointed after Harveſt a general Muſter all *England* over: which every Shire performed with much cheerfulneſs. Then did the Citizens alſo ſhew themſelves very forward, as well in making new Proviſions of Ammunition, as in practiſing all Points of War and Military Diſcipline. And for the well managing of this Muſter, the Lord Maior and Commonalty appointed twenty Captains to be ſelected of the moſt active and able Citizens; and unto every of them he allotted 300 Shot and Pikes, *viz.* 6000 in all for that time, being for the moſt part Houſholders, bravely furniſhed. Theſe twenty Captains performed all things with ſuch Expedition, Bounty and Bravery, as, except in the Year 88, the like was never before. And ſuch of them as were not formerly of the Martial Society, and Practice of the Artillery Garden were then admitted.

But to come to Muſters of a later date, and to ſhew how the Military Government is now eſtabliſhed.

Trained Bands. *R. B.*

About the middle of *April*, in the Year 1660, the time of the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. there were in *London*, and the Liberties thereof, that were muſtered in *Hide Park*,

6 Regiments of *Trained Bands*.
6 Regiments of *Auxiliaries*.
1 Regiment of *Horſe*.

The Trained Bands conſiſted of 18000 Foot, and the Horſe 600.

The 12 *Regiments* of Foot conſiſted of 80 *Companies*, and in each Company not leſs than 250 Men. By which Account the whole Number did amount unto 18000 Men.

The Regiment of Horſe conſiſted of 6 Troops, and each Troop of 100 Men.

K. *Charles* II granted a Commiſſion of Lieutenancy for the Trained Bands.

This Force of the City's being judged to be highly uſeful for the Defence, not only of the City, but ſafety of the King's Perſon, his Majeſty was pleaſed ſome few Months after to ſend to the City a Commiſſion of *Lieutenancy*, appointing ſeveral Perſons to act as his Lieutenants in *London*; giving them the ſame Power that the Lord Lieutenants of the Counties in *England* have. And in purſuance of that Commiſſion the Regiments were new ſettled.

The MODELL *thus.*

Six Regiments of Trained Bands.

There were 6 Regiments of *Trained Bands* commanded by 6 eminent Citizens, who were all Knights; and their Lieutenant Colonels were alſo Knights.

Six of Auxiliaries.

There were alſo 6 Regiments of *Auxiliaries*. And in theſe 12 Regiments there were 20000 Men.

Two Regiments of Horſe.

There were alſo at that time liſted 2 Regiments of Horſe, each conſiſting of 5 Troops, and in each Troop 80 Men; which makes the 2 Regiments to contain 800 Men.

When this *Model* was ſettled, they were all drawn into *Hide Park*, where his Majeſty did view them, with divers Perſons of Quality, and innumerable other Spectators, to the general Satisfaction. And beſides theſe, in caſe of Neceſſity, it is certain, that in *London*, and within the Liberties, there may in a few Days be raiſed at the leaſt 40000 Men.

The Six Colonels in K. *William*'s Reign. *J. S.*

The Colonels of the ſix Regiments of the City in the Reign of the late King *William* of happy Memory, were Sir *Robert Clayton*, Sir *Tho. Stamp*, Sir *Will. Aſhurſt*, Sir *Tho. Lane*, Sir *Tho. Abney*, and Sir *Owen Buckingham*. But upon the late Queen's Commiſſion of Lieutenancy, opened at *Guild-Hall*, *July* 9. 1702. (where was a very great Appearance of the Commiſſioners) they choſe Sir *William Pritchard*, Sir *John Fleet*, Sir *Francis Child*, Sir *Samuel Daſhwood*, Sir *Tho. Cook*, and Sir *Charles Duncomb*.

The ſix Colonels after them.

May 23. 1707. The Queen appointed a new Lieutenancy for the City. The Commiſſion of which Lieutenancy was opened *June* the 27th following; and then were choſen Colonels, Sir *Will. Aſhurſt*, Sir *Owen Buckingham*, Sir *Jeffrey Jeffreys*, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Sir *Charles Thorold*, and Sir *Samuel Stanier*. *Nicolas Baker*, Clerk, Captain *Joſeph Hyde*, Muſtermaſter.]

R. B.

Moreover, One Regiment of Trained Bands in *Southwark*, conſiſting of 1500 Men.

Two Regiments within the *Tower Hamlets*, conſiſting of 3000 Men.

The *Holborn* Regiment, conſiſting of 2000 Men. And *Weſtminſter* Regiment alſo of 2000 Men.

Of the ARTILLERY COMPANY.

Artillery Company.

BESIDES the forementioned Trained Bands and Auxiliary Men, there is the *Artillery* Company, which is as a Nurſery for Soldiers, and have been ſo about 80 Years. Their Place, or Field of Exerciſe, formerly was in the old *Artillery Ground*, now in *Finſbury Fields*, adjoyning to the upper Quarters of *Moor Fields* on the Eaſt, and *Bun-Hill* on the Weſt: It is a large piece of Ground, containing about 10 Acres, incloſed with a high Brick Wall.

King *Charles* II. liſted himſelf into this Company when he was Prince of *Wales*, about the Year *1636*, and ſo did his Royal Brother *James*, Duke of *York*, at the ſame time: Who, (after the Reſtauration) took upon him the Command thereof, and owned it as his Company.

Under the Principal Commander, there is a Leader, who Exerciſes this Company every *Tueſday* Fortnight; and the other *Tueſdays* the Exerciſe is performed by the ſeveral Members of the Company, who are to Command.

Many of the Nobility of the Land are of this Company, as alſo the Lord Maior, and moſt of the Aldermen. And all the Commanders and Commiſſion Officers of the Trained Bands, and Auxiliaries before mentioned, do exerciſe Arms in this Ground, the whole Company conſiſting of 600 Men, or thereabouts.

The Government of this Company, and the Principal Members.

1. *A Leader.*
2. *Two Lieutenants.*
3. *Two Enſigns.*
4. *Two Serjeants.*
5. *A Provoſt Marſhal.*
6. *Three Gentlemen of Arms.*

They have a Court Marſhal, which conſiſts of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident, a Treaſurer, and twenty four Members of the Company.

Upon the ſecond *Tueſday* in *February*, at a General Rendezvouz every Year, the Officers are Elected.

Chief Officers of the Artillery Company, 1708. *J. S.*

April 27. 1708. a General Court of the Artillery Company met in the Artillery Garden, to chooſe a Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Treaſurer, and twenty four Aſſiſtants, for the Year following; where the Election for the three former fell by a great Majority on Sir *William Aſhurſt* for Preſident, Sir *Owen Buckingham*, Vice-Preſident, and Sir *Gilbert Heathcote* Treaſurer, in the room of Sir *John Fleet*, Sir *Jeffrey Jeffreys*, and Lieutenant Colonel *Robert Child*. And for Aſſiſtants, chiefly thoſe in preſent Commiſſion in the City.

The Original of the Artillery Company. *E. Howes.*

Of the Original of this Artilery Company, we have this Relation: That *Anno* 1585. the City having been greatly troubled and charged with continual Muſters and Training of Soldiers, certain gallant, active and forward Citizens, having had Experience both at Home and Abroad, voluntarily exerciſed themſelves, and trained up others, for the ready Uſe of War. So as within two Years there were almoſt three hundred Merchants, and others of like Quality, very ſufficient and ſkilful to train and teach common Soldiers the Management of their Pieces, Pikes and Halbards, to March, Counter-march and Ring. Which ſaid Merchants, for their own Perfecting in Military Affairs and Diſcipline, met every *Thurſday* in the Year, practiſing all uſual Points of War, and every Man by turns bare orderly Office, from the Corporal to the Captain. Some of them in the dangerous Year 1588, had Charge of Men in the great Camp at *Tilbury*, and were generally called *Captains of the Artillery Garden*, the Place where they exerciſed. Theſe took Precedent from the Merchants of *Antwerp*.

The Artillery Exerciſe diſcontinued; and revived.

But this uſeful Artillery Exerciſe became afterwards diſcontinued for a great while; till the Year 1610. when by means of *Philip Hudſon*, Lieutenant of the ſaid Company, *Tho. Laverock*, *Rob. Hughs*, *Sam. Arthois*, *Rob. Greenhurſt*, and divers other Gentlemen and Citizens of *London*, this brave Exerciſe was renewed and ſet on foot again. Theſe Gentlemen aſſociated in the ſaid Garden, having ſufficient Warrant and Toleration granted them by the Lords of King *James*'s Privy Council, to whom they became humble Suitors in the beginning, for prevention of all future Miſconſtructions of their honeſt Intent and Actions there. And having duly conſidered the Neceſſity of the Knowledge of Arms in ſo populous a Place, and the Inconveniences that happened to *Antwerp*, and other their late populous and flouriſhing Neighbour-Cities; principally by reaſon of their Neglect of that moſt noble Exerciſe of Arms, and Martial Diſcipline, in times of Wealth and Peace. Theſe therefore now undertook, at their own private and particular Charge, a Weekly Exerciſe of Arms after the modern and beſt Faſhion and Inſtruction then in Uſe. And moreover, for their better Eaſe and Conveniency, they erected a ſtrong and well-furniſhed Armory in the ſaid Ground, in which were Arms of ſeveral ſorts, and of ſuch extraordinary Beauty, Faſhion and Goodneſs for Service, as were hardly to be matched elſewhere.

An Armory here.

Their firſt Officers.

Captain *Edward Panton* was their firſt Captain, and *Nicolas Spering*, a Merchant of the City, their firſt elected *Auntient*, or Enſign-Bearer. And as thoſe formerly of the Old Artillery Garden did good Service many ways in their own Perſons, and in teaching others; ſo theſe laſt were likely to do more particular Service, being Men of more Skill, and their Practice greater.

Great Reſort to their Exerciſes.

The Company was now grown great, and in good Eſtimation. And unto the Artillery Garden, at the uſual times of their Military Exerciſe, many Country Gentlemen of all Shires reſorted, and diligently obſerved their Exerciſes, which they ſaw were excellent. And being returned home to their own Countries, they practiſed and uſed the ſame with their Trained Bands. Prince *Charles* came hither ſometimes to ſee them.

The Scholars Exerciſe Arms.

At this time young Scholars, and other Youth, from the Age of 9 or 10, unto 17, of their own Warlike Diſpoſitions, voluntarily choſe themſelves Captains and Lieutenants out of their own Companies; and with ſound of Drum, and other Enſigns ſpread, marched into the Field, upon Play-days and Holydays; and practiſed all Points of War which they had ſeen their Elders teach: having got themſelves Pikes and Pieces fit for their handling.]

London a Lieutenancy of itſelf. *R. B.*

Note, Every County of *England* hath a Lord Lieutenant, but the City of *London* is a Lieutenancy of itſelf, not ſubject to any Lord Lieutenant, but the Office executed by the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and other principal Members of the City, authorized by a peculiar Commiſſion from the King.]

London, as it was in the Days of *Henry* VIII. *J S.*

ALL this hitherto writ, reſpecteth for the moſt part the more modern Eſtate of LONDON; let me now, for a Concluſion of this Fifth Book, give one more remarkable Proſpect of this City as it was in K. *Henry* VIII's Reign, and before; and that for the ſake of ſuch as love to look back upon former Things and Times. And that which makes what I am going to relate more worthy of

Obſervation is, That I have it from no leſs a Perſon than the famous Sir *Tho. More,* ſome time Lord Chancellor of *England*; yet concealing this his native City, under the Name of *Amaurote,* the chief City in his imaginary Iſle of *Utopia,* in that ingenious Book of his own Writing. His Deſcription of which *Amaurote* doth in every particular thing mentioned, ſo exactly ſquare and correſpond with our City of *LONDON,* that I make little doubt that Writer did thereby mean the ſame Place. And by repeating whereof from him, we gain thus much, that we learn ſeveral things which have not yet been noted in this voluminous Work; namely, what old *LONDON* was two or three hundred Years ago.

The Agreement of this *Amaurote* with *LONDON,* appeareth partly in this, that he ſaith, It ſtood upon the ſide of a low Hill, in faſhion almoſt of a Square: That the River that waſheth one ſide of it, ſixty Miles beyond that City, falleth into the Ocean. That it is compaſſed about with high and thick Walls, and goeth about three Sides or Quarters of the City, and to the fourth Side the River itſelf (which he calleth *Anyder*) ſerveth for a Ditch: That there was a Bridge over this River, made not of Piles or of Timber, but Stone-Work, with gorgeous and ſubſtantial Arches, at that Part of the City that is fartheſt from the Sea; to the end that Ships may go along, fore by all the Sides of the City without Let.

So then concluding this *Amaurote* from this and the like Deſcription of it to be meant the ſame with *LONDON,* we may venture to apply the reſt of the Account of it following, unto the other Parts of our City: As firſt, Concerning the River and the Watering of the City. *Secondly,* The Situation and Walls thereof. *Thirdly,* The Streets and Houſes. And firſt for

I.

The River *and Watering of the* City.

The River *Thames* deſcribed.

The River *Anyder* riſeth four and twenty Miles above *Amaurote,* out of a little Spring; but being encreaſed by other ſmall Floods and Brooks that run into it; and among others, two ſomewhat bigger ones. Before the City it is half a Mile broad; [hardly ſo much now as it was in former Days, being pent in and ſtraitned to a narrower Space, by the later Buildings on each ſide] and further, broader. By all that ſpace that lyeth between the Sea and the City, and a good ſort of [Land] alſo above; the Water ebbs and flows 6 Hours together, with a ſwift Tide: When the Sea flows in to the length of 30 Miles, it fills all the *Anyder* with ſalt Water, and drives back the freſh Water of the River. And ſomewhat further it changeth the ſweetneſs of freſh Water with ſaltneſs. But a little beyond that, the River waxeth ſweet, and runneth foreby the City freſh and pleaſant. And when the Sea ebbs and goes back again, this freſh Water follows it almoſt to the very Fall into the Sea, *&c.*

Another River deſcribed.

They have alſo another River, which indeed is not very great, but it runneth gently and pleaſantly; for it riſeth even out of the ſame Hill that the City ſtandeth upon, and runneth down aſlope through the midſt of the City into *Anyder.* [This muſt be the River of the *Wells* that ran down by *Walbrook.*] And becauſe it ariſeth a little without the City, the *Amaurotians* have encloſed the head Spring of it with ſtrong Fences and Bulwarks; and ſo have joyned it to the City. This done, to the intent that the Waters ſhould not be ſtopped, nor turned away, nor poiſoned, if their Enemies ſhould chance to come upon them. From thence the Water is derived and brought down in Chanals or Brooks divers ways into the lower Parts of the City. Where that cannot be done, by reaſon that the Place will not ſuffer it, there they gather the Rain Water in great Ciſterns, which doth them as good Service. [This it ſeems was all the ſupply of Water the City had in that Age, which is now much more plentifully ſerved.] Then next for,

The Situation *and* Walls.

II.

That it ſtood by the ſide of a low Hill, in faſhion almoſt ſquare. The breadth of it began a little beneath the top of the Hill, and ſtill continued by the ſpace of two Miles, until it came to the River *Anyder.* The length of it, which lyeth by the River ſide, was ſomewhat more.

The City is compaſſed about with an high and thick Wall, full of Turrets and Bulwarks. A dry Ditch, but deep and broad, and overgrown with Buſhes, Briers and Thorns, goeth about three Sides or Quarters of the City. To the fourth Side, the River itſelf ſerveth for a Ditch.

The Streets *and* Houses.

III.

The Streets be appointed and ſet forth very commodious and handſome, both for Carriage, and alſo againſt the Winds. The Streets be full twenty Foot broad. The Houſes be of fair and gorgeous Buildings; and in the Street-ſide, they ſtand joined together in a long Row through the whole Street, without any Partition or Separation. On the Backſide of the Houſes, through the whole length of the Street, lye large Gardens, which be cloſed in round about with the Back-parts of the Street. Every Houſe hath two Doors, one to the Street, and a Poſtern Door on the Back-ſide into the Garden. Theſe Doors be made with two Leaves, never locked nor bolted; ſo eaſie to be opened, that they will follow the leaſt drawing of a Finger, and ſhut again of themſelves.

Gardens.

They ſet great Store by their Gardens. In theſe they have Vineyards, and all manner of Fruits, Herbs and Flowers, ſo pleaſant, ſo well furniſhed, and ſo finely kept, that I never ſaw any thing more fruitful, nor better trimmed in any Place. And their Study and Diligence herein cometh not only of Pleaſure, but alſo of a certain Strife and Contention that is betwixt Street and Street, concerning the trimming, husbanding and flouriſhing of their Gardens, every Man for his own Part. And verily, you ſhall not lightly find in all the City, any thing that is more commodious, other for the Profit of the Citizens, or for Pleaſure.

And therefore it may ſeem, that the firſt Founder of the City minded nothing ſo much as he did theſe Gardens. They ſay, That King *Utopus* himſelf, even at his firſt beginning, appointed and drew forth the Platform of the City into this Faſhion and Figure that it hath now, by his gallant garniſhing, and the beautiful ſetting forth of it. Whereunto he ſaw what one Man's Age would not ſuffice, that he left to his Poſterity.

The Houſes.

Their Chronicles, which they keep written with all diligent Circumſpection, containing the Hiſtory of 1760 Years, even from the firſt Conqueſt of the Iſland, record and witneſs, that the Houſes in the Beginning were very low, and like homely Cottages, or poor Shepherd's Houſes, made at all Adventures of every rude piece of Wood that came firſt to Hand; with Mud-Walls, and ridged Roofs thatched over with Straw. But now the Houſes be curiouſly builded after a gorgeous and gallant ſort, with three Stories, one over another.

The Walls.

The Outſide of the Walls be made of either hard Flint, or of Plaiſter, or elſe of Brick; and the Innerſides be well ſtrengthned with Timber-Work.

The Roofs.

The Roofs be plain and flat, covered with a certain kind of Plaiſter, that is of no Coſt; and yet ſo tempered, that no Fire can hurt or periſh it; and withſtandeth the Violence of the Weather, better than any Lead.

Glaſs Windows.

They keep the Wind out of their Windows with Glaſs for it is there much uſed. And ſome were alſo with fine Linnen dipped in Oyl, or Amber; and that for two Commodities: For by this means more Light cometh in, and the Wind is better kept out.

Deſcription of *London* by Sir *Tho. Chaloner.*

To which I will ſubjoyn the Character of the ſame City, deſcribed in elegant *Latin* Verſe, by another Perſon of Quality and Learning; and by Birth alſo a Citizen, living not long after the former; namely, Sir *Tho. Chaloner*, written upon occaſion of the burning St. *Paul*'s Church, *Ann.* 1561.

URBS *antiqua ſitu, domibus, populóq; ſuperba,*
LONDINUM, Thameſis *præterlabentis & Undis:*
Tot Regum longo variorum Regia Tractu:
An quòd amæna tibi facies hinc, indè viretis
Clauditur? Arboribúſq; frequens quod villa ſub ipſis
Mænibus erigitur, patulis umbroſior Hortis?
An, quia navigero refluum tibi flumen in alveo
Innumeras toto merces conducit ab Orbe?
An, quia nubiferis tibi tanta Palatia ſurgunt
Turribus? An, potius tibi quòd numeroſa caterva
Itq; reditq; vias, atq; ipſa undantia complet
Compita? ſive alio tandem te nomine jactas.

[illegible] which have not yet been found [illegible] was two or three [illegible]

The Account of this [illegible] LONDON, appeareth partly in [illegible] is seated upon the side of a low Hill, [illegible] almost of a Square. That the [illegible] eth one line of it [illegible] Miles [illegible] City, falleth into the Ocean. That it is [illegible] about with high and thick Walls, [illegible] above three Sides or Quarters of the City [illegible] on the North Side the River [illegible] called [illegible] for a Distance. There was a Bridge over this River, [illegible] of Timber, but Stone [illegible] Arches [illegible] the City [illegible]

So then [illegible] the like Description of it [illegible] with LONDON, we may venture to apply the rest of the Account of it following, [illegible] Parts of the City. Firstly, Concerning the River and the Watering of the City. Secondly, The [illegible] and Walls thereof. Thirdly, The Streets and Houses. And first for

I. *The* RIVER *and Watering* [illegible]

The River Thames described.

THE River [illegible] bigger [illegible] broad [illegible] Days, being [illegible] Space, by [illegible] further [illegible] tween the Sea and the City, and [illegible] [Land] also above [illegible] 6 Hours together, with [illegible] Sea flows [illegible] all the [illegible] with the Water, and [illegible] the fresh Water of the River [illegible] Water with [illegible] River waxeth [illegible] fresh and pleasant. And when the Sea ebbeth and goeth back again, the fresh Water followeth [illegible] to the very Fall into the Sea, &c.

They have also another River, which indeed is not very great, but it runneth gently and pleasantly; for it riseth even out of the same Hill that the City standeth upon, and runneth down [illegible] through the midst of the City into [illegible] This [illegible] the River [illegible] And because it [illegible] without the City, the [illegible] have [illegible] head Spring of it with [illegible] and so have joined it to the City. This is done, to the intent that the Waters should not be stopped, nor turned away, nor poisoned, if their Enemies should chance to come upon them. From thence the Water is derived and brought down [illegible] Channels or Brooks down ways into the lower

[illegible] On the Backsides of the Houses, through the whole length of the Street, lie large Gardens [illegible] Every House hath two Doors, one to the Street, and a Postern Door on the back side into the Garden. Their Doors be made with two Leaves [illegible]

[illegible] their Gardens [illegible] every [illegible] you shall not [illegible] for the Profit or the Pleasure [illegible]

[illegible] it may seem, that the first Founder of the City minded nothing so much as he did these Gardens. They say, That King Utopus, even at his first beginning, appointed and drew forth the Platform of the City into this Fashion and Figure that it hath now; but the [illegible] and the beautiful [illegible] it [illegible] Whereunto he saw what the [illegible] would not suffice, that he left to his Posterity.

Their Chronicles, which they keep [illegible] with as diligent Circumspection, contain the History of 1760 Years, even from the first [illegible] of the Island [illegible] and [illegible] Houses in the beginning were very [illegible] Cottages [illegible] made [illegible] of every [illegible] now the Houses be curiously builded [illegible] with three Stories one over another.

A SURVEY OF THE CITY of WESTMINSTER.

BOOK VI.

Containing an Account of the Antiquities, Bounds, Liberties, Pariſhes, Churches, Royal Palaces, Courts of Juſtice, Great Houſes, and other Eminent Places of that City; together with the ancient Monaſtery and Church of St. *Peter* there.

To which is added,

An Appendix of certain Tracts, and other Remarks relating to *LONDON*: And a Circuit-Walk to the Churches four or five Miles round about.

CHAP. I.

The Deſcription of WESTMINSTER, *proceeding from* Temple-Bar. Clement's-Inn. New-Inn. Lion's-Inn. Cecil-Houſe. *Our Lady's Chapel of the* Pew. *The* Mewſe. Durham-Houſe. *The* New Exchange. York-Place. Charing-Croſs. *St.* James's. Tilt-Yard. Scotland-Yard. White-Hall. Woolſtaple. *The Abby of St.* Peter's. *The Founding thereof. This Church turned to a Collegiate Church.* K. Henry VII. *his Chapel. His Monument. The Monuments in this Church.*

Weſtminſter, why ſo call'd. *J. S.*

W*ESTMINSTER* had its Name from the *Minſter*, that is, the Monaſtery, ſituate Weſtward; as there was another *Minſter*, not far from the Tower of *London*, Eaſtward of the City, called *Eaſtminſter*. It was anciently but a Town; and ſo it was called about the Beginning of K. *Henry* VIII; for I have ſeen an old Book in that Time printed in the *Town* of *Weſtminſter*. There was an Act of Parliament in 37 *H.* 8, to authorize that King, by Letters Patents or Proclamations, to make *Weſtminſter* an Honour, with ſome other Places of the Kings, *viz. Kyngſton upon Hull, St. Oſyth*'s in *Eſſex*, and *Donnington* in *Berks*.

Coke's Inſtit.

Weſtminſter an Honour.

The Sheriff of *London* commanded to repair the Way to *Weſtminſter*.

In former Times there was not a continued Street of Buildings between *London* and *Weſtminſter*, as now there is; but much vacant Space of Fields and open Grounds between. Then the Way was often bad to paſs; and the Sheriffs of *London* have ſometimes taken Care for the Reparation thereof. Thus did King *John* ſend to them to that Purpoſe. *Preceptum fuit Vicecomitibus* London, *ad reparandam viam à* London *ad* Weſtmonaſterium.

Cart. & Liberat. 5 *Joh. Reg.* Pet. le Neve, *Norr.*

The Way as far as the *Savoy* paved.

The High-way of the *Strand* from *Temple-bar* to the *Savoy*, ſeems to have been paved about *An.* 1385, in the Reign of K. *Richard* II. in whoſe eighth Year Tole was granted to be taken for that Purpoſe. And again the like was granted in 24 *H.* 6. *An.* 1446. But the Paving went no farther than to the *Savoy*, till towards the latter Part of the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, Sir *Robert Cecil*, Kt. building a fair Houſe ſomewhat beyond the *Savoy*, at *Ivie Bridge*, levelled and paved the High-way near adjoining.]

Clement's-Inn of Chancery. *Clement's-Well.* *New-Inn* of Chancery.

NOW touching this City of *Weſtminſter*, I will begin at *Temple-bar*, on the right Hand or North Side, and ſo paſs up Weſt, thro' a back Lane or Street, wherein do ſtand three Inns of *Chancery*. The firſt called *Clement's-Inn*, becauſe it ſtandeth near to St. *Clement*'s Church; but nearer to the fair Fountain, called *Clement's-Well*. The ſecond is *New Inn*, ſo called, as latelier made (of a common Hoſtery, and the Sign of our Lady) an Inn of Chancery for Students than the other, namely, about the Beginning of the Reign of *Henry* VII, and not ſo late as ſome have ſuppoſed, to wit, at the pulling down of *Strand Inn*, in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. For I read, that Sir *Thomas More*, ſometime Lord Chancellor, was a Student in this *New Inn*, and went from thence to *Lincoln's-Inn*, *&c.*

Sir *Tho. More* ſtudied there.

Lyon's-Inn of Chancery.

The third is *Lyons Inn*, and an Inn of Chancery alſo.

Drury-Lane.

This Street ſtretcheth up unto *Drury-lane*, ſo called, for that there is a Houſe belonging to the Family of the *Druries*. This Lane turneth North toward St. *Giles in the Field*. From the South End of this Lane in the High-ſtreet, are divers fair Buildings, Hoſteries, and Houſes for Gentlemen, and Men of Honour; amongſt the which *Cecil-Houſe* is one, which ſometime belonged to the Parſon of St. *Martin's in the Field*, and by Compoſition came to Sir *Thomas Palmer*, Kt. in the Reign of *Edward* VI, who began to build the ſame of Brick and Timber, very large and ſpacious. But of later Time it hath been far more beautifully increaſed by the late Sir *William Cecil*, Baron of *Burghley*, Lord Treaſurer, and great Counſellor of the Eſtate of *England*.

Cecil-Houſe.

Bedford-Houſe. Firſt Edit.

From thence is now a continual new Building of divers fair Houſes, even up to the Earl of *Bedford*'s Houſe, which is a goodly Houſe, lately built nigh to *Ivy-Bridge*. Over-againſt the old *Bedford-Houſe*, namely, called *Ruſſel-Houſe*, and *Dacres-Houſe*, now the Houſe of Sir *Thomas Cecil*, Lord *Burghley*. And ſo on the North Side to a Lane that turneth to the Pariſh-Church of St. *Martin in the Fields*, and ſtretcheth to St. *Giles in the Fields*. Then had ye the Chapel of our Lady, called, *The Pew*, with an Houſe, wherein ſometime were diſtraught and lunatick People: [Of what Antiquity founded, or by whom, I have not read, neither of the Suppreſſion; but it was ſaid, that ſometime a King of *England*, not liking ſuch a kind of People to remain ſo near his Palace, cauſed them to be removed farther off, to *Bethlem* without *Biſhopſgate* of *London*, and to that Hoſpital the ſaid Houſe by *Charing-Croſs* doth yet remain.

Firſt Edit. Chapel of our Lady the *Pew*.

An Houſe belonging to *Bethlem*.

Chapel of our Lady, the *Pew*, burnt. Firſt Edit.

John Pigot.

Amongſt other Things of this Chapel, I have read, that on the 17th of *February*, in the Year of *Chriſt* 1452, by Negligence of a Scholar appointed by his School-maſter to put forth the Lights of this Chapel, the Image of our Lady, richly decked with Jewels, precious Stones, Pearls, and Rings, (more than any Jeweller could judge the Price, for ſo ſaith mine Author) was, with all this Apparel, Ornaments, and Chapel itſelf, burnt. [But *Stow*, in his Second Edition, chooſeth to place this Chapel elſewhere, *viz.* near St. *Stephen*'s.]

The Mewſe by *Charing-Croſs*.

The Mewſe for the King's Horſes burned.

Then is the *Mewſe*, ſo call'd of the King's Faulcons there kept by the King's Faulconer, which of old Time was an Officer of great Account, as appeareth by a Record of *Richard the Second*, in the firſt Year of his Reign. For, Sir *Simon Burley*, Kt. was made Conſtable for the Caſtles of *Windſor*, *Wigmore*, and *Guilford*, and of the Manor of *Kennington*, and alſo Maſter of the King's Faulcons at his *Mewſe*, near unto *Charing-Croſs* by *Weſtminſter*. Of later Time K. *Henry the Eighth* having fair Stabling there for Horſes, in the Year 1534, the 28th of his Reign, it was burned, with many great Horſes and much Hay therein. But it was again reedifyed in the Reigns of K. *Edward the Sixth*, and Q. *Mary*. And this is the fartheſt Building Weſt on the North Side of that high Street. *J. S.*

Thus I reſtore it according to *Stow*'s 1ſt Edition: But altered in the 2d in theſe Words: "In the Year of *Chriſt* 1534, 28. *H.* 8. the King having fair "Stabling at *Lomsbury*, (a Manour in the fartheſt Weſt Part of *Oldboorne*) "the ſame was fired and burnt, with many great Horſes, and great Store "of Hay. After which Time, the fore-named Houſe, call'd the *Mewſe*, "was new builded, and prepared for Stabling of the King's Horſes, in the "Reign of *Edward the Sixth* and *Mary*; and ſo remaineth to that Uſe.

The Biſhop of *Durham*'s Houſe.

On the South Side of the which Street, in the Liberties of *Weſtminſter*, (beginning at *Ivie Bridge*) firſt is *Durham-Houſe*, builded by *Thomas de Hatfield*, Biſhop of *Durham*, who was made Biſhop of that See in the Year 1345, and ſate Biſhop there 36 Years.

Will. de Chambre M.S. Bodl. Libr. Oxon.

Manerium, ſive Hoſpitium Epiſcopale Londoniæ *cum Capella & Cameris, ſumptuoſiſſimè conſtruxit.* This Biſhop died *An.* 1381, *May* the 8th, at his Manour near *London*, called *Alford*, probably *Aldford*; that Place, near *Stratford le-Bow*, now called *Oldford*. *J. S.*

Caſe of *Durham-Houſe.*

Reliquiæ Spelmannian.

Thus writeth Sir *Henry Spelman* of this *Durham-Houſe*, that Biſhop *Tonſtal*, about the 26 *H.* 8. conveyed the ſame to the King in Fee. And that King, in Recompence thereof, granted to the See of *Durham*, *Coldharborough*, and other Houſes in *London*. And after, K. *Edward the Sixth*, about the ſecond Year of his Reign, granted *Durham-Houſe* to the Lady *Elizabeth*, his Siſter, for Life, or until ſhe were otherwiſe advanced. Afterwards, the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, by a private Act 7. *Edw.* 6. was diſſolved, and all the Poſſeſſions thereof given to K. *Edward the Sixth*, who ſhortly after conveyed in Fee the ſaid Biſhop's late Houſe at *Coldharborough*, and other Houſes in *London*, to *Francis* Earl of *Shrewſbury*, and his Heirs. Soon after, 2 *Mar. ca.* 3. the Statute of 7. *Edw.* 6. for diſſolving that Biſhoprick was repealed; but, by a *Proviſo*, the Manſion-Houſe of *Coldharborough*, *&c.* ſo granted to the ſaid Earl, was confirmed to him. And the Biſhop, by that Act, prayed a Recompence from the Queen, at his Charge. Whereupon, Queen *Mary*, about the fifth or ſixth Year of her Reign, granted to the ſaid Biſhop of *Durham* her Reverſion of *Durham-Place*, in Succeſſion. Which coming into Poſſeſſion by the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Biſhop of *Durham* that then was, (afterward Archbiſhop of *York*, *viz. Toby Matthew*) entered into and enjoyed the ſame in the Right of his See, by Opinion of the L. Chief Juſtices of the Land, referred by the King, being oppoſed by Sir *Walter Rawleigh*. And ſo did the Biſhop of *Durham* that ſucceeded him.]

Bp *Durham*'s Caſe.

Juſting Feaſt at *Durham-Houſe.*

Amongſt Matters memorable concerning this Houſe, this is one: In the Year of *Chriſt* 1540, the 32 of *Henry the Eighth*, on *May* Day, a great and triumphant Juſting was holden at *Weſtminſter*, which had been formerly proclaimed in *France*, *Flanders*, *Scotland*, and *Spain*, for all Comers, that would undertake the Challengers of *England*, which were, Sir *John Dudley*, Sir *Thomas Seymor*, Sir *Thomas Ponings*, and Sir *George Carew*, Knights, and *Anthony Kingſton*, and *Richard Crumwel*, Eſquires. All which came into the Liſts that Day richly apparelled, and their Horſes trapped all in White Velvet; there came againſt them the ſaid Day 46 Defendants, or Undertakers, *viz.* The Earl of *Surrey* foremoſt, Lord *William Howard*, Lord *Clinton*, and Lord *Cromwell*, Son and Heir to *Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of *Eſſex*, and Chamberlain of *England*, with other; and that Day, after the Juſts were performed, the Challengers rode unto this *Durham-Houſe*, where they kept open Houſehold, and feaſted the King and Queen, with her Ladies, and all the Court.

The ſecond Day *Anthony Kingſton* and *Richard Cromwel* were made Knights there.

The third Day of *May*, the ſaid Challengers did tourney on Horſeback with Swords, and againſt them came 49 Defendants: Sir *John Dudley* and the Earl of *Surrey* running firſt, which at the firſt Courſe loſt their Gauntlets; and that Day Sir *Richard Cromwell* overthrew Maſter *Palmer* and his Horſe in the Field, to the great Honour of the Challengers.

The fifth of *May*, the Challengers fought on Foot at the Barriers, and againſt them came 50 Defendants, which fought valiantly; but Sir *Richard Cromwell* overthrew that Day at the Barriers Maſter *Culpepper* in the Field; and the ſixth Day the Challengers brake up their Houſhold.

Penſioners.

In this Time of their Houſe-keeping, they had not only feaſted the King, Queen, Ladies, and all the Court, as is afore ſhewed; but alſo they cheered all the Knights and Burgeſſes of the Common-Houſe in the Parliament, and entertained the Maior of *London*, with the Aldermen and their Wives, at a Dinner, *&c.* The King gave to every of the ſaid Challengers, and their Heirs for ever, in Reward of their valiant Activity, 100 Marks, and a Houſe to dwell in of yearly Revenue, out of the Lands pertaining to the Hoſpital of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*.

A Row of old Stables belonging to *Durham-Houſe*. Now built into the *New-Exchange*.
A. M.

Now to ſpeak ſomewhat of later Time, concerning this *Durham-Houſe*: It was well known and obſerved, for how many Years I know not, that the outward Part belonging thereto, and ſtanding North from the Houſes, was but a low Row of Stables, old, ruinous, ready to fall, and very unſightly, in ſo publick a Paſſage to the Court and to *Weſtminſter*. Upon which Conſideration, or ſome more eſpecial Reſpect in the Mind of the Right Honourable *Robert* Earl of *Saliſbury*, Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, it pleaſed him to take ſuch Order in the Matter, that (at his own Coſts and Charges) that deformed Row of Stabling was quite altered, by the Erection of a very goodly and beautiful Building inſtead thereof, and in the very ſame Place. Some Shape of the Modelling, tho' not in all Reſpects alike, was after the Faſhion of the *Royal Exchange* in *London*, with Cellars underneath, a Walk fairly paved above it, and Rows of Shops above, as alſo one beneath, anſwerable in Manner to the other, and intended for the like Trades and Myſteries.

The Shape of the new ordered Work, like the *Royal Exchange*.

This goodly Building erected in a ſmall Space of Time.

This Work was not long in taking down, nor in the Erection again; for the firſt Stone was laid on the 10th Day of *June*, 1608, and alſo was fully finiſhed in the next enſuing *November* after. Alſo on Tueſday, being the 10th Day of *April* following, divers of the upper Shops were adorned in rich and beautiful Manner, with Wares moſt curious to pleaſe the Eye; ſo ordered againſt his Majeſty's coming thither, to give a Name to ſo good a Building. On the Day following, it pleaſed his Highneſs, with the Queen, Prince, the Duke of *York*, and the Lady *Elizabeth*, to come thither, attended on by many great Lords and choice Ladies. Concerning their Entertainment there, tho' I was no Eye-Witneſs thereof; yet I knew the Ingenuity and Mind of the Noblemen to be ſuch, as nothing ſhould want to welcome ſo great an Expectation. And therefore, what Variety of Devices, pleaſing Speeches, rich Gifts and Preſents, as then flew bountifully abroad, I will rather refer to your Imagination, than any Way come ſhort of by an imperfect Narration. Only this I add, that it then pleaſed his moſt excellent Majeſty, becauſe the Work wanted a Name before, to entitle it *Britain's Burſs*, or *Buſs*.]

The King, Queen, *&c.* come to name it *Britain's Burſs.*

The Biſhop of *Norwich* his Houſe. Afterwards belonging to the Archbiſhop of *York*.

Next beyond this *Durham-Houſe*, is one other great Houſe, ſometime belonging to the Biſhop of *Norwich*, and was his *London* Lodging, which now pertaineth to the Archbiſhop of *York*, by this Occaſion: In the Year 1529, when Cardinal *Wolſey*, Archbiſhop of *York*, was indicted in the *Premunire*, whereby King *Henry the Eighth* was entitled to his Goods and Poſſeſſions, he alſo ſeized into his Hands the ſaid Archbiſhop's Houſe, commonly called *York-Place*, and changed the Name thereof into *Whitehall*.

York-Place, now *Whitehall*.

Archbiſhop of *York*'s Inn.
Regiſt. Archiep. Ebor.
J. S.

This Houſe was called anciently, The Archbiſhop of *York*'s Inn by *Weſtminſter*. Concerning which this may be noted: *Anno* 1399, *October* 19. *In Capella Hoſpitii Archiep. Ebor. juxta Weſtmonaſt.* In the firſt Parliament of *Hen.* 4. *Tho. Sameſten Epuſ.* Karlelen. formerly Monk of *Weſtminſter*, perſonally appearing, performed and did Obedience and Fealty to the Lord Archbiſhop of *York*, his Metropolitan, and to his Succeſſors. Preſent then and there, the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, *Tho. Walworth Rich. Conyngsbey*, Canon of *York*, *&c.*]

The Archbiſhops of *York* being diſpoſſeſſed, and having no Houſe of Repair about *London*, Queen *Mary* gave unto *Nicholas Heth*, then Archbiſhop of *York*, and to his Succeſſors, *Suffolk-Houſe* in *Southwark*, lately builded by *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, as I have ſhewed elſewhere.

Suffolk-Houſe.

This Houſe the ſaid Archbiſhop ſold, and bought the aforeſaid Houſe, of old Time belonging to the Biſhops of *Norwich*, which (of this laſt Purchace) is now called *York-Houſe*. The Lord Chancellors, or Lord Keepers of the Great Seal of *England*, have been lately lodged there.

Preſentment of the Biſhop of *Norwich* for a Way here.
J. S.

While this Houſe belonged to the Biſhops of *Norwich*, there was a Preſentment made in the King's Bench againſt one of the Biſhops, 21 *Edward* 4. for Annoyance of a Way *inter Hoſpitium Epiſcopi Norvienſis & Dunelmenſis in Parochia Sti. Martini in campis.* Whereupon there was a Caſe.

Fol. 73.

How this Place came to the King.
Reliq. Spelm.

This Place of the Biſhop of *Norwich*, among all or the greateſt Part of the Poſſeſſions of the See of *Norwich*, about 27 *Hen* 8. were conveyed to the King by a private Act of Parliament, in Recompence of the Union of the Monaſtery of St. *Benet's de Hulmo*, and the Poſſeſſions thereof, to that Biſhoprick, being of far better Value than the ancient Lands of the Biſhoprick of *Norwich* aſſured to the King, as is recited in the Statute of 32 *Hen.* 8. whereby the Biſhop of *Norwich* is made Collector of the Tenths of his Dioceſs, as other Biſhops were; being freed thereof by the ſaid private Statute of 27 *Hen.* 8.

Cap. 47.

Hath an Houſe in *Chanon-Row.*

The Biſhop of *Norwich* was limited by the ſaid private Act, to enjoy perpetually in Succeſſion, a Prebend in the Free-Chapel of St. *Stephen's* at *Weſtminſter*, and the Houſe thereto belonging in *Chanon-Row*, whereof then was Incumbent one *Knight*. The Houſe was ſaid to be leaſed by the Biſhop in *Edward the Sixth's* Time, for ſome ſmall Rent, to Sir *John Thinn*, Kt. for many Years enduring.

Sandys, Archbiſhop of *York*, will not part with his Houſe.

This *York* Houſe remained to the Archbiſhops of *York* in Archbiſhop *Sandys* Time: But then in the Year 1588, it was by ſome earneſtly endeavoured to be gotten from the See. Whereat that Archbiſhop made a Complaint in a ſecret Letter to the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*; ‘That it ‘was moſt unreaſonably requeſted of him. He ‘could not, he ſaid, in Conſcience yield to that ‘Requeſt, and remained reſolute: Entreating ‘that Lord to be a Means to the Queen, that ‘he might refuſe his yielding herein, without ‘Offence to her; ſhewing, that her Speech to ‘him heretofore, about the ſame Thing, had ‘been ſuch, that he was fully perſuaded ſhe ‘would not deal againſt him in it.

An Exchange of *York-Houſe* by Archbiſhop *Matthew*.

This *York-Place*, or *Houſe*, was occupied or enjoyed in King *James the Firſt* his Time, by *Thomas* Vicount *Brackly*, Lord *Elleſmere*, Lord Chancellor, and by *Francis* Vicount St. *Albans*, ſometime Lord Chancellor after him. In 2 *Jac.* 1. an Exchange of it was made by *Toby Matthew*, Archbiſhop of *York*, who was ſeized in Fee ſimple, in Right of his Archbiſhoprick, of the ſaid Manſion-Houſe, and of divers other Meſſuages and Tenements ſituate within the Pariſh of St. *Martin in the Fields*. Theſe he granted to King *James the Firſt*; and the ſaid King granted to the ſaid Archbiſhop the Manour or Lordſhip of *Brighton*, with the Lands in *Melborn*, the Manour of *Acomb*, or *Acom*, and *Holgate*; and all the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in *Acomb*, *Holgate*, *Clifton*, *Skelton*, *Wiggington*, *Botham*, &c. the Manour of *Santon*, and Lands in *Eaſtrop*, &c. and the Manour or Grange of *Beckhay*, with all Rights, Members, and Appurtinances thereof; which would be more profitable and commodious unto the Archbiſhop and his Succeſſors, than the ſaid Manſion-Houſe. For that the Archbiſhop, nor his Predeceſſors, had not, for many Years paſt, the Uſe of the ſaid Manſion-Houſe; and the other Premiſes yielded them very little Profit. And farther, the ſaid Manſion Houſe was like to be burdenſome, and a Charge to the ſaid Archbiſhop and his Succeſſors: Which was the Reaſon uſed in the Act of Parliament for the ſaid Exchange, *viz.* That it would be for the Benefit of the Archbiſhop and his Succeſſors; and therefore it was of the King's Grace and Favour to the ſaid Church and See, to make this Conveyance and Aſſurance.]

Hoſpital of St. *Mary Rouncivall*.

Then was there an Hoſpital of St. *Mary Rouncival*, by *Charing-Croſs* (a Cell to the Priory and Convent of *Rouncivall* in *Navar*, in *Pampelione* Dioceſs) where a Fraternity was founded in the Fifteenth of *Edward the Fourth*; but now the ſame is ſuppreſſed, and turned into Tenements.

Hermitage, with a Chapel of St. *Katharine*. *Charing-Croſs*.

Near unto this Hoſpital was an Hermitage, with a Chapel of St. *Katharine*, over-againſt *Charing-Croſs*; which Croſs, builded of Stone, was of old Time a fair Piece of Work, there made by Commandment of *Edward the Firſt*, in the 21ſt Year of his Reign, in Memory of *Helenor* his deceaſed Queen, as is before declared.

Hoſpital of St. *James*, for Leperous Siſters.

Weſt from this Croſs ſtood ſometime an Hoſpital of St. *James*, conſiſting of two Hides of Land, with the Appurtenances, in the Pariſh of St. *Margaret* in *Weſtminſter*, and founded by the Citizens of *London*, before the Time of any Man's Memory, for fourteen Siſters, Maidens, that were leperous, living chaſtly and honeſtly in Divine Service.

And eight Brethren.

Afterwards, divers Citizens of *London* gave 56 *l.* Rent thereunto, and then were adjoined eight Brethren to miniſter Divine Service there.

* Eighty Acres. 1ſt Edit.

After this alſo, ſundry devout Men of *London* gave to this Hoſpital four Hides of Land in the Field of *Weſtminſter*; and in *Hendon*, *Calcote*, and *Hamſted*, * eight Acres of Land and Wood, &c. King *Edward the Firſt* confirm'd thoſe Gifts, and granted a Fair, to be kept on the Eve of St. *James*, the Day, the Morrow, and four Days following, in the eighteenth of his Reign.

St. *James*'s Fair for ſeven Days.

Surrendered.

This Hoſpital was ſurrender'd to *Henry the Eighth*, the 23d of his Reign; the Siſters being compounded with, were allowed Penſions for the Term of their Lives, and the King builded there a goodly Manour, annexing thereunto a Park, cloſed about with a Wall of Brick, now called St. *James*'s Park, ſerving indifferently to the ſaid Manour, and to the Manour or Palace of *Whitehall*.

St. *James*'s Park.

J. S.

And this Place now, ſince the Burning down of *Whitehall*, is become the Royal Palace of our Kings, and their chief Reſidence.

May-Fair. The Diſorders there.

Some Diſtance hence, between St. *James*'s and *Hide-Park*, is kept *May Fair*, yearly, where young People did uſe to reſort; and by the Temptations they met with here, did commit much Sin and Diſorder. Here they ſpent their Time and Money in Drunkenneſs, Fornication, Gaming, and Lewdneſs. Whereby were occaſioned oftentimes Quarels, Tumults, and Shedding of Blood. Whereupon, in the Month of *November*, 1708, the Grand Jury of *Weſtminſter*, for the Body of the County of *Middleſex*, made a Preſentment to this Import, 'That being ſenſible of their Duty, to make Preſentment of ſuch Matters and Things as were publick Enormities and Inconveniencies, and being encouraged by the Example of the worthy Magiſtracy of the City of *London*, in their late Proceedings againſt *Bartholomew-Fair*; did preſent, as a publick Nuſance and Inconvenience, the yearly riotous and tumultuous Aſſembly in a Place called *Brook-Field*, in the Pariſh of St. *Martin in the Fields*, in this County, called *May-Fair*. In which Place many looſe, idle, and diſorderly Perſons, did *Rendezvous*, and draw and allure young Perſons, Servants, and others, to meet there, to game, and commit Lewdneſs, and diſorderly Practices, to the great Corruptiou and Debauchery of their Vertue and Morals; and in which many and great Riots, Tumults, Breaches of the Peace, open and notorious Lewdneſs, and Murder itſelf had been committed; and were like to be committed again, if not prevented by ſome wiſe and prudent Method: And for that the ſaid Fair being ſo near her Majeſty's Palaces, and might be very dangerous to her Majeſty's Royal Perſon and Government, by ſeditious and unreaſonable Men; taking thereby Occaſion to execute their moſt wicked and treaſonable Deſigns. Wherefore, and becauſe the ſaid Fair, as it was then uſed, both actually was, and had ſo fatal a Tendency to the Corruption of her Majeſty's Subjects, Violation of her Peace, and the Danger of her Perſon; they humbly conceived it worthy the Care of thoſe in Power and Authority to rectify the ſame.]

Preſented by the Grand Jury.

Tilt-Yard at *Weſtminſter*.

South from *Charing-Croſs*, on the right Hand, are divers fair Houſes, lately builded before the Park: Then a large Tilt-yard for Noblemen and others, to exerciſe themſelves in Juſting, Turneying, and Fighting at the Barriers.

Scotland, a Plot of Ground ſo called.

On the left Hand from *Charing-Croſs* be alſo divers fair Tenements lately builded, 'till ye come to a large Plot of Ground encloſed with Brick, and is called *Scotland*, where great Buildings have been for Receipt of the Kings of *Scotland*, and other Eſtates of that Country. For, *Margaret* Queen of *Scots*, and Siſter to King *Henry the Eighth*, had her abiding there, when ſhe came into *England*, after the Death of her Huſband, as the King of *Scotland* had in former Times, when they came to the Parliament of *England*.

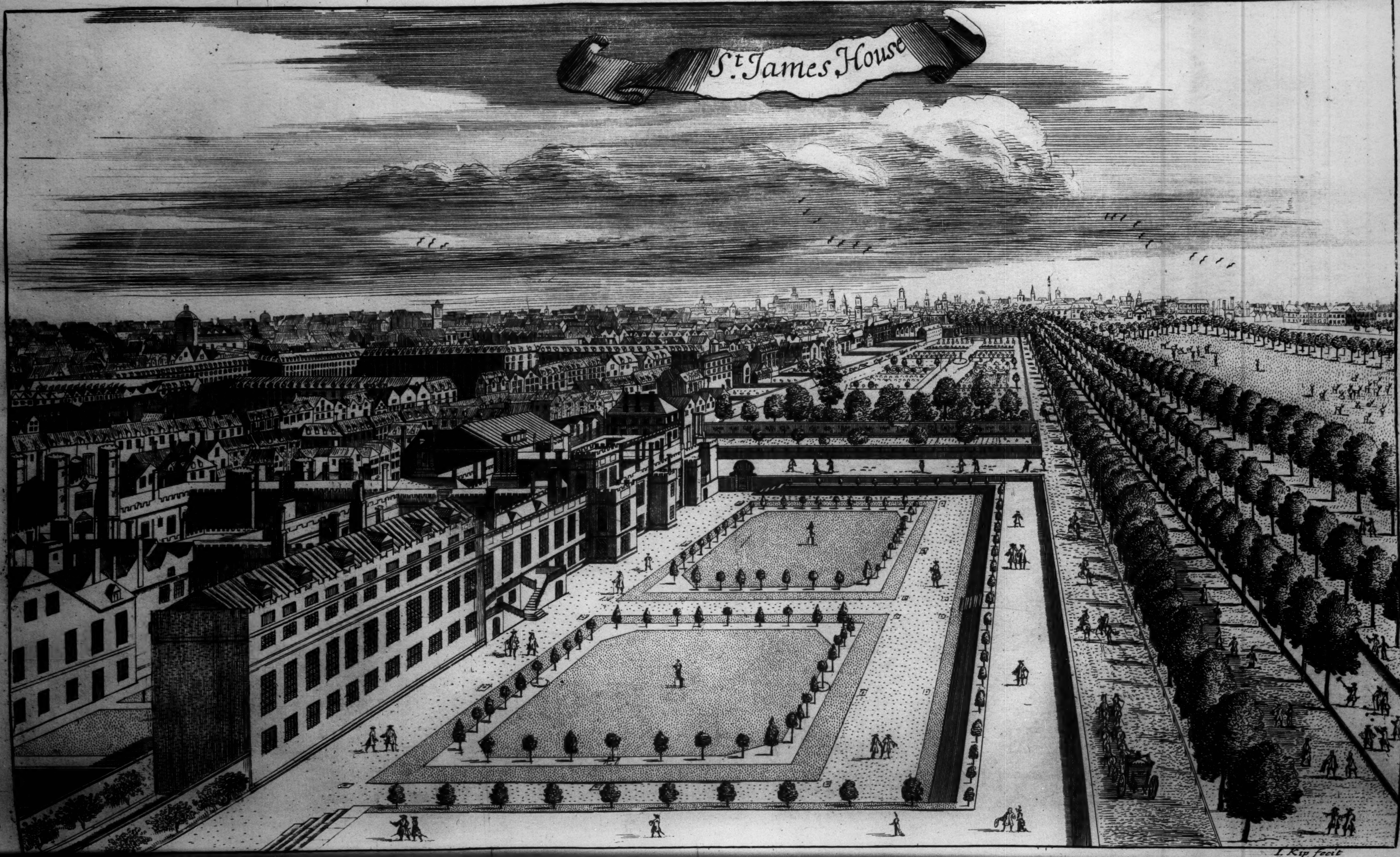
Given by King *Edgar* to King *Keneth*.

J. S.

K. Edw. 6. Title to *Scotland*, printed *An.* 1548.

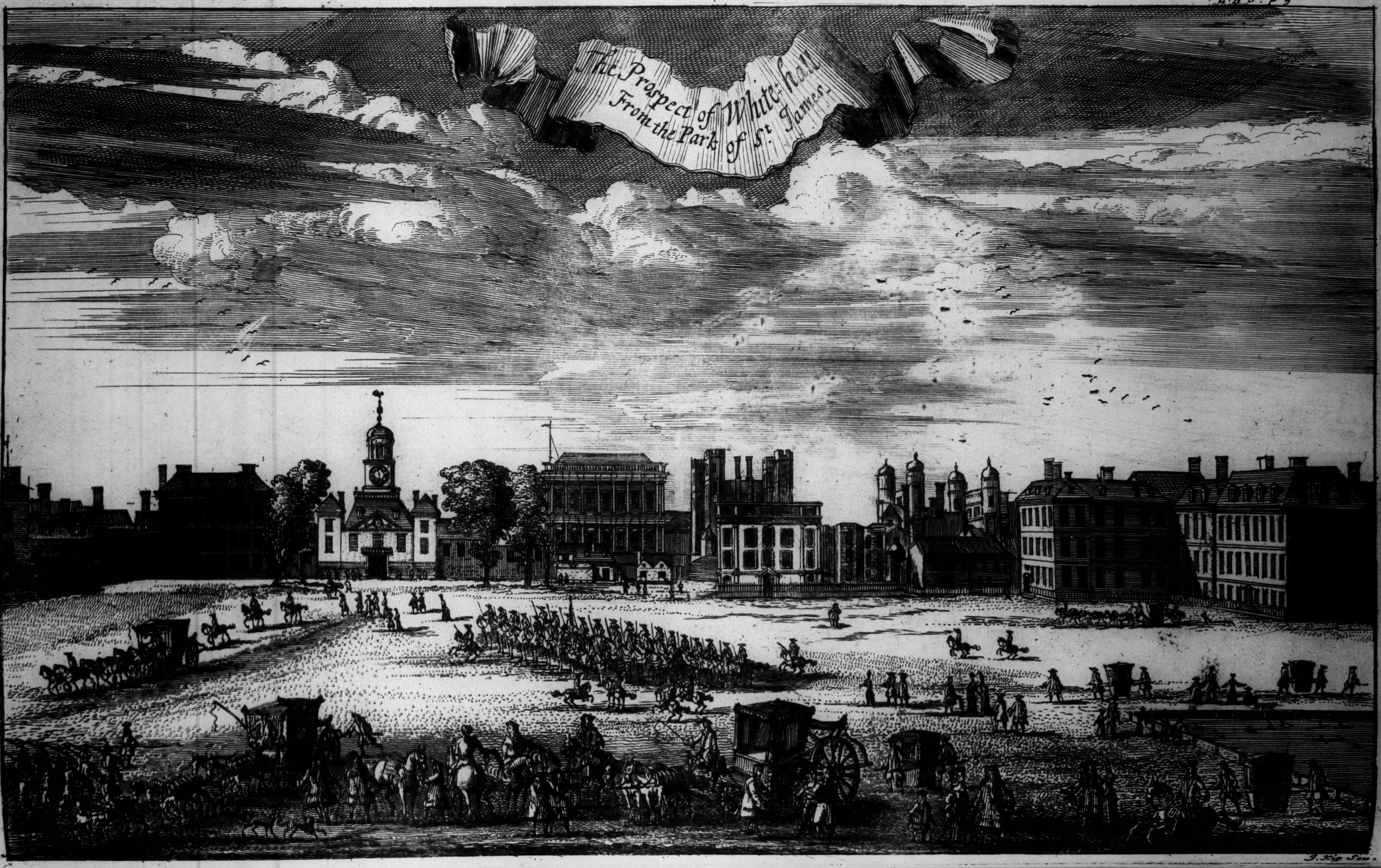
This was firſt given by King *Edgar*, a *Saxon* King, (who reigned about the Year 959.) to *Keneth*, or *Kynald*, King of *Scotland*; from whom he had received Homage for that Kingdom, and enjoined the ſaid King *Keneth*, once every Year to repair unto him in *England*, for the making of Laws, which in thoſe Days was done by the Noblemen and Peers. To which End the ſaid King *Edgar* gave that King this Piece of Ground, lying beſide the new Palace of *Weſtminſter*, for his Reſidence when he came up; upon which this *Keneth* built an Houſe: Which by him and his Poſterity was enjoyed until the Reign of K. *Henry the Second*, in whoſe Time, upon the Rebellion of *William*, then King of *Scots*, it was reſumed into the King of *England*'s Hands. After that, the Houſe went to Decay; but the Ground where it ſtood, is called *Scotland* to this Day.

V 2 Bb p 4



S.t James House

V2:B6:p5



The Prospect of White-hall From the Park of S^t. James.

J. Kip Scu.

Whitehall.

J. S.

Then is the ſaid *Whitehall*, ſometime belonging to *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, and Juſticiar of *England*, who gave it to the Black Fryers of *Oldborne*, as I have before noted. King *Henry the Eighth* ordained it to be called an *Honour*, and builded there a ſumptuous Gallery, and a beautiful Gate-houſe, thwart the high Street, to St. *James*'s Park. [In the uppermoſt Rooms of this Gate-houſe, is the *Paper-Office*, or *Paper-houſe*, wherein Papers of State, Embaſſy, *&c.* are repoſited.]

In this Gallery, the Princes, with their Nobility, uſed to ſtand or ſit, and at Windows to behold all triumphant Juſtings, and other Military Exerciſings.

Beyond this Gallery, on the left Hand, is the Garden or Orchard belonging to the ſaid *Whitehall*.

York Place recovered by the Lord Chancellor, *&c.* for the King. *Convention. Rhymer.*

J. S.

There is an Inſtrument among the Records at *Weſtminſter*, 21ſt *Henry the Eighth*, for the Recovery of the Place (called then *York Place*) for the King, *Omnibus*, *&c.* wherein it is ſpecified, ‘That *Thomas More*, Lord Chancellor, the Duke of *Norfolk*, Treaſurer of *England*, *William Fitz-Williams*, Knight of the Garter, Treaſurer of the King's Houſhold, and Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, *Robert Norwick*, one of the King's Serjeants at Law, and *Chriſtopher Hales*, Attorney-General, in *Hilary* Term, before the Juſtices at *Weſtminſter*, recovered to them and their Heirs, for the Uſe of our Lord the King *Henry the Eighth*, againſt the moſt Reverend Father in Chriſt *Thomas* Cardinal of *York*, one Meſſuage, two Gardens, and three Acres of Land, with the Appurtinences, ſituate in the Village * or Town of *Weſtminſter*, in the County of *Middleſex*. Which are commonly called *York-Place*. And they delivered, demiſed, and by that preſent Charter confirmed to the King the ſaid Meſſuage, *&c.* Dated the 7th of *February*, 21 *H.* 8.

* *Villa Weſtmonaſt.*

And in the ſaid King's Donation to the ſaid Cardinal, (after the Forfeiture of all his Goods and Chattels) in the ſaid Month of *February*, to enjoy the Archbiſhoprick of *York*, and all the Benefits thereof, it is excepted in the Inſtrument, to the King and his Heirs, and reſerved, all that Meſſuage, two Gardens, and three Acres of Land, with the Appurtinences, called *York-Place*.

The Occaſion of K. Henry's Removal to *Whitehall.*

28 *H.* 8. *ca.* 12.

King *Henry the Eighth* was the firſt King of *England* that removed his Dwelling from the old Palace nigh unto the Monaſtery of St. *Peter*'s *Weſtminſter* unto *Whitehall*: And that becauſe that old Palace was then, and had been long Time before, in utter Ruin and Decay, as it is expreſſed in an Act of Parliament; and that the King had lately obtained this *Whitehall*, which is ſtiled in the ſame Act, ‘One great Manſion Place and Houſe, being Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the Archbiſhoprick of *York*, ſituate in the Town of *Weſtminſter*, not much diſtant from the ſame ancient Palace: And that he had lately upon the Soil of the ſaid Manſion-Place and Houſe, and upon the Ground thereunto belonging moſt ſumptuouſly and curiouſly builded and edified many and diſtinct, beautiful, coſtly and pleaſant Lodgings, Buildings, and Manſions, for his Grace's ſingular Pleaſure, Comfort, and Commodity, to the Honour of his Highneſs and his Realm. And thereunto adjoining, had made a Park, walled and environed with Brick and Stone; and there deviſed and ordained many and ſingular commodious Things, Pleaſures, and other Neceſſaries, apt and convenient to appertain to ſo noble a Prince, for his Paſtime and Solace.

The Bounds of the Palace.

By the ſaid Act, this Place, with the ſaid Buildings and Park, are taken into the Bounds of the King's Palace, and to enjoy all the Privileges thereof. And the whole Limits of the Royal Palace are there ſet out and deſcribed, Namely, ‘That all the ſaid Soil, Ground, Manſion, and Buildings, and the Park, with all the Things, Commodities, and Pleaſures, thereupon builded and deviſed; and alſo the Soil of the ancient Palace, ſhould be from thenceforth the King's whole Palace at *Weſtminſter*; and ſo be taken, deemed, and reputed, and to be called and named, *The King's Palace at Weſtminſter* for ever. And that the ſaid Palace ſhould extend, and be as well within the Soil and Places before limited and appointed, as alſo in all the Street or Way leading from *Charing-Croſs* unto the Sanctuary-Gate at *Weſtminſter*; and to all the Houſes, Buildings, Lands, and Tenements on both Sides of the ſame Street or Way from the ſaid Croſs unto *Weſtminſter-hall*, ſituate, lying, and being between the Water of the *Thames* on the Eaſt Part, and the ſaid Park-Wall on the Weſt Part; and ſo forth, through all the Soil, Precinct, and Limits of the ſaid old Palace. And all the ſaid Palace to enjoy like Prerogatives, Liberties, Preeminences, Juriſdictions, and Privileges, as to the King's ancient Palace within this Realm have at any Time heretofore belonged, uſed, or of Right appertained.]

The *Banqueting-Houſe.*

Edm. Howes.

Here is the magnificent Building called the *Banqueting-houſe*; which, before King *James the Firſt* came thither, was old, rotten, and but ſlightly builded; that therefore that King cauſed to be pulled down, *Anno* 1606, and new builded very ſtrong and ſtately, every Way larger than the former. And fair Lodgings were new builded there and encreaſed.

Chriſtnings and Marriages in *Whitehall-Chapel.*

J. S.

Regiſt.

James th'eldeſt Sonne and Heire to ——— Lord *D'Aubeney*, was baptyſed the 26th Day of *Aprill* 1612, in the King's Majeſty's Chapell Royall of *Whitehall*. The King was his Godfather. And the Officers of the Veſtry had to their Fees xl*s*.

The Marriage of the two excellent Princes, *Frederick*, Prince *Palatyne*, and Lady *Elizabeth*, ſole Daughter to our Sovereign Lord King *James*, was ſolemniſed on *Shrove Sunday*, being the 14th of *February* 1612, in his Majeſty's Chapell Royall at *Whitehall*, by the Right Reverend Father in God *George* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and aſſiſted by the Biſhop of *Bathe* and *Welles*, Dean of the Chapell, who preached at the Marriage the ſame Day. The Gentlemen of the Chapell, and the Officers of the Veſtry had given them for their Fees, a Hundred Pounds in *Jacobuſes*; whereof the Serjeant of the Veſtry had four Markes, the two Yeomen had between them ſeven *Jacobuſes*, and the Grome had thirtie Shillings.

Anne, firſt Daughter to *Robert Cecil*, Earl of *Saliſbury*, was baptyſed in the King's Majeſty's Chapell Royal at *Whitehall*, the 23d of *February* 1612. For her Godmothers ſhe had Queen *Anne*, and th'elder Counteſs of *Derby*, Wyfe to the Lord Chancellor; and for her Godfather, *Gylbert* Earl of *Shrewſbury*. The Officers of the Veſtry had for their Fees xl*s*.

The Marriage of the two noble Perſons, *Robert* Earl of *Somerſet*, and the Lady *Frances Howard*, was ſolemnyſed on St. *Stephen*'s Day, being Sunday the 26th of *December* 1613, by the Right Reverend Father in God, *James* Biſhop of *Bathe* and *Welles*, in his Majeſty's Chapell Royall at *Whitehall*. And her Father gave her in Marriage, and the Deane of *Weſtminſter* preached at the Marriage. The Officers of the Veſtry had for their Fees xl*s*.

Henry, Sonne to the Lord *D'Aubeney*, was baptyſed the ſecond Day of *Aprill* 1616, in the

King's Royall Chapell at *Whitehall.* Queen *Anne* was his Godmother, and Prince *Charles* and the Earl of *Marr* his Godfathers. The Gentlemen of the Chapell had for their Fees 5 *l.* and the Officers of the Veſtry had for their Fees xl *s.*

Chapel at *Durham-Houſe.*

James, Sonne and Heire to Sir *John Edgerton*, was baptyſed on Tueſday the firſt of *October* at *Durham-Houſe.* His Godfathers were King *James*, and *Thomas* Lord *Elſmer*, Lord Chancellor, Grandfather to the Child, and the Lady Marchioneſs of *Northampton*, Godmother. The Officers of his Majeſty's Veſtry had for a Gratuity the Sum of xxix *s.*

James, Sonne to the Lord Viſcount *Harrington*, was baptiſed the eleventh Day of *March*, by the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* in the Chapell at *Whitehall*, *Anno* 1616. His Godfathers were the King's Majeſty, and the Earl of *Suſſex*, his Godmother the Counteſs of *Bedford.* The Officers of the Veſtry had their uſual Fees.

James, Sonne to Sir *William Feilding*, was baptiſed by the Right Reverend Father in God, the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, on Thurſday the 13th of *March*, in the ſaid Chapell. His Godfathers were the King's Majeſty and the Earl of *Buckingham*; and the Counteſs of *Bedford* was Godmother. The Officers of the Veſtry had the uſual Fees.

Chapel at *Hampton-Court.*

The Marriage of the two honourable Perſonnes Sir *John Villers*, Knight, Gentleman to the Prince his Highneſs Bedchamber, and the Lady *Frances*, youngeſt Daughter to the honourable Sir *Edward Cooke*, Knight, and of the Lady *Hatton* his Wife, was ſolemnyſed on Monday the 29th of *September*, being *Michaelmas* Day, by the Right Reverend Father in God the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, in his Majeſty's Chapell Royall at *Hampton-Court*, and the King gave her in Marriage. The Officers of the Veſtry had their uſual Fee of xl *s.*

Charles, ſecond Sonne to Sir *James Ramſey*, Lord Viſcount *Haddington*, was baptyſed on Sunday the 17th of *May*, *Anno* 1618, in his Majeſty's Chapell Royall at *Whitehall*, by the Reverend Father in God the Lord Byſhop of *Durham.* The Goſſips were, Prince *Charles*, *George* Marquiſe of *Buckingham*, and the Counteſs of *Hertford.* Payd for Fees for the ſame Service to the Gentlemen of the Chapell 5 *l.* and to the Officers of Veſtry 2 *l.*]

Tennis-Courts Bowling-Allies, and Cock-pir. The Arched Gate.

On the Right-hand be divers fair Tennis-Courts, Bowling-Allies, and a Cock Pit, all built by King *Henry the Eighth* [out of certain old Tenements] and then one other arched Gate, with a Way over it, thwarting the Street, from the King's Gardens to the ſaid Park.

A Model for new Building of *Whitehall.*
J. S.

WHITEHALL now lies in Ruines, having been burnt down by Accident in the Reign of King *William.* For Want of rebuilding the ſame, Mr. *Weedon*, an ingenious Gentleman, ſuppoſed the City of *Weſtminſter* was damnified above 30 *l. per Cent.* in their Houſes, Trades, and Properties. The ſame Gentleman therefore of his own good Will to the reforming that moſt noble Palace, for the Honour and Benefit of the Queen, and her Kingdom, propoſed in Print, That an Act of Parliament ſhould be made for the Rebuilding of it, after the Manner of a Model or Plan of *Inigo Jones*, the famous *Engliſh* Architect in King *James the Firſt*'s Time, who built the Banqueting Houſe at *Whitehall*, and left a Plan for the whole Palace to be built ſuitable to it, that being reputed one of the beſt Buildings in *Europe*; which Plan his late Majeſty viewed, and approved of. This Palace to be built after the ſaid Plan, would amount to ſix hundred thouſand Pounds, and might be about ſeven Years in building. He propounded moreover, That the ſaid Structure ſhould extend from the North-eaſt of the firſt *Scotland-yard*, and be continued to the North-ſide of the old *Palace-Yard* at *Weſtminſter*; and the common Way to *Weſtminſter* made to run next the Water-ſide; whereby the new Palace might front St. *James*'s Park and the River. That there might be twelve Commiſſioners, ſix to be appointed by her Majeſty, and ſix by the Parliament, to carry on the ſaid Building, and to have a Power by a Jury, as thoſe Commiſſioners had, that were appointed for the Rebuilding of *London* after the dreadful Fire, whereby to adjuſt all Perſons Intereſts and Differences, and truly to account for and to apply whatſoever Value ſhould be raiſed or given towards the Charges; and that there be ſeven Perſons, whereof one to be Treaſurer, , to promote and collect voluntary Benefactions and Subſcriptions towards the carrying on ſo National a Good.

Then he offered Ways and Means for the Raiſing of the ſaid Sum of ſix hundred thouſand Pounds: And the firſt was, That the City of *Weſtminſter* ſhould be incorporated; to conſiſt of a Maior, Recorder, and 24 Aldermen; and certain Franchiſes and Liberties to be granted them. That all Profits ariſing to the ſaid Corporation, over and above all Manner of Expences and Charges the Corporation would be at in ſupporting it ſelf, be for the next ſeven Years appropriated to carry on the ſaid Palace. That Duties ſhould be laid upon new improved Rents within the ſaid City of *Weſtminſter.* That all Officers that held two or more Offices of above the Value of 300 *l. per Annum*, ſhould pay ſo much in the Pound. And that ſuch as had any Right or Title to any Houſe, or Office, or Lodging, within the ſaid new intended Palace, ſhould pay likewiſe ſo much in the Pound. That all Improvements of any Part of the Ground of *Whitehall*, and the Benefit ariſing to her Majeſty of all future and new Inventions, Diſcoveries, and Improvements, be for ſuch a Term appointed towards the ſaid Charge. And that all future Forfeitures accruing to her Majeſty for a Term of Years, to be likewiſe appropriated for the ſame Charge: But this Work was thought fit to be laid aſide for the preſent.]

Long-Ditch. St. Stephen's Alley.

From the Arched Gate, up *Kings-ſtreet*, to a Bridge over *Longditch* (ſo called, for that the ſame almoſt inſulateth the City of *Weſtminſter*) near which Bridge is a Way leading to *Chanon-Row*, ſo called, for that the ſame belonged to the Dean and Chanons of St. *Stephen*'s Chapel, who were there lodged, as now divers Noblemen and Gentlemen be, whereof one is belonging to Sir *Edward Hobbey*, one other to *John Thin*, Eſq; once ſtately builded by *Anne Stanhope*, Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, Mother to the Earl of *Hartford*, who now enjoyeth that Houſe. Next, a ſtately Houſe, now * in building by *William* Earl of *Darby*; over-againſt the which is a fair Houſe, builded by *Henry Clinton* Earl of *Lincoln.*

Chanon-Row. * *Anno* 1603.

Chanon-Row, how butted and bounded. *Fœdera, &c. Rymer.*
J. S.

The King [*Henry the Eighth*] granted a Charter of Privilege to the Dean of the Free Chapel of St. *Stephen*, and the Canons, to pull down all the ancient and very ruinous Tenements, and to build them again. It is ſet out there, how butted and bounded, *viz.* 'Situate in *Le Wolſtaple*, between 'the Clock toward the Eaſt, and *Le Way* Houſe 'toward the Weſt, and the Wall of our Palace 'in Length toward the South, and *Le Wulbrige* 'of our Staple toward the North.]

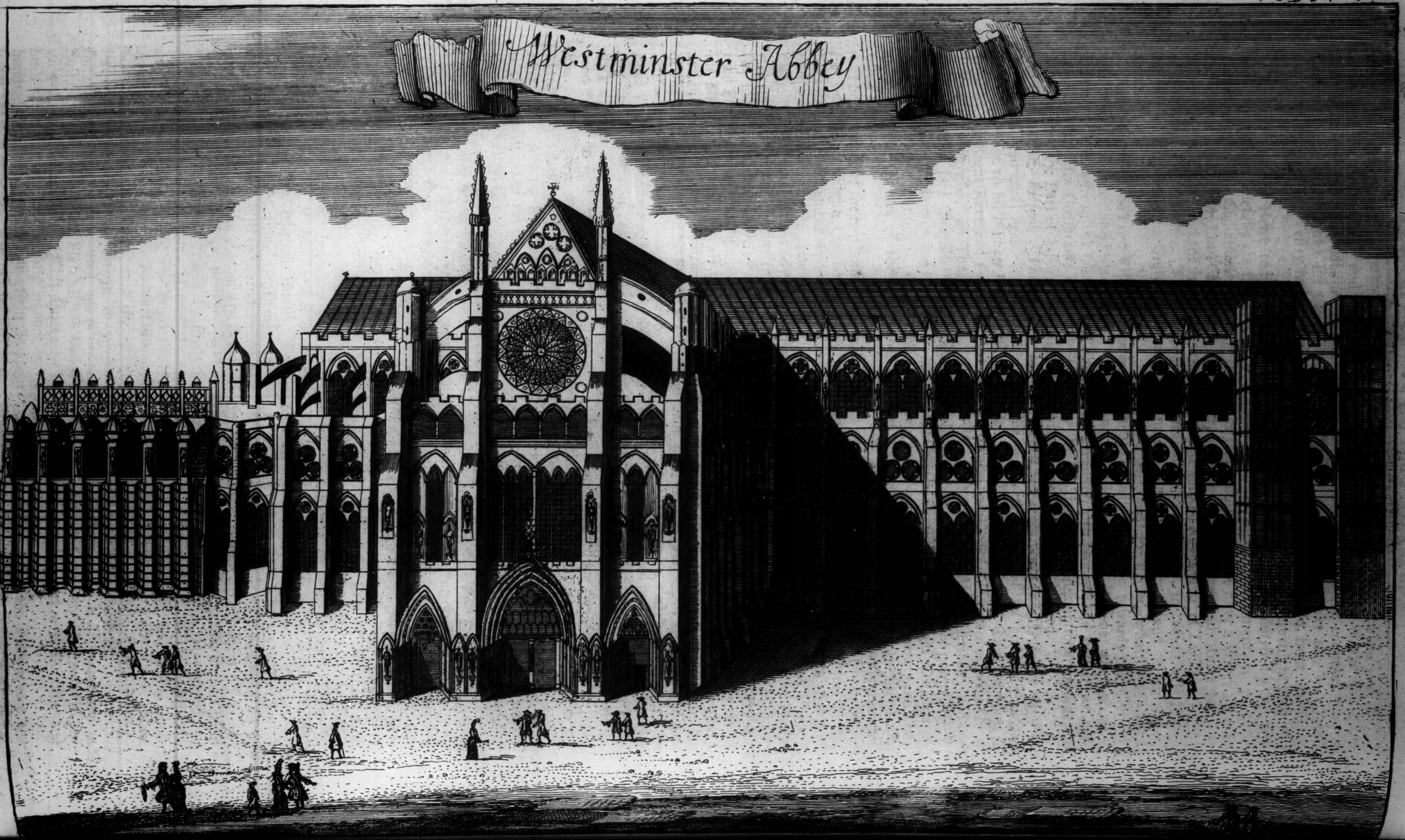
Wool-Staple.

From this Way up to the *Wool-Staple*, and to the high Tower, or Gate, which entreth the Palace Court, all is repleniſhed with Buildings and Inhabitants.

Staple; what it ſignifies. *L. Coke Inſtit.* P. 4.
J. S.

Staple; the Word means the Place where the Market of ſuch or ſuch Merchandize was kept; as here in *Weſtminſter* was the *Woolſtaple.* The Word was anci-

V 2: B 6: Pa 7.


Westminster Abbey

anciently writ *Eſtaple*, and comes of the *French* Word *Eſtape*, which ſignifies a *Mart* or *Market*. There are five Staple Merchandizes of *England*, ſaith the Lord *Coke, viz.* Wool, Woolfels, Leather, Lead, and Tin. There was a *Maior* of the Staple, and there was a *Court* of the Maior of the Staple, wherein Merchants of the Staple did ſue by Law-Merchant; ſo there was a Statute, That Merchants, Strangers, might ſue before the Maior of the Staple, according to the Law-Merchant, or at the Common Law. And this Court was holden at *Wool Staple* in *Weſtminſter*. This Court, tho' it were far more ancient, was ſtrengthened and warranted by Act of Parliament, 27th *Edward the Third.*

Maior of the Staple.

36 *Ed.* 3. *Cap.* 7.

The Bounds of the Staple at *Weſtminſter* began at *Temple-Bar*, and extended to *Tut-Hill.*]

The Bounds of the Staple, 28 *Ed.* 3. *Cap.* 15.

Touching this *Wool-Staple* I read, That in the Reign of *Edward the Firſt*, the Staple being at *Weſtminſter*, the Pariſhioners of St. *Margaret*, and Merchants of the Staple, builded of new the ſaid Church, the great Chancel excepted, which was lately before new builded by the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*.

T. Clifford.

Record.

No Silver to be tranſported.

Moreover, that *Edward the Third*, in the 17th of his Reign, decreed, That no Silver be carried out of the Realm, on Pain of Death: And that whoſoever tranſported Wool, ſhould bring over, for every Sack, four Nobles of Silver Bullion.

Wool-Staple at *Weſtminſter*

In the 25th of his Reign, he appointed the Staple of Wool to be kept only at *Canterbury*, for the Honour of St. *Thomas*. Moreover, in the 27th of the ſame King *Edward*, the Staple of Wool, before kept at *Bruges* in *Flanders*, was ordained (by Parliament) to be kept in divers Places of *England, Wales*, and *Ireland*; as at *Newcaſtle, York, Lincoln, Canterbury, Norwich, Weſtminſter, Chicheſter, Wincheſter, Exceſter, Briſtow, Caermarden, &c.* to the great Benefit of the King, and Loſs unto Strangers and Merchants. For there grew unto the King by this Means (as it was ſaid) the Sum of a thouſand an hundred and two Pounds by the Year, more than any his Predeceſſors before had received: The Staple at *Weſtminſter*, at that Time, began on the next Morrow after the Feaſt of St. *Peter ad Vincula*.

Robert de Ameſbury.

The next Year was granted to the King by Parliament, towards the Recovery of his Title in *France*, 50 Shillings of every Sack of Wool tranſported over Seas, for the Space of ſix Years next enſuing: By Means whereof, the King might diſpend daily, during thoſe Years, more than a thouſand Marks *Sterling*: For by the common Opinion, there were more than an hundred Sacks of Wool yearly tranſported into foreign Lands; ſo that during ſix Years, the ſaid Grant extended to fifteen hundred thouſand Pound *Sterling*.

Staple at *Calais* let to Farm.

In the 37th of *Edward the Third*, it was granted unto him for two Years, to take ſix and twenty Shillings eight Pence upon every Sack of Wool tranſported: And the ſame Year, the Staple of Wool (notwithſtanding the King's Oath, and other great Eſtates) was ordained to be kept at *Calais*, and ſix and twenty Merchants, the beſt and the wealthieſt of all *England*, to be Farmers there, both of the Town and Staple, for three Years, every Merchant to have ſix Men of Arms, and four Archers, at the King's Coſt. He ordained there alſo two Maiors, one for the Town, and one for the Staple, and he took for *mala capta*, commonly called *Maltorth*, (I think Cuſtom) 20 Shillings, and of the ſaid Merchants, Guardians of the Town, forty Pence upon every Sack of Wool.

Two Maiors at *Calais*.

Staple removed.

In the 44th of *Edward the Third, Quinborough, Kingſton* upon *Hull*, and *Boſton*, were made Staples of Wool: Which Matter ſo much offended ſome, that in the fiftieth of his Reign, in a Parliament at *London*, it was complained, That the Staple of Wool was ſo removed from *Calais* to divers Towns in *England*, contrary to the Statute, appointing, That Citizens and Merchants ſhould keep it there, and that the King might have the Profits and Cuſtoms, with the Exchange of Gold and Silver that was there made, by all the Merchants in Chriſtendom (eſteemed to amount to eight thouſand Pound by Year the Exchange only.) And the Citizens and Merchants ſo ordered the Matter, that the King ſpent nothing upon Soldiers; neither upon Defence of the Town againſt the Enemies; whereas now he ſpent eight thouſand Pound by Year.

Record.

In the fifty firſt of *Edward the Third*, when the Staple was ſettled at *Calais*, the Maior of the Staple did furniſh the Captain of the Town, upon any Rode, with an hundred Bill-men, two hundred Archers, of Merchants and their Servants, without any Wages.

In the Year 1388, the twelfth of *Richard the Second*, in a Parliament at *Cambridge*, it was ordained, That the Staple of Wool ſhould be brought from *Middleborough* in *Holland* to *Calais*.

Wool-Staples at *Middleborough*. M. S. *French*.

In the fourteenth of his Reign, there was granted forty Shillings upon every Sack of Wool, and in the one and twentieth, was granted fifty Shillings upon every Sack tranſported by *Engliſh-men*, and three Pounds by Strangers, *&c.*

It ſeemeth, that the Merchants of this Staple be the moſt ancient Merchants of this Realm, and that all Commodities of the Realm are Staple Merchandizes by Law and Charter, as Wools, Leather, Wool-fells, Lead, Tin, Cloth, *&c.*

Staple-Merchants the moſt ancienteſt of this Realm.

King *Henry the Sixth* had ſix Wool-houſes within the Staple at *Weſtminſter*; thoſe he granted to the Dean and Canons of St. *Stephen* at *Weſtminſter*, and confirmed it the 21ſt of his Reign. Thus much for the Staple have I ſhortly noted.

And now to paſs to the famous Monaſtery of *Weſtminſter*: At the very Entrance of the Cloſe thereof is a Lane that leadeth toward the Weſt, called *Thieving-Lane*, for that Thieves were led that Way to the *Gatehouſe*, while the Sanctuary continued in Force,

Thieving Lane.

The MONASTERY *of St.* PETER, WESTMINSTER.

THis Monaſtery was founded and builded by *Sebert*, King of the *Eaſt Saxons*, [that began his Reign *Anno* 603] upon the Perſwaſion of *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*; who having imbraced Chriſtianity, and being baptized by *Melitus*, Biſhop of *London*, immediately (to ſhew himſelf a Chriſtian indeed) built a Church to the Honour of God and St. *Peter*, on the Weſt Side of the City of *London*, in a Place (which becauſe it was overgrown with Thorns, and environed with Water) the *Saxons* called *Thorney*, and now of the Monaſtery and Weſt Situation thereof, is called *Weſtminſter*. In this Place (ſaith *Sulcardus*) long before was a Temple of *Apollo*; which being overthrown, King *Lucius* built therein a Church of Chriſtianity. What farther I read, concerning the Foundation of this Church, followeth in this Manner:

Foundation thereof by *Sebert*, a Chriſtian King, not only in Word, but in Deed.

Temple of *Apollo* here, Firſt Edit. *A. M.*

When the Church of God firſt began to grow in *Great-Britain* at ſuch Time (ſaith *Sulcardus*) as *Antoninus Pius* was Emperor of *Rome*, the Temple of *Apollo*, which was then ſeated on the Weſt-ſide of the City of *London*, where now *Weſtminſter* ſtandeth, fell down by the Violence of an Earthquake. Of the Ruins whereof, *Lucius* (who was King of the *Britains*, and reigned here by Permiſſion of the *Romans*) built a ſmall Church to the Honour

Ex Sulcard. The Temple of *Apollo* overthrown by an Earthquake.

nour of Chriſt, in the Year of our Lord 170, which afterward was utterly defaced when the Heat of Perſecution (under *Diocleſian*) waſted *Britain.*

King *Sebert* built a Monaſtery in the Place where the Church ſtood.

This Place afterward (for a long Time) lay altogether neglected, and not regarded, but became all overgrown with Thorns and Buſhes; in ſo much as the *Engliſh Saxons* named it *Thornez*, or *Thorney*, until *Sebert* King of the Eaſt *Saxons* (or of *Eſſex* and *Middleſex*) who was the firſt that ſubſcribed to the Worſhip of Chriſt, built in that Place a Monaſtery to Chriſt and St. *Peter*, in the Year of Chriſt 605; whereupon, partly from the Situation to the Weſt, and partly, from the Monaſtery or Minſter, it began to take the Name of *Weſtminſter*: But afterward, when this Monaſtery was deſtroyed in the furious Wars of the *Danes, Dunſtane*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* (by the Favour of King *Edgar*) repaired it, and granted, and gave it to a ſmall Company of Monks.

The Monaſtery deſtroyed by the *Danes*, and repaired by S. *Dunſtane.*

The Monaſtery rebuilded by K. *Edward the Confeſſor.*

Afterward King *Edward*, ſirnamed *the Confeſſor*, with the Tenths of all his Revenues, built it a-new, to be a Place for his own Sepulcher, and a Monaſtery for the Monks of St. *Bennet's* Order, and endowed it with Revenues lying (here and and there) in all Places of *England*; and it is an ancient Fabrick, and very ſtately: Since which Time this Monaſtery hath been (and yet is) very famous, for the Conſecration and Coronation of the Kings of *England*, and the Burial of many of them, and other great Perſonages, and for the Cuſtody of the *Regalia* for the Coronation.

The new Church builded by King *Henry* 3.

But 160 Years after, King *Henry the Third* pulled down that ancient Fabrick of King *Edward*, and (with 50 Years Work) built a Church of a moſt goodly Frame. with a Multitude of Marble Pillars, ſet in comely Order; whereof he himſelf laid the firſt Stone, and covered the Roof with Lead, *Anno* 1220.

Coſtly Gifts to this Church.
J. S.
Mr. *G. Holmes.*

Guild at *Weſtminſter.*

Ubique auro excencellatus.

I find, by ſome Records in the Tower, (communicated to me by a Friend) ſeveral things given to this new Church for Ornament, both by the King and his Queen. She ſet up in S. *Edward's* Feretory, the Image of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary.* And the King in the 28th of his Reign, which was about the Year 1244, cauſed *Edward Fitz Odo*, Keeper of his Works at *Weſtminſter*, to place upon her Forehead, for Ornament, an Emerald and a Ruby, taken out of two Rings, which the Biſhop of *Chicheſter* had left the ſaid King for a Legacy. The ſame Year the King commanded the Keepers of his Works at *Weſtminſter*, that they ſhould provide for the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* one ſtrong and good Beam to ſupport the Bells of the King's Gift, and deliver the ſaid Beam to the Sacriſtan: And in the 39th of the ſaid King, he gave 100 Shillings, by Payment each half Year, to the Brethren of the *Guild* at *Weſtminſter*, and their Succeſſors, who were aſſigned to ring the great Bells there, to be paid out of his Exchequer, till the King can provide them the Value of 100 Shillings, Land or Rent. In the 24th of his Reign, he gave the Prior three Marks, to repair the Organ. In the 28th Year of his Reign he commanded *Edward Fitz Odo* to make a Dragon in Manner of a Standard or Enſign of certain red Samitt, to be every where adorned with Gold; and his Tongue to be made appearing, as though it continually moved; and his Eyes of Sapphires, or other Stones agreeable to him; and this to be ſet in St. *Peter's* Church againſt the King's coming thither. In the 30th of his Reign, the ſame King *Henry the Third* gave the ſaid Church one great Crown of Silver to ſet Wax Candles upon in the ſaid Church; and he commanded the Keeper of his *Exchange* to do this out of the Iſſues thereof, and to buy alſo out of the ſaid Iſſues, as precious a Mitre as could be found in the City of *London*, for the Abbot of *Weſtminſter's* Uſe, of the King's Gift. And *Laſtly*, 41ſt *Henry the Third*, about *An* 1257, as a farther Ornament for St. *Peter's*, he ordered a ſumptuous Monument to be erected there for his Daughter *Katharine* deceaſed, giving Order to his Treaſurer and his Chamberlains of the Treaſury, to deliver to Mr. *Simon de Wells* five Mark and an half, for his Expences in going to *London* for a certain Braſs Image to be ſet upon her Tomb, and returning home again: And upon the ſame Tomb there was alſo ſet a Silver Image. For the making of which, *William* of *Glouceſter*, the King's Goldſmith, was paid ſixty Marks and ten.]

Enlarged Weſtward. King *Henry* the 7th his Chapel.

Buried there.
J. S.

Which Church afterward, the Abbots did much enlarge to the Weſtward. And King *Henry the Seventh*, in the Year 1502, beſtowed 14000 Pounds on the Eaſt-ſide, where he built a Chappel [called *Our Lady's Chappel*] of admirable Beauty, (which *Leland* calls the *Miracle of the World*: For any Man that ſees it, may ſay, that all Elegancy of Workmanſhip and Matter is couched in it) to be a Place of Sepulture for himſelf and all his Poſterity; wherein (at this Day) is to be ſeen his own Tomb, moſt gorgeous and great, made all of ſolid Braſs [where alſo his Queen lies by him. And in the ſaid King's laſt Will, dated *April* 10, *Anno* 1508, he appointed to be buried there, in a Chappel made by himſelf, and a Sum of 5000 *l.* is mentioned to be delivered to the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, for Maſſes and Alms; whereof Ten thouſand Maſſes to be ſaid for his Soul at 6 d. a Maſs, and 2000 *l.* for Alms between his Death and Burial: So much to the City of *London*, ſo much to Priſons, *&c.*

The Braſs of his Tomb ſtoln away.

In the Year 1569, this moſt magnificent Monument of *Henry the Seventh*, and alſo of Queen *Elizabeth* his Wife, received much Damage by a certain lewd Fellow that ſtole away divers Parcels of Braſs and Copper that adorned their Tombs: But he was diſcovered and puniſhed by Mr. *Barnard Randolph*, the common Sergeant of *London.*

The Vine Garden.

Among the reſt of the Lands belonging to this Abbey, was a Garden, they called the *Vine Garden*; becauſe perhaps Vines anciently were there nouriſhed, and Wine made. It was in King *Edward the Sixth's* Time encloſed with Houſes and Buildings, and other Lands and Meadows, and Paſtures belonging to the ſame; and likewiſe a certain Parcel of Land called, *The Milbank*: Theſe were of Value 58 *s.* and given by that King, in the third of his Reign, to *Joanna Smith*, in Conſideration of Service.]

The Alteration in the Time of *Henry* the 8th.

A Biſhop of *Weſtminſter.*

Afterward, when the Monks were expelled by King *Henry the Eighth*, it was eftſoons converted to divers Governments. Firſt, it had a Dean and Prebendaries: Anon after, a Biſhop, and that only one, named *Thomas Thurlbey*, *Anno* 1540, when the Revenues of the Church were abridged. He departed thence *Anno* 1550, being removed to *Norwich*, and left it to be governed by a Dean.

A Nurſery for the Collegiate Church of *Weſtminſter*, inſtituted by Q. *Elizabeth.*

Within ſhort Time after, Queen *Mary* brought in the Monks again, with an Abbot nam'd *Feckenham*, who not long after being expulſed by Act of Parliament, Queen *Elizabeth* (of bleſſed Memory) converted it into a Collegiate Church, or rather a Nurſery for the Church, in the Year 1560. For there ſhe ordained (to the Glory of God, and the Propagation of true Religion and good Literature) a Dean, twelve Prebendaries, an Upper Maſter, and an Uſher for the School, forty Scholars, termed the *Queen's Scholars*, who (at their due Times) are preferred to both the Univerſities; beſides Miniſters, Singers, and Organiſts, ten Queriſters, and twelve poor Soldiers, *&c.*

The Erection of the Church of *Weſtminſter* by Queen *Elizabeth.* *J. S.*

The Churche of *Weſtminſter*, erected of late by the Quenes Majeſty vnto a Colledge or Collegiate Churche, by Order preſcribed from her Majeſtie to Doctor *Bill*, the firſte Deane of the ſaide Colledge, is governed as a Colledge, and in Manner and Forme as *Eaton* and *Weſtminſter* Colledge.

The Dean and Prebendaries doe kepe Comons together in the Hall, and in likewiſe the Scholemaſter, and Uſher, and her Majeſties Scholars, and alſo the Servannts and Officers of the ſaide Colledge.

The Scholars Order for Admittannce is by Election and Aſſent of the Deane of *Chriſt's Churche* in *Oxforde*, and the Maſter of *Trinity* Colledge in *Cambridge*, and theire Colledges, and the Deane of *Weſtminſter*, one Prebendarie and Schole-maſter, both into *Weſtminſter*, and from thence vnto the Vniverſities, accordinge to her Majeſties Letters Patentes.

Everie Weke xii *d.* ordinarie beſides Gaudiedaies.

The Scholars Allowance for Diet is in the ſaide Hall, after the Rate of a Proviſion made by the Deane and Prebendaries, *viz.* a Buſhel of Wheate for twentie Pence, a Barell of duble Beare for three Shillings foure Pence, and the Fuell after a certaine Rate, payinge for the Carriadge onlye of Certein.

The Scholars are allowed for Lyverye everye one two Yardes of broade Cloth, which coſt ——— xi. s.

The Quenes Scholars lye all in one greate Chamber, provided for that Purpoſe by Doctor *Bill* and the Prebendaries then.

In Churche, Schole, Hall, Chamber, they kepe dailie ordinarie Prayers.

A Howſe is provyded for them within the Cloſe, if they ſhoulde fall ſicke.

There is alſo a Howſe buylded at *Cheſwicke* with Chamber and Schole for the Sommer Time, and if there ſhoulde be Occaſion of Sicknes; which Howſe coſt the buylding five hundretd Pounds.

The Maſter of the Quereſters hath allowed him a Howſe and foure Pounds in Regard, and three Pounds ſixe Shillings foure Pence for everye one of the tenne Quereſters, beſydes a yerelye Lyverey to everye one, and a Buſhell of Wheate weekely.

The Miniſters and ſinging Men have everye one of them Howſes, and fourtye Shillings allowed them over and above theire Stipendes in Regarde yerely, which amounteth to the Summe of fourtie Poundes.

The Servants and Officers have Allowance of Dyet, Lyverey, and Stipende: where before they had onlye a Penſion by Patente or otherwiſe.

When as this Churche was Cathedrall, the Deane and Prebendaries kept ſeveral Howſes, and kept Reſidence only for xxi Dayes, three Quarters of the Yere, and xxiiii one Quarter.

The Deane if he were abſente anie one Day of his Reſidence, he payde tenne Shillings for every Daye; if he came not at all, he had but the Corps of his Deanrye, which was xl. *l.*

The Prebendarye omittinge anie one Daye of his Reſidence, he loſte a Shillinge for every Daie, yf he were wholly abſente, he had but the Corps, which was x. *l.*

The ſaide Proviſions of Corne and Fuell was divyded betwene the Deane and Prebendaries Reſident.

The Scholars had but three Poundes ſixe Shillings foure Pence allowed them to everye one: and ſo did burde themſelves in the Towne or els where, and only came to the Schole.

The Servants and Officers of the Churche were then allowed a Stipende onlye.]

The firſt Dean according to the Foundation. *A. M.*

The firſt Dean then of that Foundation, was Mr *William Bill*; who being taken away within two Years, had for his Succeſſor, Mr. *Gabriel Goodman*, Doctor of Divinity. Who, when he had governed this Collegiate Church (with great Commendation) the Space of forty Years, died in the Year of our Lord God, 1601. And then Mr. *Lancelot Andrewes*, Doctor alſo in Divinity, ſucceeded him; next, Doctor *Neale*; and after him, Doctor *Mountaine.*]

Sebert was buried in this Church with his Wife *Athelgoda*; whoſe Bodies, many Years after, to wit, in the Reign of *Richard the Second* (ſaith *Walſingham*) were tranſlated from the old Church to the new, and there interred.

Walſingham.

Edgar, King of the Weſt *Saxons*, repaired this Monaſtery, about the Year of Chriſt 958, *Edward the Confeſſor* builded it of new; whereupon *T. Clifford* writeth thus:

T. Clifford.

This Monaſtery new built by *Edward the Confeſſor.*

Without the Walls of London (*ſaith he*) *upon the River of* Thames, *there was in Times paſſed a little Monaſtery, builded to the Honour of God and St.* Peter, *with a few* Benedictine *Monks in it, under an Abbot, ſerving Chriſt: Very poor they were, and little was given them for their Relief. Here the King intended (for that it was near to the famous City of* London, *and the River of* Thames, *that brought in all Kind of Merchandizes from all Parts of the World) to make his Sepulchre: He commanded therefore, that of the Tenths of all his Rents, the Work ſhould be begun, in ſuch Sort, as ſhould become the Prince of the Apoſtles.*

At this his Commandment, the Work was nobly begun, even from the Foundation, and happily proceeded, 'till the ſame was finiſhed: The Charges beſtowed, or to be beſtowed, are not regarded. He granted to this Church great Privileges, above all the Churches in this Land, as partly appeareth by this his Charter.

His Charter.

Eꝺƿeaꞃꝺ Cẏnᵹ ᵹꞃæꞇ ƿillm biſcope ⁊ leoꝼſꞇane ⁊ Aꝼlſie Poꞃꞇ ᵹeꞃeꝼen ⁊ ealle minꞃe buꞃhþeᵹn on Lunꝺen ꝼꞃeonꝺlice. Anꝺ ic cẏþe eoƿ ꝥ ic hæbbe ſeo ᵹiꝼꞇa ᵹẏꝼen ⁊ vnnam Chꞃiſꞇ ⁊ S. Peꞇeꞃ þam haliᵹan Apoſꞇel in ꞇo ƿeſꞇminſꞇeꞃ ꝼulꞃa ꝼꞃeoꝺome oꝼeꞃ ealle þa lanꝺ þe lonᵹaþ inꞇo þæꞃe haliᵹan ſꞇoƿ, &c.

Edward, *King, greets* William *Biſhop, and* Leofſtane *and* Ælfſie *Portrieves, and all my Burgeſſes of* London, *friendly: And I tell you, that I have this given and granted to* Chriſt and St Peter, *the holy Apoſtle, at* Weſtminſter, *full Freedom over all the Land that belongeth to that holy Place,* &c.

Pariſh Church of St. *Margaret.*

He alſo cauſed the Pariſh Church of St. *Margaret* to be newly builded, without the Abbey Church of *Weſtminſter*, for the Eaſe and Commodity of the Monks. Becauſe (before that Time) the Pariſh Church ſtood within the old Abbey Church in the South Iſle, ſomewhat to their Annoyance.

Stow's Firſt Edit.

This Church of St. *Margaret* (which that King *Edward* builded) continued 'till the Days of *Edward the Firſt*, at what Time the Staple of Wools was at *Weſtminſter*; and then the Pariſhoners and Merchants of the Staple builded it all of new, the great Chancel excepted, which was done by the Abbots of *Weſtminſter*, as is afore ſhewed.

Ladies Chapel.

King *Henry the Third*, in the Year of Chriſt 1220, and in the fifth of his Reign, began the new Work of our Lady's Chapel, whereof he laid the firſt Stone in the Foundation; and in the Year 1245, the Walls and Steeple of the old Church (builded by King *Edward*) were taken down, and enlarging the ſame Church, cauſed them to be made more comely. For the Furtherance whereof, in the Year 1246, the ſame King (deviſing how to extort Money from the Citizens of *London* towards the Charges) appointed a Mart

Matthew Paris. A Mart at *Weſtminſter.*

to be kept at *Weſtminſter*, the ſame to laſt fifteen Days, and in the mean Space all Trade of Merchandize to ceaſe in the City. Which Thing the Citizens were fain to redeem with two thouſand Pound of Silver.

Feſtival of S. *Edward* obſerved by Kings.
J. S.

Rymer's Fœder. Convent. Tom. 1. p. 563. Clauſe-Roll.

This King *Henry*, as he rebuilt this religious Fabrick of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, ſo he religiouſly obſerved his Feſtival at the ſaid Place. And when he could not be preſent, he gave Command to have it honourably celebrated by others in his Name. Thus in the 39th of his Reign, *Anno* 1255, it is recorded in the Tower Records, that becauſe the King was not ſure that he could be preſent at the Solemnity of the Feaſt of St. *EDWARD* approaching, by Reaſon of various and urgent Affairs in *Scotland*, he commanded *Philip Luvel* his Treaſurer, and *Edward* of *Weſtminſter* [his Son] in the Faith and Love, whereby they were held bound to the King, that they keep the ſaid Feaſt together, with the venerable Fathers, the Biſhops of *Sarum*, *Norwich*, *Bath*, *Chicheſter*, and the neighbouring Abbot and Prior, whom the King by his Letter, hath invited to the Feaſt; and that they ſolemnly celebrate it at the King's Coſt; and for the Poll of the King, and Queen, and their Children, ſo much to be offered, *ſcil. de* 36 *Almuciis nomine eorum offerri*, in their Name; and that they cauſe to be touched the Silver Croſs upon the great Altar at *Weſtminſter*; and that they offer one Plate of Gold of the Weight of one Ounce in the King's Name, as is cuſtomary in the Solemnity of the Maſs of the ſaid *EDWARD*, as tho' the King himſelf were preſent. And to fill the King's two Halls at *Weſtminſter*, in the ſaid Feaſt [with People] and cauſe them to be fed, as hath been accuſtomed to be done; and cauſe ſolemnly to come to *Weſtminſter* on St. *EDWARD*'s Day, the Proceſſion of the Church of St. *Margaret*, and all the Proceſſions of the City of *London*, with Wax-Lights, and their other Proceſſions, as the King hath likewiſe commanded the Maior and the honeſt Men of *London*. This was dated at *Werk* the 13th of *September*.

Pope *Alexander*'s Bull for this Feaſt, to diſpenſe with the King's Oath.
Rymer's Fœdera, &c. Tom. 1.

And that nothing, no not Vows, might obſtruct this King's Solemnization of this Feaſt, the next Year, *viz.* 1256, he obtained a Bull from Pope *Alexander*, for the King and his Gueſts, to keep it, whenſoever it ſhould fall on a *Saturday*. It was directed, *To his dear Son in Chriſt*, Henry *King of* England. And it was granted on this Occaſion, as it ſeems by the Import of the ſaid Bull, *viz.* That the King was detained by a Vow he had made from eating Fleſh on *Saturdays*, and that he had deſired a Freedom from that Vow, that he might the better keep this Feaſt, whenſoever it ſhould fall out on that Day. *Cum ſicut ex ſua parte*, &c. ‘ Whereas, on their Behalf it is ſignified to us, that you are bound by Vow to abſtain from Fleſh on *Saturdays*, we, yielding to your Requeſts, indulge, by the Authority of theſe Preſents, your Excellency, that if the Feaſt of the Tranſlation of St. *Edward* happen to be kept on a *Saturday*, it may be lawful for you to eat Fleſh, notwithſtanding ſuch a Vow; and alſo for your Gueſts, who have not been bound by ſuch Vow. And we will, that you be bound for this to feed an hundred Poor the ſame Day.’ This Bull hath a leaden Seal with Strings of yellow and red Silk.]

The Work of this Church, with the Houſes of Office, was finiſhed to the End of the Quire, in the Year 1285, the 14th of *Edward the Firſt*.

Weſtminſter with the Palace burned.

All which Labour of 66 Years, was in the Year 1299 defaced by a Fire, kindled in the leſſer Hall of the King's Palace at *Weſtminſter*, the ſame, with many other Houſes adjoining, and with the Queen's Chamber, were all conſumed, the Flame thereof alſo (being driven with the Wind) fired the Monaſtery, which was alſo with the Palace conſumed.

And Monaſtery.

Repaired.

Then was the Monaſtery again repaired by the Abbots of that Church, King *Edward the Firſt* and his Succeſſors, putting to their helping Hands.

Edward the Second appropriated unto this Church the Patronages of the Churches of *Kilueden* and *Sabritſworth* in *Eſſex*, in the Dioceſs of *London*.

Simon Langham Abbot (having been a great Builder there in the Year 1362) gave four hundred Pound to the Building of the Body of the Church: But (amongſt others) Abbot *Iſlip* was (in his Time) a great Builder there, as may appear in the Stone-work and Glaſs-windows of the Church. Since whoſe Deceaſe, that Work hath ſtayed as he left it, unperfected, the Church and Steeple being all of one Height.

Some Deſcription of the Church.
Mon. Weſtmon. by *H. K.*
J. S.

The Portal of this Church, on the North-ſide, is of very curious Work (as yet may be judged by thoſe that view it) having two little Portico's on each Side, of which one only ſerveth for Paſſage at preſent. This was anciently called *Solomon's Porch*, and was of great Eſteem, having the Statues of the twelve Apoſtles at full Proportion, beſides a Multitude of leſſer Saints and Martyrs, and much fine Fretwork to add to the Beauty of it.

The Figure of it.
The Architecture.

For the Figure of this Church, it is built in the Form of a Croſs; the Vaults and Side Iles are ſupported by 48 Pillars of gray Marble, each diſtant from other eight Foot. And from thence another Row of leſſer Pillars, double the Number of the former, and of the ſame Marble, to the upper Roof or Vault, ſixty Foot; the Vault itſelf being ſupported by theſe Pillars, whoſe Arches turn not upon Semi-Circles, according to the *Roman* Manner of Architecture practiſed in our Days, but meet in acute Angles, in Imitation of the *Gothic* Way of Building; and dividing themſelves into ſeveral Squares, compoſe a moſt ſtately Roof, wrought with divers figured Stands, and in ſome Places curiouſly gilt with Gold. The Length, 360 Foot, reaching to the Stairs of the Chapel of King *Henry the Seventh*, within the Walls. The Breadth of the Nave 75 Foot, of the Croſs 195. King *Henry the Seventh*'s Chapel contains 122 Foot in Length, and 62 in Breath; ſo that the whole Fabrick is no leſs than 482 Foot long within the Walls, as a late Author ſaith, he meaſured it by a Line.

H. K.

Chapels in this Church.

In this Church (beſides the Chapels of S. *Edward*, and that of *Henry the Seventh*, formerly called *The Bleſſed Virgin's Chapel*, and that of S. *Katharine*, and S. *Anne*; the Situation of which two laſt is uncertain) are ten Chapels, *viz.* four on the South, and ſix on the North. Thoſe on the South are, S. *Blaſe*'s, S. *Benedict*'s, S. *Edmund*'s, and S. *Nicolas*'s. Thoſe on the North are, S. *Andrew*'s, S. *Michael*'s, S. *John Evangeliſt*'s, S. *Eraſmus*'s, S. *John Baptiſt*'s, and S. *Paul*'s.

Names of Kings and great Peers inſcribed upon theſe Walls, very antient.

On each Side the Body, or Nave, under each Window, and between each Pillar, you have the Names in ancient *Engliſh*, or *Saxon* Letters, and under them the Coates of Arms of ſeveral Kings, Princes, and Noblemen; chiefly ſuch as flouriſhed when *King Henry the Third* rebuilt this Church; beginning, on the South Side, with *S. Edwardus Rex & Confeſſor*; next, *Henricus Tertius Rex Angliæ*; then, *Alexander* III. *Rex Scotorum*; and ſo on to the Noblemen; in all to the Number of twenty on that Side: And then the North Side begins with, *Fredericus Secundus Imperator*: Next, S. *Lodovicus Rex Franciæ*: Then, *Ricardus Clare Comes Gloceſtriæ*; and ſo on, in all, to the Number of twenty on this Side alſo.

The Picture of K. *Richard* 2. by the Pulpit.

On the Side of the Pulpit is a moſt comely Picture of *Richard the Second* King of *England*, ſitting in the Ornaments and Chair of his Coronation; one of the ancienteſt Pieces (as it is ſaid) now extant in *England*, and well done, conſidering the Diſtance of Years ſince it was made. It ſhews him to be of great Beauty, and of admirable Features.

The curious Floor before the High Altar.

Within the Rails before the High Altar, is a moſt noble and curious in-laid Floor, done at the Coſt of *Richard de Ware*, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, *Anno* 1260, and Lord Treaſurer of *England*, ſtill remaining entire; where, in moſt artificial Work and Figures, there be ſet theſe ſeveral Sorts of Stones, the Jaſper, Porphyry, Lydian, Touch, Alabaſter, and Serpentine: And compaſſing the Squares and great Circles were theſe *Latin* Verſes deſcribed in Letters of Braſs; which when entire, were thus to be read, ſomewhat enigmatical according to the Fancy of that Age.

Si Lector poſita prudenter cuncta revolvat,
Hic finem primum Mobilis inveniet.
Sepes, trina, canes & equos, homines, ſuperaddas
Cervos & corvos, aquilas, immania cete,
Mundi quodque ſequens pereuntis triplicat annos,
Sphæricus Archetypum globus hic monſtrat Microcoſmum,
1268. *Chriſti milleno bis centeno duodeno,*
Cum ſexageno, ſubductis quattuor, anno,
Tertius Henricus *Rex*, *Urbs*, Odericus & *Abbas*
Hos compegerunt Porphyreos Lapides.

But the greateſt Piece of Curioſity in this Church yet remains to be related, *viz.* a Chapel of that exact Compoſure, that nothing in the World of the ſame Kind is ſaid to exceed, if equal it.]

The new Chapel at *Weſtminſter*, i. e. *Henry* 7. his Chapel built.

King *Henry the Seventh*, about the Year of Chriſt 1502, cauſed the Chapel of our Lady, builded by *Henry the Third*, with a Tavern alſo called the *White Roſe*, near adjoining, to be taken down: In which Plot of Ground, on the 24th of *January*, the firſt Stone of the new Chapel was laid by the Hands of Abbot *Iſlip*, Sir *Reginald Bray*, Knight of the Garter, Doctor *Barnes*, Maſter of the Rolls, Dr. *Wall*, Chaplain to the King, Mr. *Hugh Aldham*, Chaplain to the Counteſs of *Darby* and *Richmond* (the King's Mother) Sir *Edward Stanhope*, Kt. and divers other: Upon the which Stone was engraven, the ſame Day and Year, *&c.*

The Charges in building this Chapel amounted to the Sum of 14000 *l.* The Stone for this Work (as I have been informed) was brought from *Huddleſtone* Quarry in *Yorkſhire*.

The Monument of *Henry* 7.

The Altar and Sepulchre of the ſame King *Henry the Seventh*, wherein his Body reſteth in this his new Chapel, was made and finiſhed in the Year 1519, by one *Peter* a Painter in *Florence*; for which he received 1000 *l. Sterling* for the whole Stuff and Workmanſhip, at the Hands of the King's Executors, *Richard*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *Richard*, Biſhop of *London*, *Thomas*, Biſhop of *Durham*, *John*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*, Treaſurer of *England*, *Charles*, Earl of *Worceſter*, the King's Chamberlain, *John Fineaux*, Kt. Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench*, [*Robert Reade*, Kt. Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas.]

* Of the Common Place. *Firſt Edit.*

An admirable Structure. *J. S.* Monum. *Weſtmon.*

This Chapel is of moſt admirable Architecture, and hath a moſt noble Roof. On either Side are the Figures of Saints and Martyrs, to the Number of an hundred and twenty; and round about, other leſſer Images, and antick Figures, excellently carved, and curiouſly engraven; in ſo much, that many, exerciſed in the Art of Painting, have copied them. The Workmanſhip of the Stalls and Wainſcot is alſo very curious. In the Windows every Light is compoſed of diapered and well painted Glaſs; each Pane containing either a red Roſe, the Badge and Cognizance of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, or a text ℌ the initial Letter of the Royal Builder's Name: But eſpecially, this Chapel is adorned with the Furniture of many Sepulchral Monuments of Perſons of the moſt illuſtrious Quality, as well Kings and Queens, as others.]

Weſtminſter a Biſhop's See.

This Monaſtery being valued to diſpend by the Year 3470 *l. &c.* was ſurrendered to *Henry the Eighth*, in the Year 1539, and *Benſon*, then Abbot, was made the firſt Dean; and not long after, it was advanced to a Biſhops See, in the Year 1541. *Thomas Thurleby*, being the firſt and laſt Biſhop there, who, when he had impoveriſhed the Church, was tranſlated to *Norwich* in the Year 1550, the Fourth of *Edward the Sixth*, and from thence to *Ely*, in the Year 1554, the Second of Queen *Mary*. *Richard Cox*, Doctor in Divinity (late School-maſter to King *Edward the Sixth*) was made Dean of *Weſtminſter*, whom Queen *Mary* put out, and made Doctor *Weſton* Dean, until the Year 1556; and then he being removed from thence on the 21ſt of *November*, *John Feckenham* (late Dean of *Paul's*) was made Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, and took Poſſeſſion of the ſame, being inſtalled, and 14 Monks more received the Habit with him that Day, of the Order of St. *Benedict*: But the ſaid *John Feckenham*, with his Monks, enjoyed not that Place fully three Years: For in the Year 1559, in the Month of *July*, they were all put out; and Queen *Elizabeth* made the ſaid Monaſtery a Colledge, inſtituting there a Dean, twelve Prebends, a School-maſter, and Uſher, 40 Scholars, called commonly *The Queen's Scholars*, 12 Alms men, and ſo it was named *The Collegiate Church* of *Weſtminſter*, founded by Queen *Elizabeth*. Doctor *Byll*, one of her Majeſty's Chaplains, was made the firſt Dean [of that new Erection] after whom ſucceeded Mr. Doctor *Gabriel Goodman*, [who governed that Church forty Years, and after him Doctor *Lancelot Andrews*.]

Tho. Thourleby.

Rich. Cox, Dean.

Feckenham, Abbot.

The College at *Weſtminſter*. Firſt Edit.

The Government of this Collegiate Church. *J. S.*

The Order of the Government of this College, from the firſt Erection under Queen *Elizabeth*, begun by Dr. *Byll*, and continued by Dr. *Goodman*, with the Aſſent of the Chapter, was thus, as appeareth by divers Decrees recorded in the Chapter-Book.

The Service in the Church. *Chapt. Book.*

Daily Prayer in King *Henry the Seventh*'s Chapel, at ſix of the Clock in the Morning, and a Lecture there read upon the *Wedneſday* and *Friday*. Daily Service ſung in the Chancel of the great Church, according to the Order of her Majeſty's Chapel, at uſual Hours; that is, upon the *Sundays*, from Eight to Eleven in the Forenoon; Upon *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*, and other Holy Days, from Nine to Eleven; at other Days to begin at Nine until almoſt Eleven. And in the Afternoon, Service to begin at Four, and to continue until Five, or after Five.

A Sermon every *Sunday* in the Year, either by the Dean, or one of the Prebendaries, or ſome other for them. The Dean to preach four Times in the Year, in his own Perſon, unleſs there be Cauſe to the contrary; that is, upon *Chriſtmas*-Day, *Eaſter*-Day, *Whitſunday*, and *Alhallowday*. Every Prebendary to preach in their own Perſons upon the *Sundays* in their Courſe of Reſidence, or elſe ſome other for them.

Solemn Communion miniſtred upon the great Feaſts, and every firſt *Sunday* of every Month: Where, by Order, there do communicate, the Dean and Prebendaries preſent, the Miniſters and four of the Clerks, and four of the Alms-Men.

Upon thoſe Days that the Dean is bound to preach, either he himſelf doth miniſter the Communion, or ſome one of the Prebendaries.

Twelve Almoſe Men of her Majeſty's Foundation are bound to be reſident, and in the Church daily at Service, according to her Majeſty's Order.

Every *Sunday* in the Year there is fourty Meſs of Meat to fourty poor Houſholds of the Pariſh, by the Overſight of the Chaunter of the Church; every Meſs being allowed, two in Fleſh or Fiſh, a Penny Loaf, and a Penny in Money.

Every *Saturday* the Dean, or one of the Prebendaries, whoſe Courſe is to be Reſident, after the ſeveral Morning Prayers be ended, do call before them the Miniſters of the Church, and the Clerks of the Quire, the twelve Alms-men, and whom other they ſee Cauſe. And then the Chaunter of the Church, in the Books of Perditions, doth ſhew the Default of ſuch as were abſent, or negligent in the Week before.

The Diet.

Dr. *Byll* did appoint two Square Tables and one Meſs to either of them; the one for himſelf, or whom he would call unto him. The ordinary Allowance for the ſame, for himſelf, and ten of his Men, was twenty eight Shillings. The Extraordinary, as Occaſion ſerved, he did farther allow. The other Table to ſerve the four Prebendaries, whoſe Courſe it was to be Reſident, and they to bear each one for himſelf and his Man, ſeven Shillings a Week: But ſhortly after, by Decree in Chapter, it was encreaſed; ſo that every Prebendary was to allow for himſelf and his Man, in his Courſe of Reſidence, weekly ten Shillings *in toto*; for four, fourty Shillings.

In Dr. *Goodman's* Time, for the Eaſe of Charge, he and the four Reſidentiaries joined together at one Table, having one full Meſs, and ſometimes more, as Occaſion required; he allowing thereunto his ordinary Portion, and the Reſidentiaries theirs.

The Detriments are born by the College, where there be ſome ſpecial Occaſion of ſome ſpecial Allowance.

The School-maſter, and ſuch as be Officers, are allowed at the ſame Table.

The Scholars do dine and ſup in the Hall by the Dean and Prebendaries, and be allowed according to their Rates, having a ſeveral Buttry, or Pantry, and Cellar by themſelves.

The Servants likewiſe in the Hall, having the Reverſion of the Maſters, and ſpecial Allowance for thoſe which are the College Servants, and neceſſary Officers, according to a certain Proportion.

Every Week commonly, upon the *Saturday* after Dinner, the Charges of the Week paſt is caſt by the Dean or Prebendaries that be preſent, and the Steward.

The weekly Charges of Maſters and Servants are kept in one Book. The Scholars Charges in a ſeveral Book by themſelves.

The Government, or Charge

The Dean hath a general Charge of all. The Sub-dean under the Dean, to overſee the good Order of the Church and Houſe. The Archdeacon hath to do with the Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, and ſuch Cauſes, either by himſelf, or by the Official.

The Treaſurer, one in likewiſe of the Prebendaries receiveth of the Receiver what is convenient for all Charges.

The Steward of Houſhold, who is alſo a Prebendary, receiveth of the Treaſurer, or General Receiver, and layeth out for the neceſſary Charges of the Houſe, in Diet, or other Proviſions.

Under him is an Under Steward, and the Clerk of the Kitchin, and other Officers.

Once a Year, the General Receiver, Treaſurer, Steward, and all other Accomptants, and Under Officers, make their Accompt unto the Auditor.

The Grammar School.

There be two Teachers, the School-maſter and the Uſher of the School. The Scholars of the *Grammar* be in Number Fourty, elected both into the Houſe, and from the Houſe to the Univerſity, according to a ſpecial Statute from her Highneſs.

The Scholars, for their Prayers in Church, School, or Chamber, for their Teaching, for their Diet in the Hall, and lodging in one Chamber, and for all other Orders, are ſerved as they were in Dr. *Byll's* Time, and as was appointed by him in ſpecial Statutes, very like the Orders uſed in *Eton* and *Wincheſter* Schools.

The Song-School.

The Maſter of the Singing Boys hath his Houſe and other due Allowances for himſelf and ten Children, whom he is charged to bring up in Song, for the daily Service of the Church.

This was drawn up by the Hand of *Goodman* the Dean himſelf, for the Uſe of the Lord Treaſurer, *Anno* 1577, in Order to a Reformation of ſome Things in this College.

The Statutes for this College.

This Dean ſued to the Queen, for the better Government of this College, to confirm the Statutes, drawn and deviſed for it by Dr. *Bill*, the firſt Dean, and the Queen's High Almoner: Whereupon, ſhe ordered her Learned Council to peruſe thoſe Statutes, and make them ready to the Signature. And this was under the Hand of Dr. *Ceſar*, Maſter of Requeſt, who moved this Petition. Dr. *Goodman* likewiſe imparted the ſame Book of Statutes to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who peruſed them. He alſo ſignified his Meaning to proceed herein to the Prebendaries: But ſome of them ſeemed better to like the then preſent Government, which was partly according to thoſe Statutes, and partly ordered by Decrees and Diſcretion. But the Dean's Opinion was, That Statutes confirmed to govern, and to be governed by, was a more certain Rule of Government, and more beneficial to Poſterity. All this hath been tranſcribed by me from the ſaid Dean's own Writings.]

Kings and Queens crowned at *Weſtminſter*.

Of the Kings and Queens crowned in this Church, *William*, Sirnamed *Conqueror*, and *Matilda* his Wife, were the firſt. And ſince them, all other Kings and Queens of this Realm have been there crowned.

The Manner of the Coronation of the Kings and Queens of *England*. *J. S.*

The Coronation is always performed by ſome one of the Biſhops; moſt commonly by the Metropolitan himſelf, unleſs there be ſome Impediment. The Biſhop of *Wincheſter* crowned Queen *Mary* I, becauſe the Archbiſhop was at that Time caſt into Priſon. And the Biſhop of *Carlile* crowned Queen *Elizabeth*, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* being then dead. But the Venerable Archbiſhop *Whitgift* crowned King *James* I, and Queen *Anne* his Royal Conſort. Part of the Coronation was by him thus performed, (according to the ancient Cuſtom of *England*) after the Sermon, the King coming to the Altar, the Archbiſhop miniſtred theſe Queſtions, and the King anſwereth them.

Coronat King *James* I. printed 1685.

Archbiſhop. Sir, will you graunt and keep, and by your Oath perform to the People of *England* the Law and Cuſtoms to them granted by the Kings of *England*, your lawful and religious Predeceſſors; and namely, the Laws, Cuſtoms, and Franchiſes granted to the Clergy by the glorious King S. *Edward* your Predeceſſor, according to the Laws of God, the true Profeſſion of the Goſpel eſtabliſhed in this Kingdom, agreeable to the Prerogative of the Kings thereof, and the ancient Cuſtom of this Realm?

King. I grant and promiſe to keep them.

Archb. Sir, will you keep Peace and godly Agreement, according to your Power, both to

God, the Holy Church, the Clergy, and the People?

King. I will keep it.

Archb. Sir, will you, to your Power, cauſe Law, Juſtice, and Diſcretion, in Mercy and Truth, to be executed according to your Judgment?

King. I will.

Archb. Sir, Will you grant to hold and keep the Laws and rightful Cuſtoms which the Commonalty of this your Kingdom have? And will you defend and keep them in the Honour of God, as much as in you lyeth?

King. I grant and promiſe ſo to do.

Then one of the Biſhops reads this Paſſage to the King: Our Lord and King, we beſeech you to pardon, and to grant, and to keep unto us, and to the Churches committed to our Charge, all Canonical Privileges, and do Law and Juſtice; and that you will protect and defend us, as every good King to his Kingdoms ought to be Protector and Defender of the Biſhops, and the Churches under their Government.

The King anſwereth, With a willing and devout Heart I promiſe and grant my Pardon: And I will preſerve and maintain to you, and the Churches committed to your Charge, all Canonical Privileges, and do Law and Juſtice: And that I will be your Protector and Defender to my Power, by the Aſſiſtance of God; as every good King, in his Kingdom, in right ought to protect and defend the Biſhops and Churches under their Government.

Then the King aroſe, and was led to the Communion-Table; where he taketh a ſolemn Oath, in the Sight of all the People, to preſerve all the Premiſes, and laying his Hand upon the Bible, ſaith, *The Things which I have here promiſed, I ſhall perform and keep. So help me God, and the Contents of this Book.* After this, the King returneth to his Chair of State again.

The ancient Coronation Oath.
Record. Turr. G. Holmes.

This Form is agreeable to the ancient Form of Coronation uſed in King *Edward the Second's* Time, according to a Roll preſerved among the *Tower* Records, whence I have tranſcribed *verbatim* the Manner and Tenor of the Interrogatories, and Oath made thereupon: Which was as followeth, *viz.*

Poſtea Metropolitanus vel Epiſcopus eundem [ſcil. Regem] mediocri diſtinctaque interrogat voce, ſi leges et Conſuetudines ab antiquis, juſtis & Deo devotis Regibus plebi Anglorum conceſſas, cum Sacramenti confirmatione eidem plebi concedere & ſervare voluerit: & preſertim Leges & Conſuetudines & Libertates a glorioſo Rege EDWARDO, Clero Populoque conceſſas. Si autem omnibus hiis aſſentire ſe velle promiſerit, exponat Metropolitanus de quibus jurabit, ita dicendo;

Servabis Eccleſie Dei, cleroque & populo pacem ex integro, & concordiam in Deo, ſecundum vires tuas? Reſpondebit, Servabo.

Facies fieri in omnibus judiciis tuis equam & rectam juſticiam & deſcretionem in miſericordia & veritate, ſecundum vires tuas? Reſpondebit, Faciam.

Concedis juſtas leges & conſuetudines eſſe tenendas, & promittis per te eas eſſe protegendas, & ad honorem Dei corroborandas, quas vulgus elegerit, ſecundum vires tuas? Reſpondebit, Concedo & promitto.

Adjiciunturque predictis Interrogacionibus que juſta fuerint. Pronunciatis quibus confirmabit ſe omnia eſſe ſervaturum Sacramento ſuper Altare protinus preſtito coram cunctis.

Hiis peractis Metropolitanus vel Epiſcopus incipiet excelſa voce, Veni Creator Spiritus, proſtrato eo [ſcil. Rege] aute altare, &c.

The Coronation Oath, *Ann.* 1326.
Clauſ. 1. *E.* 3. *Pars.* I. *M.* 24 *dorſ.*

The Oath and Promiſe which King *Edward the Third* made at his Coronation, which was *Anno* 1326, remains under a Memorandum in the Clauſe Rolls in the *Tower*, in theſe Words: The Archbiſhop aſketh him,

Sire, volez vous granter, & garder & per veſtre Serement confirmir au poeple Dengleterre, les Leys & les Cuſtumes, a eux grantes per les aunciens Rois Dengleterre voz predeceſſours, droitus & devotz a Dieu; & nomeement les Leys, les Cuſtumes, & les Franchiſes grantes au Clerge & au poeple par le glorious Roy Seint Edward veſtre predeceſſour?

Reſpons. Jeo les grante & promette.

Sire, Garderez vous a Dieu & a Seinte Egliſe & au Clerge, & au poeple, pees & accord en Dieu entierement, ſelone veſtre poair?

Reſpons. Jeo les garderai.

Sire, Freez vouz faire en toutz voz jugementz ovele & droite juſtice & diſcrecion, en miſericorde et verite a veſtre poair?

Reſpons. Jeo Les fray.

Sire, Grantez vous a tenir et garder les Leys et les Cuſtumes droitureles, lez quelz la Communate de veſtre Roiaume aurai eſlu, et les defendrez et afforcerez al honour de Dieu, a veſtre poair?

Reſpons. Jeo les graunte et promette.

And former Kings of *England* uſed, upon Occaſion, to mention in their Writs, Statutes, and Proclamations, their Obligation to this their Coronation Oath: And ſo theſe Expreſſions following are frequent in the ſaid King *Edward*'s Reign, *Quod ad hoc*, or, *prout Juramenti Vinculo tenemur & aſtringimur.* And, *by the Bond of our Oath we be bound to the Obſervance and Defence of the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Realm.* Again, *The King, as he is bounden by his Oath to do the ſame, to be kept as the Law of this Realm.* And, *the King having Regard to the Quietneſs of his People,* &c. *as he is bound by his Oath made at his Coronation.*

Prin's 3d. *Tome,* Ep. to the Reader.

Præcentor's Fee. *Pet. le Neve.*

The Præcentor's Fee of old, on the Coronation-Day, was a Mark of Gold. So the Record, *Præcentor Weſtmon. habet unam Marcam auri in die quo Rex portat Coronam ap. Weſtmonaſter.* [Claus. 4 *H.* 3. *M.* 10.]

Kings and Queens crowned at *Weſtminſter.*

The Venerable Chair wherein they are wont to be crowned and inaugurated, ſtands in the Chapel of the Kings, called the Chapel of St. *Edward.* It appears extremely ancient, both in regard of its Faſhion and Materials. It is made of ſolid hard Wood, with Back and Sides of the ſame, ſupported by four Lions curiouſly carved, inſtead of Feet; heretofore fairly painted and gilt, but now much defaced. Under the Seat is the ſo much famed Stone, whereon the Patriarch *Jacob* is ſaid to have laid his Head in the Plain of *Luz.* It is of a blewiſh Steel Colour, mix'd with ſome Eyes of Red; the Form triangular, rather than any other, and being broken, reſembles a Pebble. Our Hiſtories ſay, that *Edward the Firſt, Ann.* 1297, among other Spoils taken in *Scotland,* brought this Chair thence, which was the ancient Throne of their Kings, with their Crown and Sceptre, and offered them here at the Shrine of King *Edward the Confeſſor.*

The ſtrange Stone under it.

The Burial-Place of Kings and Nobles.

This Church hath been the Place alſo of Sepulture for Kings and Queens; as likewiſe for Perſonages of the higheſt Nobily, and beſt Gentry.

First,

Kings and Queens buried here.
All this in the firſt and ſecond Editions ſet forth by *Stow*, omitted in the after-Editions.

Firſt, Kings and Queens buried in this Church are theſe.]

SEBERT, King of the *Saxons*, with his Wife *Athelgode*. [His Body lies in an ancient Sepulchre of Stone, arched, ſituated on the South of the High Altar.]

Harold, ſirnamed *Herefole*, King of the Weſt *Saxons*.

Edward the Simple, ſirnamed *Confeſſor*, [and Sainted] ſometime richly ſhrined in a Tomb of Silver and Gold, curiouſly wrought by Commandment of *William the Conqueror*.

Egitha [or *Editha*] his Wife [Daughter to *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*] was there buried alſo *Anno* 1074.]

King *Henry the Third*, whoſe Sepulchre [being a very ſumptuous Monument] was richly garniſhed with precious Stones of Jaſper [and others] which his Son *Edward the Firſt* brought out of *France* for that Purpoſe. [Dyed 1272.]

Eleanor, Wife to *Henry the Third*. [A Daughter of *Raymond* Earl of *Provence*.]

Edward the Firſt, who offered to the Shrine of *Edward the Confeſſor* the Chair of Marble, wherein the Kings of *Scotland* were crowned, with the Scepter and Crown alſo to the ſame King belonging. He gave alſo to that Church, Lands to the Value of 100*l.* by the Year. Twenty Pounds thereof yearly to be diſtributed to the Poor for ever. [Dyed 1308.]

Then there lyeth *Eleanor* his Wife, Daughter to *Ferdinando the Third*, King of *Caſtile*. [She dyed 1298.]

Edward the Third, by him Queen *Philip* of *Henault* his Wife. [She dyed 1363.]

Richard the Second, and *Anne* his Wife, [Daughter to *Wenceſlaus*, King of *Bohemia* and Emperor of *Germany*.] with their Images upon them. Which coſt more than four hundred Marks for the Guilding. [He dyed 1399, and ſhe 1394.]

Henry the Fifth, with a Royal Image of Silver and gilt, which *Katharine* his Wife cauſed to be laid upon him. But the Head of this Image, being of Maſſy Silver, is broken off, and conveyed away, with the Plates and Gilt that covered his Body.

Katharine de Valois, his Wife, [Daughter of *Charles the Fifth* King of *France*] was buried in the old Lady Chapel. But her Corps being taken up in the Reign of *Henry the Seventh*, (when a new Foundation was to be laid.) She was never ſince buried, but remaineth above Ground in a Coffin of Boards behind the Eaſt End of the Preſbytery. [She married for her ſecond Huſband *Owen Tudor*, and dyed 1472.]

Henry the Seventh, in a ſumptuous Sepulchre and Chapel before-ſpecified, and *Elizabeth* his Wife.

Edward the Sixth, in the ſame Chapel, without any Monument.

Queen *Mary*, without any Monument in the ſame Chapel.

Matilde, Daughter to *Malcolne* King of *Scots*, Wife to *Henry the Firſt*, lyeth in the Reveſtrie. [She dyed 1118.]

[*Margaret*, Daughter and fifth Child to King *Edward the Fourth*, not a Year old. Buried 1472.]

Anne, Wife to *Richard the Third*, [ſuppos'd to be poiſoned. *An.* 1484.]

Anne of *Cleve*, Wife to *Henry the Eighth*: [dyed 1557, in a Tomb of free Stone unfiniſhed; on which are only theſe two Letters, A. C.]

Nobility and Gentry buried here.
J. S.

[Now beſides theſe Kings and Queens, whoſe Burials honour this Monaſtery, and whoſe Monumental Inſcriptions will be found in the next Chapter) there be the Bodies of theſe Nobles and Perſons of great Quality, that are depoſited here alſo. And among theſe, divers of the Royal Blood.]

Margaret Counteſs of *Richmond* and *Darby*, Mother to *Henry the Seventh*.

Edmund (ſirnamed *Crouch-back*) ſecond Son to *Henry the Firſt*, firſt Earl of *Lancaſter*, *Darby*, and *Leiceſter*; and *Avelyne* his Wife, Daughter and Heir to *William de Fortibus* Earl of *Albemarle*.

In St. *Thomas*'s Chapel lye the Bones of the Children of *Henry the Third*, and of *Edward the Firſt*, in Number Nine.

In the Chapter-houſe, *Alianor* Counteſs of *Barre*, Daughter to *Edward the Firſt*; *William* of *Windſor*, and *Blaunch* his Siſter, Children to *Edward the Third*.

John of *Eltham*, Earl of *Cornwall*, Son to *Edward the Second*.

Eleanor, Wife of *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, Duke of *Glouceſter*.

Thomas of *Woodſtock*, by King *Edward the Third*, his Father.

Margaret, Daughter to *Edward the Fourth*.

Elizabeth, Daughter to *Henry the Seventh*. [An Infant, about a Year old: Dyed in 1493 or 1495.]

William de Valence, Earl of *Pembrooke*.

Aimer de Valence, Earl of *Pembrooke*.

Margaret and *John* Son and Daughter to *William de Valence*.

John Waltham, * Biſhop of *Sarum*, Treaſurer of *England*. [Dyed 1395.]

* *Walthal*.

Thomas Ruthal, Biſhop of *Durham*, *Anno* 1522. [Rather 1524.] He was Secretary to King *Henry the Seventh*. Buried in the Chapel of St. *John Baptiſt*.]

Gyles Lord *D'Awbeny*, Earl of *Bridgewater*, Chamberlain to King *Henry the Seventh*, *An.* 1508, and his Wife of the Family of the *Arundels* in *Cornwall*.

John Vicount *Wells*, 1498.

The Lady *Katharine*, Daughter to the Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*.

Sir *Thomas Hungerford*, Knight; Father to Sir *John Hungerford* of *Downampney*, Knight.

Hugh de Bohun and *Mary* his Siſter, a Son and Daughter to *Hugh de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*; and *Elizabeth* his Wife. [Daughter to K. *Edward the Firſt*.]

Philip Dutcheſs of *York*, Daughter to the Lord *Mohun*; thrice married, to the Lord *Fitzwalter*, Sir *John Golofer*, and laſtly, to the Duke of *York*. [Named *Edward Plantagenet*, Son of *Edmund* of *Langley*, fifth Son of *Edward the Third*, who was killed at the Battle of *Agincourt*. She was buried *Anno* 1474.]

William Sutton, *alias Dudley*, Biſhop of *Durham*, [Son of *John* Lord *Dudley*. Dyed 1483.]

Nicolas Baron *Carew*, [who dyed in *December* 1470, and *Margaret* his Wife, who dyed the ſame Month and Year.]

Walter Hungerford, Son to *Edmund*. Sir *John Golophre*, [1396.]

Sir *John Burley*,* Knight, and *Anne* his Wife.

* Perhaps *Beverly*.

Humphrey Bouchiere, Lord *Cromwel*. [Son to *Henry* Earl of *Eſſex*.]

Henry Bouchiere, Son and Heir to *John* Lord *Barons*, [*Berners*] and both ſlain at *Barnet*.

Sir *William Truſſel*, Knight. Sir *Thomas Vaughan*, Knight.

Frances Brandon, Dutcheſs of *Suffolk*; *Mary* her Daughter.

Sir *John Hampden*, Knight. Sir [*Lodowick* or] *Lewis* Vicount *Robſart*, Knight. Lord *Bourchiere* of *Henalt*, and his Wife, Daughter and Heir to the Lord *Bourchiere*. [He was an Alien, born in the Parts of *Hainalt*, and ſucceeding Sir *John Robſert* in the Captain Ship of St. *Saviour Le Vicount Normandy*, was made free Denizen of this

Realm in the Reign of *Henry the Fifth*, and was conſtituted the King's Standard-bearer, and Knight of the Garter, and one of the Executors of that King. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir to *Bartholomew* Lord *Bourchier*, Widow of Sir *Hugh Stafford*, Knight, and had Summons to Parliament by Title of Lord *Bourchier*. He dyed 1431.]

Robert Browne and *William Browne*, Eſquires.

The Lady *Johane Tokyne*, Daughter of *Dabridgcourt*.

George Mortymer, Baſtard. *John Felby*, Eſquire.

Anne, Wife to *John Watkins*. *William Southwike*, Eſquire.

William Southcote, Eſquire. *Ralph Conſtantine*, Gentleman.

Arthur Treffote, Eſquire. *Robert Hall*, Knight, ſlain in that Church.

Sir *Richard Rouſe*, Knight.

Sir *Jeffrey Maundevil*, Earl of *Eſſex*, and *Athelard* his Wife.

* Berners. Sir *Foulke* of *Newcaſtle*. Sir *James Barons*,* Knight.

Sir *John Saliſberie*, Knight.

† Lenox. *Margaret Douglas*, Counteſs of *Lineaux*.†

In the Cloiſter, *Henry Scogan*, a learned Poet.

Geffrey Chaucer, the Poet. *Geffrey Chaucer*, the moſt famous Poet of *England*, alſo in the Cloiſter, 1400. But ſince, *Nicolas Brigham*, Gent. raiſed a Monument for him in the South Croſs-Ile of the Church. His Works were partly publiſhed in Print by *William Caxton*, [Mercer, that firſt brought the incomparable Art of Printing into *England*] in the Reign of *Henry the Sixth*; increaſed by *William Thinne*, Eſquire, in the Reign of *Henry the Eighth*, corrected and twice increaſed through mine own painful Labours, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to wit, in the Year 1561; and again beautified with Notes, by me collected out of divers Records and Monuments, which I delivered to my loving Friend *Thomas Speight*; and he having drawn the ſame into a good Form and Method, as alſo explained the old and obſcure Words, *&c.* hath publiſhed them *Anno* 1597.

Anne Stanhope, Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, [Daughter of Sir *Edward Stanhope*, dyed 1587.] and *Jane* her Daughter. [Buried in St. *Nicholas* Chapel.]

Anne Cecill, Counteſs of *Oxford*, Daughter to the Lord *Burghley*; with *Mildred Burghley*, her Mother.

Elizabeth Barkley, Counteſs of *Ormond*.

Fraunces Sidney, Counteſs of *Suſſex*. [Daughter to Sir *William Sidney*, and Wife to *Thomas Radcliff* Earl of *Suſſex*. She dyed 1589.

Elizabeth Counteſs of *Hertford*.

Thomas Baron *Wentworth*.

Thomas Baron *Wharton*. *John* Lord *Ruſſel*.

Sir *Thomas Bromley*, Lord Chancellor, [dyed 1587, buried in the Chapel of St. *Paul*.] Sir *John Puckering*, Lord Keeper, [dyed 1596, and buried in the ſaid Chapel.]

Names of others here interred. Mon. *Weſtmin.* *J. S.* But beſides theſe above-mentioned, the Bodies of a great Number more of noble Blood, or of great Honour and Place, or noted for ſome other Eminency in Learning, or Military Valour, were here alſo laid under Monuments, or Grave-ſtones; ſome in the Body, Croſs, or Side-Iles of the Church, and others in the Chapels, which are wholly, or for the moſt Part, omitted in the former *Survey*.

And Firſt, Thoſe buried in the Body of the Church, Croſs, or Side-Iles, are as follow:

On the North Side. Lady *Mary James*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Killigrew*, and Wife of Sir *John James*: Dyed 1677.

Grace Scot, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Mauleverer*, Baronet, and Wife to Colonel *Thomas Scot*: She dyed 1645.

William, Baron *Cavendiſh*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, with *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Charles*, and Siſter to the Lord *Lucas* of *Colcheſter*: He dyed 1676. And ſhe ———

Sir *William Sanderſon*, Gentlemen of the Chamber to the King, who wrote the Hiſtory of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, King *James the Firſt*, and King *Charles the Firſt*: Dyed 1676.

Colonel *Thomas Blagg*, Governour of *Yarmouth*, dyed 1660.

Dr. *William Johnſon*, Almoner to King *Charles the Second*, and a Writer, dyed 1666.

Elizabeth Edmunds, Daughter of *Walter Edmonds* of *Bayleys Court* in the County of *Suſſex*, 1667.

Peter Heylyn, D. D. Prebendary and Sub-dean of this Church, a great Hiſtorian and controverſial Writer, dyed in *May* 1662, aged 63.

Edward de Carteret, 1677. The Monument ſet up by Sir *Edward de Carteret* his Father, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod.

Richard le Neve, Eſq; Captain of his Majeſty's Ship the *Edgar*, kill'd in the Flower of his Age, in an Engagment againſt the *Hollanders*, *Anno* 1673.

Gilbert Thornburght, one of the King's Servants, 1667.

Sarah Stotevile, Wife, firſt to *Edward Ellis*, Eſq; and then to Dr. *Othowel Hill*, I. C. She dyed 1631.

Penelope, Wife of *Randolph Egerton* of *Betley* in *Cheſhire*, ſometime Major General in *Carolina*; ſhe was Daughter of *Rob. Needham*, Vicount *Kilmurry* in *Ireland*, 1670. All theſe Monuments are on the North Side of the Church.

On the South Side are theſe: *Peers Gruffith*, Eſq; Grandſon to Sir *William Gruffith*, Chamberlain of *North Wales*. He dyed 1628. On the South.

Henry Wharton, M. A. Archbiſhop *Sancroft*'s Chaplain, dyed 1694, *Ætat.* 31.

Lumley Robinſon, of *Kentwel* in *Suffolk*, 1684, *Ætat.* 36.

Carola, Daughter of *Roger Harſnet*, Eſq; and Wife of Sir *Samuel Morland*, Bart. She dyed 1674.

Sir *Charles Harbord*, and *Clement Cotterel*, Eſq; two dear Friends, who loſt their Lives together at Sea in the Ship with the valiant Earl of *Sandwich*, 1672.

Bridget, Wife of *Charles Radley*, Eſq; Gentleman Uſher, and daily Waiter to his Majeſty. She died 1679.

Sir *Richard Bingham*, a Man famous for his warlike Acts in *Scotland*, *France*, the *Netherlands*, *Turkey* and in *Ireland*; where for his good Service he was made Marſhal of *Ireland*, and died there 1598.

On the Weſt Side of the South Croſs lye theſe:

William Camden, *Clarentius* King of Armes, Sirnamed *the Learned*, with his Demi-Effigies, leaning with one Hand on his *Britannia*. Dyed 1623.

Iſaac Caſaubon, J. C. that Magazine of Literature, Library-keeper to King *Henry the Fourth* of *France*; invited into *England* by King *James the Firſt*; died 1614. This Monument ſet up for him by *Tho. Morton* Biſhop of *Durham*.

Tho. Triplet, D. D. one of the Prebendaries of this Church, 1670.

Sir *Richard Cox* of *Porters*, Kt. Son of *Tho. Cox* of *Reymonds* in *Hertfordſhire*, Eſq; which *Richard* was Steward of the Queen's Houſhold: Died 1623.

Iſaac Barrow, D. D. one of the King's Chaplains, and Prebendary of this Church: A great Mathematician, and an excellent Divine and Preacher. His learned Works ſhew his Abilities: Dyed 1677.

Will. Outram, S. T. P. Canon of this Church, Archdeacon of *Leiceſter*, and Rector of St. *Margaret's*, *Weſtminſter*. He wrote a learned Book in *Latin*, *de Sacrificiis*: Dyed 1679.

Againſt a Pillar, a Monument for *Anthony Horneck*, D. D. Canon of this Church, 1696.

South of the High Altar, a ſtately Monument of a Man leaning upon a Cuſhion, with a Book in his Left hand, and a Pen in his Right, for Dr. *Richard Buſby*, Maſter of *Weſtminſter* School, and Prebendary of this Church; who dyed 1695, with a long Inſcription.

Againſt a Pillar on this Side, a Monument for *Martha Birch*, Wife to Dr. *Peter Birch*, Prebendary of this Church; formerly married to *Francis Millington*, Eſq, 1703.

H. S. E. Georgius Sprat, *Secundus R. Viri* Thomæ Sprat, *S. T. P. hujus Eccleſiæ Decani*, &c. 1683.

Hard by the little Eaſt Door, ſeveral of the beſt *Engliſh* Poets have their Monuments. *Edmund Spencer*, ſtiled *The Prince of Poets*, who had a ſweet and luxuriant Fancy. The Writer of the *Fairy Queen*: He dyed 1596.

Michael Draiton: His Head begirt with a Laurel. He applied his Genius to the Hiſtories and Antiquities of our own Nation. Witneſs, his *Poly-Albion*, adorned and improved with the learned *Selden*'s Notes: He dyed 1631.

Geffery Chaucer, our ancienteſt Poet, mentioned already. Dyed 1400.

Abraham Cowley, whoſe admirable Genius, hard to be imitated, but never equalled, hath ſet the Bounds to ſucceeding Times. That is the Commendation beſtowed upon him by a late Deſcriber of theſe Monuments. His Pindaric Odes are moſt ſweet and divine. His Monument was ſet up by the late Duke of *Buckingham* in Honour of him. He dyed 1667.

Overagainſt *Chaucer*'s Monument, againſt the Wall, is erected a handſome Monument of white Marble, with this Inſcription;

CAROLUS de S. Denis Dom. de S. Euremond *nobili genere in* Normannia *ortus, a prima juventute militiæ nomen dedit, & per varia munera ad Caſtrorum Mareſchalli gradum evectus* Condæo, Turennio *aliiſq; claris belli Ducibus fidem ſuam & fortitudinem non ſemel probavit. Relicta patria* Hollandiam : *Deinde a* Carolo II. *accitus* Angliam *venit. Philoſophiam & humaniores Literas feliciter excoluit.* Gallicam *Linguam, cum ſoluta, tum numeris aſtricta, oratione expolivit, adornavit, locupletavit. Apud potentes* Angliæ *Reges benevolentiam & favorem; apud regni Proceres Gratiam & familiaritatem; apud omnes laudem & applauſum meruit; nonaginta annis major obiit 9 Septemb.* 1703.

Viro clariſſimo inter præſtantiores ævi ſui Scriptores Amici mœrentes P P.

On the South Side of the Quire lye theſe:

Thomas Owen, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the *Common Pleas*. Dyed 1597. He hath a noble Monument of Alabaſter, Marble, and divers coloured Stones. His Image lying thereon in his Scarlet Robe.

Sir *Thomas Richardſon*, ſometime Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and afterwards Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*. Dyed 1634. With his Demi-Effigies in his Judge's Robes and Collar of SS.

William Thynn, a famous Commander at *Muſcelborough field*. Dyed 1600.

Thomas Thynn, Eſq; ſlain in his Coach by a Muſket diſcharged at him by a *Polander*.

Dame *Grace Gethin*, Wife of Sir *Richard Gethin* of *Gethin Grot* in *Ireland*, Bart. Dyed 1697, 21ſt of her Age.

On the North Side of the ſame Quire:

Sir *Thomas Heſket*, Kt. the Queen's Attorney for the Court of Wards and Liveries, and one of the Council in the North. On his Monument is placed his Image, lying along in full Proportion. He dyed 1600.

Sir *Thomas Duppa*, Gentleman Uſher, daily Waiter, and Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod. Dyed 1694.

Henry Purſel, Gentleman of the King's Chapel, whoſe Compoſitions are highly eſteemed. Dyed 1695.

Grave-ſtones that have Inſcriptions in the Midſt of the Body or Nave of the Church.

One laid over *Gilbert Thornburgh*, Eſq; (mentioned before) Gentleman of the Cellar to the King.

In the North Ally, *Anne*, Wife of Sir *George Radcliff*, and Daughter of Sir *Francis Trappes* of *Yorkſhire*. She dyed 1659.

Benjamin Johnſon, a Poet Laureat; whoſe only Inſcription is, *O! rare Ben. Johnſon*: His Character being ſufficiently known by his Works.

Martha, Wife of *Gervaſe Price*, Eſq; Serjeant of the Office of Trumpets to King *Charles the Second*, and Gentleman of his Bows. She dyed 1678.

Sir *Gilbert Lort* of *Stackpool* in the County of *Pembroke*, Bart. 1698. Dame *Elizabeth Cambel*, Relict of Sir *Alexander Cambel*, hath dedicated this Monument.

Divers other Grave-ſtones for Perſons already mentioned, whoſe Monuments are raiſed againſt the Wall.

In the South Ally lyeth *Judith*, Daughter of Sir *Juſtinian Iſham*, 1679.

The Lady *Anne Morland* under another Stone, 1680.

In the North Croſs, a Grave-ſtone for Sir *Henry de Vic*, Bart. and Chancellor of the Garter, 1672.

Didacus Sanchez, a *Spaniard*, 1557.

Mary, the Wife of *Thomas Willis*, M. D. and Daughter of *Samuel Fell*, S. T. D. Dean of *Chriſt's Church*, 1670.

In the South Croſs, overagainſt *Cowley*'s Tomb, are ſome Remains of a Man in Armour, with a broken Inſcription round the Verge. Whereby may be gathered that one *Rob. Haule* lyeth there, who was murdered in the Church, *Aug.* 11, 1378.

John Oſbaldſton, Eſq; one of the King's Servants, 1666.

Samuel Bolton, D. D. one of the King's Chaplains, and a Prebendary of this Church, 1668.

Sir *Will. Davenant*, Kt. Poet Laureat; memorable for his excellent Poems, natural Fancy, and Dramatic Poeſy in our Times.

Thomas Chifinch, Servant to King *Charles the Second*, 1666.

Thomas Parr, who lived in the Reigns of ten Kings and Queens of *England*, being born in the Year 1483, in the Reign of *Edward the Fourth*, and dying 1635, in the Reign of King *Charles the Firſt*. Aged 152 Years.

Now to go to the Monuments that are erected in the ſeveral Chapels on the Eaſt Part of the Church.

The Monuments of the Abbots.

But firſt, of the Abbots of this Monaſtery, that lye buried partly in the ſaid Chapels, and partly in the *Area*, or Paſſage that leads to them, or elſewhere, in the Church or Cloiſters.

Edwin, living in the Time of *Edward the Confeſſor*; buried here, but uncertain where.

Richard de Ware, Abbot and Lord Treaſurer of *England*; buried on the North Side of the *Area*, near the Tomb of *Aymery de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*. He dyed 1283.

Thomas Henley, interr'd not far from him.

Richard Sudbury.

Walter Wenlock, Abbot, and Lord Treaſurer of *England*, on the South Side of the *Area*; who dyed at his Manour of *Pireford* in *Glouceſterſhire*, *Anno* 1307.

Nicolas Littlington. This Abbot built the Hall and great Chamber, called *Hieruſalem,* with the Weſt and South Sides of the great Cloiſter, his Arms remaining there at this Day. Alſo the Granary, which is now the Dormitory for the Queen's Scholars, with the Tower adjoyning, and a Water-Mill, for the Uſe of the Abbey. He dyed 1386, and was buried in St. *Blaſes* Chapel.

Richard Harounden, uncertain whereabouts buried.

Simon Langton, Monk, Prior, and Abbot, ſucceſſively, of this Monaſtery, afterwards Biſhop of *Ely* and *London,* then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury,* Biſhop of *Preneſte* in *Italy,* and Cardinal St. *Sextus,* Chancellor, and Lord High Treaſurer of *England.* Dyed at *Avignion* on the Feaſt of St. *Magdalen,* 1376. His Bones afterwards were tranſlated and interred here, near the Altar of St. *Benedict,* in the Chapel dedicated to that Saint.

George Flaccet, buried in St. *John Baptiſt's* Chapel, having there a plain raiſed Tomb of grey Marble, the Inſcription torn off.

Thomas Milling, Abbot and Biſhop of *Hereford,* Privy-Counſellor and Favourite to *Edward the Fourth,* and Godfather to his eldeſt Son Prince *Edward.* Buried in the ſame Chapel as the former, *Anno* 1493.

William de Colcheſter, buried in the ſame Chapel of St. *John Baptiſt,* under an ancient Monument there, without any Inſcription: Whereon lyeth an Abbot in his Veſtment, a Mitre on his Head, a Crozier in his Hand, and a Ring on his Finger, a Spaniel Dog at his Feet, and two Angels ſupporting his Pillow, all curiouſly engraven.

Richard de Barking: He was Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Lord Treaſurer of *England.* Buried in our Lady's Chapel, 1246.

John Eſtney, buried in St. *John Evangeliſt's* Chapel, under a grey Marble Tomb, with his Effigies, curiouſly engraven, lying thereon, 1438. He eaſed the Church of 3070*l.* which was owing to the See of *Rome,* for the Confirmation of their Abbots, and built the great Weſt Window at his own Charge.

Edmund Kirton, buried in the Chapel of St. *Andrews,* 1466.

John Iſlip, buried in St. *Eraſmus* Chapel, a great Benefactor to this Church. He cauſed this Chapel of St. *Eraſmus* to be made, and to be dedicated to that Saint, the Roof conſiſting of curious Maſons Work. The Chapel hath much neat Carving, with Devices and Intaglio's, and many *Rebus's,* alluding to his Name, *ISLIP.* As, of one ſlipping Boughs off a Tree: Alſo, an *Eye* with a Slip of a Tree; and a Youth ſlipping from a Bough, with a Label proceeding out of his Mouth, with *I ſlip* thereon. He built that which now is the Dean's Houſe, repaired much of the Church, renewed all the Buttreſſes, and placed in the Nieches thereof Statues of the Kings and Queens that had been Benefactors to the ſame. He intended a ſtately Tower and Lanthorn, with a goodly Chime of Bells to be placed therein, over the Midſt of the Croſs of this Church, but found the Pillars too weak to ſupport the Structure; ſo the Bells were hung up in one of the Weſtern Towers, where they remain to this Day. He was a Perſon of great Authority in the Time of King *Henry the Seventh* and King *Henry the Eighth.*

William Benſon, the laſt Abbot, and the firſt Dean of this Church. He was buried as you go to the Reveſtry. But no Date.

To which muſt be added four Abbots more, that lye buried in the Cloiſters, which have only flat Stones lying upon them, and are all very ancient, *viz.*

Vitalis, Abbot in the Time of *William the Conqueror,* buried under a Plain white Marble Stone, *Anno* 1082.

Giſlebertus Criſpinus, under a grey Marble Stone, at the Feet of *Vitalis;* with the Effigies of an Abbot carved deep thereon, having a Paſtoral Staff in his right Hand, but no Mitre on his Head. Dyed 1114, in the Time of King *Henry the Firſt.*

Laurentius, under a white Marble at the Feet of *Giſlebertus,* with the Image of an Abbot, with Mitre, Ring, and Paſtoral Staff; becauſe, it is ſaid, that he firſt obtained from Pope *Alexander the Third,* that he and his Succeſſors might uſe the Mitre, Ring, and Gloves. He dyed 1176.

Gervaſe de Blois, baſe Son of King *Stephen,* and by him placed as a Monk here, becoming afterwards Abbot. He lyes on the North Side of *Laurentius,* under that great black Marble Stone, commonly called *Long Meg of Weſtminſter.* He was here buried 1160.

St. *Blaſe's* Chapel. *Sandf.* Geneal. p. 285.

NOW to take our View of the Monuments in the ſeveral Chapels. And firſt, in St. *Blaſe's* Chapel, which is placed under the Clock and Dial, and now uſed for a Reveſtry; beſides Abbot *Littlington,* mentioned before, lyes *Edward,* (ſome call him *Owen*) a Monk of *Weſtminſter,* third Son of *Owen Tudor,* and Queen *Katharine,* Widow of King *Henry the Fifth.*

Interments in St. Benet's Chapel.

In the Chapel of St. BENEDICT, called *The Dean's Chapel,* (becauſe ſome of the Deans of *Weſtminſter* have been buried there) do lye *Gabriel Goodman,* S. T. D. who dyed *July* 17, 1601. He founded an Hoſpital and a School at *Ruthin* in *Denbighſhire,* where he was born.

William Bill, S. Th: D. Maſter of Trinity College in *Cambridge,* Provoſt of *Eaton,* and Dean of this Collegiate Church, and grand Almoner to Queen *Elizabeth;* dyed 1561.

Frances Counteſs of *Hertford,* Wife to *Edward Seimour* Earl of *Hertford.* She dyed 1598.

Lionel Cranfield Earl of *Middleſex,* Lord Treaſurer, and his Lady *Anne* his ſecond Wife. He dyed 1645.

In the *Area.*

In the *Area,* that is the Paſſage that leads round the Chapel, called, *The Chapel of the Kings,* between the Chapel of St. *Blaze,* and that of St. *Benedict,* there is a ſmall raiſed Tomb, under which lye the Bones of three Children of *Henry the Third,* viz. *Richard, John,* and *Katharine;* and four Children of King *Edward the Firſt, John, Henry, Alphonſus,* and *Eleonore.*

In St. *Edmund's* Chapel.

In the next Chapel, which is called, *The Chapel of St.* EDMUND, lye theſe, *William de Valence,* Senior, Earl of *Pembroke,* mentioned before. He was Son of *Hugh le Brun,* Earl of *March,* by *Iſabel* his Wife, Widow of King *John.* He dyed 1304.

Edward the eighth Earl of *Shreſbury,* dyed *Feb.* ——1617. And the Lady *Jane* his Counteſs.

Sir *Richard Peckſal,* Kt. Maſter of the Buckhounds to Queen *Elizabeth,* and his firſt Wife, the Lady *Eleonora,* Daughter of Sir *William Paulet,* Marqueſs of *Wincheſter,* and Lord Treaſurer, and his ſecond Wife, who was *Eleonora* Daughter of *John Colgrave.*

Sir *Bernard Brocas,* Kt. Chamberlain to *Anne* Queen of *England,* Wife to *Richard the Second.*

John Lord *Ruſſel,* and his Son *Francis,* a Child, by the Lady *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Anthony Cook,* Kt. and Widow of Sir *Thomas Hobby,* Kt. The Lady *Ruſſel* dyed 1584. Alſo *Elizabeth,* Daughter of *John* Lord *Ruſſel,* that bled to Death by a Prick ſhe received in her Fore-finger by a Needle.

Sir *Francis Holles*, Son to the Earl of *Clare*.

The Lady *Katharine Knowles*, Chief Lady of the Bed-chamber, and Couſin-German to Queen *Elizabeth*, and Wife to Sir *Francis Knowles*, Kt. Treaſurer of the Houſhold to the ſaid Queen; ſhe dyed 1568.

Lady *Jane Seimour*, Couſin German to King *Edward the Sixth*, and Daughter of *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*; dyed a Virgin 1560.

Lady *Frances*, Dutcheſs of *Suffolk*, dyed 1563. She was Daughter of *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, and *Mary*, the *French* Queen. Who was Daughter of *Henry the Seventh*, King of *England*. This Lady *Frances* was married to *Henry Gray*, Marqueſs of *Dorſet*, created Duke of *Suffolk*.

Two little Children, a Boy and a Girl on a Monument, without Inſcription: But ſuppoſed to be two Children of *Edward the Third*, viz. *Will.* of *Winſor*, and *Blanch* of the Tower.

Robert Walby, Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, then Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, then Archbiſhop of *York*; dyed 1399.

Here alſo lay *Eleonor*, Dutcheſs of *Glouceſter*, Wife of *Thomas de Woodſtock*, Duke of *Glouceſter*, Son of King *Edward the Third*; ſhe dyed 1399.

John of *Eltham*, Earl of *Cornwal*, Son of King *Edward the Second*, dyed in *Scotland* without Child or Marriage.

Henry Fern, D.D. eighth Son of Sir *John Fern*, Maſter of *Trinity* College in *Cambridge*, and Biſhop of *Cheſter*, 1662. All theſe in St. *Edmund*'s Chapel. To which add theſe buried here without Monuments,

Margaret, Daughter of Sir *Henry Clifford*, Earl of *Cumberland*, Wife of *Henry* Earl of *Darby*; ſhe dyed 1596.

George Brideman, *Cuſtos* of the Queen's Palace at *Weſtminſter*, 1580, and his Wife, 1590,

John Leak, ſaid to be an Archbiſhop: But none ſuch to be found in the Catalogues of our Archbiſhops, either of *Canterbury*, or *York*: Probably therefore he was ſome Titular Archbiſhop, which was common in former Times.

Brian Duppa, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

A raiſed Monument of white Marble, with this Inſcription:

Mary, Counteſs of *Stafford*.

E Regia Stirpe Thomæ de Woodſtock *&* Elenoræ de Bohun *Ducum* Gloceſtriæ *oriunda, Baronum & Comitum* Staffordiæ, *& Ducum* Buckinghamiæ, *filia & hæres*, Guielmi *Vicecomitis* Staffordiæ *Uxor*, MARIA *Comitiſſa* Staffordiæ *juxta cineres Aviæ ſuæ ſub hoc Marmore jacet. Ob. Idib. Januar. anno ætatis* LXXIV. *Sal.* 1693.

In St. *Nicholas*'s Chapel.

In the Chapel of St. *NICOLAS* are theſe Monuments.

Of the Lady *Elizabeth Cecil*, ſole Daughter and Heir of *Edward Mannors*, Earl of *Rutland*, Wife of Sir *William Cecil*, Kt. Son and Heir apparent of *Thomas* Earl of *Exeter*; ſhe dyed 1591.

Lady *Winifrid*, Marchioneſs of *Wincheſter*, firſt married to Sir *Richard Sackvile*, Chancellor of the Exchequer; by whom ſhe had the Lord *Buckburſt*: After that, to *John Paulet*, Marquis of *Wincheſter*; ſhe dyed 1586.

Mildred, Lady *Burghley*, and *Anne*, Counteſs of *Oxford*, her Daughter. A moſt magnificent Monument was ſet up by the Command and Charge of *Will. Cecil* Lord *Burghley*, Lord Treaſurer, to the Remembrance of the ſaid Ladies, his Wife, and Daughter. In this Monument, under a ſmall Arch, is the Figure of an ancient Man on his Knees praying, to repreſent the ſaid Lord *Burghley*, who, dying ſome Years after theſe, lay in State in this Church ſix Days; and afterwards was tranſlated to *Stamford* in St. *Martin*'s Church there.

Lady *Elizabeth Fane*, Daughter to *Robert*, Baron *Spencer*, Wife of Sir *George Fane* of *Burton*, Kt. ſhe dyed 1618.

Jane Clifford, Wife of *Charles* Lord *Clifford* and *Dungarven*, Daughter of *William*, Duke of *Somerſet*, dyed 1679.

Elizabeth, Wife of Sir *Robert Cecil*, Kt. Son of *William* Lord *Burghley*, Daughter of *William Brook*, Lord *Cobham*; ſhe dyed 1591.

Sir *George Villers*, Kt. and Lady *Mary Beaumont*, Counteſs of *Buckingham*, his Wife. The Monument ſet up by *George Villers* their Son, firſt Duke of *Buckingham*.

The Heart of *Anna Sophia*, an Infant, Daughter to *Charles Harlee*, Count *Bellomont*, Prefect of *Paris*, Ambaſſador here in *England*; poſited in a Chalice, 1605.

Sir *Humphrey Stanley*, Kt. one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to King *Henry the Sixth*, 1505.

St. *Mary*'s Chapel, called *Henry* the 7th's Chapel.

In the Chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin *MARY*, now called *Henry the Seventh*'s Chapel, here are the Monuments of

Henry the Seventh, and his Queen, Daughter of *Edward the Fourth*.

Margaret, Counteſs of *Richmond* and *Darby*, married to *Owen Tudor*, by whom ſhe was Mother of King *Henry the Seventh*, afterwards married to the Earl of *Darby*. She dyed 1509.

Margaret, Counteſs of *Lenox* or *Levenox*, Grandmother to King *James the Firſt*, Wife to *Matthew Stuart*, Earl of *Lenox*; by whom ſhe had *Henry*, Lord *Darly*, Father of King *James the Firſt*. She dyed 1578.

Mary, Queen of *Scots*, Mother of the ſaid King *James*, Daughter and Heir to King *James the Fifth* of *Scotland*, and *Margaret*, his Queen, eldeſt Daughter of King *Henry the Seventh*. She ended her Life fatally 1587.

King *Edward the Sixth*, Q. *Mary*, and Q. *Elizabeth*.

L. *Hallifax*.

In the ſame Apartment, where Queen *Elizabeth*'s ſtately Monument is, here alſo is the Lord *Hallifax*'s Monument without Inſcription: His Figure of white Marble in an Oval.

Sophia, an Infant, Daughter of King *James the Firſt*, 1606.

Mary, another Infant, Daughter of the ſaid King, 1607.

Edward 5. and *Richard* his Brother.

Edward the Fifth, King of *England*, and *Richard* his Brother, Duke of *York*; their Bodies being late found by undoubted Circumſtances on the 17th Day of *July* 1674, after 190 Years Obſcurity. By digging occaſionally under the Steps that go up to the Chapel belonging to the *White Tower*, called *Ceſar*'s Chapel, theſe Bodies were found underneath depoſited in a Cheſt. King *Charles the Second* (in whoſe Reign this came to Light) commanded their Bodies to be tranſlated with due Decency and Reverence, and to be re-interred here in this Chapel, among Royal Aſhes. In a Wall here, is a Neich cut on Purpoſe, and an Altar of black and white Marble, with two Crowns, and as many golden Branches of Palms, with an Epitaph engraven on the Pedeſtal, importing, That his preſent Majeſty [that then was, namely King *Charles the Second*] commanded this to be erected, to revive and perpetuate the Remembrance of his Kinſmen, thoſe Princely Youths, who were moſt barbarouſly ſmothered in the Tower of *London*, by the Cruelty of their unnatural Uncle, *Richard the Third*.

George Monk, Duke of *Albemarle*, the great Inſtrument in the Reſtitution of the Royal Family, and the Re-eſtabliſhment of the Church and State, upon their old Foundations, by the coming in of King *Charles the Second*.

George Villiers, Duke of *Buckingham*, ſtabb'd by one of his Soldiers at *Portſmouth*, *Anno* 1628: And his Wife, Lady *Katharine*, Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Rutland*.

Lodowick Steward, Duke of *Richmond* and *Levenox*, and his Dutcheſs, Couſin German to King *James the Firſt*.

Eſme

Eſmie Stuart, Duke of *Richmond* and *Levenox*, Son of *James Stuart*, Duke of *Richmond*; and the Lady *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *George* Duke of *Buckingham*. *Eſme* dyed at *Paris*, 1661, aged 11 Years.

Lady *Frances*, Daughter of *Thomas*, Lord *Howard* of *Bindon*. Theſe are all above Ground in this Chapel.

Under Ground, and in Vaults, are theſe:

James the Firſt, and Queen *Anne* his Wife.

Charles, Earl of *Doncaſter*, eldeſt Son of *James*, Duke of *Monmouth*, Natural Son to King *Charles the Second*, by his Lady *Anne*, Daughter and ſole Heir to *Francis* Earl of *Bucklugh* in *Scotland*. He dyed 1673.

Dutcheſs of *Southampton*, Daughter of Sir *Henry Wood*, Kt. Wife of *Charles Fitz-Roy*, Natural Son to King *Charles the Second*, Earl of *Chicheſter*, and Duke of *Southampton*.

Charles Fitz-Charles, Natural Son to King *Charles the Second*, Earl of *Plimouth*, Vicount *Totnes*. He dyed of a Fever at *Tangier* 1680, in an Expedition againſt the *Moors*,

Earl of *Oſſory*, eldeſt Son of *James* Duke of *Ormond*.

Lady *Arabella*, only Daughter and Heir to *Charles* Earl of *Levenox*, Couſin-German to King *James*. In the ſame Vault is the Leaden Coffin of

Mary, Queen of *Scots*, that was beheaded; and her Corps afterwards brought from *Peterborough* hither.

Henry, Duke of *Gloceſter*, Son to King *Charles the Firſt*, who dy'd of the Small Pox 1660.

Henry Frederick, who was eldeſt Son of King *James the Firſt*, and Prince of *Wales*. His Body lyeth upon the Coffin of the Duke of *Gloceſter* before mentioned. He dyed 1612.

Anne, firſt Wife to *James*, Duke of *York*, who was afterwards King *James the Second*; ſhe was Daughter to *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, and dyed 1671.

Mary, Princeſs of *Orange*, eldeſt Siſter to King *Charles the Second*, and called *The Princeſs Royal*, Mother to *William Henry*, Prince of *Orange* and *Naſſau*, late *William the Third*, King of *England*. She dyed 1660.

Princeſs *Elizabeth*, Queen of *Bohemia*, only Daughter of King *James the Firſt*, Wife to *Frederick*, King of *Bohemia*, and Prince Elector Palatine of the Empire, Siſter to King *Charles the Firſt*, and Mother to Prince *Rupert*, Count Palatine, and Duke of *Cumberland*. She being aged 66, dyed *Anno* 1661.

Charles, Duke of *Cambridge*, eldeſt Son to *James* Duke of *York*, by *Anne* his firſt Wife: Who dyed 1661, aged 7 Months.

James Duke of *Cambridge*, ſecond Son to *James* Duke of *York*, dyed at *Richmond* 1667, being 4 Years old.

Charles, Duke of *Kendal*, third Son to *James* Duke of *York*, by *Anne* his Wife, dyed at St. *James's*, 1667, aged ſcarce a Year.

Edgar, Duke of *Cambridge*, fourth Son of *James* Duke of *York*, by his Lady *Anne*; dyed at *Richmond* 1671, aged 35 Days.

Charles, Duke of *Cambridge*, fifth Son of *James* Duke of *York*, by the Lady *Mary D'Eſte* his ſecond Wife. He dyed at St. *James's*, *Anno* 1677, aged 35 Days.

Lady *Henrietta*, third Daughter of *James* Duke of *York*, by *Anne* his former Wife. She dyed at St. *James*, 1669, aged about 10 Months.

Lady *Katharine*, fourth Daughter of *James* Duke of *York*, and of *Anne* his Dutcheſs, dyed at St. *James's*, 1671.

Katharina Laura, eldeſt Daughter of *James* Duk of *York*, by his ſecond Wife the Lady *Mary D'Eſte*, ſcarce nine Months old, dyed, 1675.

Iſabella, ſecond Daughter of *James* Duke of *York*, by his ſecond Wife, dyed at St. *James's* 1680. All theſe in one Vault. In another Vault,

Charles, Earl of *Lenox*, youngeſt Son to *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox*.

Lady *Margaret Douglas*, the ſaid *Matthew* his Counteſs, Grand-daughter to King *Henry the Seventh*, Grand-mother to King *James the Firſt*, dyed 1578.

In the Chapel of St. *Paul*.

Chapel of St. *Paul*.

Lodowic Robſert, Lord *Bourchier*, mentioned before.

Anne, Lady *Cottington*, Wife of *Francis* Lord *Cottington*, Baron of *Hanworth*, Daughter of Sir *William Meredith* of *Denbigh*, Kt. dyed 1633.

Francis, Lord *Cottington*, Baron of *Hanworth*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Conſtable of the Tower, and Lord Treaſurer of *England* to King *Charles the Firſt*, twice Ambaſſador in *Spain*; and there he dyed in Exile. His Body was in the Year 1679 tranſlated from *Valadolid* hither by *Charles Cottington*, Eſq; his Nephew and Heir.

Frances, Counteſs of *Suſſex*, mentioned before.

Sir *Dudley Carleton*, Kt. Baron of *Imbercourt*, and Vicount *Dorcheſter*; who after frequent Embaſſies, dyed at *Weſtminſter*, and was buried here 1631.

Sir *James Fullerton*, Kt. Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to King *Charles the Firſt*, and his Lady.

Sir *Giles Dawbeny*, Kt. Lord Lieutenant of *Calais*, and Chamberlain to King *Henry the Seventh*, Knight of the Garter, and *Elizabeth* his Wife: Which *Elizabeth* was deſcended from the ancient Family of the *Arundels* in *Cornwal*: He dyed 1507, and ſhe 1500.

Sir *John Puckering*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, mentioned before.

Charles de Granada, a noble *Spaniard*.

Elizabeth, Counteſs of *Ormund*, Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Barkley*.

John, Vicount *Thurles*, a Child of *Thomas* Earl of *Ormund*, by the Daughter of *John* Lord *Sheffield*.

Michael, Biſhop of St *Aſaph*.

Douglas Howard, Wife of Sir *Arthur Gorge*, Daughter and Heir of *Henry Howard*, Vicount *Bindon*.

Katharine, Counteſs of *Northumberland*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *John Nevyl*, Lord *Latymer*, and Wife of *Thomas Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*. Theſe ſix laſt have no Monuments, nor Grave Stones.

In the Chapel of St. *John Baptiſt*.

St. *John Baptiſt's* Chapel.

George Flaccet, Abbot of this Monaſtery, mentioned before. Upon the Monument of this Abbot is placed a Stone Coffin, with a Stone Lid, and a Crucifix carved thereon. The Officers of the Church receive it by Tradition, to contain the Body of *Humfrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Eſſex*, *Hereford*, and *Northampton*. But by the *Monaſticon Anglicanum*, and *Dugdale's* Book of the Baronage of *England*, that Earl was buried in the Abbey Church of *Walden* in *Eſſex*. The late Deſcriber of theſe Monuments of *Weſtminſter*, ſuppoſeth that Coffin to belong to

H. K. Mon. Weſtmon. p. 121.

Thomas Milling, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, and Biſhop of *Hereford*. Who was buried in this Chapel about 1493, as was ſaid before.

Hugh de Bohun, and *Mary* his Siſter, Son and Daughter of *Humfrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Eſſex*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of King *Edward the Firſt*.

Tho. Ruthal, Biſhop of *Durham*, 1524, Secretary to King *Henry the Seventh*.

Will. de Colcheſter, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, mentioned before.

Lord *Henry Cary*, Baron of *Hunſdon*, Governour of *Berwick*, and Couſin German to Queen *Elizabeth*, dyed 1596, aged 71.

Thomas Cary, ſecond Son to *Robert* Lord *Cary* of *Leppington*, Earl of *Monmouth*. He was Privy-Counſellor to King *Charles the Firſt*. Upon the Death of his Royal Maſter he ſuddenly fell ſick and dyed.

Colonel *Edward Popham*.

Sir *Thomas Vaughan*, Kt. Treaſurer to King *Edward the Fourth*; and before that, Chamberlain to *Edward* Prince of *Wales*.

Thomas Cecil Earl of *Exeter*; and

The Lady *Dorothy Nevyl*, Daughter and Coheir of the Lord *Latymer*; the ſaid Earl's firſt Wife, and

The Lady *Frances Bridges*, his ſecond Wife, of the Family of the Lord *Chandois*.

Charles Howard, a Child, Son of *Charles* Earl of *Carliſle*.

Juliana, Daughter of Sir *Randolph Crew*, Kt. Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, dyed 1621.

Lady *Jane Crew*. one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *John Pulteney* of *Leiceſterſhire*, Kt. and Wife of Sir *Clippeſby Crew*: She dyed 1639.

In the Chapel of St *Eraſmus*.

Chapel of *Eraſmus.*

John Iſlip, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, mentioned before, the Founder of this Chapel. His Monument is a plain Marble Table, ſupported by four ſmall Pillars of wrought Braſs, and fixed to a Pedeſtal of the ſame Stone.

Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, Knight of the Bath, and Heir to Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*. He dyed 1619. His Monument ſet up by his Lady *Alice*, Daughter of *Thomas Fanſhaw*, Eſq; the King's Remembrancer.

Lady *Anne*, ſole Daughter and Heir of *John Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*, Wife to *Richard* Duke of *York*, Son to *Edward the Fourth*, without any Tomb or Monument.

The Preſſes.

Aſcending from this Undercroft into the Oratory, is the Repoſitory for thoſe Effigies of the Kings and Queens, and Princes of the Blood-Royal, which lay on their Cenotaphs, when their Funerals were celebrated in this Church; being here preſerved in their Robes of Eſtate, with their Royal Habiliments, in Preſſes of Wainſcot. Theſe Effigies are, that of *Edward the Third*, *Philippa* his Queen; *Henry the Fifth*, and *Katharine* his Queen; *Henry the Seventh*, and *Elizabeth* his Queen; *Henry Frederick* Prince of *Wales*; Queen *Elizabeth*; King *James*, and Queen *Anne* his Wife.

In the Chapel of St. *Edward the Confeſſor*:

Chapel of St. *Edward.*

So called, becauſe *Edward the Confeſſor* was tranſlated hither from the old Church of his own Erection to this, by King *Henry the Third*, where he had a new Tomb and Shrine, covered with Gold built for him in the Midſt of this Chapel. It is alſo called, *The Chapel of the Kings*, becauſe many of the Kings and Queens were here interred.

The Kings, Queens, and Nobles, together with their Children that lye in this Chapel, are ſet down already.

In the *Area* out of this Chapel of St. *Edward* lye theſe:

Brian Duppa, Tutor to King *Charles the Second*, Dean of *Chriſt's Church*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, of *Saliſbury*, and of *Wincheſter*, ſucceſſively. He dyed 1662.

John Doughty, S. T. D. Prebendary of this Church. Dyed 1672.

John Winſor, Nephew to Sir *William*. *Ob.* 1414.

William Amundiſham, a Monk of *Weſtminſter*, 1420.

Thomas Brown, a Monk of *Weſtminſter*.

Robert Humphrey, a Monk alſo of *Weſtminſter*; dyed 1508.

William Cooper, belonging to the Archbiſhop of *York*.

George Wild, Eſq; 1649.

In the South *Area*, hard by the Chapel of St. *Nicolas*.

Sir *Thomas Ingram*, Knight, Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, 1671.

Richard Tufton, Eſq; 1631: This Monument erected by his Brother Sir *Humfrey Tufton*, Kt.

Robert Aiton, Eſq; famous for his Writings, Embaſſies, and exemplary Charity, 1638.

On the Pavement theſe Grave Stones toward the Weſt.

One upon *James Cranfield*, Earl of *Middleſex*, 1652.

One upon *Lionel Cranfield* Earl of *Middleſex*, one of the Bed-chamber to King *Charles the Second*, and ſecond Son to *Lionel* Lord High Treaſurer of *England*. He dyed 1674.

Anne, Counteſs of *Middleſex*, 1669.

Edmund Cranfield youngeſt Son to the firſt *Lionel*, 1649.

Thomas Bilſon, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and Privy-Counſellor to King *James the Firſt*, 1616; a very learned Writer.

Sir *John Goloffre*, Kt. (before-mentioned) ſecond Huſband to *Philippa*, Lady *Mohun*, afterwards Dutcheſs of *York*.

Cecil Radclyff, chief Gentlewoman to the Lady *Dudley*. Many other Grave-ſtones are here, but uncertain to whom they belong.

Here are ſaid alſo to be depoſited,

Richard de Barking, Abbot of this Monaſtery, before taken Notice of. He was firſt buried in our Lady's Chapel, with a Tomb of Marble; which in the Time of *William* of *Colcheſter*, Abbot, was taken down, and a plain Marble Stone laid upon him; which Stone was removed, when King *Henry the Seventh* built the new Chapel, and placed in this *Area*.

Henry, eldeſt Son of King *Henry the Eighth*, an Infant, by Queen *Katharine* of *Spain*, buried at the Enterance into the Chapel of St. *Edward*.

Ralph Selby, L L D. 1420.

Anne Buxal, Daughter of Sir *Allain Buxal*, Kt. and Wife to Sir *John de Beverley*. She dyed 1416.

Sir *John Beverley*, Kt. lyes by her.

In the Chapel of St. JOHN EVANGELIST, theſe Monuments or Interments:

Chapel of St. *Jo. Evangeliſt.*

John Eſtney, Abbot of this Monaſtery, mentioned before: His Effigies lyes upon his Tomb, curiouſly engraven in Braſs, in his Veſtments, Mitre, Paſtoral Staff, and an Epitaph round the Verge.

Sir *John Harpedon*, Kt. 1457. On his Tomb is the Image of a Knight in Armour.

Sir *Thomas Parry*, Kt. Treaſurer of the Houſehold, and Maſter of the Court of Wards and Liveries to Queen *Elizabeth*, 1560.

Sir *Francis Vere*, Kt. Captain General of the *Engliſh* Forces in the United Provinces, in the latter Part of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and Governour of *Briel*. Dyed 1608. He hath a very Magnificent Monument erected by his Lady.

Sir *George Holles*, Kt. a great Soldier, and Sergeant Major over the *Engliſh* Forces in the Low Countries. Dyed 1626. His Monument was ſet up by *John* Earl of *Clare*, his Brother.

In this Chapel lye alſo buried, but without Monuments or Grave Stones,

Thomas firſt Lord *Wentworth*.

Richard Knevet, Eſq; one of the Gentlemen Penſioners to Queen *Elizabeth*. Dyed 1559.

Sir *Edward Rogers*, Kt. Comptroller of the Houſehold to Queen *Elizabeth*, 1568.

William Rogers, his Grandſon, 1593.

Sir *James Crofts*, Kt. Comptroller likewiſe of the Houſehold to the ſaid Queen. Dyed 1590

Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir *John Forteſcue*, Kt. 1597.

Sir *Edward Spragg*, Kt. a brave valiant Sea-Captain, who loſt his Life in a Sea Fight againſt the *Hollanders*, 1673.

St. *Michael's* Chapel.

In the Chapel of St. MICHAEL are theſe Monuments, and Interments.

Lady *Katharine St. John*, Daughter of Sir *William Dormer*, Kt. and Widow of *John* Lord *St. John* of *Bletſo*: She dyed 1614. The reſt that follow without any Monuments, *viz.*

Sir *Hugh Vaughan*, Kt. with *Anne* his Wife; who was Daughter of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, and Widow of *Thomas Hungerford*.

Sir *Thomas Wharton*, Kt. afterwards Lord *Wharton*; who married the Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Suſſex*. Buried 1572.

Elizabeth, Wife of Sir *John Boorn*, Kt. Secretary to Queen *Mary*, 1576.

Sir *William Truſſel*, Kt. Speaker to the Houſe of Commons, at the Depoſing of King *Edward the Second*.

This Chapel, with Part of the Chapel of St. *John the Evangeliſt*, and St. *Andrew*, are now taken up, and the Monuments almoſt covered by the Scaffolds ſet up here, made uſe of for the lower Convocation Houſe, as that of King *Henry the Seventh*, for the upper Houſe.

St. *Andrew's* Chapel.

In the Chapel of St. *Andrew*.

Here *Edmund Kirton*, Abbot of this Church, lyes under a Tomb of grey Marble. He was mention'd before. This Abbot (who lived about the Time of King *Edward the Fourth*) added much Beauty and Comelineſs to this Chapel: The Skreen whereof hath curious Carvings, and Engravings, and other Imagery Work of Birds, Flowers, Cherubims, Devices, Motto's, and Coats of Arms of many of the chiefeſt Nobility painted thereon; done at the ſaid Abbot's Charge.

Sir *John Burgh*, Kt. Son to *William* Lord *Burgh*, by the Lady *Katharine*, Daughter of *Edward Clinton* Earl of *Lincoln*, Lord High Admiral of *England*: A right valiant Gentleman in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, twice knighted in the Field, once by the Earl of *Leiceſter*, Captain General, and Governour of the United Provinces, and again by *Henry* King of *France* and *Navarr*, in the Battle of St. *Andrew*'s. He boarded the great rich *Spaniſh* Caract, and was ſlain in the Action, *Anno* 1594. The Monument which is ſaid to be ſet up for him is but ſlight, being of Alabaſter and black Marble, againſt the Eaſt Wall. But there is one that affirms, the true Monument for Sir *John Burgh* is loſt; and that this that goes for his, is indeed ſet up for

Anne, the Wife of *James Kirton*.

Thomas Lord *Burroughs*, Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; dyed 1597.

Henry Noel, Gentleman Penſioner to Queen *Elizabeth*, 1596. Theſe two laſt without Monuments.

Sir *Francis Norris*, Kt. afterwards Baron *Norris* of *Ricot*. Memorable for his warlike Actions in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*. He hath a moſt magnificent and noble Monument, but without any Inſcription. His Effigies is there of white Marble, curiouſly engraven, and richly gilt.

In the Ile or Paſſage between the Chapels where the Monuments are, ſeveral Perſons of Quality lye alſo interred with Monuments and Epitaphs.

Eſther de la Tour de Governet.

Near the going up to *Henry the Seventh*'s Chapel, is a very fair Monument againſt the Wall, being the Figure of a Woman lying upon a Bed as dead, and another Lady weeping at her Head. The Inſcription is on the two Columns on each Side, the one in *Latin*, and the other of the ſame Import in *Engliſh*, which is as follows:

Eſther de la Tour de Governet.

A Name renowned in *France*, and which her excellent Endowments of Mind and Body rendered much more illuſtrious, was the beſt of Wives, and ſoon the Widow of the Moſt Noble Lord *Eland*, Eldeſt Son of the Marqueſs of *Hallifax*. Her extraordinary Goodneſs towards all, her ſingular Dutifulneſs towards her Parents, made her beloved of all, but by her Mother above all. Her Soul thus adorned with Heavenly Graces ſhe early reſign'd to Heaven, and her Body to this Tomb; which her Mother, (herſelf almoſt buried in Sorrows) as the leaſt Mark of her unſpeakable Grief, made for her. She dyed the 28th of her Age, of the Chriſtian Account 1694.

There is a white Stone on the Ground near it, with the ſame Inſcription.

Next this flat Stone is another foreign Lady buried, with this Inſcription engraved on her Stone.

Chriſtian Ker.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. *Chriſtian Ker*, the moſt deſervedly beloved Wife of *William Ker* of *Chatto*, Eſq; in the County of *Tiviotdale* in *Scotland*, and eldeſt Daughter of Sir *William Scot* of *Harden*, Bart. in the ſame County. She dyed the 16th of *May*, in the 41ſt Year of her Age, *Anno Domini* 1694.

Near by, a little Monument againſt the Wall, with the ſame Inſcription.

A fair flat Stone in the ſame Paſſage, whereon nothing elſe is writ, but

Sir Thomas Peyton.

Sir Thomas Peyton of the County of Kent, Bart. 11 *Feb.* 1683-4.

By this, an old Stone with the Figure of a Man, the Braſs thereof taken away, having theſe old Verſes underneath, ſcarcely legible, upon a Braſs Plate yet remaining;

John Windſore. 1414.

Eſt bis ſeptenus M. Chriſti C. quater annus,
Veſpera Paſcalis dum ſeptima lux fit Aprilis,
Tranſiit a mundo JOHN WYNDSORE *nomine notus:*
Corde gemens, mundo confeſſus, crimine lotus:
Fecerat Hæredem C. Willielmus *avunculus iſtum*
Miles, & Armigerum dignus de nomine dignum.
Dum juvenilis erat bello multos perimebat;
Poſtea penituit, & eorum vulnera flevit;
Decumbens obiit hic nunc in carne quieſcit,
Vivat in æternum Spiritus ante Deum.

Another Stone near, thus inſcribed;

Joh. Crewe.

Depoſitum honorabilis & admodum inſignis viri JOHANNIS CREWE× de Crewe *in Comitat.* Ceſtriæ, *Armigeri, Primogeniti* Clippeſby Crewe *militis. Qui piiſſimè in Domino obdormivit* 13 *die Februarii, Annoque Domini* 1683-4.

× his widow
married 2dly
Edm. Turnor
3d S. of Ch. Turnor

Near this, a vaſt black Marble Stone, both in Bredth and Length, covering the Body of *Walton*, ſometime Biſhop of *Cheſter*, and this ſhort Inſcription, with his Coat of Arms engraven:

Hic jacet Brianus Walton.

There

Monuments gone.

There are many more buried in this ancient Church, whoſe Monuments are decayed and gone, or the Inſcriptions worn or torn away: As Of *Rachel Brigham*, Daughter of *Nicholas Brigham*, who had a Marble Stone laid over her, hard by *Chaucer*'s Tomb, 1557.

William Benſon, Abbot of this Church, before mentioned.

William Bedel, Treaſurer to Cardinal *Wolſey*, with *Cicily* his Wife.

Sir *Francis Allen*, Kt. a famous Soldier in the *Low Countries*: All theſe ly in the South Croſs. In the North Croſs ly

John Redman, S. T. D. ſometime Maſter of *Trinity* College, *Cambridge*, and Prebendary of this Church, dyed 1551; a very grave and well ſtudied Divine, whom our Hiſtories mention with Honour.

Bartholemew Doddington, *Greek* Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, dyed 1595.

George Burden, Receptor of this Collegiate Church.

John Griffith, of an ancient Family in *Wales*, 1597.

Tho. Brown, firſt Chief Maſter of this School, and Subdean of this Church, 1585.

Others buried here, (but the particular Places where, unknown) were

Harold, baſe Son of King *Knute*, elected King of *England* by the *Danes*, after his Father; dyed at *Oxford*, 1040, and buried here according to *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter*.

John, Lord *Wells*, Knight of the Garter, who married *Cicily*, Daughter of *Edward the Fourth*.

Sir *Fulk de Novo Caſtro* or *Newcaſtle*, a famous Knight, related to the Blood Royal of *England*; and therefore, by ſpecial Command of King *Henry the Third*, buried here, 1247.

Richard de Wendover, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, interred here by the King's Order, 1250, having the Reputation of an holy Man.

Hugolyn, Chamberlain and Treaſurer to *William the Conqueror*.

Edwin, Abbot of this Monaſtery before mentioned.

Sir *Geoffry Mandevile*, Kt. *Senior*, and *Athelarda* his Wife.

Geoffry Mandevil, *Junior*.

Sir *James Berners*, Knight.

Oliver de Durdens, a Baron of this Realm, and Brother to King *Henry the Third*.

Peter Calban, a Citizen.

Tho. Peverel, Subprior. *Sulcardus* the learned Monk and Chronologer, who wrote the Hiſtory of this Church.

The Lady *Eleonore*, Counteſs of *Barr*, and Daughter to King *Edward the Firſt*.

Richard Harounden, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, before mentioned.

Sir *William Stoner*, Kt. *William Atcliff*, Secretary to King *Edward the Fourth*.

Lady *Katharine*, Daughter to the Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, married to *Edward Aylmer*.

Walter Hungerford, Son to Sir *Edward Hungerford*, Kt.

The Lord *Salisbury*. *Will. Haverel*. *Tho. Bounflower*, and *Philippa* his Wife. *Tho. Romayne*. *John Alyngreth*. *Roger Brabarſen*. Sir *Richard Rous*, Kt. *Geffrey Haſpal*. Sir *John Shoreditch*, Kt. and the Lady *Helen* his Wife. *James Palmer*, Clerk, and *Joan* his Siſter. And *John Blockley*.

In the Cloiſter.

Now for the *Cloiſter*. Herein, ly theſe under Grave Stones, or that have Inſcriptions againſt the Wall.

Four ancient Abbots mentioned before, *viz.* *Vitalis*, *Giſlebertus*, *Gervaſius de Blois*, and *Laurentius*.

P. Vowel died 1557. *Gabriel*, Son of *Gawen Goodman*, near *Helena* his Wife, 1576.

Anne Birkhead, aged 102 Years, 1568. *Chriſtopher* her Son, 1596.

Edward Bernard, a King's Scholar, 1584. *Edward Grant*, a Child, 1587. *Will Punter*, 1597. All whoſe Epitaphs are worn away.]

CHAP. II.

The EPITAPHS *and* INSCRIPTIONS *upon the Perſons interred in St.* PETER*'s. Privileges of Sanctuary belonging to this Church. Debtors eſcape hither. Names of the Abbots and Deans of* Weſtminſter.

The Inſcriptions

J. S.

NOW, to ſet down at large the Inſcriptions engraven upon theſe numerous Monuments and flat Stones, would ſwell too much: And therefore, I refer him, that is minded to read them to a Book writ by one *H. K.* intitled, *Monumenta Weſtmonaſterienſia*, where he may have them at full Length; and likewiſe the ſeveral Coats of Arms and Shields each Perſon bore; and beſides, an exact Account of the Form, Architecture, and Sumptuouſneſs of theſe Monuments: Yet however, here ſhall follow the Inſcriptions upon many of the Kings, and Queens, and other right noble Perſons before mentioned, as well as of ſome others.]

A. M.

Firſt, SEBERT, of the Eaſt *Saxons* and Middle *Saxons*, that is, *Eſſex* and *Middleſex*, King, the Son of *Sledde*, by *Ricula*, Siſter to *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, firſt King of the Eaſt *Saxons*, by the Perſuaſion of *Ethelbert*, received and embraced the Chriſtian Faith, and the Church of *Weſtminſter* (which then was termed *Thorney*) erected to bleſſed St. *Peter*; wherein, with his Wife *Athelgoda*, he lyeth buried. He dyed the laſt Day of *July*, in the Year of our Redemption 616. And 691 Years after, to wit, 1307, the Monks of *Weſtminſter* tranſlated his Body out of the old Church into the new King's Chapel, and placed it there in a Sepulchre of Stone at the South Part of the Lords Table, with this Epitaph:

Labilitas, Brevitas mundanæ Proſperitatis,
Cælica præmia, Gloria, Gaudia danda beatis,
SEBERTUM *certum jure dedere ſatis.*
Hic Rex Chriſticola verax fuit hac Regione,
Qui nunc Cælicola gaudet mercede Coronæ.
Rex humilis, docilis, ſcius & pius, inclytus ille,
Sollicitè, nitidè, tacitè, placitè (bone Chriſte)
Vult ſervire tibi, perficiendo ſibi.
Ornat mores, ſpernit flores, lucis avaræ
Gliſcens multum, Chriſti cultum lætificare;
Eccleſiam nimiam nimio ſtudio fabricavit;
Hæc illæſa manus quæ fundamenta locavit.

Hic ſeptingentis annis terrâ cumulatus,
Chriſti clementis inſtinctibus inde levatus.
Iſto ſub lapide nunc jacet ipſe, vide.
Atque domum Chriſto, quia mundo fecit in iſto,
Nunc pro mercede cœli requieſcit in æde.
Reſpice mortalis, promiſſio ſit tibi talis:
Accipies ſi des, nil capies niſi des.
Es Chriſto qualis, Chriſtus erit tibi talis.
Dapſilis eſto ſibi, largus eritque tibi.
Effectus non affectus, ſi reddere poſſis,
Debet cenſeri; ſi nihil reddere poſſis,
Tunc bonus affectus pro facto debet haberi.
Sicut de lignis per aquam depellitur ignis;
Sic mala commiſſa ſiunt donando remiſſa.
Reddet ad uſuram quod quis dat nomine Chriſti,
Nam vitam puram pro parvo dat Deus iſti.

The forenamed King *Sebert* dyed the laſt Day of *July, Anno Domini* 616: Whoſe Wife, named *Æthelgoda*, cloſed up her lateſt Day of Life before the ſaid *Sebert, viz.* the 13th Day of *September, Anno Domini* 615: And with her Huſband *Sebert* (as already we have ſaid) lyeth in this Church, which himſelf founded, in a Tomb of Lead, honourably buried.

Upon the Wall by this Tomb, are theſe Verſes painted:

Hic Rex Seberte *plauſus, mihi condita per te*
Hæc loca luſtravi, demum luſtrando dicavi.

He lyeth alſo buried in the ſaid Chapel appointed for Kings.

Edward, King of *England*, for his ſingular Piety numbred among the Confeſſors, was the Son of King *Æthelred*. The annual Penſion of four thouſand Pound, called *Dangelt*, he remitted to the *Engliſh* Legates (as *Matth. Weſt.* writeth.) He ſent to *Rome* to Pope *Damaſus*, to be abſolved of a Vow which he had promiſed by a Journey to *Rome*, if he obtained his Paternal Kingdom: Which Pope abſolving his ſaid Vow, wrote back unto him, That the Expences prepared for his Travel he ſhould beſtow upon the Poor; and a Monaſtery (in the Honour of St. *Peter*) he ſhould either newly build, or repair ſome old one. The Legates being returned, *Ulfinus*, ſometime a Monk, perſwading, and all the Council of the Kingdom approving, he repaired *Weſtminſter* again. He dyed 1066, and there lyeth honourably interred in a Marble Tomb, checquered with Variety of beautiful Colours, in the midſt of the Chapel, with theſe Verſes:

Omnibus inſignis virtutum laudibus hæres,
Sanctus Edwardus Confeſſor, *Rex venerandus,*
Quinto die Iani moriens ſuper æthera ſcandit.
Surſum Corda. Obiit Anno Dom. 1065.

She lyeth buried at the North Side of St. *Edward's* Tomb in the ſame Chapel.

Editha, Queen of *England*, Daughter to *Goodwine* Earl of *Kent*, and Wife to St. *Edward*, King and Confeſſor, a Woman of ſingular Piety and Modeſty, *Edward* her Huſband (as *Matth. Weſtm.* avoucheth) did not move this *Edith* by Marriage Rites, to know the Manners of Men. But whether in Hatred to her Father, or Love to Chaſtity he did it, it remaineth uncertain. Some do affirm, that this holy King was not willing to beget any Heirs, that ſhould ſucceed him out of a treacherous Race.

She is buried at the South Side of St. *Edward's* Tomb in the ſame Chapel.

Matilda, Queen of *England*, Daughter to *Malcolme*, King of *Scots*, and Wife to King *Henry the Firſt*, brought unto him Children, *William*, *Richard*, and *Mary*, which periſhed by Shipwreck; and *Maude* Empreſs, who was Wife to *Henry the Fifth*, *Cæſar Auguſtus*, and Mother to King *Henry the Second*. This Queen (as *Wil. Malmeſbury* avoweth) every Day in the *Lent* Time went to *Weſtminſter*, barefoot and barelegged, and wearing a Garment of Hair. She dyed 1118, and lyeth without any Tomb.

He is buried in the South Side of the Chapel, in a goodly Tomb, brought out *of France by his Son Edward.*

Henry the Third, King of *England*, &c. Son of King *John*, by *Iſabell*, Daughter to the Earl of *Angoleſme*, a very pious Prince, and moſt highly commended for his Vertues. In *An.* 1220, he began the new Work of the Chapel of our bleſſed Lady at *Weſtminſter*, and himſelf laid the firſt Stone. And in *An.* 1245 after, the Conventual Church of B. *Peter* the greater, he pulled down, and new builded it; and on the Day of the Apoſtles *Peter* and *Paul*, he cauſed it to be fully and decently built and enlarged. He gave alſo to the ſaid Church very Royal Gifts of Copes, Jewels, and rich Veſſels, that it might equal in Riches all the *Ciſalpine* Churches. He dyed, *An.* 1273. 11 *Kalend, Decem.* when he had reigned fifty ſix Years and eighteen Days: Upon his Tomb are theſe Verſes:

Tertius Henricus *jacet hic, pietatis amicus,*
Eccleſiam ſtravit iſtam, quam poſt renovavit,
Reddet ei munus qui regnat trinus & unus,
Tertius Henricus *eſt templi conditor hujus.*
Dulce Bellum inexpertis.

The Friend of Pity and Almſdeed,
Henry the Third, *whilome of* England *King,*
Who this Church brake, and after his Meed,
Again renewed into this fair Building;
Now reſteth here which did ſo great a Thing.
He yield his Meed that Lord of Deity,
That, as one God, reigneth in Perſons three.

He lyeth in a Marble Tomb at his Father's Head in the ſame Chapel.

Edward the Firſt, King of *England*, Duke of *Normandy* and *Aquitaine*, Lord of *Ireland*, Son to King *Henry the Third*, by *Eleanor*, Daughter to the Earl of *Provence*. He took to Wife *Eleanor*, Daughter to *Ferdinand the Third*, King of *Caſtile* and *Lyons*.* He warred with the *Scots*, won *Berwick*, &c. He dyed *Anno* 1308, and hath this Epitaph on his Tomb.

* *Leon.*

Mors eſt mœſta nimis, magnos quæ jungit in imis,
Maxima Mors minimis, conjungens ultima primis.
Nullus in Orbe fuit homo vivens, nec valet eſſe,
Qui non morte ruit; eſt hinc exire neceſſe.
Nobilis & fortis, tibi tu confidere noli,
Omnia ſunt mortis, ſibi ſubdit ſingula ſoli.
De mundi medio Magnum mors impia movit,
Anglia præ tedio ſatis anxia plangere novit:
Corruit Edwardus *vario veneratus honore.*
Rex nuper ut Nardus fragrans virtutis odore,
Corde Leopardus, invictus & abſque pavore,
Ad rixam tardus, diſcretus & eucharis ore.
Viribus Armorum quaſi Gigas ardua geſſit,
Collo ſuperborum prudens per prælia preſſit,
Inter Flandrenſes *fortuna ſibi bene favit,*
Ut quoque Wallenſes *&* Scotos *ſuppeditavit,*
Rex bonus abſque pari ſtrenue ſua regna regebat:
Quod natura dare potuit bonitatis habebat,
Actio juſtitiæ, pax regni, ſanctio legis,
Et fuga nequitiæ premunt præcordia Regis.
Gloria tota ruit, Regem capit hæc modo foſſa,
Rex quandoque fuit, nunc nil niſi pulvis & oſſa.
Filius ipſe Dei quem corde colebat, & ore,
Gaudia fecit ei nullo permiſto dolore.

Dum vixit Rex, & valuit ſua magna poteſtas
Fraus latuit, Pax magna fuit, regnavit Honeſtas.

Edwardus *primus Scotorum malleus hic eſt.*
Pactum ſerva.

Death is too doleful which doth join
The higheſt Eſtate full low;
Which coupleth greateſt Things with leaſt,
And laſt with firſt alſo.

No Man hath been in World alive,
Nor any may there be;
Which can escape the Dint of Death,
Needs hence depart must we.
O noble and victorious Man,
Trust not unto thy Strength;
For all are subject unto Death,
And all must hence at length.
Most cruel Fate from worldly Stage
Hath wrest a worthy Wight;
For whom all England *mourned loud,*
To see his doleful Plight.
Edward *is dead, which was adorn'd*
With divers Graces here:
A King, or fragrant Nardus *Hight,*
A gracious princely Peer.
In Heart the which was Lybard *like,*
Right puissant, void of Fear,
Most slow to Strife, discreet and wise,
And gracious every where.
In Arms a Gyant fierce and fell,
Attempting famous Facts:
Most prudent, did subdue the Proud
By feat of Martial Acts.
In Flanders *Fortune gave to him*
By Lot right good Success;
In Wales *he won; the* Scottish *Rout*
With Arms he did suppress.
This King, without his Like alive
Did firmly guide his Land:
And what good Nature could conceive,
He had it plight at Hand.
He was in Justice, and in Peace
Excelling: Laws took Place,
Desire to chase all wicked Works,
Did hold this King's good Grace.
He now doth ly entombed here,
Which furthered each good Thing:
Now, Nought he is but Dust and Bones,
Which was a worthy King.
The very SON *of* GOD, *whom erst*
This King did love right deere:
Hath given to him immortal Bless,
For his good Living here.

Otherwise.

Whil'st liv'd this King, by him all Things
Were in most goodly Plight:
Fraud lay hid, great Peace was kept,
And Honesty had Might.

Her Image lyeth on the Tomb in Brass, richly gilded in the same Chapel.

Eleanora, Queen of *England*, first Wife of *Edward the First*, the only Daughter to *Ferdinand the Third*, King of *Castile* and *Lyons*, by *Joan* his second Wife, became Heir to *Guydo*, Earl of *Ponthieu*. This Earldom of *Ponthieu*, by Right, became devolved to the Kings of *England*, by the Mother to *Edward the Second*. She departed this Life, *Anno Dom.* 1298, and lyeth at the Feet of *Henry the Third*, in a Marble Tomb, having these Verses:

Nobilis Hispani *jacet hic soror inclita Regis,*
Eximii consors Eleonora *thori,*
Edwardi *primi* Wallorum *Principis uxor,*
Cui Pater Henricus *tertius* Anglus *erat.*
Hanc ille uxorem gnato petit: Domine Princeps
Legati munus suscepit ipse bono.
Alfonso *fratri placuit fœlix Hymenæus,*
Germanam Edwardo *nec sine dote dedit,*
Dos præclara fuit, nec tali indigna marito,
Pontino *Princeps munere dives erat.*
Fœmina consilio prudens, pia, prole beata,
Auxit amicitiis, auxit honore virum.
Disce mori.

Queen Eleanor *is here interr'd,*
A worthy Noble Dame:
Sister unto the Spanish *King,*
Of Royal Blood and Fame.
King Edward's *Wife, first of that Name,*
And Prince of Wales *by Right;*
Whose Father Henry, *just the Third,*
Was sure an English *Wight:*
Who crav'd her Wife unto his Son:
The Prince himself did go
On that Embassage luckily,
As Chief, with many moe.
This Knot of linked Marriage,
Her Brother Alphonse *lik'd,*
And so 'tween Sister and this Prince,
The Marriage up was strik'd:
The Dowry rich and Royal was,
For such a Prince most meet;
For Ponthieu *was the Marriage Gift,*
A Dowry rich and great.
A Woman both in Counsel wise,
Religious, fruitful, meek:
Who did encrease her Husbands friends,
And larg'd his Honour eke.
Learn to die.

He lyeth buried in the South Part of the Kingly Chapel, with his Figure in Brass, richly gilded.

Edward the Third, King of *England*, &c. Son to *Edward the Second*, by *Isabel*, Daughter to *Philip the Fair*, King of *France*, a most martial Man. When the Brother by her Mother dyed, no Heirs Males being left, and the *French* pretended their Salique Law, which admitted much less the Female Issue to succeed; He denounced War against them which very sharply he pursued. *Calais* he conquered, recovering *Aquitain* and *Normandy* by his Forces. *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scots*, he took in War, and kept them Prisoners. The Arms and Title of *France* he added to his own: And when (like a triumphant Monarch) he had reigned fifty Years, he yielded to the Stroke of Death in *Ann.* 1377. And these Verses are annexed by the Tomb.

Hic decus Anglorum, *flos Regum præteritorum,*
Forma futurorum, Rex clemens, pax populorum,
Tertius Edwardus: *regni complens Jubilæum,*
Invictus Pardus, pollens bellis Machabeus,
Prosperè dum vixit regnum pietate revixit,
Armipotens rexit: jam Cœlo Cœlice Rex sit
Tertius Edwardus, *fama super æthera notus.*
Pugna pro Patria.

The Sons and Daughters of King *Edw.* 3.

In every Part of this Tomb are all the Sons and Daughters of this King expressed in solid Brass. On the right Side, *Edward* Prince of *Wales*; *Joan* of the *Tower*, given in Marriage to the King of *Spain*; *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*; *Edmund*, Duke of *York*; *Mary*, Dutchess of *Britain*; and *William* of *Hatfield*. On the left Side, *Isabel*, Lady of *Coucy*; *William* of *Windsor*; *John* Duke of *Lancaster*; *Blanch*, of the Tower of *London*; *Margaret*, Countess of *Pembrooke*; and *Thomas*, Duke of *Glocester*.

Of English *Kings here lyes the beautiful flower,*
Of all before passed, and a Mirror to them shall sue;
A merciful King, of Peace Conservator;
The Third Edward, *the Death of whom may rue*
All Englishmen; *for he by Knighthood due*
Was Libard *invict, and by feat Martial,*
To worthy Machabe, *in Vertue peregal.*

The Sword, which this most potent and warlike King, *Edward the Third*, used in War, is to be seen by his Tomb, weighing eighteen Pound, and seven Foot in Length.

She hath a beautiful Tomb, and her Figure in Alabaster upon it

Philip, Queen of *England*, Wife to *Edward the Third*, Daughter to *William* of *Bavaria*, Earl of *Henault*, a Woman of singular Piety, and a Mother of most noble Children, dyed *Anno Dom.* 1369, 1369, and lyeth at the Feet of *Edward* her Huſband, and theſe Verſes annexed:

Guielmi Hanonis *ſoboles poſtrema* Philippa,
  Hic Roſeo quondam pulchra decore jacet.
Tertius Edwardus *Rex iſta conjuge lætus*
  Materno ſuaſu Nobiliumque fuit.
Frater Johannes *Comes* Mavortius *Heros,*
  Huic illam voluit conſociare viro.
Hæc junxit Flandros *conjunctio ſanguinis* Anglis:
  In Francos *venit hinc* Gallica *dira lues.*
Dotibus hæc raris viguit Regina Philippa,
  Forma præſtanti, religione, fide.
Fœcunda nata eſt proles numeroſa parenti,
  Inſignes peperit magnanimoſque duces.
Oxonii *poſuit ſtudioſis optima nutrix*
  Regineas ædes, palladiamque ſcholam.

Conjux Edwardi *jacet hic Regina* Philippa.
Diſce vivere.

Fair Philip, William Henault's *Child,*
  And youngeſt Daughter deere;
Of Roſeate Hue and Beauty bright,
  In a Tomb lyes hilled here.
Edward the Third, *through Mothers Will*
  And Nobles good Conſent,
Took her to Wife, and joyfully
  With her his Time he ſpent.
His Brother John *a Martial Man,*
  And eke a valiant Knight,
Did link this Woman to this King
  In Bonds of Marriage Rite.
This Match and Marriage thus in Blood,
  Did bind the Flemings *ſure,*
To Engliſhmen, *by which they did*
  The Frenchmens *Wreck procure.*
This Philip *flow'd in Gifts full rare,*
  And Treaſures of the Mind;
In Beauty bright, Religion, Faith,
  To all and each moſt kind.
A fruitful Mother Philip *was,*
  Full many a Son ſhe bred:
And brought forth many a worthy Knight,
  Hardy and full of Dread:
A careful Nurſe to Students all;
  At Oxford *ſhe did found*
Queen's Colledge; *ſhe, Dame* Pallas *Schoole.*
  That did her Fame reſound.
Learn to live.

Royal Ornaments there placed, to illuſtrate the Beauty of the Tomb.

About this Tomb are placed round the Images of theſe Princes, and their Arms to expreſs them, as in an old Manuſcript Book they were found, *viz*

At the Feet, the King of *Navarre*, the King of *Bohemia*, the King of *Scotland*, the King of *Sicily*, and the King of *Spain*.

At the Head, *William*, Earl of *Henault*, Father to the ſaid Queen; *John*, King of *France*; *Edward the Third*, King of *England*, and her Huſband; *Lodowicke*, the Emperor; and *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*, her firſt begotten Son.

On the left Side of the Tomb, *Ione*, Queen of *Scotland*, *John* of *Eltham*, Earl of *Cornwall*; *Ione*, Princeſs of *Wales*; *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*; *Iſabel*, Counteſs of *Bedford*; *John*, Duke of *Lancaſter*; *Ione*, Dutcheſs of *Clarence*; *Edmund*, Earl of *Cambridge*; *Ione*, Dutcheſs of *Lancaſter*; *Thomas*, Earl of *Buckingham*.

On the right Side, the Empreſs, Mother to the ſaid Queen; her Brother alſo, *Marcus*, Duke of *Gelderland*; *Eleonora*, Dutcheſs of *Gelderland*; *John*, Earl of *Henault*; *Mary*, Dutcheſs of *Britaine*; *Lodowicke*, Duke of *Bavaria*; the Counteſs of *Pembrooke*; *Charles*, Son to the King of *France*, Duke of *Brabant*.

He lyeth in the uppermoſt Part of that Kingly Chapel, within a Statue of gilt Plates.

Henry the Fifth, King of *England*, Son of *Henry the Fourth*. Vanquiſhed the *French* in many Battles, and at length was created Regent of *France*. He took to Wife *Katharine*, Daughter to *Charles the Sixth*. He dyed *Anno Dom.* 1422: And theſe Verſes are fixed there in Memory of him.

Gallorum maſtix jacet hic Henricus *in urna.*
Domat omnia virtus.
Pulchra virumque ſuum ſociat tandem Katharina.
Otium fuge.

O merciful God, what a Prince was this,
Which his ſhort Time in Martial Acts ſpent.
In Honour of Conqueſt, that Wonder to me it is,
How he might compaſs ſuch Deeds excellent.
And yet for that his Mind nothing detent,
All ghoſtly Counſel for his Soul to provide,*
Out of this World, ere he fatally ſhould ſlide.

* Health.

So though I had Tully *his Eloquence,*
Or of Seneca *the grave Morality,*
Or of Solomon *the perfect Sapience,*
Or the ſweet Ditties of Dame Calliope;
Yet might I not in Proſe or other Dittie,
Accordingly advance this Prince his Fame,
Or with due Honour to enhaunce the ſame.

Conſidering his Acts, whereof Parcell appeare
In this rude Worke, with many more left out:
The Time alſo was leſſe than ten Yeare,
That he ſo ſhortly brought all Things about,
By divine Grace furthered no Doubt:*
That mighty† Lord he holpe his ghoſtly Knight;
With Grace and Honour to paſſe this World's Fight.

* Out of
† mightful

And to have Reward double and condigne,
And firſt for martiall Acts by him done,
To be advanc'd amongſt the Worthies nine,
And for his Vertue us'd by him eftſoone,
With many good Deeds which he on Earth had done.
Above the Hierarchies, he is (I truſt) now ſtall'd,
That was on Earth the King of Kings call'd.

Katharine Valois, Daughter to *Charles the Sixth*, King of *France*, and Wife to *Henry the Fifth*. Who (he being dead) took in Marriage *Owen Teudor*, borne in *Wales*, his Race deſcending from King *Cadwallader*. Of her he begot *Edmund* Earl of *Richmond*, *Jaſper* Duke of *Bedford*, and another that took on him a Monaſtical Habit at *Weſtminſter*. She dyed *Anno* 1437, and was buried by King *Henry the Fifth*.

Her Body now lyeth in a ſmall Place by her Huſband unburied.

Hic Katharina *jacet,* Francorum *Filia Regis,*
Hæres & Regni (Carole Sexte) *tui,*
Henrici Quinti *thalamo bis læta jugali,*
Nam ſic vir duplici clarus honore fuit:
Jure ſuo Anglorum, Katharinæ *jure triumphans*
Francorum *obtinuit jus, decus imperii.*
Grata venit lætis felix Regina Britannis,
Perque Dies celebrant quattuor ore Deum.
Edidit Henricum *gemibunda puerpera Regem,*
Cujus in Imperio Francus *&* Anglus *erat.*
Non ſibi nec Regno felici Sidere natum,
Sed Patri & Matri Religione parem.
Poſt ex Oweno Tiddero *tertia proles,*
Nobilis Edmundus *te,* Katharina, *beat:*
Septimus Henricus *quo non præſtantior alter,*
Filius Edmundi, *gemma* Britannia *fuit:*
Felix Uxor ergo, mater, ter filia felix,*
Aſt Avia hæc felix terque quaterque fuit.
Otium fuge.

* Ergo Uxor.

Here lies Queen Katharine *clos'd in Grave,*
  The French *King's Daughter fair,*
And of thy Kingdom, (Charles the Sixth)
  The true redoubted Heir.
Twice joyful Wife in Marriage match'd
  To Henry Fifth *by Name:*

Becauſe through her he nobled was,
And ſhin'd in double Fame.
The King of England *by Deſcent,*
And by Queen Katharine's *Right*;
The Realm of France *he did enjoy,*
Triumphant King of Might.
A happy Queen to Engliſhmen,
She came right grateful here;
And four Days Space they honoured God,
With Mouth and reverend Fear.
Henry the Sixth *this Queen brought forth,*
In painful Labour's Plight;
In whoſe Empire a Frenchman *was,*
And eke an Engliſh *Wight.*
Under no lucky Planet borne
Unto himſelf nor Throne:
But equal with his Parents both,
In pure Religion.
Of Owen Tidder *after this,*
Thy next Son Edmund *was,*
O Katharine, *a renowned Prince,*
That did in Glory paſs.
Henry the Seventh, *a* Britain *Pearl,*
A Gemme of England's *Joy*;
A peerleſs Prince was Edmund's *Son,*
A good and gracious Roy:
Therefore a happy Wife this was,
A happy Mother pure;
Thrice happy Child; but Grandame, ſhe
More than thrice happy ſure.

His own and his Wife's Figures are in gilt Braſs, curiouſly done upon the Tomb.

RICHARD *the Second*, of *England* and *France* King, Lord of *Ireland*, Son to *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, by *Joane* Daughter to the Earl of *Kent*. He made new the Hall at *Weſtminſter*; and when he had reigned 22 Years, *Anno Dom.* 1399, he was bereaved of his Kingdom by *Henry* of *Lancaſter*, and (not long after) murdered, and buried at *Langley*, among the *Dominicans*. Afterward, *Anno* 1414, (as *Thomas Walſingham* ſaith) his Body was brought to *Weſtminſter*, and laid in a Royal Tomb, builded of guilded Braſs, at the great Charges of King *Henry the Fifth*, with theſe Verſes added:

Prudens & mundus Richardus *jure Secundus,*
Per Fatum victus, jacet hic ſub marmore Pictus:
Verax ſermone fuit & plenus ratione:
Corpore procerus, animo prudens ut Homerus:
Eccleſiæ favit, elatos ſuppeditavit,
Quemvis proſtravit regalia qui violavit.
Obruit hæreticos, & eorum ſtravit amicos:
O Clemens Chriſte, *tibi devotus fuit iſte,*
Votis Baptiſtæ ſalves quem protulit iſte
Hic jacet immiti conſumptus morte Richardus.
Fuiſſe Felicem miſerrimum.

Perfect and prudent Richard, *by Right the Second,*
Vanquiſhed by Fortune, lyes here now graven in Stone:
True of his Word, and thereto well reſound,
Seemly in Perſon, and like to Homer *as one,*
In worldly Prudence, and ever the Church in one
Upheld and favoured, and caſting the Proud to Ground,
And all that would his Royal Eſtate confound.
It is moſt miſerable to have been happy.

She lyeth in the ſame Tomb with the King her Huſband.

Anne Queen of *England*, firſt Wife to *Richard the Second*, Daughter to *Wenceſlaus* King of *Bohemia*, and Emperor of the *Germans*, dyed *Anno* 1394, and is buried at *Weſtminſter*, having this Epitaph.

Sub petra lata nunc Anna *jacet tumulata,*
Dum vixit mundo Richardo *nupta ſecundo,*
Chriſto devota fuit hæc, facilis bene nota,
Pauperibus prona ſemper ſua reddere bona.
Jurgia ſedavit, & prægnantes relevavit.
Corpore formoſa, vultu miti ſpecioſa,
Præbens ſolamen, viduis, ægris Medicamen.
Anno milleno, ter cent. quarto nonageno,
Julii *ſepteno menſis migravit amœno.*

Hoc jacet Anna *loco* Britonum *redimita corona,*
Cui vir Richardus *jure ſecundus erat:*
Cui Pater illuſtris, gnatâ, generóque ſuperbus,
Romæ *ter felix, Induperator erat.*
Winceſlaus *illam, magna comitante caterva,*
Londinum *miſit lætus ovánſque pater:*
Cujus in adventu ludi, ſpectacula fiunt,
Regali pompa regia virgo venit.
Sed bona ſunt hominum tenui pendentia filo,
Reges, Reginas mors capit, omne rapit.
Hæc Regina fuit magna de ſtirpe Quiritum,
Omnibus illa fuit femina chara viris.
Larga, coloratis virtutum ſplendida gemmis:
Nunquam læta parens, nam ſine prole jacet.
Forma fragilis.

Queen Anne, Richard the Second's *Wife,*
Lyeth buried in this Place;
Adorned with the Britain's *Crown,*
With whom ſhe found much Grace.
Whoſe noble Sire, of Daughter proud,
Of Son in Law full glad:
Of Rome *thrice happy Emperor was,*
And that large Empire had.
Winceſlaus *ſo called by Name,*
Who thus in joyful Plight,
Sent her to London, *guarded well*
With valiant Men of Might.
Againſt whoſe Coming Plays were made,
And Sights and Shows were ſeen;
With Princely Pomp to gratify
This noble Virgin Queen.
But all Mens Treaſures laſt not long,
They hang but on a Twine,
Or ſingle Thread; Death, Kings and Queens,
Doth all catch up in fine.
This Queen was of the Royal Race
Of Romans *by deſcent*;
Of all belov'd, moſt dear to moſt,
In Honour relucent.
Full liberal and bountiful,
Adorn'd with Virtues rare;
No Child ſhe had, but iſſueleſs,
She lies without ſuch Care.
Beauty is frail.

She lyeth alſo in the Royal Chapel of Kings.

Margaret, Daughter and fifth Child to *Edward the Fourth*, King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, and Lady *Elizabeth*, his Royal Queen and Wife, was born the 19th Day of *April*, *Anno Dom.* 1472, and dyed the 11th Day of *December*.

Nobilitas & forma, decorque, tenella juventus
In ſimul hîc iſta mortis ſunt condita ciſtâ,
Ut genus & nomen, ſexum, tempus quoque mortis
Noſcas, cuncta tibi manifeſtat margo ſepulchri.

He lyeth under Marble, adorned with Braſs in the Pavement by his Father.

Thomas of *Woodſtock*, Duke of *Gloceſter*, ſixth Son to King *Edward the Third*, a Man of great Nobility and Authority; whom King *Richard the Second*, his Nephew, ſuddenly and forcibly took and ſent to *Callis*, where indicted upon a capital Cauſe, he was beheaded*, *Anno Dom.* 1397.

Ecce, nunc in pulvere dormio.

His Heart is buried in the Coffin with St. *Edward*.

Henry, Son to *Richard* King of the *Romans*, and Earl of *Cornwall*, returning from the *Holy Land*, while he was hearing Maſs at *Viterbium* in *Italy*, by *Simon* and *Guydo*, Sons to *Simon Mountfort*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, he was ſlain *Anno* 1269. His Body lies buried in the Monaſtery of *Hailes*. *Math. Weſtmonaſt.*

Elizabeth,

---

* Some ſay he was ſtrangled with Towels.

She lyeth at the Feet of King *Henry the Third.*

Elizabeth, Daughter to King *Henry the Seventh*, is buried in a Tomb of black Marble, having alſo this Inſcription.

Elizabetha, *illuſtriſſimi Regis* Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, Henrici Septimi, & *Dominæ* Elizabethæ *Reginæ ſereniſſimæ Conſortis ſuæ, filia & ſecunda proles, quæ nata fuit ſecundo die menſis* Julii, Anno Dom. 1492, & *obiit decimo quarto die menſis* Novembris, Anno Dom. 1495. *Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.*

Hic poſt fata jacet proles Regalis in iſto
Sarcophago, juvenis, nobilis Elizabeth,
Princeps illuſtris, Henri. Sept. *filia Regis,*
Qui bini Regni florida Sceptra tenet.
Atropos hanc rapuit ſæviſſima nuncia mortis,
Sit ſuper in Cœlo vita perennis ei.

The CHAIR of the Kings of *Scotland*.

King *Edward the Firſt*, having ſubdued the *Scots Anno* 1297, triumphantly returned, with the Scepter and Crown of the Kings of *Scots*, as alſo the Chair wherein thoſe Kings uſed to be crowned, bringing it into the Church of *Weſtminſter*; which Chair as yet remaineth in the Royal Chapel, with *Jacob*'s Stone, as they call it, placed in it.

In a Table hanging by, are theſe Verſes ſet down.

* *Fideſve.*

*Siquid habent veri vel Chronica cana fidu ſve,**
Clauditur hac Cathedra nobilis ecce lapis.
Ad caput eximius Jacob *quondam Patriarcha,*
Quem poſuit cernens numina mira poli;
Quem tulit ex Scotis *ſpolium quaſi victor honoris,*
Edwardus primus, *Mars velut armipotens,*
Scotorum *domitor, noſter validiſſimus Hector,*
Anglorum *decus, & gloria Militiæ.*

In the great and Kingly Chapel of King HENRY *the Seventh.*

He lyeth in a ſmall Chapel made all of richly gilded Braſs.

Henry the Seventh, King of *England*, *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, the firſt begotten Son of *Edmund* Earl of *Richmond*, by *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir to *John* Duke of *Somerſet*. When he had juſtly deprived (both of Crown and Life) *Richard the Third* at *Boſworth*, he was enſtalled in the Kingdom *Anno* 1485. And before he was 23 Years aged, he qualified the loud and grievous Garboyles between the Families of *Lancaſter* and *York*. Reſting in the Lord, *Anno* 1509: And in this magnificent Chapel (which he himſelf builded, with *Elizabeth* his Queen and Wife) he lyeth in a moſt glorious Tomb of ſolid Braſs, compaſſed about with theſe Verſes:

Septimus Henricus *Tumulo requieſcit in iſto,*
Qui Regum ſplendor, lumen & orbis erat.
Rex vigil, & ſapiens, comis, virtutis amator,
Egregius formæ, ſtrenuus atque potens.
Qui peperit pacem regno, qui bella peregit
Plurima, qui victor ſemper ab hoſte redit.
Qui natas binis conjunxit Regibus ambas,
Regibus & cunctis fœdere junctus erat.
Qui ſacrum hoc ſtruxit Templum, ſtatuitque ſepulchrum,
Pro ſe, próque ſua conjuge, prole, domo.
Luſtra decem, atque annos tres plus compleverat annis,
Nam tribus octenis Regia Sceptra tulit.
Quindecies Domini centenus fluxerat annus,
Currebat nonus, cùm venit atra dies.
Septima ter menſis lux tunc fulgebat Aprilis,
Cum clauſit ſummum tanta corona diem.
Nulla dedêre prius tantum tibi ſæcula Regem,
Anglia, *vix ſimilem poſteriora dabunt.*

On the other Side, under the Queen's Image,

This Queen dyed in the Tower of *London.*

Hic jacet Regina Elizabetha, Edwardi Quarti *quondam Regis filia*; Edwardi Quinti *Regis quondam nominati Soror*; Henrici Septimi *olim Regis Conjux*; *atque* Henrici Octavi *Regis mater inclyta. Obiit autem ſuum diem in* Turre Londoniarum *die* 11 Feb. *Anno Dom.* 1502, 37 *Annorum ætate functa.*

He lyeth at the Head of his Grandfather K. *Henry the Seventh.*

Edward the Sixth, King of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, *&c.* Son to King *Henry the Eighth*, by *Jane Seymour*, was crowned King the 28th Day of *January*, 1546. He dyed (over ſoon) in his younger Years, the 6th Day of *July* 1553, and lyeth under the Braſs richly gilded Altar, moſt curiouſly wrought with good Workmanſhip.

She lyeth buried in the North Part of the great Royal Chapel.

Mary Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Daughter to King *Henry the Eighth*, by *Katharine*, Daughter to *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, ſucceeded her Brother *Edward*, *Anno* 1553. The *Romiſh* Religion, which her Father and Brother had expelled, ſhe again reſtored, marrying with *Philip* King of *Spain*; and dyed when ſhe had reigned five Years, 1558.

Upon her glorious and goodly Tomb, made by King *James*, is the enſuing Inſcription.

ELIZABETH Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Daughter to King *Henry the Eighth*, by his ſecond Wife *Anne Bullen*, and Siſter to *Mary*, ſucceeded her, *Anno* 1558. She was a moſt potent Princeſs, and for all Virtues to be compared with the greateſt Kings and Queens whatſoever. Having reigned forty four Years, four Months, and eight Days, in higheſt Glory, to foreign Admiration, and Love of her own People; *England* acknowledging her rather a Mother than a Commander, ſhe yielded her Soul to Chriſt both piouſly and contentedly, the 24th Day of *March*, *Anno Dom.* 1602.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

In the great and Royal Chapel of King *Henry the Seventh.*

Religione ad primævam ſinceritatem reſtaurata, Pace fundata, Moneta ad juſtum valorem reducta, Rebellione domeſtica vindicata, Gallia *malis inteſtinis præcipiti ſublevata,* Belgio *ſuſtentato,* Hiſpanica *claſſe profligata,* Hibernia *pulſis* Hiſpanis, & *Rebellibus ad deditionem coactis pacata, Redditibus utriuſque Academiæ lege annonaria plurimum adauctis; tota denique* Anglia *Ditata, Prudentiſſiméque Annos XLV adminiſtrata.* ELIZABETHA *Regina victrix, triumphatrix, pietatis ſtudioſiſſima, feliciſſima, placida morte ſeptuagenaria ſoluta, mortales reliquias dum Chriſto jubente reſurgant immortales, in hac Eccleſia celeberima ab ipſa conſervata, & denuo fundata, depoſuit.*

Obiit 24 *Martii*, Anno ſalutis MDCII,
Regni XLV, Ætatis LXX.

Then follows, (omitted before)

For an Eternal Memorial,

J. S

Unto ELIZABETH Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Daughter of King HENRY VIII, Grandchild to HENRY VII, Great Grandchild to King EDWARD IV. The Mother of this her Country, the Nurſe of Religion and Learning; for perfect Skill of very many Languages, for glorious Endowments as well of Mind as Body, and for Regal Virtues, beyond her Sex,

A Prince incomparable,

JAMES of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Inheriter both of her Virtues and Kingdoms, to her ſo well deſerving, piouſly hath this erected.]

Upon the Remove of her Body from *Richmond* (where ſhe dyed) to *Whitehall*, by Water, theſe Lines were written:

The Queen was brought by Water to Whitehall,
At every Stroke the Oars Tears let fall.
More clung about the Barge, Fiſh under Water,
Wept out their Eyes of Pearl, and ſwam blind after.
I think the Barge-Men might, with eaſier Thighs,
Have row'd her thither in her Peoples Eyes :
For howſoever, thus much my Thoughts have ſcann'd,
Sh'ad come by Water, had ſhe come by Land.

Mary Queen of *Scots*, and Dowager of *France* : Her Body was tranſlated from *Peterborough* to *Weſtminſter*, and on her Tomb are theſe Inſcriptions :

D. O. M.

A magnificent Monument made by King *James* for his Mother.

Mariæ Stuartæ Scotorum *Reginæ*, Franciæ *Dotariæ*, Jacobi V, Scotorum *Regis Filiæ*, *& hæredis unicæ* Henrici VII, Ang. *Regis ex* Margareta *majori natu filia* (Jacobo IIII, *Regi* Scotorum *matrimonio copulata) proneptis*, Edwardi IIII, Angliæ *Regis ex* Elizabetha *filiarum natu maxima abneptis*, Franciſci II, Gallorum *Regis conjugis, Coronæ* Angliæ, *dum vixit, certæ & indubitatæ hæredis, &* Jacobi Magnæ Britanniæ *Monarchæ potentiſſimi Matris.*

Stirpe verè regia & antiquiſſima prognata erat, maximis totius Europæ *Principibus agnatione & cognatione conjuncta, & exquiſitiſſimis animi & corporis dotibus & ornamentis cumulatiſſima. Verùm ut ſunt variæ rerum humanarum vices, poſtquam annos plus minus viginti in cuſtodia detenta, fortiter & ſtrenuè (ſed fruſtrà) cum malevolorum obtrectationibus, timidorum ſuſpicionibus, & inimicorum capitalium inſidiis conflictata eſſet, tandem inaudito & infeſto Regibus exemplo, ſecuri percutitur.*

Et contempto mundo, devicta morte, laſſato carnifice, Chriſto Servatori animæ ſalutem, Jacobo *filio ſpem regni & poſteritatis, & univerſis cædis infauſtæ ſpectatoribus exemplum patientiæ commendans, piè, & intrepidè cervicem Regiam ſecuri maledictæ ſubjecit, & vitæ caducæ ſortem cum cœleſtis regni perennitate commutavit.*

Ult. Idus Februarii,
Anno Chriſti, MDLXXXVII.
Ætatis XXXXVI.

Obruta frugifero ſenſim ſic ceſpite ſurgunt
Semina, per multos quæ latuere dies.
Sanguine ſancivit fœdus cum plebe Jehova,
Sanguine placabant numina ſancta patres :
Sanguine conſperſi quos præterit ira Penates ;
Sanguine ſignata eſt quæ modò credit humus.
Parce Deus, ſatis eſt, infandos ſiſte dolores,
Inter funeſtos pervolet illa dies.
Sit Reges mactare nefas, ut ſanguine poſthac
Purpureo nunquam terra Britanna *fluat.*
Exemplum pereat cæſæ cum vulnere Chriſtæ ;
Inque malum præceps author & actor eat.

Si meliore ſui poſt mortem parte triumphet,
Carnifices ſileant, tormina, clauſtra, cruces.
Quem dederant curſum Superi Regina peregit :
Tempora læta Deus, tempora dura dedit.
Edidit eximium fato properante Jacobum,
Quem Pallas, Muſæ, *Delia fata colunt.*
Magna viro, major natu, ſed maxima partu,
Conditur hic regum filia, ſponſa, parens.
Det Deus ut nati & qui naſcentur ab illa,
Æternos videant hinc ſine nube dies.

The Monument of Queen *Anne*.

R.

In Obitum Sereniſſimæ

Principis & omnium virtutum genere Cumulatiſſimæ Annæ *Dei gratia* Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, *Reginæ, Dominæque ſuæ longè gratioſiſſimæ, carmen funebre.*

Ad Potentiſſimum Sereniſſimæ ANNÆ *Maritum* Jacobum, *Dei gratiæ*, Magnæ Britanniæ *Regem fidei defenſorem, &c.*

Weſtminſter Abbey.

Annus & Anna *in ſe redit, hic novus, illa perennis :*
Cujus vir, pater & frater Rex, Regia proles,
In Cœlo æternos Regina eſt Anna *per Annos.*
Floreat illa ſuis in prole æterna Britannis,
Inque ſuo vigeat feliciter Anna Jacobo.
Inclite Rex Britonum, *veniam da vera loquenti.*
Jacobus *caret* Anna, *& non caret* Anna Jacobo *:*
Maxime Rex Regum, Regem ſolare Jacobum.

Ad Invictiſſimum Chriſtianum Quartum *Dei Gratia* Daniæ, Norwegiæ, Gothorum, Vandolorumque *Regem, &c.*

Pondere preſſa, ſuo ſub pondere, Palma Reſurgit :
Marmore preſſa ſoror tua, Fertur ad Æthera victrix.
Sanguinolenta olim, inter Danos *atque* Britannos,
Pugna, nihil potuit, noſtro conjuncta Jacobo,
Abſque cruore, omnes vicit Dana Anna Britannos,
Æternoque ſuis conjunctit Fœdere Danis.
Orbis, Danorum *Pacis,* Britonumque *ſit idem*
Terminus, & Reges Rex protegat orbis utroſque.

Ad Fœliciſſimam Jacobi *&* Annæ *prolem* Carolum Walliæ *Principem*, Elizabetham, Frederici *Electoris Comitis* Palatini *Uxorem, Regalemque eorum Progeniem quæ nunc eſt, vel Dei gratia erit in Poſterum.*

Indiæ *Phœnix, volucris per annos*
Una ſexcentos decieſque ſenos,
Dicitur fœlix ſupereſſe, diræ
Neſcia Mortis.

Quod tibi Parcæ dederant ſorores
Fila correptæ breviora vitæ,
Anna, *dicaris Mulier, ſed eſto*
Cætera Phœnix.

Igne ſolari, moriens crematur
Mortuo-vivos Cineres in albos,
Sic, ut ex illis rediviva ſurgat
Altera Phœnix.

Anna, *cui nunquam ſimilem videbit*
Phœbus, expiras ? moriare ſic, ut
In tua ſemper vigeant Beati
Prole Britanni.

Obiit in Domino Anno Domini 1618, *quarto Novarum* Martii, *Annos nata* 44, *Menſes* 4, *& Dies* 18.

Ad Sereniſſimæ Reginæ familiam Mœrore obrutam.

Vos canite, O ſocii, funebria Carmina mecum ;
Nos relevet Dominus, perdidimus Dominam.

Reſponſio Familiæ.

Non ſunt canendo talibus preſſi malis,
Sed nec loquendo, quos habet talis dolor :
Noſtris adhærent faucibus linguæ graves.
Loquantur alii, dum luctus noſtri ſtupent.

Edidit Sereniſſimæ Reginæ Mæſtiſſimus Capellanus, Gulielmus Swadonus, *Collegii* Wickamici *Alumnus, Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor, & Archidiaconus* Wigorniæ.

R. B.

King *James the Firſt* lyeth here interred, but hath no Monument; but in Memory of him take this following Elegy:

Can Chriſtendom's great Monarch ſink away
Thus ſilently into a Bed of Clay?
Can ſuch a Monarch die, and be not have
An Earthquake at the leaſt to ope his Grave?
Impartial Fates! methinks all Princes then,
Tho' they liv'd Gods, yet muſt they die like Men:
And the ſame Paſſing-Bell which toll'd for them,
Did ring (but now) the Beggars Requiem.
When ſuch a Soul was from the Earth bereaven,
Methinks there ſhould be Triumph made in Heaven:
The Stars ſhould run at Tilt at his Deceaſe,
To welcome him into the Place of Peace;
Who whilſt he liv'd, in Peace liv'd, and did ſtrive
(Being in Peace) to keep Peace ſtill alive.

He dyed the xxiv. of *March* M. DC. xxiv.]

Nobility and Gentry buried here. *J. S.*

Now for Perſons under the Degree of Majeſty, yet of high Honour and Quality, that had their Interments or Monuments in this Church, take the Collection following.]

This young Infant lived not above 3 or 4 Days.

Sophia, Daughter to JAMES, King of *Great Britain*, born at *Greenwich* the 22d Day of *June* 1606, the 3d Day after ended her Life, and is buried in the ſame Chapel where the Queens, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, do reſt in the Lord.

She is buried in the South Part of the Chapel, in a goodly Monument.

Margaret, Counteſs of *Richmond* and *Darby*, Daughter and only Heir to *John* Duke of *Somerſet*, by *Margaret*, Daughter to the Lord *Bellocampe*, or *Beauchampe* of *Powicke*; firſt married to *Edmund*, the Son of *Owen Tedder*, who begat *Henry the Seventh*, King of *England*; and afterward to *Thomas Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*. Two Colleges (namely, of *Chriſt*, and St. *John Baptiſt* *) ſhe erected for Students in *Cambridge*. She inſtituted alſo two Divinity Lectures, one at *Cambridge*, and the other at *Oxford*, *&c.* This Epitaph was made for her:

* S. *John Evangeliſt.*

Aſpirate meis Elegis pia turma ſororum,
Et Margaretam *collacrimate piam.*
Hâc ſub mole latet Regis celeberrima mater
Henrici *magni, quem locus iſte fovet,*
Quem locus iſte ſacer celebri celebrat Polyandro,
Illius genitrix hac tumulatur humo.
Cui cedat Tanaquil (Titus *hanc ſuper aſtra reportet*)
Cedat Penelope *charus* Ulyſſis *amor*;
Hæc Abigail, *velut* Heſter *erat pietate ſecunda,*
En tres jam proceres nobilitate pares:
Pro Domina precor implora, pro Principe tanta
Flecte Deum precibus, qui legis hos apices.
Plura referre piget, calamus torpore rigeſcit,
Dormit Mœcenas, *negligitur probitas:*
Nec juvat aut modicum prodeſt nunc ultima verſu
Fata recenſere (mortua mors reor eſt)
Quæris quid decus eſt? decus eſt modo dicier hircus.
Cedit honos hirco, cedit honorque capro.
Fálleris ipſe Charon, *iterum ſurrexit* Abyron,
Et Stygios *remos deſpicit ille tuos.*
Vivitur ex voto, mentis præcordia tangunt
Nulla ſepulchra Ducum, nec monumenta patrum,
Non Regum, non ulla hominum labentia fato
Tempora, nec toties mortua turba ruens.
Hinc ſtatuo certè perituræ parcere chartæ,
Seu Juvenalis *ovat eximius Satyrus.*

She lyes buried in a goodly Tomb of Alabaſter in the ſame Chapel.

Margaret, Counteſs of *Levenox*, Daughter to *Archibald Dowglaſſe*, Earl of *Angus*, by *Margaret*, Queen Dowager of *Scotland*, Daughter to *Henry the Seventh*, King of *England*; Wife alſo to *Matthew Stuart*, Earl of *Levenox*. To whom ſhe brought *Henry*, Lord of *Darly*, Father to *James the Sixth*, King of *Scotland*; *Charles*, Earl of *Levenox*, and other Children that died in their younger Years. She departed this Life the 10th Day of *March*, *Anno Domini* 1577, and hath this Epitaph:

Here lyeth the noble Lady *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Levenox*, Daughter and ſole Heir of *Archibald*, Earl of *Angus*, by *Margaret* Queen of *Scots* his Wife, that was eldeſt Daughter to King *Henry the Seventh*, who bare unto *Mathew*, Earl of *Levenox* her Huſband, four Sons and four Daughters. This Lady had to her Great Grandfather, King *Edward the Fourth*; to her Grandfather, King *Henry the Seventh*; to her Uncle, King *Henry the Eighth*; to her Couſin German, King *Edward the Sixth*; to her Brother, King *James*, of *Scotland the Fifth*; to her Son, King *Henry the Firſt*; and to her Grandchild, King *James the Sixth*.

Having to her Great Grandmother, and Grandmother, two Queens, both named *Elizabeth*; to her Mother, *Margaret* Queen of *Scots*; to her Aunt, *Mary* the *French* Queen; to her Couſins German, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, Queens of *England*, to her Niece and Daughter in Law, *Mary* Queen of *Scots*.

Henry, ſecond Son to this Lady, was King of *Scots*, and Father to *James the Sixth*, now King. This *Henry* was murdered at the Age of 21 Years; *Charles*, her youngeſt Son, was Earl of *Levenox*, Father to the Lady *Arbella*; he dyed at the Age of 21 Years, and is here entombed.

Charles his Son, and Earl of *Levenox*, who took in Marriage the Daughter of *William Cavendiſh*, Kt. and had *Arbella* to his only Daughter, dyed in *Anno* 1576.

He lyeth buried in the Vault with his Mother.

Henry, firſt Son to King *Henry the Eighth*, by Queen *Katharine* of *Spain*, lyeth buried at the Door of the Royal Chapel.

A Child of two Months old.

Queen *Anne*, Wife to King *Richard the Third*, Daughter to *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*, died *Anno Domini* 1484, not without Suſpicion of poyſoning.

She lyeth in the South Part of the Veſtry.

Anne of *Cleve*, Siſter to *William* Duke of *Cleve* and *Gnlich*, whom King *Henry the Eighth* repudiated, when he took to Wife *Katharine Howard*. Died in *Anno* 1557, and lyeth buried at the Head of King *Sebert*.

She lyeth in a Tomb as yet not finiſhed.

Anne of *Somerſet*, Wife to the moſt Noble Prince *Edward*, Duke of *Somerſet*, and the Daughter to Sir *Edward Stanhope*, Kt. by his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Fulke Bourchier*, Lord *Fitzwaren*, died the 16th of the Calends of *May*, *Anno* 1580, *&c.* with this Inſcription on her Tomb:

She lyeth in a goodly Tomb in S. *Nicholas* Chapel, the Tomb being 24 Foot in Height.

Here lyeth intombed the noble Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, *Anne*, Spouſe unto that renowned Prince *Edward*, Duke of *Somerſet*, Earl of *Hertford*, Vicount *Beauchamp*, and Baron *Seymour*, Companion of the moſt famous Knightly Order of the Garter, Uncle to King *Edward the Sixth*, Governor of his Royal Perſon, and moſt worthy Protector of all his Realms, Dominions, and Subjects; Lieutenant General of all his Armies, Treaſurer and Earl-Marſhal of *England*, Governour and Captain of the Iſles of *Guernſey* and *Jerſey*. Under whoſe proſperous Conduct, glorious Victory hath been ſo often and ſo fortunately obtained at *Edinborough*, *Leith*, and *Muſcleborough* Field.

A Princeſs deſcended of noble Linage, being Daughter to the worthy Knight, Sir *Edward Stanhop*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, that was Daughter

ter to Sir *Foulke Bourchier*, Lord *Fitzwaren*, from whom our modern Earls of *Bath* are ſprung. Son he was to *William* Lord *Fitzwaren*, that was Brother to *Henry* Earl of *Eſſex*, and *John* Lord *Berners*; whom *William*, their Sire, (ſometime Earl of *Ewe* in *Normandy*) begat on *Anne*, the ſole Heir of *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, Duke of *Glouceſter*, younger Son to the mighty Prince King *Edward the Third*, and of his Wife *Eleanora*, Coheir unto the tenth *Humphrey de Bohun*, that was Earl of *Hereford*, *Eſſex*, and *Northampton*, High Conſtable of *England*.

Many Children bare this Lady unto her Lord of either Sort, to wit, *Edward* Earl of *Hertford*, *Henry*, and younger *Edward*; *Anne*, Counteſs of *Warwick*, *Margaret*, *Jane*, *Mary*, *Katharine*, and *Elizabeth*: And with firm Faith in Chriſt, and in a moſt mild Manner, rendered ſhe this Life at 90 Years of Age, on *Eaſter* Day, the 16th of *April*, *Anno* 1587.

The Earl of *Hertford*, *Edward*, her eldeſt Son, in this doleful Duty careful and diligent, doth conſecrate this Monument to his dear Parent: Not for her Honour, wherewith (living) ſhe did abound, and now departed, flouriſheth; but for the dutiful Love he beareth her, and for his laſt Teſtification thereof.

She lyeth in a fair Tomb of Alabaſter in S. *Nicholas* Chapel.

Lady *Wenefrid*, Marchioneſs of *Wincheſter*, ſprung of the worthy Family of *Bruges*, who firſt married with *Richard Sacvile*, Kt. and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*. By her he had *Thomas* Lord *Buckhurſt*, and the Lady *Dacres* of the South, beſide other Children. Afterward ſhe married with *John Powlet*, Marqueſs of *Wincheſter*, and at length, well in Years, and a Widow, died *Anno Domini* 1586.

Hic jacet in tumulo clariſſima femina, primùm
Fortunata bonis clariſque Parentibus; illi
Sollicitè ætatem teneræ flexêre puellæ
Ad ſtudium veræ virtutis, & optima facta,
Externo addentes internum lumen honori,
Poſt adoleſcentis feliciter extitit ætas:
Cum matura, viro veteri de ſtemmate nupſit,
Qui genus à proavis longè ante Trophæa Gulielmi
Normanaſque *acies, patria de gente trahebat:*
Quocum jucundè tranſegit tempora vitæ,
Donec mors illum rapuit; poſt fata mariti
Mæſta diu vitam tenebris luctuque trahebat.
Sed melior tandem viduam fortuna reviſit,
Nobilitate potens ubi Marchio *amabilis illam*
Connubio accepit firmo propriamque dicavit:
At nunc ter felix tranſcendit ſpiritus aſtra,
Cumque ſuo regnat, coluit quem ante omnia, Chriſto.

They lye buried in St. *Nicholas* Chapel, in a goodly Tomb.

Anne, Counteſs of *Oxenford*, Daughter to *William Cecill*, Baron of *Bourghley*, with *Mildred* her Mother, in one Sepulcher, with magnificent Columns of *Porphyrie* and Jet Stone, 24 Foot in Heighth, lie buried together; which the ſaid Baron of *Bourghley* cauſed to be there erected.

She lyeth at the Door of the ſame Chapel.

Elizabeth Cecill, Daughter of *William Brooke*, Baron *Cobham*, the Wife dearly affected of *Robert Cecill*, Knight, one of the Privy Council to the illuſtrious Queen *Elizabeth*, upon her Tomb hath theſe Dialogue Verſes, 1591.

Uxor.

Reginæ a Cameris, Baronis filia, chari
Fida Equitis conjux Elizabetha *fui:*
Unus amor nobis, una indivulſa voluntas,
Cor unum, una fides inviolata fuit:
Ille mei ſi quando poteſt deponere curam,
Ille poteſt animæ non memor eſſe ſuæ.

Maritus.

Si lachrimis conſtaret amor (chariſſima conjux)
Proſequerer lachrimis funera ſæpe tua.
Nam mihi quàm fueris redamata, tuum pia ſponſa
Teſtatur meritum, conſcius ipſe mihi:
Sed nec amor patitur ſocia regnante dolere,
Et Chriſti major te ſibi ſtrinxit amor.
Ergo tuo dilecta bono cum pace fruare:
Spero mihi tecum portio pacis erit.

A Brooke *by Name, the Baron* Cobham's *Child,*
A Newton *was ſhe by her Mother's Side.*
Cecill *her Huſband this for her did build,*
To prove his Love did after Death abide;
Which tells unto the World that after come,
The World's conceit whilſt here ſhe held a Room:
How Nature made her wiſe and well beſeeming,
Wit and Condition, ſilent, true, and chaſte;
Her Vertues rare wan her much eſteeming,
In Court with Soveraign ſtill with Favour grac'd.
Earth could not yield more pleaſing earthly Bliſs,
Bleſt with two Babes, the third brought her to this.

They lye buried in St. *Edmund's* Chapel.

William of *Windſor*, Son of King *Edward the Third*, ſo called, becauſe he was born at *Windſor* with his Siſter, named *Blanch* of the *Tower*, becauſe in the *Tower* of *London* her Mother was delivered of her, lye both together under a Marble Tomb.

Buried alſo in the ſame Chapel.

John of *Eltham*, Earl of *Cornwall*, ſecond Son to King *Edward the Second*, by *Iſabel*, Daughter to *Philip le Bell*, King of *France*. His Tomb of Alabaſter is on the Left Hand the Door, without any Inſcription.

She lyeth buried alſo in the ſame Chapel.

Frances, Dutcheſs of *Suffolk*, Daughter to *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, and *Mary*, Queen of *France*, Daughter to King *Henry the Seventh*. She was firſt married to *Henry Gray*, Marqueſs *Dorſet*, who was created Duke of *Suffolk* by King *Edward the Sixth*: And after to *Adrian Stokes*, Eſq; who raiſed this Alabaſter Monument to her living Remembrance.

Anno 1563.

Nil decus aut ſplendor, nil regia nomina proſunt,
Splendida divitiis nil juvat ampla domus.
Omnia fluxerunt, virtutis ſola remanſit
Gloria, Tartareis *non abolenda rogis:*
Nupta Duci priùs eſt, Vxor pòſt Armigeri Stokes,
Funere nunc valeas conſociata Deo.

She was honourably buried in the Floor of the Chapel.

The noble Lady *Jane Seymour*, Daughter to the renowned Prince *Edward*, Duke of *Somerſet*, Earl of *Hertford*, Vicount *Beauchamp*, Baron *Seymour*: And to the Right Noble Lady *Anne*, Dutcheſs of *Somerſet* his Wife, departed this Life in her Virginity, at the Age of 19 Years, the 19th of *March*, *Anno* 1560, in the ſecond Year of the moſt happy Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. *Edward*, Earl of *Hertford*, and Baron *Beauchamp*, her dear Brother, cauſed this Monument to be made in her Memory.

Ingenio præſtans, & vultu Jana *decoro,*
Nobilis arte fuit vocis, & arte manus.
Hinc Venus & Pallas *certant utra debet habere:*
Vult Venns *eſſe ſuam,* Pallas *& eſſe ſuam:*
Mors vero in Virgineo figens in pectore telum.
Neutrius (inquit) erit, ſed mihi præda jacet.
Corpore Jana *jacet, tellurem terra ſubibit,*
Sed pius in Cœli ſpiritus arce ſedet.

The

She lyeth alſo buried in the Floor of the ſame Chapel.

The Right Honourable Lady *Katharine Knowles*, chief Lady of the Queen's Majeſty's Bed-Chamber, and Wife to Sir *Francis Knowles*, Kt. Treaſurer of her Highneſs's Houſhold, departed this Life the 15th Day of *January* 1568, at *Hampton-Court*, and was honourably buried in the Floor of this Chapel. This Lady *Knowles*, and the Lord *Hunſdon* her Brother, were the Children of *William Carey*, Eſq; and of the Lady *Mary* his Wife, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Thomas Bullen*, Earl of *Wiltſhire* and *Ormond*; which Lady *Mary* was Siſter to *Anne* Queen of *England*, Wife to King *Henry the Eighth*, Father and Mother to *Elizabeth*, Queen of *England*.

Quæ, Franciſce, *fuit tibi conjux en!* Catharina,
Mortua ſub gelido marmore, Knolle, *jacet.*
Excidet ex animo tibi mortua, ſat ſcio, nunquam,
Viva tibi vivo ſemper amata fuit.
Illa tibi proles ſex & bis quinque Marito
Protulit, æqualis fœmina maſque fuit.
Hæc tecum multos utinam vixiſſet in annos,
Et tua nunc conjux facta fuiſſet anus:
Noluit at Deus, hoc voluit ſed ſponſa maritum
In Cœlis maneas, ô Katharina, *tuum.*

A goodly Monument is made where ſhe is buried, in the Chapel of S. *Benedict*.

Here lyeth entombed the noble *Frances* Counteſs of *Hertford*, dear Spouſe to the noble *Edward* Earl of *Hertford*, and Baron *Beauchamp*, Son of the renowned Prince *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, Earl of *Hertford*, Vicount *Beauchamp*, and Baron *Seymour*. A Lady deſcended of right noble Lineage, being Daughter of the noble Lord *William* Baron *Howard* of *Effingham*, Companion of the moſt famous Order of the Garter, High Admiral to Queen *Mary*, and Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, and Lord Privy Seal to Queen *Elizabeth*. Son was he to the right noble Prince *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and Earl of *Surry*, Earl Marſhal of *England*, *&c.*

This Lady, highly renowned for her many virtuous Gifts and Graces both of Mind and Body, greatly favoured by her gracious Sovereign, and dearly beloved of her Lord, after long Sickneſs, in firm Faith in Chriſt, and conſtant Patience, departed this Life at 44 Years of Age, the 24th Day of *May*, *Anno* 1598, in the 40th Year of the moſt happy Reign of our moſt gracious Sovereign Lady Queen *Elizabeth*.

To whoſe Memory, the ſaid Earl, (her loving Lord and Huſband) much lamenting her Death, in Teſtification of his great Love towards her, and of his careful Diligence in this doleful Duty, doth conſecrate this Monument.

Foy Pour *Deſir N'a*
Devoir. *Repos.*

She lyeth in a goodly Tomb of Alabaſter, and various Marbles poliſhed, in the Chapel of S. *Paul*.

Here lyeth the moſt honourable Lady *Frances*, ſometime Counteſs of *Suſſex*, Daughter to Sir *William Sidney* of *Penſehurſt*, Knight, Wife and Widow to that moſt noble, moſt wiſe, and moſt martial Gent. *Thomas Ratcliffe* Earl of *Suſſex*. A Woman, while ſhe lived, adorned with many and moſt rare Gifts both of Mind and Body; towards God truly zealous and religious, to her Friends and Kinsfolks moſt liberal, to the poor Priſoners, to the Miniſters of the Word of God always moſt charitable. By her laſt Will and Teſtament, ſhe inſtituted a Divinity Lecture, to be read in this Collegiate Church. And by the ſame her Teſtament, gave alſo 5000 Pound towards the Building of a new College in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, with ſufficient yearly Revenue, for the continual Maintenance of one Maſter, ten Fellows, and twenty Scholars, either in the ſame College, or elſe in another Houſe in the ſaid Univerſity already builded, commonly called *Clare Hall*. She lived 58 Years, and died the ninth of *March*, and was buried the 15th Day of *April* 1589.

Miſericordia & Charitate.

Beati mortui qui Domino moriuntur.
Omnia plena malis, fert Deus unus opem,
Veni, Domine Jeſu, veni cito.
Pietate & Prudentia.

Fide Conjugali.

He lyeth buried in the midſt of St. *John Baptiſt's* Chapel, with a goodly Monument.

Henry Carey, Baron of *Hunſdon*, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold to Queen *Elizabeth*, and allied to her in Blood, Lord Governor or Commander of the Town of *Berwick*, Knight of the Noble Order of the Garter, and one of her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, died in *Anno* 1596.

Sepulturæ familiæ de Hunſdon *Conſecratum.*

In Domino hîc obdormit Henricus Carey, *Baro de* Hunſdon, *villæ* Berwici *limitiſque tam orientalis quàm medii verſus* Scotiam *olim Præfectus: Penſionariorum Generoſorum Capitaneus*; *Foreſtarum cis* Trentam *Juſticiarius ſummus*; *Garteriani ordinis Eques Auratus*; *Dominæ Reginæ Camerarius*; *a ſacris Conſiliis, eidemque conſobrinus. Una cum illo conditur Uxor chariſſima filia* Thomæ Morgan *Equitis aurati, quæ plures illi liberos peperit, è quibus ſunt ſuperſtites*, Georgius, Johannes, Edmundus, Robertus, *equites aurati:* Catharina, *Comitiſſa* Nottinghamiæ, Philadelphe, *Baroniſſa* Scroope, & Margareta, *Domina* Hoby. *Obiit* 23 Julii 1596. *Ætatis* LXXI. *Patri optimo* Georgius Carey *filius, Baro de* Hunſdon, *Ordinis Garterii Socius*, Vectæ *Inſulæ Præfectus, Reginæ* Elizabethæ *Camerarius, & à ſacris conſiliis: Maritoque chariſſimo* Anna *Uxor. honoris & memoriæ ergô ſibique & ſuis mortalitatis memores poſuerunt.*

In the South Ile;

He lyeth buried in the South Part of the Church.

Galfridus Chaucer, *Poëta celeberrimus, qui primus* Anglicam *Poëſin ita illuſtravit, ut* Anglicus Homerus *habeatur. Obiit* 1400. *Anno vero* 1555. Nicholaus Brigham, *Muſarum nomine hujus oſſa tranſtulit, & illi novum tumulum ex marmore, his verſibus inſcriptis poſuit:*

Qui fuit Anglorum *Vates ter maximus olim,*
Galfridus Chaucer, *conditur hoc tumulo.*
Annum ſi quæras Domini, ſi tempora mortis;
Ecce notæ ſubſunt, quæ tibi cuncta notant.
25 Octobris, 1400.

Ærumnarum requies, Mors.

N. Brigham *hos fecit Muſarum nomine ſumptus.*
Si rogitas quis eram, forſan te fama docebit:
Quod ſi fama neget, mundi quia gloria tranſit,
Hæc Monumenta lege.

Chaucer buried in S. *Benet's* Chapel, J. S.

Chaucer was buried before St. *Benet's* Chapel. And there was antiently a Copy of *Latin* Verſes hung up upon a Pillar over againſt the Place where he was buried, made by an *Italian*, one of *Milan*, wherein he is commended for his Learning. Which Verſes are printed at the End of *Chaucer's English* Tranſlation of *Boethius*, ſet forth by *Caxton* the old Printer]

He lyeth alſo buried in the ſame South Part of the Church.

Edmundus Spencer, Londinenſis, Anglicorum *Poetarum noſtri ſæculi facilè Princeps, quod ejus Poemata, faventibus Muſis, & victuro genio conſcripta comprobant. Obiit immatura morte, Anno ſalutis* 1598, *& prope* Galfridum Chaucerum *conditur. qui feliciſſimè poeſin* Anglicis *literis primus illuſtravit. In quem hæc ſcripta ſunt Epitaphia.*

Hic prope Chaucerum *ſitus eſt* Spenſerius, *illi*
Proximus ingenio, proximus ut tumulo.
Hic prope Chaucerum Spenſere *Poeta poetam*
Conderis, & verſu, quàm tumulo proprior,
Anglica *te vivo vixit, plauſitque Poeſis*;
Nunc moritura timet, te moriente, mori.

R. Here lyes (expecting the ſecond Coming of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt) the Body of *Edmund Spencer*, the Prince of Poets in his Time. Whoſe divine Spirit needs no other Witneſs than his Works which he left behind him. He was born in *London* in the Year ——, and dyed in the Year 1596.

H. K. in his *Monumenta Weſtmonaſt.* fills up this Vacancy of the Year of his Birth, and makes it to be 1510: But this does not well comport with the *Latin* Inſcription, that he dyed *morte immatura, i. e.* an immature Death, and yet lived to near 90 Years.

R. This Tomb was made 1631, and ſtands near the South Door in *Weſtminſter*.

Michael Draiton, Eſquire, a memorable Poet of this Age, exchanged his Laurel for a Crown of Glory, *Anno Dom.* 1631.

Do, pious Marble, let thy Readers know,
What they, and what their Children owe
To Draiton's *Name, whoſe ſacred Duſt*
We recommend unto thy Truſt:
Protect his Memory, and preſerve his Story,
Remain a laſting Monument of his Glory:
And when thy Ruins ſhall diſclaim,
To be the Treaſurer of his Name;
His Name, that cannot fade, ſhall be
An everlaſting Monument to thee.

A Monument all of pure Gold were too little for a Prince of ſuch high Hope and Merit.

Although that famous and worthy HENRY, eldeſt Son to our dear Sovereign Lord King JAMES, hath as yet no Tomb or Monument made for him there in *Weſtminſter*, but liveth ſtill in the Love and Memory of all true *Engliſh* Hearts; yet this excellent Epitaph was purpoſely made for him.

Reader, Wonder think it none,
To hear me ſpeak, that am a Stone.
Here is ſhrin'd Celeſtial Duſt,
And I keep it but in Truſt;
Should I not my Treaſure *tell,*
Wonder then thou might'ſt as well,
How this Stone could chuſe but break,
If it had not learn'd to ſpeak.
Hence amaz'd, and aſk not me,
Whoſe thoſe Sacred Aſhes *be.*
Purpoſely it is conceal'd;
For, if that ſhould be reveal'd,
All that read, would by and by,
Melt themſelves to Tears, and dye.

Another.

Within this Marble Caſket lyes
A matchleſs Jewel of rich Prize;
Which Nature (in the World's Diſdain)
But ſhew'd, and then ſhut up again.

R. Upon a very rich and ſtately Monument in the ſame Church is thus written:

Depoſitum Illuſtriſſimi & Excellentiſſimi Principis Ludovici Stuarti Eſmei, Leviniæ *Ducis Filii*, Joannis *Propatrui Seren. Regis* Jacobi *Nepotis*, Richmondiæ & Leviniæ *Ducis*, Novi Caſtelli de Tinam & Darnliæ *Comitis, &c. Magni* Scotiæ *Camerarii & Thalaſſiarchæ Hereditariè, Sacri Palatii* Jacobi *Regis Seneſchalli, Cubiculariorumque principalium primi, Regi à Sanctioribus Conſiliis. San-*Georgiani *Ordinis Eq.* Scoticorumque *per* Gallias *Cataphractorum Præfecti.*
Viri excelſi ad omnia magna & bona nati, ad meliora defuncti, vixit Annos 49, *Menſes* 4, *Dies* 17.

2 Sam. 3. 38.

Chronolog.

An IgnoratIs, qVIa prInCeps et VIr MagnVs obIIt hoDIe.

16. Febr. *primo generalium Regni Comitiorum deſignato.*

On the other Side of the ſame Monument is thus written.

Illuſtriſſima & Excellentiſſima Princeps, Franciſca Richmondiæ & Leviniæ *Duciſſa, Domini* Thomæ Howardi Bindoniæ *Filia,* Thomæ Howardi Norfolciæ *Ducis, ex* Elizabethâ, Edovardi *Ducis* Buckinghamiæ *Filiâ, Neptis,* Lodovici Stuarti Richmondiæ & Leviniæ *Ducis Uxor.*
Chariſſimi conjugii nunquam non memor, conjugi optimè merito ſibique poſuit hoc Monumentum.
Obiit —— Die, Menſis ——, Anno Dom. ——.

On a Table in the ſame Choire, is this following Inſcription.

P. M. S.

Vanæ multitudinis Improperium hic jacet. Cujus tamen

Hiſpania	*Prudentiam.*
Gallia	*Fortitudinem.*
Belgia	*Induſtriam.*

Toto Europa *Mirata eſt Magnanimitatem.*

Quem

Daniæ & Sweciæ	*Reges Integerrimum.*
Germaniæ Tranſilvaniæ & Naſſauviæ	*Princip. Ingenuum.*
Veneta *Reſpublica*	*Philobaſilea.*
Subaudiæ & Lotharingiæ	*Duces Politicum.*
Palatinus *Comes*	*Fidelem.*
Imperator	*Pacificum.*
Turca	*Chriſtianum.*
Papa	*Proteſtantem.*

Experti ſunt.

Quem

Anglia	*Archithalaſſum*	*habuit.*
Cantabrigia	*Cancellarium*	
Buckinghamia	*Ducem*	

Verum ſiſte viator, & quid ipſa Invidia ſugillare nequit audi.

Hic eſt Ille
Calamitoſæ virtutis
BUCKINGHAMIUS
Maritus redamatus, Pater amans,
Filius obſequens.
Frater amiciſſimus, Affinis Beneficus,
Amicus perpetuus,
Dominus Benignus,
&
Optimus omnium ſervus.

Quem
Reges adamarunt, Optimates honorarunt,
Eccleſia deflevit,
Vulgus oderunt.

Quem
Jacobus & Carolus
Regum perſpicaciſſimi, intimum habuerunt.
A quibus
Honoribus auctus, & Negotiis onuſtus,
Fato ſuccubuit,
Antequam par animo periculum Invenit.
Quid jam, Peregrine?
Ænigma mundi moritur;
Omnia fuit, nec quidquam habuit,
Patriæ Parens & Hoſtis audiit.
Deliciæ idem & querela Parlamenti.
Qui dum Papiſtis Bellum infert, inſimulatur Papiſta,
Dum Proteſtantium partibus conſulit,
Occiditur à Proteſtante.
Teſſeram ſpecta Rerum Humanarum.
At non eſt quod ſerio triumphet malitia,
Interimere potuit, lædere non potuit.
Scilicet has Preces fundens expiravit,
Tuo ego ſanguine potiar, (mi Jeſu) dum
mali paſcuntur meo.

This Monument is in a Chapel on the North Side of the high Altar.

Georgio Holles

Eq. Anglo-Brit. *Clariſſ. Penatib. oriundo, rerum Militarium ſic à pueritia dedito, ut Caſtrorum Alumnus naſci videretur. Qui poſtquam cuncta quæ decerent Nobilem, ſtipendia in* Belgia *Fecerat. ordin. Ductor ſuæ gentis, ſupremus vulgo Sergiant Major Generalis,*

Declaratus eſt.

Auguſtæq; Trinobantum *pacifice exceſſurus hîc prope* Franciſcum Verum *Imper. ſuum & Conſanguin. (Cui tamen periculis quam ſanguine Conjunctior) Ambitu Honeſtiſſ. Componi voluit.*

Joannes FN. *Comes de* Clare FR. *Merentiſſimo Mœrentiſſimus P. Vixit A. L. M.* iii. *D.* iiii. *ob.* xiiii. *Kal.* Jun. *Anno Dom.* M.DC.XXVI.

This Monument is in a Chapel on the South Side of the high Altar.

What ſo thou haſt of Nature or of Arts,
Youth, Beauty, Strength; or what excelling Parts
Of Mind and Body, Letters, Arms, and Worth;
His eighteen Years beyond his Years brought forth:
Then ſtand and read thy ſelf within this Glaſs,
How ſoon theſe periſh, and thy ſelf may paſs.

Man's Life is meaſur'd by the Work, not Days;
No aged Sloth, but active Youth hath Praiſe.

Franciſco Holles *juveni fortiſſimo, qui ab exercitu è* Belgia *æger regreſſus obiit Prid. Id.* Auguſti *Anno Dominicæ Ætatis* M.DC.XXII. *ſuæ* XVIII. Johannes *Comes de* Clare, *Filio natu* 3. *& merentiſſimo, mœrentiſſimus pater poſuit.*

This Monument is in another Chapel on the South Side of the high Altar.

Bonæ Memoriæ

Georgio Villerio *Equiti Aurato Marito B. M. Juxta ſe P. clariſſima conjux* Maria *Comitiſſa* Buckingamiæ.

S. P. I. T.

D. O. M.
OSSA

Mariæ de Bello Monte *Comitiſſæ* Buckingamiæ, *è quinque Potentiſſimorum totius* Europiæ *Regnorum regibus, Idque per totidem Immediatos*
Deſcenſus oriundæ,
Vix. An. Lxii. *M.* xi. *D.* xix.
Hoc Mon. V. I. C.

On a Pillar on the North Side of the high Altar is this Inſcription.

Juliana Crew

Virgo Pientiſſima, Chariſſima, & unica Filia Ranulphi de Crewe, *Equitis Aurati, Regii Tribunalis Capitalis Juſticiarii, ex* Juliana *de* Cleppeſby *conjuge, vetuſtæ familiæ de* Cleppeſby *in agro* Norfolcienſi *Cohærede, ſuſcepta,*

Redemptoris adventum hic expectat, vernante Ætate. In patriam abiit xxii April, M.DC.XXI.

In the Abbey, in the North Ile, about the Middle of the Ile, is thus written.

Mors mihi *Lucrum.*	*Solus Chriſtus* *mihi ſola Salus.*

Spe Reſurgendi,

Hic jacet Jana Stotevill, *Filia* Thomæ Stotevill de Brinkley *in Comitatu* Cantabrig. *Armigeri. Uxor primo* Edvardi Ellis *de* Cheſterton *in Comitatu* Cantabrig. *Armigeri: Cui peperit 6 Filios & 3 Filias. Uxor deinde* Othowelli Hill, *Doctoris in Jure Civili, & Cancellarii Dioceſ.* Lincoln. *Cujus Relicta obiit 27 Die* Aprilis, *Anno Dom.* 1631, *Ætatis ſuæ* 78.

Vivit poſt funera virtus.

In another Chapel on the South Side the high Altar is this Inſcription.

Hic jacet Anna Garrard, *Filia (& Cohæres cum* Franciſca) Georgio Garrard, & Margaretæ Dacres, *Parentibus, Nobilium, & antiquorum ſtemmatum. Uxor* Dudleio *Baroni* Carleton *de* Imbercourt. *Cui cum Filium unicum pepererit in infantia expirantem, eique legationibus ad Remp.* Venetam, Subaudiam, *& Unitas* Belgiæ *Provincias per ſedecim annorum ſpatium, indiviſa comes adhæſerit, dum iter illuc denuo meditatur, rapta eſt morbo Apoplectico è moleſtis hujus Ævi laboribus in requiem æternam* 18 Aprilis, *Anno Dom.* 1627. *Ætatis ſuæ* 42, *à conjugio* 20.

Memoriam Poſteritati faciens probæ, & Religioſæ Fœminæ, Uxoris conjunctiſſimæ, oculatæ Matrisfam: cui hoc Monumentum ſacravit Gemibundus conjux, Teſtimonium Amoris integri, ob eamque amiſſam intimi cruciatus, dum viſum fuerit Deo Opt. Max. & illum etiam deducere in hoc idem Dormitorium, cui ipſe vivens ſe mortuum deſignavit.

In the Croſs Ile behind the Pulpit are two Monuments thus inſcribed.

R.

DEO OPTIM. MAXIM.
Hic in Domino requieſcit Richardus Cox *de* Porters,
Eques Auratus,
Filius Thomæ Cox *de* Beymonds *Com.*Harford.*Armig.*
In Hoſpitio Regio per multos annos Œconomus,
Fidelitate, Diligentia & Prudentia probatus :
Reginæ ELIZABETHÆ *a Diætis. Item & Regi* JACOBO.
Cui tandem factus eſt Magiſter Hoſpitii Digniſſ.
Vir Religionis cultu, Morum Comitate, Corporis Caſtitate, Affectuum Temperantia, imprimis ſpectatus.
Erga benemeritos Amore, ſuos Beneficentia, Pauperes Caritate, Omnes Æquitate, Clarus.
Anno Ætatis 69 *cælebs, poſtquam ſe vitæ meliori,*
Multa Vigilantia, & Devotione præparâſſet,
Deo placide Animam reddidit,
13 Decemb. 1623.

Joannes Cox *de* Beymonds, *Armiger, Frater ſecundus Fratri è Teſtamento Hæres,*
Amoris hoc Monumentum poſuit.
Deus non eſt Mortuorum, ſed Viventium.

R. Mr. *Camden* the *Learned*, his Monument with his Effigies in Stone, his Hand on a Book, with the Word *BRITANNIA* on it, and this Inſcription :

Qui Fide antiquâ & operâ aſſiduâ
Britannicam *Antiquitatem indigavit* ;
Simplicitatem innatam honeſtis ſtudiis excoluit,
Animi ſolertiam Candore illuſtravit,
GULIELMUS CAMDENUS *ab* ELIZABETHA *R.*
Ad Regis Armorum, CLARENTII *titulo*,
Dignitatem evocatus,
Hic ſpe certâ reſurgendi in Chriſto, S. E. Q.
Obiit anno Dom. 1623, 9 Novembr.
Ætatis ſuæ LXXIV.]

J. S. And laſtly, we ſhall inſert the Inſcriptions upon the modern and lateſt erected Monuments in this Church ; ſome taken by my ſelf, and the reſt by an exact Hand, (which Tranſcripts of this Nature do eſpecially require) and friendly communicated to me, for the common Benefit.

The modern and lateſt Monumental Inſcriptions. *J. Worthington.*

Honos erit huic quoq; Pomo.

Herefordiæ *conduntur oſſa,*
Hoc in Delubro ſtatuitur Imago,
Britanniam *omnem pervagatur Fama*
JOHANNIS PHILIPS:
Qui viris bonis doctiſq; juxtà charus,
Immortale ſuum Ingenium,
Eruditione multiplici excultum,
Miro animi candore,
Eximia morum ſimplicitate,
Honeſtavit.

Literarum amœniorum ſitim,
Quam Wintoniæ *puer ſentire cœperat*
Inter ÆDIS CHRISTI alumnos jugiter explevit.
In illo Muſarum Domicilio,
Præclaris Æmulorum Studiis excitatus,
Optimis ſcribendi Magiſtris ſemper intentus,
Carmina ſermone Patrio compoſuit,
A Græcis, Latiniſq; fontibus feliciter deducta,
Atticis, Romaníſq; *auribus omnino digna.*
Verſuum quippe Harmoniam
Rythmo didicerat
Antiquo illo, libero, multiformi,
Ad res ipſas apto prorſus, & attemperato,
Non numeris in eundem ferè orbem redeuntibus,
Non Clauſularum ſimiliter cadentium ſono
Metiri :
Uni in hoc laudis generè MILTONO *ſecundus,*
Primóq; pœne par.
Res ſuas tenues, ſeu grandes, ſeu mediocres
Ornandas ſumpſerat,
Nuſquam non, quod decuit,
Et vidit & aſſecutus eſt :
Egregius, quocúnq; ſtylum verteret,
Fandi Author, & Modorum Artifex.
Fas ſic huic,
Auſo licet a tuâ Metrorum lege diſcedere.
O Poëſis Anglicanæ *Pater atq; Conditor*, CHAUCERE,
Alterum tibi latus claudere
Vatum certè cineres tuos undiq; ſtipantium
Non dedecebit Chorum.

SIMON HARCOURT *Miles,*
Viri benè de ſe, deq; Literis Meriti,
Quoad viveret, Fautor,
Poſt Obitum piè Memor,
Hoc illi Saxum poni voluit.

J. PHILIPS, STEPHANI, *S. T. P. Archidiaconi* Salop. *Filius, natus eſt* Bamptoniæ, *in Agro* Oxon. Dec. 30, 1676. *Obiit* Herefordiæ Feb. 15, 1708.

Grave-Stones in the Croſs Ile near the Clock, over

Edward Wetenhall, late Biſhop of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh* in *Ireland*. *Ob.* 12 *Nov.* 1713. Aged 78.

William Burnaby, Eſq; Died *Nov.* 8, 1706, in the 33d Year of his Age.

T. G. *Arm. Obiit* 17 *die* Januarii, *An. Domini* 1712. *Ætat.* 93.

Two other Grave-Stones in the ſame Ile.

One upon *RICHARD LUCAS*, D.D. Prebendary of this Church. Who dyed the 29th of *June*, *A.D.* 1715, in the 67th Year of his Age.

Hic jacet SAMUEL BARTON, *S.T.P. Hujus Eccleſiæ Præbendarius. Obiit* 15 Auguſti, *An. Dom.* 1715. *Ætat.* 68.

Upon a Pillar in the ſaid Croſs Ile, this Inſcription.

Prope hanc Columnam depoſitæ ſunt Exuviæ mortales SAMUELIS BARTON, S. T. P. *Hujus Eccleſiæ Collegiatæ Præbendarii. Qualis erat, paucis diſce. Vir Ingenio, Eruditione, Probitate, Pietate* ; *Deniq; haud fucato tam erga Eccleſiam, quàm erga Patriam, amore præſtans. Obiit* xviii *Cal.* Septemb. *An. Dom.* M.DCC.XV. *Ætat.* LXVIII.

On the South Wall behind the Choire, a fine Monument for Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, Kt. repreſented lying on his left Side, his Figure being cut out of white Marble ; and underneath, his Ship repreſented, ſtriking againſt the Rock. The Inſcription on the Monument, being in *Engliſh*, was this.

Sir *CLOUDESLY SHOVEL*, Kt. Rear Admiral of *Great Britain*, and Admiral and Commander in chief of the Fleet : The juſt Reward of his long and faithful Services. He was deſervedly beloved of his Country ; and eſteemed, tho' dreaded, by the Enemy, who had often experienced his Conduct and Courage. Being Shipwreckt on the Rocks of *Scylly*, in his Voyage from *Thoulon*, the 22d of *October* 1707, at Night, in the 57th Year of his Age. His Fate was lamented by all ; but eſpecially the Seafaring Part of the Nation ; to whom he was a generous Patron, and a worthy Example. His Body was flung on the Shore, and buried with others in the Sands : But being ſoon after took up, was placed under this Monument, which his Royal Miſtreſs had cauſed to be erected, to commemorate his ſteady Loyalty, and extraordinary Virtues.

He lyes under a Canopy, the Curtains turned aſide: Two rich Marble Pillars ſupport two Boys, having a Trumpet in one Hand, and his Coat of Arms in the other, which is, *Gules, a Cheveron Ermin between two Creſcents Argent*; *and a Flower de Lys in the Baſe.*

Next to Sir *Cl. Shovel*, Weſtward, is another fair Monument of *STEPNEY*'s, repreſenting two naked Boys weeping, and holding Handkerchiefs at their Eyes. Between them the Coat of Arms. *Gules, a Feſſe checky, Or and Azure, between three Owls Argent*; *a Creſcent for Diſtinction.* The Creſt, *a Talbot's Head erazed Gules, holding in his Mouth a Book Or.*

Underneath, this Inſcription:

H. S. E.

GEORGIUS STEPNEIUS, *Armig. Vir ob ingenii Acumen, Literarum Scientiam, Morum ſuavitatem, rerum Uſum, Virorum Ampliſſimorum Conſuetudinem, Linguæ, Styli, ac Vitæ Elegantiam, Præclara Officia, cum* Britanniæ, *tum* Europæ *præſtita, ſuâ ætate multum celebratus, apud Poſteros ſemper celebrandus.*

Plurimas Legationes obiit, eâ Fide, Diligentiâ ac Felicitate, ut Auguſtiſſimorum Principum, Gulielmi *&* Annæ, *Spem in illo repoſitam nunquam fefellerit, haud rarò ſuperaverit. Poſt longam Honorum Curſum, brevi temporis ſpatio confectum, cum Naturæ parum, famæ ſatis vixerat, Animam, ad altiora aſpirantem, placidè efflavit.*

On the right Hand, upon a *Baſis*, this Inſcription.

G. S.

Ex Equeſtri Familia STEPNEIORUM *de* Prendergaſt *in Comitat.* Pembrochien. *oriundus:* Weſtmonaſterii *natus eſt A. D.* 1663. *Electus in Collegium S.* Petri Weſtmonaſt. *An.* 1676, *Stæ. Trinitat.* Cantabr. 1682. *Conſiliariorum, quibus Commercii Cura commiſſa eſt*, 1697. Chelſeiæ *Mortuus, & comitante magna Procerum Frequentia, huc elatus*, 1707.

On a Baſis on the left Side.

G. S. *Legatus eſt ad*

Brandeburgiæ *Electorem, Anno* 1692.
Germaniæ *Imperatorem, Anno* 1693.
Saxoniæ *Electorem, An.* 1694, 1695.
Moguntiæ Trevirorum,
Coloniæ *Palatinatûs Electores*, } *An.*1696, 1697.
Haſſiæ *Lantgravium*,
Congreſſum Francofurtanum,
Brandeburg. *Elect. iterum*, } *An.* 1698, 1699.
Poloniæ *Regem*,
German. *Imperat. iterum, An.* 1701.
Fœderatos Belgii *Ordines, An.* 1706.

At the Top, his Buſt under a Canopy.

Over-againſt theſe Monuments, againſt a Pillar, a Coat of Arms, *Argent, a Cheveron Sable, between 3 Snakes of the ſame.* The Creſt, *On a Wreath a Lion paſſant, Gules.* The Bearer whereof the Inſcription ſhews, *viz.*

Near this Place lyes the Body of *JAMES KENDAL*, Eſq; He was firſt choſen a Member of Parliament in the Year 1684, and ſerved in moſt of the ſucceeding Parliaments. He was five Years Governour of *Barbados*; and ſoon after his Return to *England*, was appointed by his Majeſty King *William* one of the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral. Some Years before his Death, he retired from all publick Buſineſs, excepting only his Service in Parliament. He dyed at *Caſebalton* in *Surrey*, the 10th Day of *July* 1708, in the 61ſt Year of his Age.

On the aforeſaid South Wall, between that of Sir *Palmes Fairborn*, and *Bridget Radby*, on an Oval is a Coat of Arms, *A Cheveron between three Swans.*

◆

To the Memory of the Honoured Major *RICHARD CREED:* Who attended his late Majeſty King *Willim* III, in all his Wars, during his Reign; every where ſignalizing himſelf, and never more himſelf than when he looked an Enemy in the Face. At that glorious Battle of *Blenheim, A. D.* 1704, he commanded one of thoſe Squadrons that began the Attack. In two ſeveral Charges he remain'd unhurt, but in the third, after many Wounds received, ſtill valiantly fighting, he was ſhot through the Head. His dead Body was brought off by his Brother, at the Hazard of his own Life, and buried there.

To his Memory his ſorrowful Mother erected this Monument; placing it near another, which her Son, when living, uſed to look upon with Pleaſure, for the worthy mention it maketh of that great Man, *EDWARD*, Earl of *SANDWICH:* To whom he had the Honour to be related, and whoſe heroic Virtues he was ambitious to imitate.

He was the eldeſt Son of *John Creed* of *Oundle*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife, only Daughter of Sir *Gilbert Pickring*, Bart. of *Tichmarch* in *Northamptonſhire.*

Behind the Coat are engraven Swords, Guns, Piſtols, Trumpets, Standards, and ſuch like Inſtruments of War, handſomely diſpoſed.

Here in the ſame Ile is a Monument erected for Dr. *Knipe*, Maſter of *Weſtminſter* Shool.

THOMAS KNIPE, S. T. P.

Hujuſce Eccleſiæ Præbendarius, in Clauſtrorum parte huic Marmori oppoſitâ, Reliquias ſuas jacere voluit Ubi uxorem ANNAM *cum quinq; ex eadem liberis, tumulaverat. In Scholâ Regiâ* Weſtmonaſterienſi, *per quinquaginta annos, Promovendo Pietati, boniſq; Literis, elaboravit. Per ſedecim eidem Archidicaſcalus præfuit. Quam Provinciam & egregiis Doctrinæ ſubſidiis inſtructus, & indefeſſa Induſtria uſus, & humaniſſima ſuavitate conditus, feliciſſimè adminiſtravit: Et juvenes optimis diſciplinis inſtitutos, in utrámque Academiam emiſit; Multos, qui Eccleſiæ & Reip. ornamenta jam ſunt. Plures, qui in eandem indies ſpem ſuccreſcunt. His inſuper laudibus, cœteras, quæ Virum bonum commendant, Virtutem, Sanctimoniam, Liberalitatem, Comitatem, Benevolentiam, Candorem, Fidem, & propenſam in egenos Benignitatem, addiderat. Firmam valetudinem, provectámq; ætatem, alienis omnino commodis impendit. Donec ingruenti Morbo paulatim cederat. Quo pertinacius tandem urgente, Pauperibus, Diſcipulis, Amicis, Nepotibus, Conjugi, Deſideratiſſimus obiit* 8° *Idus* Auguſt. *Anno Dom.* 1711. *Ætatis* 73.

Marito chariſſimo ALICIA *lectiſſima Fœmina, ſecundis illi Nuptiis conjuncta, hoc Monumentum mœſtiſſima poſuit: In eodem Tumulo & ſuos aliquando Cineres depoſitura.*

In the ſame Ile.

GEORGIUS CHURCHILL Winſtonii *Equitis Aurati, ex Agro* Dorceſtrienſi, *Filius natu ſecundus*; *Invictiſſimi Ducis* MARLBURII *Frater non indignus.*

A prima juventute Militiæ *nomen dedit: Et ſub Regibus* CAROLO *&* JACOBO, *terrâ mariq; multa cum Laude, meruit. Sereniſſimo Principi* GEORGIO *de* Dania, *per Viginti plus annos a Cubiculis; Fide, Obſequio, Moribus, gratum ſe reddidit & charum. Regnante* GULIELMO, *quo die Claſſis* Gallica *ab* Anglis *ad oras* Neuſtriæ *fugata & combuſta eſt, (die ſemper memorabili) eo animi vigore & fortitudine pugnavit, quo Ducem* Anglum *decuit. Mox ab eodem Rege, æquiſſimo meritorum Judice, Unus è Commiſſariis Conſtitutus, res maritimas, quarum erat peritiſſimus, Curavit diu & ornavit. Sub feliciſſimo demum* ANNÆ *Imperio, inſtaurato iterum Bello contra* Gallos, *Infeſtiſſimos Hoſtes* Britanni *Nominis, ex Admirallis unus; & Celſiſſimo Principi* Daniæ, *Magno totius* Britanniæ *Admirallo, factus è Conſiliis, Curarum omnium & Laborum Particeps, Domino ſuo feliciſſimam navabat operam: Donec fractæ* Gallorum *Vires, toto mari ceſſerant. Inde Principis optimi Lateri adhærens, ad extremum uſq; diem, omnia grati piiq; animi officia perſolvit. Laboribus tandem & morbis confectus, inter amplexus & Lachrymas Amicorum, Clientum, & Servorum, Quos humanus, officioſus, liberalis, gratos, devinctos & fideles habuit, Pius, tranquillus, animoſus, cœlebs, Obiit* viii Maii, *Ætat.* LVIII, M.DCC.X.

A Grave-ſtone over him at the South Side of the Weſt Entrance into the Choir.

A Grave Stone in the ſaid South Ile for *Henry Cornwall* of *Bredwardine Caſtle* in the County of *Hereford*, Eſq; Whoſe firſt Wife was *Marita Laurentia Huyſſen* of *Middleburgh* in *Zeeland.* By whom he had Iſſue *Henry* his eldeſt Son and Heir, now living. To his ſecond Wife he had *Suſanna*, one of the Daughters of Sir *John Williams*, Bart. And by her left Iſſue two Sons, *Velters* and *James*, and one Daughter named *Mary*; married to the Honourable *Henry Berkeley*, Eſq; Brother of the Right Honourable *James* now Earl of *Berkeley*. He departed this Life the 22d of *February* 1716. Aged 64.

Another Grave Stone over Sir *Joſeph Tredenham*, Kt. Dyed *April* 25, 1707, in the 65th Year of his Age.

A Monument in the North Ile for Dr. *Blow*, the famous Organiſt.

Here lyes the Body of *JOHN BLOW*, Doctor in Muſic. Who was Organiſt, Compoſer, and Maſter of the Children of the Chapel Royal, for the Space of 35 Years: In the Reigns of K. *Charles* II. K. *James* II. K. *William* and Q. *Mary*, and her preſent Majeſty Q. *Anne*. And alſo Organiſt of this Colegiate Church about 15 Years. He was Schollar to the excellent Muſician Dr. *Chriſtopher Gibbons*, and Maſter to the famous Mr. *H. Purcell*, and moſt of the eminent Maſters in Muſick ſince. He dyed *Oct.* 1, 1708, in the 60th Year of his Age. His own muſical Compoſitions (eſpecially his Church Muſic) are a far nobler Monument to his Memory, than any other can be rais'd for him.

In the ſame Ile, a Monument for *Robert* Lord *Conſtable*, Viſcount *Dunbar*. Dyed *Nov.* 23, *A. D.* 1714. Aged 64.

Thomas Viſcount *Teviot*. *Ob.* 14 *Jan.* 1710. *Ætat.* 60.

M. S.

THOMÆ LIVINGSTON *Militis Baronetti, Vicecomitis de* Teviot, *Baronis* Livingſton de Peebles. *Qui in* Batavia *natus, e perantiquâ* Livingſtonorum *Gente in* Scotia *ortus, a primâ Adoleſcentiâ inter Arma verſatus, & ad varios Militiæ Titulos cum gloria evectus. Regnante tandem* WILLIELMO III, *(ſub quo adhuc Principe* AURIACO, *diu & fortiter militaſſet, & quem in* Britanniam *Tribunus Militum comitatus fuerat) Exercituum Locum tenens Generalis, Copiarum in* Scotia *Imperator, Tormentorum Belli Præfectus Generalis, & a Sanctioribus Regni Conſiliis, Conſtitutus. Dum motibus civilibus ardebat* Scotia, *prælio cum Hoſtibus ad* Speam *fluvium feliciter commiſſo, Regno Pacem, & Regi Regnum, ſtabilivit. Ob quæ præclara facinora, a grato Principe inter Regni Proceres adſcitus eſt. Viro, de Patriâ tam benè merito, hoc Monumentum* ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON *Miles Baronettus, Frater unicus & Hæres extrui juſſit.*

Obiit Londini, Januar. 14, 1710. *Ætat.* 60.

Philip Carteret, youngeſt Son of Lord *George Carteret*, Baron *de Hawnes*, a Scholar of this College. *Ob. March* 19, 1710. Aged 19.

Henry Prieſtman, Eſq; Commander in chief of a Squadron of Ships of War in the Reign of King *Charles* II. A Commiſſioner of the Navy, and one of the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *England*, in the Reign of King *William* III. *Ob.* 20. *Aug.* 1712. *Ætat.* 65. ——— *Heu! priſca Fides!*

Edward Herbert of *Swanzey* in the County of *Glamorgan*, Eſq; Dyed *Sept.* 18, 1715. Aged 23.

Mrs. *Mary Beaufoy*, only Daughter of Sir *Hen. Beaufoy* of *Guyſcliffe* near *Warwick*, by the Honourable *Charlotte Lane*, eldeſt Daughter of *George* Lord Viſcount *Lanſborough*. *Obiit July* 12, 1705.

Robert Killigrew of *Arwenak* in the County of *Cornwall*, Eſq; Son of *Thomas* and *Charlotte*, Page of Honour to King *Charles* II. Brigadier General of her Majeſty's Forces. Killed in *Spain* in the Battle of *Almanza*, the 14th Day of *April*, *A. D.* 1707. *Ætat.* 47. *Militavit annis* 24.

Monuments in the North Ile.

To the Memory of the Worthily Honoured Colonel *JAMES BRINGFIELD*, born in *Abingdon* in the County of *Berks*; Equerry to his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*, *Aide de Camp*, and Gentleman of the Horſe to his Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, (the victorious General of her Majeſty's Forces beyond the Sea.) Who while he was remounting his Lord upon a freſh Horſe, his former failing under him, had his Head fatally ſhot by a Canon Ball in the Battle of *Ramellies*, on *Whitſunday* the 12th Day of *May*, in the Year of our Lord 1706, and of his Age 50. And ſo having glorioully ended his Days in the Bed of Honour, lyes interr'd at *Bavachem*, in the Province of *Brabant*, a principal Part of the *Engliſh* Guards attending his Obſequies. Where may his valiant Remains reſt in Peace, and the ſurviving Fame of his Courage, Virtue, and true Piety, (of which this Church was often a Witneſs) live, grow, and ſpread, both here and abroad for ever.

This Monument was erected by his mournful, and equally loving and beloved Widow *CLEMENCE BRINGFIELD*, 1706.

M. S.

HENEAGII TWYSDEN, Gulielmi Twyſden, *Baronetti, &* Franciſcæ *Uxoris, filii natu ſeptimi. Qui in acerrimo illo prope* Blazenniam Hannonienſem *prælio, dum celſiſſimo, fortiſſimóq; Principi* JOHANNI Argatheliæ *Duci, Fœderatorum primam aciem dirigenti, Legatus Caſtrenſis,*

ſtrenſis, aſſiſteret, ſtrenuè dimicans occubuit. Erat Parentum optimorum Proles haudquaquam degener; Nec indignus tanto Ductore, Miles, DOMI, *egregia Comitate ac Benevolentia, Integritate ac Modeſtiâ, incorruptâ erga amicos Fide, ſummâ in Deum & Parentes Pietate.* MILITIÆ *Fortitudine invictâ, indefeſſa laborum Tolerantiâ, Mente inter pericula inconcuſſâ, ſpectabilis. Tot tantiſq; Virtutibus, privatis, civilibus, bellicis Clarus; Triſte ſui deſiderium, omnibus quibuſcúnq; innotuerat, reliquit. Illi verò longe triſtiſſimum, qui conſuetudinis perjucundæ, diuturnæq; officiorum Conjunctionis Memor, Amico ſuo uſq; deflendo, Honorarium hoc Marmor, ingentis Amoris monumentum exiguum, P. Obiit A. D.* MDCCIX. *Ætat. ſuæ* 29.

JOHANNI TWYSDEN, Gulielmi Twyſden, *Bart.* & Franciſcæ *Uxoris Filio natu Octavo. Qui in Nave Prætoria, cujus erat è Pronavarchis, cum* Cloudeſleio Shovell, Britannicæ *Claſſis Præfecto, Naufragus periit, A.D.* MDCCVII. *Ætat. ſuæ* xxiv. *Ne optimi Juvenis Memoria cum Corpore obrueretur, Cenotaphium hoc multas ei fuiſſe Virtutes, magnam de eo ſpem, Parentes concepiſſe, in omne ævum teſtatur.*

JOSIÆ TWYSDEN, Gulielmi Twyſden, *Bart.* & Franſciſcæ *Uxoris, Filio natu nono. Qui in Exercitu* Britannico *Centurio, Caſtellum de* Agramont, *prope Urbem* Inſulas *in* Flandria, *oppugnans, Glande plumbeâ ictus cecidit, A. D.* MDCCVIII. *Ætat. ſuæ* xxiii. *Cadaver in Caſtra referri, & cum militantibus Honoribus, quos optimè meruit, Juvenis fortiſſimus, ſepeliri curavit* HENEAGIUS *frater: Heu! non diu ſuperſtes.*

In the Middle Ile, Grave Stones,

For Mrs. *Katherine Hyde.* Dyed *Feb.* 22, 1716. And,

For Mr. *Tho. Tompion.* Dyed 20 *Nov.* 1713. Aged 75.

Grave Stones in the Croſs Ile, on the North Side of the Choir, over

Sir *Tho. Nevyl*, Bart. Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King *Charles* II. and K. *James* II. Dyed 25. *Feb.* 1711, in the 87th Year of his Age.

Dame *Sarah Nevyl*, Wife of Sir *Tho. Nevyl*, Bart. Dyed 17. *Oct.* 1710. Aged 60.

John Richbell, Armig. Ob. Ap. 4, 1714. *Ætat. ſuæ* 19.

Dame *Elizabeth Campbell*, Widow. *A. D.* 1713.

In the Cloiſters on the North Side,

John Colman, Eſq; Born in the Pariſh of *Killconnel* in the County of *Galway*, and Kingdom of *Ireland*. He ſerved the Royal Family, *viz.* K. *Charles* II. K. *James* II. of bleſſed Memories, with approved Fidelity, above 50 Years, and departed this Life, a true Chriſtian, and loyal Subject, the 2d of *Jun.* 1709. Aged 84.

Chriſtopher Chapman, dyed 1681, and *Elizabeth* his Daughter, dyed 11. *Mar.* 1680. And *Meliora Chapman*, Wife to the ſaid *Chriſtopher*, dyed 6. *July*, 1707. Aged 87.

Captain *Geo. Sloughter*: Born in *Glouceſterſhire*. He was Cornet to the firſt Duke of *Ormond*. Dyed 1. *Jan.* 1695.

Mrs. *Mary Pomeroy*, Siſter to the ſaid Captain *Sloughter*. Dyed 8. *Oct.* 1707.

On a Grave Stone near the Former:

What I gave I have:
What I ſpent I had:
What I loſt I loſt
By not giving it.

Tho. Ravenſcroft, Armig. Ob. 20. *Apr.* 1708. *Ætat. ſuæ* 80.

Monuments on the Eaſt Side of the Cloiſters.

Elizabeth the beloved Wife of Mr. *Charles Weſt*, Daughter of *Chriſtopher Manſel*, Eſq; of the County of *Bucks*. She dyed the 7th of *Nov.* 1710. *Morum ſuavitate facilis ſuis Deſideratiſſima vixit. Pietate cœlo matura, levi ſuſpirio animam efflavit. Et firma (quid enim non poſſit Fides?) reſurgendi ſpe munita, quieſcit.*

On the Weſt Side;

The Remains of *Anne Davis*, the moſt faithful, vertuous, and beloved Wife of *David Davis*, Yeoman-Uſher of the moſt Honourable Houſe of Peers. She dyed the 18th of *Decemb.* An. 1714. Aged 47.

And *Walter Davis*, their only Son. Dyed 22. *Nov.* 1708. Aged 6 Years.

And *David Davis*, Eſq; who dyed Yeoman-Uſher of the Black Rod, 25th of *Octob.* 1716. Aged 54 Years.

In this Abbey are alſo Monumental Inſcriptions for

Henry Wharton, A. M. ſometime Chaplain to *Sancroft*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury. Ob.* 1694.

Sir *Lumley Robinſon*, Bart. *Ob.* 1684.

Dame *Grace Gethin*, Wife of Sir *Richard Gethin*, Bart. *Ob.* 1697.

Anthony Horneck, S. T. P. Prebendary of this Church. *Ob.* 1696.

Richard Buſby, S. T. P. Chief Maſter of *Weſtminſter* School, and Prebendary of this Church. *Ob.* 1695.

Martha Birch, ob. 1703.

George Sprat, ſecond Son of *Tho. Sprat*, S.T.P. ſometime Dean of this Church. *Ob.* 1683.

On the North Side of the Quire.

Henry Purcel, the famous Muſician, belonging to the King's Chapel. *Ob.* 1695.

Sir *Tho. Duppa*, Kt. Gentleman-Uſher of the Black Rod. *Ob.* 1694.

Sir *Gilbert Lort*, Bart. *Ob.* 1698.

On the North Side of the Abbey;

Dr. *Peter Heylyn*, Sub-Dean of this Church. *Ob.* 1662.

His Monument hath had Violence offered it by rude Hands. He was a great Writer, hearty in King *Charles* the Firſt's Intereſt, and a Sufferer for him. The Inſcription on his Monument was made by his Friend Dr. *Earl*, Dean of this Church, afterwards Biſhop of *Saliſbury*.

Depoſitum mortale Petri Heylyn, *S. Th. D. hujus Eccleſiæ Præbendarii & Subdecani, Viri plane memorabilis, egregiis dotibus inſtructiſſimi, judicio ſubacto, memoria ad prodigium tenaci. Cui adjunxit incredibilem in ſtudiis patientiam. Quæ, ceſſantibus oculis, non ceſſarunt. Scripſit varia ac plurima, quæ jam manibus teruntur. Et argumentis non vulgaribus, ſtylo non vulgari ſuffecit: Conſtans ubiq; Eccleſiæ & Majeſtatis Regiæ Aſſertor;*

Nec florentis magis utriuſq; quam afflictæ. Idemq; perduellium & Schiſmaticæ factionis Impugnator acerrimus. Contemptor Invidiæ, & animo infracto. Plura ejuſmodi meditanti Mors indixit Silentium: Ut ſileatur, efficere non poteſt. Obiit Anno Ætat. 63. *Anno Dom.* 1662. *Poſuit hoc illi mæſtiſſima Conjux.*

Joh. Schakel. E. Alexand.

Add to all the reſt the Remembrance of one long ſince buried, *viz. Johan. Schakel, Arm.* buried at St. *Peter's Weſtminſter, An.* 1396. By his laſt Will, *Dat ad maritandas virgines puellas* 100 *Marcas. Item, dat Eleemoſynæ Capellæ & Pontis de* Medway *ap.* Rocheſter, *per diſpoſitionem Dni. de* Cobham, 100 *l.*]

The Abby Church Sanctuary.

Sanctuary within the Precinct.

This Church hath had great Privelege of *Sanctuary* within the Precinct thereof; to wit, the Church, Church Yard, and Cloſe, *&c.* From whence it hath not been lawful for any Prince, or other, to take any Perſon that fled thither for any Cauſe. Which Privilege was firſt granted by *Sebert* King of the Eaſt *Saxons*, ſince encreaſed by *Edgar* King of the Weſt *Saxons*, renewed and confirmed by King *Edward the Confeſſor*; as appeareth by this his Charter following.

Edward the Confeſſor's Charter for this Church's Privilege of Sanctuary.

‘EDWARD, by the Grace of God, King of *Engliſhmen*; I make it to be known to all Generations of the World after me, that by ſpecial Commandment of our Holy Father Pope *Leo*, I have renewed and honoured the holy Church of the Bleſſed Apoſtle St. *Peter*, of *Weſtminſter*; and I order and eſtabliſh for ever, that what Perſon, of what Condition or Eſtate ſoever he be, from whenceſoever he come, or for what Offence or Cauſe it be, either for his Refuge into the ſaid Holy Place, he be aſſured of his Life, Liberty, and Limbs. And over this, I forbid under Pain of everlaſting Damnation, that no Miniſter of mine, or of my Succeſſors, intermeddle them with any the Goods, Lands, or Poſſeſſions of the ſaid Perſons, taking the ſaid Sanctuary. For I have taken their Goods and Livelode into my ſpecial Protection. And therefore I grant to every each of them, in as much as my terreſtrial Power may ſuffice, all manner Freedom of joyous Liberty. And whoſoever preſumes, or doth contrary to this my Grant, I will he loſe his Name, Worſhip, Dignity, and Power; and that, with the great Traitor *Judas*, that betrayed our Saviour, he be in the everlaſting Fire of Hell. And I will and ordain, that this my Grant endure as long as there remaineth in *England* either Love or Dread of *Chriſtian* Name.

More of this Sanctuary ye may read in our Hiſtories, and alſo in the Statute of *Henry the Eighth*, the 32d Year.

Arreſts ſometimes in the Sanctuary. *J. S.*

But yet ſometimes, and in ſome Caſes, thoſe that had taken Sanctuary there were diſturbed; as alſo were ſuch as fled for Sanctuary in St. *Martins le grand* in *London*, belonging to the Church of *Weſtminſter*. But the Abbot, when ſuch a Thing happened, uſed to make heavy Complaint thereof. The Abbot, the 29th of *Henry the Sixth*, exhibited a Bill againſt the Sheriffs of *London*, for arreſting and drawing out with Force, a privileged Perſon out of St. *Martins le Grand*, belonging to the Abbey.

Debtors fled thither for Sanctuary.

One Sort of Perſons here ſheltered from ancient Time, were ſuch as were inſolvent, and intended to fail; and not being able to ſatisfy their Creditors, uſed to ſave themſelves from Arreſts, by flying hither for Sanctuary: And ſo taking Time to agree with their Creditors; yet by way of Confeſſion, and in Diſcharge of their Conſcience, diſcovering their Condition to ſome ſpiritual Man firſt, and leaving in his Hands what Goods they had, to be among the ſaid Creditors divided and diſtributed for their Debts. Thus did one *R. A.* Haberdaſher, in the Reign of *Henry the Seventh*, leaving certain Quantities of Cloth in the Poſſeſſion of *John Foſter* Archdeacon of *London*, in Truſt for him. But he, out of a coveteous Mind, thought to make Advantage thereby, and ſo forced this *R. A.* to complain againſt him in Chancery. The Petition was as follows:

To the mooſt reverent Fader in God, my Lord of Canterberry, [*then Lord Chancellor of* England.]

A Petition to the Ld Chancellor from one in the Sanctuary. *Old Cuſt.*

‘MEkely beſeecheth your good and gracyous Lordſhip, tendyrly to conſydre the humble Complayne, and alſo the trew Intent of me *R A.* your dayly and unfeyned Bedman, now abeyding in the Seyntwary of *Weſtmynſter*. That foraſmooche as twelve Moneths paſt, I conſydered well that by the mean of Mony, and dyvers gret Loſſes, I was come to that Decay, that I hadde not whereof to pay my Dettys; wherfore, in dyſchargynge of my Conſcyence, I dyſcloſed my Mynde in that behalve unto Mayſter *Johan. Foſter*, Archdeken of *London*, and delyvered to him bothe my Teſtement, and Inventory of al my Goodys and Dettys; and alſo delyvered unto hym XL fyne Cloths, and XII Clothes engreyned; wyllyng and deſyring hym as myne Executour and Ordynary, to do therein as he wolde yf I were dede; and ſpecyally, that as wel the ſayd Clothes, as al other Goodys that I had in Erth, myght be retayled, devyded and dyſtrybuted among my Credytors, yf they wolde be ſo contented. And for the executyon of the ſame, I valued my greyned Clothes at xv *s.* the Yarde, and myne other fyne Clothes at xii *s.* the Yarde, ſoo as my ſaid Creditours wolde have been wel content. From the which my trew Entent and Purpoſe the ſaid Mayſter *Foſter* many Ways declyned, and varyeth, kepyng ſtyl my ſayed Goodys in his Handes, and nother wyll delyver the ſayde Goodys to me, or to any other indyfferent Man, to the Entent aforeſayd, nor yet unto my Credytours after the Rate; but by many crafty and ſubtyl Meanes perſuadyth, as wel to me as to myn ſayd Creditours, in ſuch [Sort] as he entended to have gret Lucre and Advantage by hys Occupacyon in this Behave. And rather than he wyll delyver my ſayd Goodys unto any other Man to th'Entent aforeſaid, he ſayd to me in gret Fere and Jeoperdy, that he wyl after hys own Wyll and Pleſure pay ſome of my Credytours theyr hole Dettes, though the Remenaunt be never payd; or elles that he wyll cauſe or ſuffer the ſayd Goodys to be attached in hys Hands by ſuche of my Credytours as he favoureth; and hath gret Rewards promiſed unto hym on theyr Behalve.

‘Wherfor, I beſeche your good and gracyous Lordſhyp, in my moſt humble and herty Wyſe, to ſende a Commaundement unto the ſayd Mayſter *Foſter*, by your Letter, to delyver the ſayd Goodys unto myſelf, or otherwiſe into the Hands of ſuch one, as by the Favour and Autorite of your Lordſhyp, may dyſpoſe them amonge my ſayd Credytours, as ſhall be thought beſt to the Pleaſure of God, and mooſt accordyng to ryght and good Conſcyence.

One eſcapes to the Sanctuary with another Man's Goods.

In the Month of *December* 1558, *Fecknam* being then Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, one *Geffray Raine-*

man brought into the Sanctuary nine Cloths, the Owner whereof was *Tho. Bradley* Clothier. Whereupon a Letter was ſent from the Lords of the Council to the ſaid Abbot, to deliver thoſe Cloths, taking firſt Bonds of him, to be anſwerable to all ſuch as ſhould make Claim by Order of the Laws to the ſaid Cloths.

What follow'd upon taking one away from Sanctuary.

This Privilege of Sanctuary continued. For *Hampton* and *Whitacre*, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, betook themſelves here for Debt. Whence a Caſe relating to this Sanctuary happened in the Eleventh of Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Star Chamber. And it being thence referred to the Lord *Dyer*, and Juſtice *Southcote*, it was ſhown, in behalf of their Privelege of Sanctuary, how two Sheriffs of *London*, for taking a Man away out of the Sanctuary at St. *Martins le Grand*, which belonged to *Weſtminſter*, were grievouſly fined in the Star Chamber, in the Time of *Henry the Sixth*.

But that bad Men might not ſhelter themſelves here, to defraud their Creditors, it was thought convenient, towards the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, to adminiſter an Oath to ſuch as ſhould claim the Sanctuary at *Weſtminſter*, and to require certain Conditions upon their Admittance.

The Oath of ſuch as took Sanctuary at *Weſtminſter*.

The Oath was to this Tenor: ‘ Firſt, that ‘ they ſhould ſwear, not to crave or claim the ſaid ‘ Privilege or Sanctuary, to defraud or deceive ‘ any manner of Perſon thereby of his Goods, ‘ Money or Debts willingly; but only for Safe‑‘ guard of their own Bodies, where they were ‘ not able preſently to pay it.

‘ *Item*, That they ſhould make a true Decla‑‘ ration of all ſuch Sum or Sums of Money as ‘ they did juſtly owe to any Perſon or Perſons, ‘ with the Perſons Names to whom they were ‘ indebted: And what Goods, Chattels, Wares, ‘ Money, or Debts they had to ſatisfy their Cre‑‘ ditors with; and alſo to declare by what Means ‘ they were behind Hand.

‘ *Item*, Whereas they were not able with all ‘ they could make preſently, to pay their Cre‑‘ ditors, that they ſhould endeavour themſelves ‘ to travel, by all Means, to ſatisfy them as ‘ ſoon as they could poſſible.

‘ *Item*, That they ſhould reſort and be preſent ‘ in the Collegiate Church, both at Morning ‘ and Evening Prayer, to ſerve God.

‘ *Item*, That they ſhould behave themſelves ‘ honeſtly and quietly; and to eſchew all ſu‑‘ ſpected Houſes, unlawful Games, all banqueting ‘ and riotous evil Company.

‘ *Item*, That they ſhould wear no Weapon; ‘ nor be out of their Lodgings before the Sun ‘ riſing in the Morning, nor after the going down ‘ thereof at Night: Nor that any of them ‘ ſhould depart out of the Precinct of the San‑‘ ctuary, without Licenſe of the Dean of *Weſtminſter* for the Time being, if ſo he were pre‑‘ ſent; or of the Arch-deacon there for the Time ‘ being, if the Dean were abſent.

‘ *Item*, That they ſhould be obedient to Mr. ‘ Dean, to the Arch-deacon, and to other Offi‑‘ cers there, during their Abode there.

‘ *Item*, That they ſhould ſwear, that if they ‘ ſhould infringe or break any of the Articles ‘ above mentioned, or ſhould be proved to have ‘ made an untrue Certificate touching the Pre‑‘ miſſes; then they ſhould Claim no Privilege of ‘ Sanctuary, notwithſtanding any their Admiſ‑‘ ſion thereunto.

The Order of their Admiſſion.

‘ Firſt, the Archdeacon was to declare to them, ‘ what a Danger it was before God to defraud ‘ any Man wittingly of his Goods; the which ‘ was againſt his Laws, which willed every Man ‘ to pay, ſaying, *Reddite omnibus*, *i. e.* Render to ‘ all Men. And alſo againſt the Law of Nature, ‘ which ſaith, *Hoc facias alteri, &c. i. e.* Do that ‘ to another, which you would have another do ‘ to you. And what a Rebuke it was to any ‘ Man to claim Sanctuary, and a Diſcredit to his ‘ Occupying for ever. And to adviſe him there‑‘ fore to remember theſe Premiſes, and to return ‘ before he were known openly.

‘ Then after this, Knowledge ſhould be given ‘ to their Creditors of them that were in the ſaid ‘ Sanctuary. Or elſe, if they came unſent for, ‘ immediately the ſaid Sanctuary-men ſhould be ‘ called before the ſaid Dean and Archdeacon, to ‘ hear their Demands. And if any of the ſaid ‘ Creditors could certainly prove, that the ſaid ‘ privileged Men had brought in with them ‘ Money or Wares, they ſhould be ſatisfyed there‑‘ of preſently.

‘ And if the Creditors did lay unto their Charge, ‘ that they had more Money, Debts, and Wares, ‘ than they would confeſs, ſtraitway they ſhould ‘ be committed to Ward for a certain Time, to ‘ make them confeſs the Truth of the ſame, if ‘ it might be, and thereupon to make an End.

‘ And then, if they could not make them con‑‘ feſs more than was before confeſſed, to travail ‘ from Time to Time, to make them agree. And ‘ if any of them would not be ordered according‑‘ ly, then to puniſh him.

‘ And finally, if it were poſſible for them, to ‘ bring in ſome honeſt Perſons, to teſtify of their ‘ Decay.

Names of the Abbots, the Biſhop, and the Deans of *Weſtminſter*.

And laſtly, for a Concluſion of the Account of this famous Monaſtery and Church of St. *Peters*, I ſhall give a Liſt of the Spiritual Governors of it from ancient Times to this preſent, whether Abbots or Deans.

J. S.

Monum. Weſtmon.

Years.	Abbots.
	Silvardus
	Ordbrutius
	Alfwynus
	Alfgarus
	Adymerus
	Alfnodus
	Alfricus
980	*S. Wulſinus*
1000 *ob.*	*Alfwynus*
1049	*Wolnothus*
1063	*Edwynus*
1072	*Galfridus*
1081	*Vitalis*
1114	*Giſlebertus Criſpinus*
1140	*Herebertus*
1160	*Gervaſius de Blois*
1176	*Laurentius*
1191	*Walterus*
1201	*Gu'ielmus Poſtard*
1215	*Radulphus Papilon*
1222	*Gulielmus de Humes*
1246	*Richardus de Barking*
1258	*Richardus de Crokeſley*
1259	*Philippus Leviſham*
1283	*Richardus de Ware*
1307	*Walterus de Wenlok*
1315	*Richardus de Kedington*, alias *Sudbury*
1331	*Willielmus Curlington*
1342	*Thomas Henley*
1347	*Simon de Burcheſton*
1376	*Simon Langham*
1386 *ob.*	*Nicholas Litlington*
	Gulielmus de Colcheſter
	Richardus Harounden
	Georgius Flaccet
1438	*Johannes Eſtney*

Years

Years.	Abbots.
1466 *ob.*	*Edmundus Kirton*
1493	*Thomas Milling*
	Johannes Iſlip
1538	*Gulielmus Benſon*
1556	*Johannes Fecknam*

Biſhop of *Weſtminſter* one only, *Tho. Thurleby.*

Years.	Deans.
1539	*Gulielmus Benſon*
1550	*Richardus Cox*
1553	*Hugo Weſton*
1560	*Gulielmus Bill*
1561	*Gabriel Goodman*
1601	*Lancelot Andrews*
1605	*Richard Neyle*
1610	*Georgius Mounteine*
1617	*Robertus Thompſon*
1620	*Johannes Williams*
1660	*Johannes Earl*
1663	*Johannes Dolben*
1683	*Thomas Sprat*, Ld Biſhop of *Rocheſter.*
	Francis Atterbury, Ld. Bp. of *Rocheſter.*

4000 *l. per An.* for the Reparation of St. *Peter's Weſtminſter.*

The only Thing I ſhall add more concerning this ancient Abby, is, that ſeaſonable Proviſion was made by the late Queen ANNE, for the neceſſary and effectual Reparation of it, gone to great Decay. Which was, that 4000 *l. per Ann.* ſhould be reſerved out of the Duty laid upon Coals, for the building of fifty new Churches, by an Act of Parliament *An.* 9. *Regin.* ANNÆ: Wherein it was provided, That the ſaid Sum of 4000 *l.* towards the Repairing of St. *Peter's* Church *Weſtminſter*, and the Chapels of the ſame, ſhould be paid to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chief Juſtice of the Queen's Bench, and the Dean of the ſaid Collegiate Church, (who are hereby conſtituted Commiſſioners for repairing the ſaid Church and Chapels) by equal quarterly Payments.]

CHAP. III.

St. Margaret*'s Church. The Monuments there. The Palace of* Weſtminſter. *The Great Hall. Feaſtings, Parliaments, and Law Courts held there. Court of Exchecquer. Dutchy Court. Office of Receipt. Star Chamber. Court of Wards and Liveries. Court of Requeſts. Houſe of Lords. Subterraneous Apartments. The Treaſury. Treaſury for Records. Augmentation Office. St.* Stephen*'s. Parliament Houſe. Our Lady of the Piew.* Cotton *Houſe, and Library. Clockhouſe. Gatehouſe. The Ambrey. The firſt Printing-Preſs here.* Totehill Street. Petty France. Manſell*'s Houſe in* Totehill: *Where divers Kings and Queens and Nobles were entertained. The Government and Liberties.*

The Church of St. MARGARET.

First built.

THE Pariſh Church of St. *Margaret*, ſometime within the Abbey, was, by *Edward the Confeſſor*, removed, and builded without, for the Eaſe of the Monks.

New built.

This Church continued till the Days of *Edward the Firſt*; at what Time the Merchants of the Staple, and Pariſhioners of *Weſtminſter*, builded all of new, the great Chancel excepted, which was builded by the Abbots of *Weſtminſter*. And this remaineth now a fair Pariſh Church, tho' ſometime in Danger of pulling down.

In the Reign of *Edw. 6.*

Repaired. *J. S.*

This Church was repaired, altered, and beautified, in the Year 1682; moſt of the Charges defrayed by Perſons of Quality, and others. It is furniſhed with a large Pair of Organs. A fine antique painted Window over the Communion Table. Prayers are conſtantly at 6 a-Clock every Evening. A fair Table of Benefactors on the Weſt Wall of the Church.

The Miniſter's Houſe is on the South-Eaſt Side of the Church.]

MONUMENTS.

Monument of Dame *Mary Billing.*

In the South Ile of this Church is a fair Marble Monument of Dame *Mary Billing*, the Heir of *Robert Neſenham* of *Conington* in *Huntingtonſhire*, firſt married to *William Cotton*: To whoſe Iſſue, her Inheritance alone deſcended, remaining with *Robert Cotton* at this Day, Heir of her and her firſt Huſband's Family. Her ſecond Huſband was Sir *Robert Billing*, Chief Juſtice of *England*. And her laſt, whom likewiſe ſhe buried, was *Thomas Lacy*. Erecting this Monument to the Memory of her three Huſbands, with whoſe Arms ſhe hath garniſhed it, and for her own Burial; wherein ſhe was interred in the Year 1499.

Sir *Robert Cotton*, the Antiquarian. *R.*

On an ancient Monument in Braſs, at the upper End of the North Ile, is thus written.

Cole's Monument.

Sacrum doloris.

Shall Teares, the ſilent Meſſengers of Death,
Diſſolve their Streames into a Sea of Moane?
No, no, in vaine you ſacrifice Reliefe,
Over his Tombe, with Eyes, with Voyce, with Groane.
For Cole *(aſſign'd by God the Poore to pity,*
The Widow's Comfort, and eke the Orphan's Sire)
Who tun'd each String of Hate to Love's ſweet Ditty,
Is dead. Ah me! will Death the Beſt deſire?
Remorſeleſſe Death, thy Wrath in him is ended,
Maugre thy Darts, his Praiſes cannot dye;

Thou haſt his Body, but his Soul aſcended
Into the Place of Joyes Eternity.
And tho' his Corps interr'd lies dead in Grave,
Yet ſtill his Vertues Life and Being have.

An. Dom. 1597.

In Parliament, a Burgeſſe, Cole *was placed,*
In Weſtminſter *the like for many Years,*
But now with Saints above his Soul is graced,
And lives a Burgeſſe with Heaven's Royall Peers.
O bleſſed Change, from Earth, where Death is King,
To be united there where Angels ſing.

Ejuſdem in eundem.

Terra tegit Corpus, mens ſcandit ad Æthera Cœli,
Fama virens floret, Cætera mors rapuit.

Thus in Engliſh.

The Grave my Body, Heaven my Soule doth keepe,
The World my Fame, the reſt in Death doth ſleepe.

Margaretta Cole *poſuit.*

In another Column of the ſame Table.

This Monument unites two conſtant Lovers,
He that is dead, and her that lives in Death:
His Body ſhe, his Spouſe, in Honour covers,
Wiſhing her Days were ſhort'ned with his Death.
But ſhe muſt live, yet living ſhall be mated
With him in Death, while Death her Life hath dated.
Full twenty Yeeres and odde, their League was firm,
Witneſſe the World, their Children, and their Love;
Nothing but Death by Death ſhould give the tearme
Of Farewell to their Faith by falſe Remove.
Of Breach of Concord no Tongue can accuſe them,
Unleſſe baſe Envy by her Saints abuſe them.
O envy not the Dead, but die to Sinne,
Expect the Harveſt of this dead Man's Bliſſe;
Deſire the Crown which Envy cannot winne,
Amend in you, not others, what's amiſſe.
Sad Death ſhall be your Herauld to procure
Reſt to your Soules, with Chriſt for to endure.
Marget *in woe, diſtill thoſe Tears to comfort,*
And in thy Children's Love, redreſſe thy Anguiſh:
Three live with thee, then love their living Conſort,
No longer in thy Huſband's Sorrow languiſh.
But imitate thy Cole *in Vertue's Laws,*
That thou maiſt live where Vertue pleads his Cauſe.

This Monument is in the North Ile, and hath this Inſcription.

Here lyeth the Lady *Dorothy Stafford*, Wife and Widow to Sir *William Stafford*, Knight, Daughter [in Law] to *Henry* Lord *Stafford*, the only Son of *Edward* the laſt Duke of *Buckingham:* Her Mother was *Vrſula*, Daughter to the Counteſſe of *Saliſbury*, the only Daughter to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to King *Edward the Fourth*. Shee continued a true Widow from the Age of 27. till her Death. She ſerved Queen *Elizabeth* 40 Yeeres, lying in the Bedchamber, eſteemed of her, loved of all, doing good, all ſhe could, to every Body, never hurted any; a continual Remembrancer of the Suits of the Poor. As ſhe lived a religious Life, in great Reputation of Honour and Vertue in the World, ſo ſhe ended in continual fervent Meditation, and hearty Prayer to God. At which Inſtant, as all her Life, ſo after her Death, ſhe gave liberally to the Poore, and died aged 78, the 22. of *September* 1604. In whoſe Remembrance, Sir *Edward Stafford*, her Sonne, hath cauſed this Memorial of her to be in the ſame Forme and Place as ſhe herſelfe long ſince required him.

On a Monument on the North Side of the Chancel is this Inſcription.

A Monument ſet up by *Margaret Engliſh* to her two Huſbands.

To the Memory of *Rob. Peeter*, Eſquire, Auditor of the Receipt, her firſt Huſband, who gave to the Uſe of the Poore of this Pariſh one hundred Pound: And of *Edward Engliſh*, her ſecond Huſband, a Gentleman, kind, courteous, and of great Hoſpitality, who gave twelve Pounds in Annuity for ever to the ſame Uſe.

Margaret their loving Wife, Daughter of Sir *John Tyrill* of *Gipping*, Knight, who likewiſe hath bequeathed one hundred Pounds, for the purchaſing of one yeerely Annuity of twenty Nobles for ever to the 'foreſaid Poore: Lamenting their Death, and for Teſtification of her dutiful Love, hath erected this Monument.

Another Monument in the ſame Ile, with this Inſcription.

Here lyeth the Body of *Thomas Arneway*, buried the 8. of *September*, *Anno Dom.* 1603. And *Margaret Arneway*, his Wife, who was buried the 9. of *Auguſt*, *Anno Dom.* 1596.

Near unto the other, in a fair Plate, is this following Epitaph.

A Memorial on the Death of *John Varnam*, Gardiner, who deceaſed the xi. of *December*, 1586. *Ætatis ſuæ* 46.

O mortal Man that lives on Earth,
conſider well thy End;
Remember that thou muſt depart,
when God for thee doth ſend.
This Life is but a Pilgrimage,
ſo ſoon it doth decay;
And all the Riches of this World
ſhall fade and paſs away:

As by Example daily ſhew'd,
before our Eyes we ſee,
That Rich and Poor to Earth are brought
for their Iniquity.
Let us that live on Earth behind,
to God for Mercy call,
With woful Heart and wringing Hands,
and he will bleſſe us all.

And now to ſpeak of this good Man,
John Varnam *call'd by Name;*
Who in his Life he lived well,
by Labour, Travaile, and Paine:
In helping of the Fatherleſſe,
and Widowes very Poore;
And ſetting ever them on worke
which went from Doore to Doore.

A Gardiner by Art he was,
great Skill he had therein;
And proſper'd well in all his Life,
with every living Thing
That he at all Times tooke in Hand:
To God be given all praiſe,
That did increaſe this honeſt Man,
with Riches many Ways.

The Poor they had great Work of him,
by weeding of his Ground;
And he to them was well content,
to leave Aſſurance ſound,
Of Land and Living to releeve
The Fatherleſſe in Need;
So he confirmed this his Minde,
by Will it was decreed.

Agnes Varnam *left behind,*
his loving Wife moſt ſure;
By her he had foure Sonnes, likewiſe
foure Daughters, Virgins pure:
Who all being dead, and none alive,
but Elizabeth *by Name;*
And in Remembrance of his Life,
they have ſet up this ſame.

He willingly did yeeld himſelfe,
in God was all his Truſt;
And in the laſt Houre of his Death,
he ſhew'd his Faith moſt juſt,
To leave this World moſt cheerefully,
deſirous to depart;
Aſking forgiveneſſe of the World,
and forgiving with his Heart,

To thoſe which he at any Time
in Deed or Word offended:
Moſt joyfully his Soule was then
unto the Lord commended.
And thus he left his mortal Life,
in Briefe, to tell you plaine;
Hoping in Heav'n to be receiv'd,
for ever to remaine.

In the ſame Ile, in the Body of the Church, is this Inſcription.

Cornelius Vandun lieth here, borne at *Breda* in *Brabant*, Souldier with King *Henry* at *Turney*, Yeoman of the Guard, and Uſher to King *Henry*, King *Edward*, Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*: Of honeſt and vertuous Life, a careful Man for poore Folke. Who in the End of this Towne did build for poore Widowes twenty Houſes of his owne coſt.

Round about his Figure, wrought as in his Guards Coat, theſe Words.

Obiit Anno Dom. 1577. Buried the 4. of *September. Ætatis ſuæ* 94.

At the upper End of the South Ile in the Chancel, as followeth.

Frances Haughton, in Token of her Love to her Huſband, cauſed this Monument to be erected.

Here reſteth in aſſured Hope to riſe in Chriſt, the Body of *Hugh Haughton*, the fourth Son of *Thomas Haughton* of *Haughton*, in the County of *Cheſter*, Gentleman. Who married *Frances*, Daughter of *William Coothe* of *Sherbourne*, in the County of *Dorſet*, Gentleman, and by her had Iſſue two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Frances*. He departed this Life the 17. Day of *October*, 1616. Aged 50 Years. And *Elizabeth* departed this Life the 28. of *Auguſt*, 1615, aged ſeven Years, and lyeth here alſo interred.

On an ancient Braſs Monument, cloſe by the other, is thus written.

Give thankes to God for *Edward Courtney*, Eſquire, Sonne and Heire to Sir *Peter Courtney* of *Devonſhire*, Knight, who living a Life agreeable to his Eſtate and Stocke, ended the ſame like a faithful Chriſtian, the 27. Day of *November* 1566, and is buried before this Stone.

On another near to that, is thus written.

Here lyeth the Body of *Alexander Tomkins*, the fifth Sonne to *Richard Tomkins* of *Momington upon Wye*, in the County of *Hereford*, Eſquire, who was buried in *Auguſt*, in the Year of our Lord God 1615.

On another near to that is thus written.

Underneath lyeth the Body of *James Tomkins*, ſecond Sonne to *James Tomkins* of *Momington upon Wye* in the County of *Hereford*, Eſquire, buried in *December*, in the Year of our Lord God 1613.

Cloſe to this a very fair Monument in the South Wall of the Chancel, thus written on.

Hereunder is entombed *Blanch Parry*, Daughter to *Henry Parry* of *New-court* within the County of *Hereford*, Eſquire, chief Gentlewoman of Queen *Elizabeth*'s moſt honourable Privy Chamber, and Keeper of her Majeſty's Jewels. Whom ſhe faithfully ſerved from her Highneſs's Birth; beneficial to her Kinsfolk and Countrymen, charitable to the Poor, inſomuch that ſhe gave to the Poor of *Bacton* and *Newton* in *Herefordſhire* ſeven Score Buſhels of Wheat and Rye yearly for ever, with divers Sums of Money to *Weſtminſter* and other Places for good Uſes. She died a Maid in the 82. Year of her Age, the 12. of *February* 1589.

Another fair Monument in the ſame Ile in the Chancel, thus written on.

Hereunder reſteth in Expectation of a glorious Reſurrection, the Body of *Thomas Bond*, Gentleman, ſometime a Burgeſſe of this City of *Weſtminſter*; and alſo the Bodies of *Ellin* his Wife, of *Thomas Bond* their Sonne, and of *Ellen* their Daughter.

To the Memory of whoſe Chriſtian Vertues, their dutiful Sonne, and loving Brother, *John Bond*, hath erected this Monument.

A Father, Mother, Sonne, and Daughter deere,
Cover'd with Earth, their Corps be buried here:
Two aged died, and two in Prime of Strength;
To teach that Death will conquer all at Length:
A vertuous Life they liv'd, made Chriſtian Ends,
And now a Crown of Glory them attends.

At the four Corners of this Monument are theſe Inſcriptions.

Thomas Bond, the Father, dyed the 7. of *April* 1616.
Ellin Bond, the Mother, dyed the 31. of *May* 1628.
Thomas Bond, the Sonne, dyed the 26. of *May* 1627.
Ellin Butts, the Daughter, dyed the 12. of *Auguſt* 1625.

On a fair Stone in the Middle of the Chancel, is this written.

Here reſteth in God the Body of *Anna Ellis*, borne in *Denmarke*; who ſerved our gracious Queene *Anna* in her Bed-chamber, was married to Maſter *Thomas Seringe*, her Majeſty's Chaplaine, the 28. of *April*, in the Yeere of our Lord God 1598, and died at *Weſtminſter* the 26 of *February* 1608, Unto whom God Almighty give a joyful Reſurrection.

Mœrentis muſa Mariti.

Aſtra tuam foveant Animam, bona fama ſepultæ
Reſtet in his terris, capiat tandem omnia Cœlum.

Johannes Seringius, *Thuringius.*

A fair Monument at the lower End of the North Ile in the Wall, thus written on.

Here lyeth interred the Body of *Edward Reynolds*, Eſquire, late Clearke of his Majeſties Privy Seale, and Regiſter of the Court of Requeſts; who departed this Life the 18. Day of *December*, *Anno Dom.* 1623. By him alſo lyeth the Body of his Brother, Maſter *Owen Reynolds*, who deceaſed the 16. of *April* 1610. To whoſe Memories, *Edward* and *Launcelet Reynolds*, Gentlemen, have here placed theſe enſuing Verſes, made by the ſaid *Edward Reynolds* in his Life Time.

Gloria, Vita, Decor, Theſaurus, Fama, Voluptas,
Vana, brevis, fragilis, fluxus, temeraria, mollis,
Fumus, Bulla, Iris, Fax, Ventus, Dulce venenum,
Vaneſcit, perit, areſcit, liquefit, fugit, angit.

Orbe nihil toto ſtabile eſt, citò corruet orbis,
Et vaſti in nihilum vaneſcet fabrica Mundi.
Sola fides firmam parit, æternamque Coronam,
Sola fides Chriſti meritis, ſunt cætera Nugæ.

Hac vixi, hac morior fide, mihi Chriſtus in vita, & morte lucrum.

In the Middle of the ſame Ile, in the Wall, is a fair Monument, thus written on.

M. S.

Hic ſepultus jacet Johannes Corbettus *de* Sprowſton, *in Com.* Norf. *Baronettus. Qui uxorem duxit piiſſimam* Annam, *filiam* Arthuri Capel *de* Hadham, *in Com.* Hartford, *Militis. Ex qua ſuſcepit Filios tres, totidemque Filias, Vitam vixit integerrimam, Rei aſſertor publicæ, Chriſtianæ columen, Mecænas literariæ, hinc migrans, Anno Dom. Milleſimo ſexcenteſimo vigeſimo ſeptimo* (*Ætatis trigeſimo ſeptimo*) *die decimo nono* Januarii. *Abunde illud ſupplevit, in quo Marmor deficit, famam & memoriam indeptus terris diutius, at Cœlo in æternum victuram.*

Johannes Corbettus *miles.*
Sanctuſne is homo & liber?
Et ſanctus iſte homo liber.

Sir *John Corbett*, Baronet.

Another in the ſame Wall, thus inſcribed.

D. M. M. S.
Joannes Mackulio
de Merton, *D. N.*
Scoto-Britannus
Magni Hetruriæ *ducis*
Archiater quondam,
Nec non
In ſapientia illuſtris, Piſis
Cathedræ Doctor,
Dein
Magnæ Britanniæ *Regis*
Medicus, Medicorum ſui ſeculi
Æſculapius, Therapeutices,
promus-condus, conditumque prodigium,
Mortales, huic Cippo, in ſpem
Reſurrectionis, vitæque melioris
Reliquit exuvias
Reparatæ ſalutis 1622.
Ætatis ſuæ 46, *Menſe.*

Naſcentes morimur, finiſque ab origine pendet.

On the ſame Wall, in a Table, is this Epitaph.

In Memory of the late deceaſed Virgin, Miſtriſs *Elizabeth Hereicke.*

Sweet Virgin, that I do not ſet
Thy Grave-verſe up in mournful Jet,
Or dappled Marble, let thy Shade
Not wrathful ſeeme, or fright the Maid,
Who hither at her weeping Howres,
Shall come to ſtrew thy Earth with Flowres:
No, know, bleſt Soule, when there's not one
Remainder left of Braſſe or Stone;
Thy living Epitaph ſhall be
Though loſt in them, yet found in me:
Deare, in thy Bed of Roſes then,
Till this World ſhall diſſolve (as Men)
Sleepe, while we hide thee from the Light,
Drawing thy Curtains round — Good Night.

On a Table, hanging at the upper End of the South Ile, is this written.

In Memory of the right vertuous and beautiful Gentlewoman, Miſtreſs *Margaret Radcliffe*, Daughter to Sir *John Radcliffe*, Knight, one of the Maids of Honour to Queen *Elizabeth*, who deceaſed at *Richmond* the 10. of *November*, and was here buried with Solemnity the 22. of the ſame, *Anno Dom.* 1599. *An. Reg. Eliz.* 41.

Tell thou my wailing Verſe, and mourning ſhow
What beauteous frame lies here interr'd below.

Here underneath entomb'd a Dazie lies,
The Pride of Nature, with Perfection fill'd;
O woe, whom Zephyres *blaſts can ne'er make riſe,*
Being by Death's black Storms untimely kill'd.
Ratcliffe's *thy Name, the Glory of the Court,*
Vertue and Beauty ſtrove t'adorn thee moſt;
Though here inclos'd, yet Fame ſhall ſtill report
Thy Vertue's Praiſe, thy Graces Time ſhall boaſt:

Thou dy'dſt a Virgin pure, and ſpotleſſe Liver;
Grief caus'd thy Death, Death makes thee live for ever.
If any aſk, Who ſigh'd this ſad Complaint?
Say, One that liv'd, that lov'd, that joy'd, now faint.

Another fair Monument at the upper End of the Chancel, thus inſcribed.

Epitaphium Religioſiſſimi, ſpectatiſſimique viri, Franciſci Egioke, *de* Egioke *in Comitatu* Vigorniæ *Equitis Aurati, vitæ Famæque integerrimæ, Muſarum, Militum, Pauperumque Fautoris Meritiſſimi. Qui à* Londino, *Vigorniam verſus proficiſcens, in* Uxbrigia *vita defunctus eſt* 21. *die* Novemb. 1622. *Hic vero repoſitus habet Cineres.*

Dilectiſſima, Mœſtiſſimaque Uxor ejus Elinor, *Filia* Fra. Dingley, *Armigeri, in eodem* Vigorniæ *Comitatu, Lugubre Hoc, pii Amoris & obſequii, Monumentum poſuit.*

Ad Tumulum ni flere libet, diſcedito Lector,
Qui legis hæc, Fletu prodigus eſto pio.
Cum Muſis omnes flerent, inopumque Catervis,
Illis Patronus, his Benefactor erat.
Arma virumque canit, Mors imperioſa, triumphans,
Quod Miles ſtrenuus ſic ſpoliatus obit.
Vana quid inſultas? te jam tua præda fefellit;
Artes, arma, preces, hunc periiſſe vetant.
Hunc (Mors) inſequeris fruſtra, cui militat æther,
Nec tibi, ſed ſuperis, præda beata jacet.
Quid quod iter carpens Cecidit? Moriturque viator?
Quæ ſupra terram eſt noverat; hic Patriam.
Quo tendens, proprios Lares, Terraſque relinquit,
Et Cœlum media poſſidet ille via.

This Monument is near unto the other, having this Inſcription.

Here lyeth entombed *Mary* Lady *Dudley*, Daughter of *William* Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, in his Time Lord High Admiral of ENGLAND, Lord Chamberlaine, and Lord Privy Seale. Shee was Grand-childe to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolke*, the ſecond of that Sur-name, and Siſter to *Charles Howard* Earl of *Nottingham*, Lord High Admiral of *England*. By whoſe proſperous direction, through the Goodneſs of God, in defending his Handmaid Queen *Elizabeth*, the whole Fleet of *Spaine* was defeated and diſcomfited.

She was firſt married to *Edward Sutton* Lord *Dudley*, and after to *Richard Mountpeſſon*, Eſquire; who, in the Memory of her Vertues, and laſt Teſtimony of his Love, erected this Monument. Shee ſlept in *Chriſt Jeſus* in the Yeere of our Lord 1600, the 21. of *Auguſt*, attending the joyful Day of her Reſurrection.

A fair Monument at the upper End of the North Ile, with this Inſcription.

Here in Peace reſteth the Body of *Thomas Seymour*, ſecond Sonne to the Right Honourable *Edward* Earle of *Hartford*, and *Iſabel* his Wife, eldeſt Daughter to *Edward Meley* of *Kateſby* in the County of *Northampton*, Eſquire; which ſaid *Thomas* departed this Life the 8. Day of *Auguſt* 1600; and the ſaid *Iſabel* the 20. Day of *Auguſt* 1619, in the true Faith of *Jeſus Chriſt*, and in the bleſſed Hope of a joyful Reſurrection.

On a fair Marble in the Chancel is thus written.

Depoſitum

Mariæ *Filiæ unicæ* Thomæ Egerton, *Militis*, *Baronis de* Elleſmere, *Cancellarii* Angliæ; Franciſci Leigh *Militis fideliſſimæ*, *optime meritæ*, *ac unice dilectæ conjugis*, *quæ tertio die* Aprilis, *An. Dom.* M.DC.XII. *Ætatis ſuæ* 36. *poſt partum Filiorum* 4. *Filiarum* 5. *in puerperio Filiæ* 6. *Spiritum Deo*, *Corpus ſepulchro liquit*, *in Chriſto obdormiens*; *Cui Fide*, *Spe & Charitate*, *Conſtantiſſimè vixit*. *Pudicitiæ*, *Pietatis*, *& Venuſtatis Rariſſimum decus.*

Non obiit ſed abiit.

R. ANNÆ, *uxori ſuæ amantiſſimæ & optimæ*, *Filiæ* Willielmi Barlowi, *Epiſcopi* Ciceſtrenſis & Agathæ Welſborne, *generoſæ conjugis ejus*, *diem ſuum quinto idus* Decembris, *Anno Domini* 1597, *obeunti* Weſtmonaſterii, *quo virum ad Parliamentum comitabatur*, Harbartus Weſtfalingus, *Epiſcopus* Herefordienſis, *ſuſceptis ex ipſa quinq*; *liberis*; Harbarto, *qui duxit* Franciſcam Rudhall *generoſam*; Anna *quæ* Gulielmo Jeffereys, *Ar.* Margareta, *quæ* Richardo Eedes, Wigorniæ *Decano*; Elizabetha, *quæ* Roberto Walweyne *generoſo*; & Franciſca, *quæ* Franciſco Jenkes *generoſo nupta eſt*.

In memoriam virtutis, & amoris ipſius poſuit.

In the ſame Church is a new Monument lately erected in the North Ile, and this Inſcription on it.

In Expectation of a joyful Reſurrection, neere this Place reſteth the Body of *Robert Golding*, Gentleman, borne in this City of *Weſtminſter*, and ſometime chiefe Burgeſſe thereof: His Honeſty, and charitable Life, gained good Eſteeme; his Age, due and deſerved Reſpect of all. And in the Houſe where he took Beginning in his Infancy, he moſt peaceably and piouſly ended his Days on the 22d of *November* 1629. Being always careful of his Wayes, charitable to the Poore, and very judicious and ready in diſcharging of all Offices incident to the Civil Government of this City, wherein he fully proceeded long before his Death. He lived to ſee the Change of foure Kings and Queenes: And yet in aſſured Hope of never-changing Bliſſe, by the meritorious Paſſion of his only Mediator *Chriſt Jeſus*, hee never altered or changed from the now truly profeſſed Religion. Wherein he moſt conſtantly died in the 78. of his Age, leaving behinde him two Sons and three Daughters.

To whoſe pious Memory *William Golding*, his eldeſt Sonne, and ſole Executor, hath at his owne Charge erected this Monument, *June* 1631.]

The Monuments of later Date in this Church of St. *Margaret*'s, are theſe that follow. Later Monuments.

J. S.

In the Chancel,

For *Pet. Newton*, Eſq; who ſerved K. *James*, Prince *Henry*, K. *Charles* I. and Gentleman-Uſher of the Black Rod, 1660.

Tho. Hanbury, A. M. Son of *Edward Hanbury* of *Kelmarſh* in the County of *Northampton*, 1685.

South Ile, On the loweſt Pillar.

Hic juxta reconditur quod mortale fuit Reverendi in Chriſto Patris Laurentii Womach, *Epi.* Menevenſis, *&c.* 1685. *Nec non filiæ ſuæ unicæ.*

John Gregory, Son of *Will. Gregory* of *Stockworth* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq; 1675.

James Harrington, Eſq; eldeſt Son of *Sapcotes Harrington*, Knt. 1677.

John Bert, Eſq; Protonotary of the King's Palace at *Weſtminſter*, 1638.

Ann Hund, Wife of *Reuben Hund*, 1634.

Abraham Williams, *Vectenſis.* Oxonii *Studuit*, Belgii *Incola*, *Legato* Winwoodo *a Secretis*, *Eques Auratus*, *&c.* 1653.

South Ile.

Mary Brocas, Daughter of *Will. Brocas* of *Heddingworth* in the County of *Leiceſter*, Eſq; 1654.

Sir *Richard Corbet* of *Longnor* in the County of *Salop*, Bart. 1683.

Charles Bret, Eſq; one of the Honourable Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, 1682.

North Ile.

Richard Willis, Eſq; 1640. Departed at the Star-chamber in *Weſtminſter*. And *Elizabeth* his Wife. And *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Richard Willis*, 1674.

Maurice Emmet of this Pariſh, Eſq; 1694.

Sir *Henry Pomroy*, Knt. 1683. And *Jane* his Wife, Daughter of one of the ancient Family of the *Predeaux*, $168\frac{2}{3}$.

Richard Taylor of this Pariſh, Gent. 1676. Alſo five Sons and ſix Daughters by *Euſebia* his Wife, and four Grandchildren.

Henry Martin, Huſband to *Sarah* their Daughter.

Anne Butler, (and *Thomas* and *Gregory Butler*, her Sons) Wife of *Gregory Butler* of *Oldacres* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, Eſq; 1668.

Richard Nott, 1696. Aged 11 Years. His School-fellow *Walter Thomas* made his Epitaph, *viz.*

Dear to his Parents, here doth lye
A Youth admir'd for Piety:
His Years eleven, yet knew more
Of God, than many of Threeſcore, &c.

Sacred to the Memory of that great Example of Piety *Emery Hill*, late of this Pariſh, a worthy Benefactor, 1677.

James Palmer, B. D. a good Benefactor, deceas'd, 1659.

Againſt a Pillar near the Communion Table: *Hic ſitum eſt quod mori potuit* Samuelis Langford, *Armigeri, &c. puris manibus in Fiſco Regis vixit, &c.* 1691.

Anne Langwith, late Wife of *John Langwith*, 1691.

Elizabeth Tayler, Wife of *Henry Tayler*, 1680.

Juxta hoc marmor ſita eſt Maria Arnold, *uxor* Johannis Arnold, *&c.* 1701. She dyed in Childbed.

John Macullo, Secretary to the Auditory of the Exchequer, 1634.

Nicolas Dering of the County of *Dorſet*, Gent. 1688.

South Ile.

Suſan Gray, Daughter of *Henry Gray*, of *Enfield* in the County of *Stafford*, Eſq; 1654.

Tho. Flowerdew, Vintner, free of the Haberdaſhers, *London*, 1637. *William Flowerdew* his Son, 1641.

North Wall at the lower End of the Church.

Here lyeth interred the twice vertuous and thrice religious Gentlewoman *Frances*, Wife to *John Nappers* in the County of *Dorſet*, Eſq; 1624.

Flat Stones in the Body of the Church for,

Henry Swindel, 1691. *Thomas Kifford*, one of the Uſhers of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer, 1684. And *Judith* his Wife, 1700. *Thomas Groſſe*, 1683. And his Wife. *Barbara Boughton*, Spinſter, 1680.

Edward Story, Eſq; Volary-Keeper to K. *Charles* II. 1684. *STANLAKE* alſo twice inſcribed upon this Stone.

In the Chancel.

Elizabeth Kirkwood, Daughter to *John Kirkwood*, 1677.

Beaupre Nowers, 1690. And *Heſter Nowers*, his Mother, 1700.

Two Children of *John Gregory*, *Gilbert* and *Gratiana*.

In the Church-yard North of the Church, a Monument for

Alexander Davis of *Ebury* in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq; 1665.

Againſt the South Wall of the Church outwards,

Edmund Harper, 1652. Aged 94. And *Joan*, his Wife, 1629. Aged 70.

Joſeph Harper, 1651.

Edward Richardſon, Son of *Abel Richardſon*, Gent. And *Elenor* his Wife, 1651.

William Robinſon, 1674. And *Joan*, his Wife, 1675.

Now to take Notice of the Chriſtian CHARITIES.

Charities of this Pariſh.

Charities given to this Pariſh: This may be known by ſome Memorials thereof, written partly upon Monuments of the Benefactors, and partly upon a large Table ſet up in the Weſt Wall of the Church.

Mr. *Emery Hill*, Inhabitant of this Pariſh, beſides what he gave in his Life Time, left by his Will at his Death,

Firſt, The Revenue of ſeveral Houſes in *Weſtminſter* for ever, for the Uſe of the Poor Children of the King's Hoſpital in *Tutbill-fields*, of which he was one of the Governors.

Secondly, The Sum of 100*l.* for the Building of three Almes-houſes in *Petty France*.

Thirdly, 7*l. per Ann.* for the Teaching of the poor Children.

Fourthly, An 100*l.* for a Stock of Coals for the Poor of the Pariſh for ever.

Fifthly, 50*l.* to the Children of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital in *London*.

Sixthly, A bountiful Gift for the ſetting up of poor decayed Tradeſmen.

Seventhly, He left a plentiful Proviſion for the building of 12 Alms-Houſes, a Chapel, and School; for ſix poor Men and their Wives, ſix poor Widows, and teaching of 24 Children, with ſufficient Maintenance for the ſame for ever.

More, 50*l.* for the Uſe of the Poor of the Company of *Brewers*.

Beſides ſeveral other charitable Bequeſts, which we have not Room to mention.

James Palmer, B. D. born in this Pariſh *An.* 1581, and dyed 1659; five Years before he dyed erected 12 Alms-Houſes in this Pariſh, a Chapel, and an Houſe for a School-maſter, and a School-Room, for teaching of 20 poor Children. He placed ſix poor Men and ſix poor Women in them. He came and preached to them twice every Week, during his Life and Health; and ſettled 80*l. per An.* freehold Land upon them for ever, and to buy the Children Books, and for Repairs of the ſaid Houſes, and for paying the School-Maſter.

Over the Weſt Door, a Table inſcribed,

The Royal Gift and charitable Benevolence of King Charles II. *towards the Relief of the Poor of this Pariſh; payable out of the Exchequer, and eſtabliſhed by Privy Seal, dated* 12 Febr. 1670. 50*l.* per Ann. *Erected the 29th of* May, 1677.

A Table of Benefactors to the Poor of this Pariſh, and to the Children of the Hoſpital of the ſame Pariſh, founded by K. Charles I. *viz. ſince the Year* 1558.

Donors.	*Gifts.*
Cornelius Van Dun gave twenty Alms-Houſes, and one Plot of Ground to them belonging, held by Leaſe for many Years unexpired.	
John Vernham, for the Poor's Relief, certain Tenements held by Leaſe for Years unexpired.	
William Lambe, two Tenements for 40 Years unexpired.	
Richard Caſtle, towards perpetual Relief of the Poor	12*l.*
Edmund Engliſh, yearly	12*l.*
John Powel, yearly	1*l.*
Lewis Owen, weekly for ever	12*d.*
Henry Foreſt, a liberal Benefactor, for Education of Orphans yearly	12*l.*
William Heather, Doctor in Muſick, unto the poor Children in the Hoſpital in *Tutbil-fields*, founded by K. *Charles the Firſt*	100*l.*
Cornelius Van Dun, towards the Relief of the Poor here, in Mony	20*l.*
Ralph Baldwin, and other the Inhabitants of the Pariſh, for the like Uſe	10*l.*
Tho. Ewins, towards the Poor's Relief	10*l.*
John Feckenham, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*	10*l.*
Robert Peters	100*l.*
Will. Bagnal	150*l.*
Will. Lord *Burghley*, Lord Treaſurer, towards the perpetual Relief of the Poor	10*l.*
Blanch Parry	20*l.*

Maurice

Donors.	*Gifts.*
Maurice Pickering, a bountiful Benefactor	200 *l.*
Margaret Engliſh	100 *l.*
Rob. Earl of *Saliſbury*, Lord High Treaſurer, and High Steward of this City	100 *l.*
Sir *Thomas Heyes*, Kt. and Alderman of *London*, for the like perpetual Maintenance of the Poor	100 *l.*
Joan Hughs	100 *l.*
William Lord *Pagit*, in his Life-time a bountiful Benefactor, towards a perpetual Maintenance of the Children of the Hoſpital in *Tutbill-fields*	200 *l.*
Thomas Gawen, by his laſt Will, towards the Maintenance of the ſame Children, in Lands and Houſes, *per Ann.*	72 *l.*
Samuel Baker, for Relief of the Poor	100 *l.*
Nicolas Butler of this Pariſh, Gent. to 200 poor People of this Pariſh, to be diſtributed by 12 *d.* a-piece	10 *l.*
By him more, to be diſtibuted to 20 poor Houſekeepers	20 *l.*
More by him, to be diſtributed by 10 *s.* or 20 *s.* a-piece, to poor, lame, blind, or bedrid People of this Pariſh	20 *l.*
More by him, towards the Repair of the Alms-Houſes in the Pariſh	100 *l.*
More by him, towards a Stock, to ſet the Poor at Work	50 *l.*
More by him, to the Hoſpital in *Tutbil-fields*, three Houſes in *King-ſtreet*, held by two Leaſes of the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*, to the Value of	500 *l.*
More to the ſaid Hoſpital, to buy the Children and the School-maſter black Coats and Caps	20 *l.*
More towards the better Maintenance of the poor People in the Alms-Houſes erected by *James Palmer* in *Tuthill-fields*, 5 Houſes held by 4 Leaſes from the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*, of the Value of	200 *l.*
Item, To the Governors of the ſaid Alms-Houſes, to renew the ſaid Leaſes	50 *l.*
Item, To buy the poor People in the ſaid Alms-Houſes, and the School-maſter, Gowns	20 *l.*
Item, For the building two or three Alms-Houſes, and the purchaſing of Lands for the Maintenance of the Families that ſhall be therein placed	500 *l.*
Thomas Hanwel, for the Maintenance of a Sermon preached upon every *Good Friday* at the New Chapel	25 *l.*
Elizabeth Hambden, towards the Relief of the Poor of this Pariſh	250 *l.*
Jane Grinſel, Wife of *Humfrey Grinſel*, for putting forth poor Children Apprentices, *per An.*	12 *l.*
Sir *Henry Herbert*, Kt. towards a Stock for keeping the Poor at work	20 *l.*
Sir *Robert Long*, Bart. towards the Relief of the poor Children at the King's Hoſpital	100 *l.*
And towards the Poor of the Pariſh	40 *l.*

Three Charity Schools in this Pariſh.

In St. *Margaret*'s *Weſtminſter* Pariſh are three Charity-Schools, ſet up for poor Children. Upon a Propoſal made by the Truſtees of theſe Schools, the Church-wardens have allowed them a large Houſe belonging to the Pariſh, Rent-free for ſeven Years; and have given them as many of the Pariſh-Children (with the uſual Penſions they gave to their Nurſes) as the Truſtees would undertake to maintain and employ with Work. Whereupon they took in the fifty poor Boys that belonged to their Charity-School, and at ſeveral Times ſince fifty more Boys and Girls upon the Pariſh Account; and have ſet them all to Work, ſome to ſpinning of Wool, others to mending and making of Shoes; others to Sewing, Knitting, &c. And the Income of the Charity and their Earnings, have been ſufficient to find them Diet, Lodging, and all other Neceſſaries; with an Overplus of ſome ſmall Matter towards a Stock to put the ſaid Children out Apprentices.]

S. Innocent's Church.

J. S.

Not far off, in *King Street*, ſtood another ancient Pariſh Church, dedicated to the *Holy Innocents*; as appears by theſe Extracts following, taken out of the *Records* belonging to the Court of *Exchequer*.

Pet. le Neve, Norroy.

Hæc eſt finalis Concordia, facta in Curia Dni. Regis apud Weſtmer. *die Mercurii, in feſto Sti.* Martini, *Anno Regni Regis* Ricardi *decimo, coram* E. Elienſi, P. Dunelm. *Epiſcopis*, Galfrido *filio* Petri, Willo. *de Ste.* Marie *Ecclia.* Willo. Brewer, Rico. *de* Heciet, Reginald. *de* Argenton, *& aliis Dni. Regis fidelibus, ibid. tunc preſentib. Inter* Stephanum *de* Turnham, & Edelinam *uxor. ejus*, petentes, *&c. Et Abbatem* Weſtmer. *tenentem de una virgata terre, & dimid. & duabus Hidis tre. cum pertinen. in* Patricheſie (*in Com.* Surr.) *Unde recognitio de morte Anteceſſoris ſummonita fuit inter eos in prefat. Curia. Scilt. qd. predict.* Stephanus & Edelina *remiſſerunt, & quiet. clamaver. de ſe & heredib. ſuis totum ejus & clam. qd. habuerunt in predict. terra, eid. Abbati & ſucceſſorib. in perpetuum.*

Et pro hac remiſſione, &c. Abbas dedit predict. Stephano & Edeline *quandam terram in* Weſtmer. *contra Eccleſiam Sanctor.* Innocentium. *Cujus Latitudo verſus vicum continet* xxxi. *ulnas; & in medio continet* xxxvii *ulnas, & verſus* Thameſiam *continet in Latitudine* xxxiiii *ulnas, & in Longitudine quicquid continetur inter vicum de* Weſtmer. & Thamiſiam. *Tenend. eiſd.* Stephano & Edeline, *& heredib. eorum de predict. Abbate & ejus ſucceſſoribus in perpetuum, reddendo inde annuatim in Feſto Sti.* Michis. *eidem Abbati & ſucceſſ. unam libram piperis, vel ſex denarios pro annu. ſervitio, &c.*

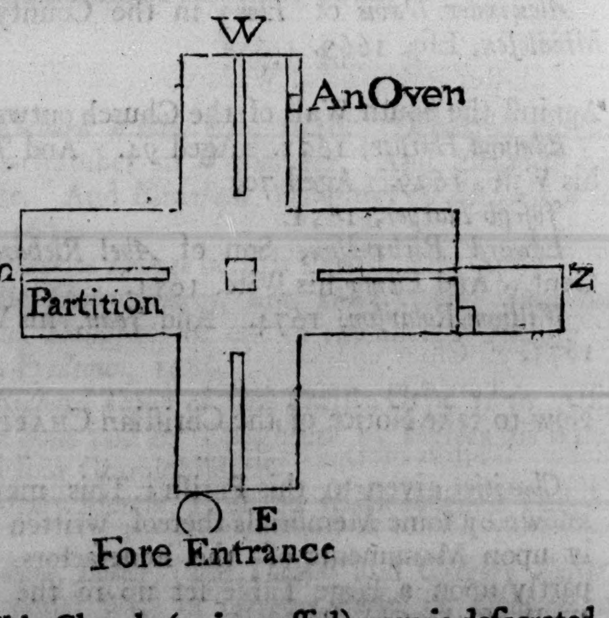
> *Vide Original. inter fines diverſor. Comitat. tempore Rs.* Rici *primi, in Curia Receptionum Sccii. Reg. ap.* Weſtmer.

The Land which is here granted, is ſaid to be againſt the Church of St. *Innocents*, and runs down to the *Thames*, and in *Weſtminſter-ſtreet*: So that the Church muſt have ſtood, not on the Eaſt Side of *King Street*, but on the Weſt, as this old Building doth.

Innocent Street. Pariſh of St. *Innocents.*

Alius Finis levat. anno 3*tio Reg.* Henrici 3*tii in Com.* Middſ. *in Vico* Innocentium: *Et alius, in Parochia Sanctorum* Innocentium *eodem anno.*

Finis terrarum ex oppoſito Ecclie. Sanctorum Innocentium *ibidem.*



This Church (as is gueſſed) now is deſecrated, and made Uſe of for a Wine Cellar, belonging to the Quaker's Tavern in *Thieving Lane*. The Front is at the farther End of the *Great Sanctuary*. The whole Croſs being the Form of the oldeſt Churches.

Next to the famous Monaſtery of St. *Peter*, is the King's principal Palace.

The Palace.

Officers of the King's Court.

J. S.

The Grandeur of the Royal *Britiſh* Court and Palace may appear in the Quality as well as the Number of the Officers and Perſons, Eccleſiaſtical, Civil and Military, belonging unto it, *viz.* A Lord High Almoner, a Dean of the Royal Chapel, a Clerk of the Cloſet, Chaplains in Ordinary, 48, four waiting each Month in their Turns. Lords and others of his Majeſty's Privy Council: To which belong ſeveral Clerks, ordinary and extraordinary. Lord High Steward of his Majeſty's Houſhold. Treaſurer of the Houſhold. Comptroller of the Houſhold. Cofferer. Maſter of the Houſhold. Clerks of the Green Cloth, 2. Clerks Comptrollers, 2. Knight Marſhal. Serjeant Porter. Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold. Vice Chamberlain. Secretary to the Chamberlain. Clerk to the Lord Chamberlain. Lords of the Bed-chamber. Groom of the Stole, and firſt Gentleman of the Bed-chamber. Grooms of the Bed-chamber. Pages of the Back Stairs. Cup-bearers. Four Carvers. Four Gentlemen Sewers. Gentlemen Uſhers. Daily Waiters. Grooms of the Privy Chambers. Gentlemen Uſhers. Quarter Waiters. Yeomen of the removing Wardrobe. Clerks of the Wardrobe. Maſter of the Robes. Treaſurer of the Chamber. Maſter of the Jewel-Houſe. Hiſtoriographer. Poet Laureat. Principal Painter. Surveyer of the Royal Gardens and Waterworks. Keeper of the Library. Maſter of the Ceremonies. Aſſiſtant Maſter and Marſhal. Groom-Porter. Maſter of the Revels. Maſter of the Tennis Court. Knight Harbinger. Maſter of the Muſick. Phyſicians in Ordinary. Apothecary to the Perſon. Apothecary to the Houſe. Serjeant Surgeons. Surgeons to the Houſe. Chief Juſtice in *Eyre* North of *Trent.* Chief Juſtice in *Eyre* South of *Trent.* Chief Ranger of St. *James*'s Park. Chief Ranger of *Hyde* Park. Out Ranger of *Windſor* Foreſt. Keepers of *Windſor* Park, great and little; *Greenwich* Park, *Hampton-Court* Park, New Foreſt, and *Sherwood* Foreſt. Surveyor General of his Majeſty's Houſes, Caſtles, Lordſhips, *&c.* Surveyor of his Works. Paymaſter of the Works. Comptroller of the Works. Houſekeepers at *Whitehall*, *Windſor*, *Newmarket*, Palace of *Weſtminſter*, St. *James*'s, *Hampton-Court*, *Kenſington.* Servants to the King in Way of Trade, Goldſmith, Jeweller, Serjeant Painter, Perfumer, Hatter, Druggiſt, Diſtiller, Perſpective and Optick Glaſs-maker, Maſter Bricklayer, Lockſmith, Printer, Bookſeller, Binder and Stationer, Watch and Clock-maker, Joyner of the Privy-chamber. Commiſſioner for executing the Office of Maſter of the Horſe. Gentleman of the Horſe. Equeries. Maſter of the great Wardrobe. His Deputy. Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners. Lieutenant. Standard Bearer. Clerk of the Check. Paymaſter. Gentleman Harbinger. Enſign. Principal Secretaries of State, 3. Under Secretaries, 5. Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal. Clerks of the Privy-Seal. Clerks of the Signet. Commiſſioners of the Treaſury. Secretaries of the Treaſury. Chief Clerks. Solicitor of the Treaſury. Chancellor, and Under-Treaſurer of the Exchequer. Auditor. His Deputy. Clerk of the Pells. Tellers of the Exchequer. All theſe are Officers of the King's principal Palace, which was anciently ſituate in *Weſtminſter.*]

Of what Antiquity, it is uncertain: But *Edward the Confeſſor* held his Court here, as may appear by the Teſtimony of ſundry; and namely, of *Ingulphus*, as I have before told you. The ſaid King had his Palace, and for the moſt Part remained there; where he alſo ended his Life, and was buried in the Monaſtery which he had builded. It is not to be doubted, but that King *William the Firſt*, as he was crowned there, ſo he builded much at this Palace, for he found it far inferiour to the building of Princely Palaces in *France.*

Great Hall at *Weſtminſter.* *Mathew Paris.*

And it is manifeſt, by the Teſtimony of many Authors, that *William Rufus* builded the great Hall there, about the Year of Chriſt 1097. Amongſt others, *Roger* of *Windover* and *Mathew Paris* do write, that King *William*, being return'd out of *Normandy* into *England*, kept his Feaſt of *Whitſontide* very Royally at *Weſtminſter*, in the new Hall which he had lately builded; the Length whereof (ſay ſome) was 270 Foot, and ſeventy four Foot in Breadth. And when he heard Men ſay, that this Hall was too great, he anſwered and ſaid: *This Hall is not big enough by the one Half, and is but a Bed-chamber, in Compariſon of that I mean to make.*

Liber Woodbridge.

A diligent Searcher (ſaith *Mathew Paris*) might find out the Foundation of the Hall which he had ſuppoſed to have builded, ſtretching from the River of *Thames*, even to the common Highway.

Palace repaired. *W. Fitz-Stephen.*

This Palace was repaired about the Year 1163, by *Thomas Becket*, Chancellor of *England*, with exceeding great Celerity and Speed, which before was ready to have fallen down.

Repaired again in the Reign of K. *R.* 3.

J. S.

Ledger-Book of K. *R.* 3. *Harlian Libr.*

It ſeems to have gone to Decay in the Times of K. *Edward the Fourth.* For I find King *Richard the Third* began to ſet upon the Repairs of it. He gave forth an Order to *Thomas Tirrel*, Keeper of the Park of *Wildegolet* within *Eſſex*, to ſuffer no Manner of Perſon to bezil or purloin, or carry away out of the ſaid Park, any Timber, Boards, Laths, Shingles, or any other Stuff, ordained for the Works at *Weſtminſter*, and other Places; but ſuffer ſuch as they ſhould ſend thither, to fell and carry away as much Stuff as they ſhall think behoveful for the ſaid Work, *Anno 2do, 16 March. Weſtminſt.*]

Record Tower.

The Uſe of great Halls was to feed the Poor.

This hath been the principal Seat and Palace of all the Kings of *England* ſince the Conqueſt; for here have they in the great Hall kept their Feaſts, of Coronation eſpecially; and other ſolemn Feaſts, as at *Chriſtmas*, and ſuch like, moſt commonly. For Proof whereof, I find recorded, that in the Year 1236, and the twentieth of *Henry the Third*, on the 29. of *December*, *William de Haverhull*, the King's Treaſurer, is commanded, that upon the Day of the Circumciſion of our Lord, he ſhould cauſe 6000 poor People to be fed at *Weſtminſter*, for the State of the King, the Queen, and their Children. The weak and aged to be placed in the great Hall; and in the leſſer thoſe that were more ſtrong and in reaſonable Plight. The Children, in the King's and Queen's Chambers: And when the King knoweth the Charge, he would allow it in the Accounts.

Great Feaſts in *Weſtminſter* Hall. *Mat. Paris.*

In the Year 1238, the ſame King *Henry* kept his Feaſt of *Chriſtmas* at *Weſtminſter* in the great Hall. So did he in the Year 1241, where he placed the Legate in the moſt honourable Place of the Table, to wit, in the Midſt, which the Noblemen took in evil Part.

The King ſate on the right Hand, and the Archbiſhop on the left; and then all the Prelates and Nobles, according to their Eſtates; for the King himſelf did ſet the Gueſts.

The Year 1242, he likewiſe kept his *Chriſtmas* in the Hall, *&c.*

Alſo in the Year 1243, *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, the King's Brother, married *Cincia*, Daughter to *Beatrice*, Counteſs of *Provence*, and kept his Marriage Feaſt in the great Hall at *Weſtminſter*, with great Royalty and Company of Noblemen; inſomuch, that there were told (*triginta Millia*) 30000 Diſhes of Meats at that Dinner.

In

Henry the 3d. ſate in the Exchequer, and amerced the Sheriffs.

In the Year 1256, King *Henry* ſate in the Exchequer of this Hall, and there ſet down Order for the Appearance of Sheriffs, and bringing in of their Accounts; there was 5 Marks ſet on every Sheriff's Head for a Fine, becauſe they had not diſtrained every Perſon that might diſpend 15 *l.* Land by the Year, to receive the Order of Knighthood, according as the ſame Sheriffs were commanded.

And the Maior and Aldermen.

Alſo the Maior, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of *London*, being accuſed of Oppreſſion and Wrongs done by them, and ſubmitting themſelves in this Place, before the King ſitting then in Judgment upon that Matter; they were condemned to pay their Fines for their Offences committed, and further, every one of them diſcharged of Aſſiſe and Ward.

Tranſlation of *Edward the Confeſſor.*

In the Years 1268 and 1269, the ſame King kept his *Chriſtmas* Feaſts at *Weſtminſter*, as before: And alſo in the ſame Year 1269, he tranſlated (with great Solemnity) the Body of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, into a new Chapel at the Back of the high Altar; which Chapel he had prepared of a marvellous Workmanſhip, beſtowing a new Tomb or Shrine of Gold.

And on the Day of his Tranſlation, he kept a royal Feaſt in the great Hall of the Palace. Thus much for the Feaſts of old Time in this Hall.

Wherries rowed in *Weſtminſter-Hall.*

We read alſo, that in the Year 1236, the River of *Thames* overflowing the Banks, cauſed the Marſhes about *Woolwich* to be all on a Sea, wherein Boats and other Veſſels were carried by the Stream; ſo that, beſides Cattel, the greateſt Number of Men, Women, and Children, Inhabitants there, were drowned. And in the great Palace of *Weſtminſter*, Men did row with Wherries in the Midſt of the Hall, being forced to ride to their Chambers.

Moreover, in the Year 1242, the *Thames* overflowing the Banks about *Lambhithe*, drowned Houſes and Fields, by the Space of 6 Miles; ſo that, in the great Hall at *Weſtminſter*, Men took their Horſes, becauſe the Water ran over all.

Fire in the King's Palace. 47. *Hen.* 3.

J. S.

Rymer's Fœdera Convention. Tom. 1.

A great Fire happened upon the King's Houſe at *Weſtminſter*, *An.* 1263, in the King's Abſence. Of which *Henry de Sandwich*, Elect of *London*, ſent him Word in Condolance, *viz.* 'That hearing of the Burning of his Houſes at *Weſtminſter*, 'he much grieved, as knew the moſt High, 'fearing leaſt it might diſturb his Mind, when 'it ſhould be made known to him; and might 'change the State of his Body, and make it 'worſe than it was; which he prayed God to 'mend and preſerve.' King *Henry* was now, it ſeems, Abroad, perhaps in *France*; and not current in the Health of his Body, no more than in his Mind, by Reaſon of the Diſturbance made by his Barons.]

T. Walſingh. Palace at *Weſtminſter* burnt.

This Palace was (in the Year 1299, the 27. of *Edward the Firſt*) burnt by a vehement Fire, kindled in the leſſer Hall of the King's Houſe, the ſame with many other Houſes adjoining, and with the Queen's Chamber, were conſumed, but after that repaired.

The King's Treaſury at *Weſtminſter* robbed. The Abbot and Monks ſent to the Tower.

In the Year 1313, the 31. of *Edward the Firſt*, the King's Treaſury at *Weſtminſter* was robbed; for the which, *Walter* Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, with 49 of his Brethren, and 32 other, were thrown into the Tower of *London*, and indicted of the Robbery of an Hundred Thouſand Pound: But they affirming themſelves to be clear of the Fact, and deſiring the King of ſpeedy Juſtice, a Commiſſion was directed for Enquiry of the Truth, and they were freed.

Edward the Second, keeping his Feaſts at *Weſtminſter-Hall*, was preſented with a Complaint of not rewarding Soldiers.

In the Year 1316, *Edward the Second* did ſolemnize his Feaſt of *Pentecoſt* at *Weſtminſter*, in the great Hall; where ſiting Royally at the Table, with his Peers about him, there entered a Woman adorned like a Minſtrel, ſitting on a great Horſe, trapped as Minſtrels then uſed; who rode round about the Tables ſhewing Paſtime, and at Length came up to the King's Table, and laid before him a Letter; and forthwith turning her Horſe, ſaluted every one, and departed. The Letter being opened, had theſe Contents.

Our Sovereign Lord the King hath nothing courteouſly reſpected his Knights, that in his Father's Time, and alſo in his own, have put forth their Perſons to divers Perils, and have utterly loſt, or greatly diminiſhed their Subſtance, for Honour of the ſaid King; and he hath enriched alundantly ſuch as have not borne the Weight (as yet) of the Buſineſs, &c.

Great Hall at *Weſtminſter* repaired.

This great Hall was begun to be repaired in the Year 1397, by *Richard the Second*, who cauſed the Walls, Windows, and Roof, to be taken down, and new made, with a ſtately Porch, and divers Lodgings of a marvailous Work, and with great Coſts. All which he levied on Strangers baniſhed, or flying out of their Countries, who obtained Licenſe to remain in this Land by the King's Charters, which they had purchaſed with great Sums of Money, [*John Boterell* being then Clerk of the Works.]

A Royal *Chriſtmas* kept here by *Ric.* 2.

This Hall being finiſhed, in the Year 1399, the ſame King kept a moſt Royal *Chriſtmas* there, with daily Juſtings, and Runnings at Tilt; whereunto reſorted ſuch a Number of People, that there were every Day ſpent twenty eight or twenty ſix Oxen, and three hundred Sheep, beſide Fowl without Number. He cauſed a Gown for himſelf to be made of Gold, garniſhed with Pearl and precious Stones, to the value of three thouſand Marks. He was guarded by *Cheſhire-men*, and had about him commonly thirteen Biſhops, beſides Barons, Knights, Eſquires, and other more than needed; inſomuch, that to the Houſhold came every Day to Meat, ten thouſand People; as appeareth by the Meſſes told out of the Kitchin to three hundred Servitors.

Ro. Ivelefe.

Thus was this great Hall, for the Honour of the Prince, oftentimes furniſhed with Gueſts, not only in this King's LifeTime, (a prodigal Prince) but in the Time of other alſo, both before and ſince, though not ſo uſually noted For when it is ſaid, the King held his Feaſt of *Chriſtmas*, or ſuch a Feaſt at *Weſtminſter*, it may well be ſuppoſed to be kept in this great Hall, as moſt ſufficient to ſuch a Purpoſe.

King *Henry the Seventh* feaſted the Maior of *London*, &c.

Ro. Fabian.

I find noted by *Robert Fabian*, the Chronicler, (ſometime a Citizen and an Alderman of *London*) that King *Henry the Seventh*, in the ninth of his Reign, holding his Royal Feaſt of *Chriſtmas* at *Weſtminſter*, on the twelfth Day, feaſted *Ralph Auſtry*, then Maior of *London*, and his Brethren the Aldermen, with other Commoners in great Number: And after Dinner, dubbing the Maior Knight, cauſed him with his Brethren to ſtay and behold the Diſguiſings, and other Diſports, in the Night following, ſhewed in the great Hall, which was richly hanged with Arras, and ſtaged about on both Sides. Which Diſports being ended in the Morning, the King, the Queen, the Embaſſadors, and other Eſtates, being ſet at a Table of Stone, 60 Knights and Eſquires ſerved 60 Diſhes to the King's Meſs, and as many to the Queen's, (neither Fleſh nor Fiſh) and ſerved the Maior with 24 Diſhes to his Meſs, of the ſame Manner, with ſundry Wines in moſt plenteous wiſe. And finally, the King and Queen being conveyed, with great Lights, into the Palace; the Maior with his Company in Barges, returned and came to *London* by Break of the next Day. Thus much for building of this great Hall, and feaſting therein.

At

A Marble Stone, where the Kings uſed to ſit. *J. S.* Clauſ. E. 2. *Manley*'s Interpr.

At the upper End of this Hall is a long Marble Stone of twelve Foot in Length, and three Foot in Breadth. And there alſo is a Marble Chair, where the Kings of *England* formerly ſate at their Coronation Dinners; and at other ſolemn Times, the Lord Chancellor. But now not to be ſeen, being built over by the two Courts of Chancery and King's Bench. At this Marble Stone divers Matters uſed to be tranſacted. Here *Henry de Cliff*, Clerk of the Rolls, took his Oath in the Preſence of the Lord Chancellor.]

Parliaments kept in *Weſtminſter Hall.*

A Houſe for the Parliament, built in the Palace Court.

Bouch of Court.

I find of Record the 50th of *Edw. the 3d*, that the Chapter Houſe of the Abbot of *Weſtminſt.* was then the uſual Houſe for the Commons in Parliament. *J. S.*

It moreover appeareth, that many Parliaments have been kept there: For I find noted, that in the Year 1397, the great Hall at *Weſtminſter*, being out of Reparations; and therefore, as it were, new builded by *Richard the Second*, (as is afore-ſhewed) the ſame *Richard* in the mean Time having Occaſion to hold a Parliament, cauſed (for that Purpoſe) a large Houſe to be builded in the Midſt of the Palace Court, betwixt the Clock Tower, and the Gate of the old great Hall. This Houſe was very large and long, made of Timber, covered with Tyle, open on both Sides, and at both Ends, that all Men might ſee and hear what was both ſaid and done. The King's Archers, in Number 4000, *Cheſhire* Men, compaſſed the Houſe about with their Bows bent, and Arrows nocked in their Hands, always ready to ſhoot: They had *Bouch of Court* (to wit, Meat and Drink) and great Wages, of ſix Pence by the Day.

The old great Hall being new builded, Parliaments were again there kept as before; namely, one in the Year 1399, for depoſing of *Richard the Second*.

And now of a long Time, the Place of the Sitting of the Parliament remains at the King's ſaid ancient Palace: The *Lords* in a fair Room, and the *Commons* in that which was formerly St. *Stephen*'s Chapel.

The Authority of the Court of Parliament. Sir *Th. Smith*'s *Comm. Wealth*, p. 46. Edit. 1589.

The Parliament is the higheſt and moſt abſolute Court of Record in the Kingdom. The Power and Authority thereof, a great Stateſman in former Times, as well as of excellent Learning and Knowledge in the Manner of the Government of *England*, thus ſets down: 'That which is done by this Conſent, [*viz.* of the two Houſes, and the Prince himſelf, in Preſence of both Parties] is firm, ſtable, and *Sanctum*. It abrogateth old Laws, and maketh new; giveth Order for Things paſt, and for Things hereafter to be followed; changeth Rights and Poſſeſſions of private Men; legitimateth Baſtards; eſtabliſheth Forms of Religion; altereth Weights and Meaſures; giveth Forms of Succeſſion to the Crown; defineth of doubtful Rights, whereof is no Law already made; appointeth Subſidies, Tailes, Taxes, and Impoſitions; giveth moſt free Pardons and Abſolutions; reſtoreth in Blood and Name; and as the higheſt Court, condemneth or abſolveth them whom the Prince will put to that Tryal. And, to be ſhort, all that the People of *Rome* might do, either in *Centuriatis Comitiis*, or *Tributis**, the ſame may be done by the Parliament of *England*: Which repreſenteth and hath the Power of the whole Realm, both the Head and the Body.

* *Alias Tribunitiis.*

The Acts of Parliament, publick or private, be all kept, and remain in the Cuſtody of the Clerks of the Parliament.]

A great Part of this Palace at *Weſtminſter* was once again burnt in the Year 1512, the fourth of *Henry the Eighth*; ſince which Time it hath not been re-edified: Only the great Hall, with the Offices near adjoining, are kept in good Reparations, and ſerveth, as afore it did, for Feaſts at Coronations, Arraignments of great Perſons charged with Treaſons, keeping of the Courts of Juſtice, &c. But the Princes have been lodged in other Places about the City, as at *Baynard*'s *Caſtle*, at *Bridewell*, and *Whitehall*, (ſometime called *York-Place*) and ſometime at St. *James*'s.

Trophies taken from Enemies hung up here. *J. S.*

This Royal Hall hath of later Times been uſed for the hanging up Trophies taken from the Enemy, in Sign of Victory. I remember, when I was a Boy, I ſaw the Hall hung full, on one Side, with Colours and Standards taken from the *Scots* at *Worceſter* Fight. But upon K. *Charles the Second* his coming to his juſt Right, all taken down.

Standards and Colours taken from the *French* at the Battle at *Bleinheim*, hang here.

On Wedneſday the 3d of *January* 1704, were brought from the Tower through the City, and paſſed by the Exchange about Change Time, 34 Standards, and 128 Colours, taken from the *French* at the Battle of *Bleinheim* in *Bavaria*; attended by Horſe Grenadiers one Troop, a Detachment of the Troop of Horſe Guards, and many other Soldiers.

They were brought through the *Paille Maille*, and ſo through St. *James*'s Park, where the Queen and his Royal Highneſs took a View of them; and ſo convey'd to *Weſtminſter Hall*, where they were hung up, and do fill both Sides of the Hall. The Motto's of ſome of them, ſhewing the boaſting and ſomewhat blaſphemous *French* Spirit, were theſe:

Ingenito ſolem veneratur amore.

Jovis obruit Hoſtes.

Victoria pinget.

Arduus ad Solem.

Alter poſt Fulmina Terror.

In regnum pugnas.

Pugnatur pro Deo & Rege.

In Lillii fortior, &c.]

This Hall the Place of pleading Cauſes.

This great Hall hath been the uſual Place of Pleadings, and Adminiſtration of Juſtice, whereof ſomewhat ſhortly I will note.

Magna Charta.

Vide Sir *Th. Smith*'s *Common Wealth*, *Ch.* II.

Common Place in *Weſtminſter Hall.*

In Times paſt, the Courts and Benches followed the King, whereſoever he went, as well ſince the Conqueſt, as before. Which Thing at length being thought cumberſom, painful, and chargeable to the People; it was in the Year 1224, the 9th of *Henry the Third*, agreed, that there ſhould be a ſtanding [or common] Place appointed, where Matters ſhould be heard and judged, which was in the great Hall at *Weſtminſter*.

Three Judgment Seats. *T. Smith.*

Court of the Chancery.

In this Hall he ordained three Judgment Seats, to wit, at the Entry on the right Hand, the *Common Pleas*, where civil Matters are to be pleaded, eſpecially ſuch as touch Lands or Contracts. At the upper End of the Hall, on the right Hand, or South Eaſt Corner, the *King's Bench*, where *Pleas of the Crown* have their Hearing: And on the left Hand, or South Weſt Corner, ſitteth the Lord Chancellor, accompanied with the Maſter of the Rolls, and with certain other of the eleven Men (learned for the moſt Part in the civil Law, and called *Maſters of the Chancery*) which have the King's Fee.

Four Terms.

The Times of pleading in theſe Courts are four in the Year, which are called *Terms*.

The firſt is *Hilary Term*, which beginneth the three and twentieth of *January*, if it be not Sunday, and endeth the twelfth of *February*.

The ſecond is *Eaſter Term*, and beginneth ſeventeen Days after *Eaſter Day*, and endeth four Days after *Aſcenſion Day*.

The third Term beginneth ſix or ſeven Days after *Trinity Sunday*, and endeth the Wedneſday Fortnight after.

The fourth is *Michaelmas Term*, which beginneth the ninth of *October*, if it be not Sunday, and endeth the 28th of *November*.

Kings of this Realm have ſate on the *King's Bench* in *Weſtminſter Hall*.

And here is to be noted, that the Kings of this Realm have uſed ſometimes to ſit in Perſon in the *King's Bench*, namely, K. *Edw.* IV, in the Year 1462, in *Michaelmas* Term, ſat in the *King's Bench* 3 Days together, in the open Court, to underſtand how his Laws were miniſtered and executed.

Court of the *Exchequer*.

Within the Port, or Entry into the Hall, on either Side, are Aſcendings up into large Chambers, without the Hall adjoining thereunto; wherein certain Courts be kept, namely, on the right Hand, is the Court of the *Exchequer*; a Place of Account for the Revenues of the Crown. The Hearers of the Account have Auditors under them; but they which are the Chief for Accounts of the Prince, are call'd *Barons of the Exchequer*. Whereof one is called the *Chief Baron*. The greateſt Officer of all is called the *High Treaſurer* of *England*. In this Court are heard thoſe that are Delators (or Informers) in popular and penal Actions, having thereby Part of the Profit by the Law aſſigned unto them.

Informers.

The Great Officers, and Judges, and other Miniſters of this Court, are thus ſet down by the Great Lawyer.

Great Officers of this Court. *Coke's Inſtit.* p. 104.
J. S.

Firſt, The Lord *Treaſurer* of *England*: Which Office he hath by the Delivery of a White Staff, at the King's Will and Pleaſure: Formerly by Delivery of Golden Keys. II. The *Treaſurer* of the *Exchequer*: This Office he hath by Letters Patents. III. *Chancellor* of the Exchequer, that keepeth the Seals. IV. *Capital* Baron, and the other Barons. V. The *Under Treaſurer*. He nameth the two Praiſers of all Goods, ſeized, or not cuſtomed, and ordereth whether the Party ſhall have them at the Praiſe, or not. He appointeth the Steward, Cook, and Butler, for the Proviſion of the *Star Chamber*; and in the Vacancy of the Treaſurer, doth all Things in the Receipt that the Treaſurer doth.

The Lord Treaſurer's Office. *Ubi ſupra.*

The Office of the Lord Treaſurer appeareth by his Oath, that ſtandeth in eight Articles. 1. That well and truly he ſhall ſerve the King and his People, in the Office of Treaſurer. 2. That he ſhall do Right to all manner of People, poor and rich, of ſuch Things as concern his Office. 3. The King's Treaſure he ſhall ſurely keep and diſpend. 4. He ſhall truly counſel the King. 5. The King's Council he ſhall *layn* [an old *French* Word, to *hide*] and keep. 6. He ſhall neither know nor ſuffer the King's Hurt, nor his Diſheriting, nor that the Rights of the Crown be decreas'd by any Means. 7. That he may not let it, he ſhall make Knowledge thereof clearly and expreſly to the King. 8. He ſhall do and purchaſe the King's Profit in all that he may reaſonably do.

Other Officers of the Exchequer.

Other Officers of this Court be theſe: I. The Chamberlains of the Exchequer: To this Office belongeth one of the Door-keepers of the Receipt. II. Comptroller of the Exchequer. III. Remembrancer, of the King, of the Treaſury, of the Firſt Fruits. IV. Clerk of the Pipe. V. Five Auditors of the King's Revenue. With many other Officers.

Court of *Equity*.

There is a Court of *Equity* in the Exchequer Chamber. The Judges of this Court are, the Lord Treaſurer, the Chancellor, and the Barons of the Exchequer.]

In this Court, [of *Exchequer*] if any Queſtion be, it is determined after the Order of the Common Law of *England* by 12 Men; and all Subſidies, Taxes, and Cuſtoms, by Account: For in this Office, the Sheriffs* of the Shire do attend upon the Execution of the Commandments of the Judges, which the Earl* ſhould do, if he were not attending upon the Prince in the Wars, or otherwiſe about him. For the chief Office of the Earl was, to ſee the King's Juſtice to have Courſe, and to be well executed in the Shire, and the Prince's Revenues to be well anſwered, and brought into the Treaſury.

* *Vice-Comites.*

* *Comes.*

If any Fines and Amerciaments be extracted out of any of the ſaid Courts upon any Man, or any Arearages of Accounts of ſuch Things as is of Cuſtoms, Taxes, and Subſidies, or other ſuch like Occaſions; the ſame Sheriff of the Shire doth gather and is anſwerable therefore in the Exchequer.

As for other ordinary Rents of Patrimonial Lands, and moſt commonly of Taxes, Cuſtoms, and Subſidies, there be particular Receivers and Collectors, which do anſwer it into the Exchequer.

This Court of the Exchequer hath of old Time (and as I think, ſince the Conqueſt) been kept at *Weſtminſter*; notwithſtanding, ſometimes removed thence by commandment of the King for a Time, and after reſtored again; as namely, in the Year one thouſand two hundred and nine, King *John* commanded the Exchequer to be removed from *Weſtminſter* to *Northampton*, &c.

Dutchy Court.

On the left Hand, above the Stair, is the Dutchy Chamber. Wherein is kept the Court for the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, by a Chancellor of that Dutchy, and other Officers under him.

Officers thereof.
J. S. Attorn. Academ. p. 227.

The *Chancellor* is aſſiſted by his Majeſty's Attorney of that Court; and two Judges of the *Common Pleas* adviſe them for Matter of Queſtion of Law. The Rolls and Records of this Court's Proceedings are in the Cuſtody of the Clerk of the ſame, to whoſe Office they do appertain. But the King's Evidences, Leaſes, and Grants of the Dutchy Land, as well his Poſſeſſion and Copy-hold, as Fee-ſimple, and Fee-ferme, are in the Keeping of the *Auditors*, who are divers, but two moſt principal; one whereof for the Lands of the Dutchy on this Side *Trent*, and another for the Lands beyond *Trent*. There be divers *Surveyors* alſo for the Dutchy Lands, for the Survey of them.]

Office of Receipt.

Then is there in another Chamber, the Office of the *Receipts* of the Queen's Revenues for the Crown.

Star Chamber.

Then is there alſo the *Star Chamber*. Where, in the Term Time, every Week, once at the leaſt, which is commonly on Fridays and Wedneſdays, and on the next Day after the Term endeth, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lords and other of the Privy Council, and the two Chief Juſtices of *England*, from nine of the Clock, 'till it be eleven, did ſit. [But this Court is now diſſolved.]

This Place is called the *Star Chamber*, becauſe the Roof thereof is decked with the Likeneſs of *Stars gilt*. There were Plaints heard of Riots, Routs, and other Miſdemeanours. Which if they were found by the King's Council, the Party Offender was cenſured by theſe Perſons, which ſpake one after another; and he was both fined and commanded to the Priſon.

Why termed the *Star Chamber*.
J. S. Lambert. Archie.

It was ſo called, either by Derivation from the old *Engliſh* Word *Steoran*, which ſignifieth to *ſteer* or rule, as doth the Pilot of a Ship; becauſe the King and Council did ſit here, as it were, at the *Sterne*, and did govern in the Ship of the Commonwealth. Some derive it from *Stellio*, which ſignifies that ſtarry and ſubtil Beaſt ſo called. From which cometh the Word *Stellionatus*, that ſignifieth *Couſenage*; becauſe that Crime was chiefly puniſhable in this Court by an extraordinary Power, as it was in the Civil Law. Or, becauſe the Roof of this Court was garniſhed with gilded *Stars*, as the Room itſelf was ſtarry, or full of Windows and Lights. In which Reſpect, ſome of the Latin Records name it *Camera Stellata*; the French, *Le Chambre des Eſtoilles*; and the Engliſh, *The Starred Chamber*.

This anciently the *Council Chamber*.

This *Starred Chamber* anciently was the Council Chamber, within the King's Palace of *Weſtminſter*, where the King's Council ſate. And here the Kings uſed to ſit perſonally in Council, being the ordinary Council Chamber, whenſoever he did lye and ſojourn at his Palace at *Weſtminſter*, with Deliberation as well of Matters of State, as for decreeing extraordinary Suits and Cauſes of Complaint.

Very ancient.

This Court was of much ancienter Erection than the Beginning of *Henry* VII; which ſome Men, being much deceived, have aſſerted to be the firſt Original of it, becauſe of his Statute in his third Year concerning it.

Riots puniſhed in this Court.

In former Time it was of great Uſe for puniſhing of *Riots*; and they often committed by Noblemens or Gentlemens Servants; too common in thoſe Days, by reaſon of Quarrels begun by their Lords and Maſters. For the remedying of which, Orders were made in this Court, in the Beginning of King *Henry the Seventh*, by the King, and the Lords ſpiritual and temporal here aſſembled. Which was thus as it ſtood in the Record.

In Camera Stellata, An. 1° & 2° *Regn. Reg.*
Henrici Septimi.

The KING.

Names of the Counſellors of the Spirituality.
Elien.
Wigorn.
Norwicen.
Lincoln.
Mr. *Fox*,
Mr. *Morgan*,
Mr. *Aynſworth*,
Mr. *Baylie*,
Mr. *Gunthorp*.

Names of the Counſellors of the Temporality.
Lincoln, *Derby*,
Nottingh. Hunt.
Liſley, *Wellis*,
S. Jones, *Ormond*,
Dinham, *Beauchamp*,
De la Ware, *Audley*,
Matrevers,
Sir *Tho. Bourchier*, *Donn*,
Joh. Gilford, *Ric. Gilford*,
Bray, *Lovel*, *Naunfant*,
Ratcliff, *Hody*, *Cornborough*,
Dymock, *Toketts*.

Orders made in this Court.

IT is concluded and agreed, that every Lord and Gentleman, if any of his Servants make a Riot, or other Exceſs, the Maſter of the ſame Treſpaſſer ſhall have in Commandment to bring forth the ſame Servant. And if he ſo do not, to abide ſuch Direction and Punition, as by the King and his Council ſhall be thought convenient. And over that, if the ſame Riot, or Exceſs, ariſe by Cauſe or Occaſion of any Quarrel or Diſpleaſure concerning the Maſter of him that ſo exceedeth, the ſame Maſter ſhall anſwer for the ſame Exceſs ſuchwiſe as ſhall be thought to the King and his ſaid Council expedient.

Another Order to the ſame Purpoſe was made under Queen *Elizabeth*, thus:

In Cam. Stellat. coram Concil. ibm. xxix° *die* Jan.
An. XVI, *Dne. nre.* Elizabeth *Rne.*

Preſentib. Dno. Cuſtode Com. *Leiceſtr.* Dno. *Hunſdon.* Dno. *Norris.* *Knolles* Theſaur. Hoſpit. *Mildmay* Sub-Theſaur. *Dyer* Capit. Juſticiar. de Com. Banc.

IT is ordered, that in all Matters of Riot hereafter, where the ſame is committed by the Servant, by the Maſters Procurement, or by any other principal Rioter, the Fine taxed upon the Servant, or him ſo procured, ſhall be paid by the Maſter, or principal Rioter: Or elſe the Maſter, or Principal, ſhall bring forth the Servant, or Perſons ſo procured, to be committed to the Fleet for their Offence. Which doing, they ſhall be diſcharged of the ſaid Fines; and the Servant or Perſon procured, ſhall remain in the Fleet, 'till he have found Sureties for his Fine ſo taxed into the Exchequer. And all Rioters convict not to be enlarged before their Fines paid, or Sureties put in for the Payment thereof, as before, into the Court of Exchequer.

Forgeries puniſhed in this Court.

And as Cognizance was taken of Riots here, ſo of *Forgeries*. Several Inſtances there were of the Puniſhment of pillorizing, inflicted for this Crime by the Star Chamber, in the Times of *Henry the Eighth*, Q. *Mary*, and Q. *Elizabeth*.

Star Chamber Days.

This Court was held in the Terms. And the Star Chamber Days in *Hilary* Term were ſix; in *Eaſter* Term, eight; in *Midſummer* Term, ſix; and in *Michaelmas* Term, ſixteen.

Charges for their Diet.

When this Court ſate, the Nobility and Perſons of Quality, Judges of it, uſed commonly to dine together at the Prince's Coſt. In the Year 1587, the Queen's Charge for the Dinners were,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
In *Hilary* Term ——— ——	103	13	6
In *Eaſter* Term ——— ——	138	4	8
In *Midſummer* Term ———	103	13	6
In *Michaelmas* Term ———	276	9	4
	622	1	0

Theſe Expences were paid by the Under-Treaſurer, who appointed a Steward of the Star Chamber; And he, among other Duties incumbent on him, had a Right to the Lord's Diet here, as belonging to his Office; and his Fee was payable out of the Receipt. The Names of ſome of theſe Stewards, as I have collected them, were,

Sebaſtian Hilary, *An.* 14. *H.* 8.
ad
Richard Brown, *An.* 28. *H.* 8.

William Staunton, *An. ult. Edw.* 6.

John Dodington, *An.* 14. *Eliz.*

Francis Guilpin, *An.* 27. *Eliz.*

They had a Right to be continued in their Places, however the Under-Treaſurer were changed. Concerning which, when ſome Doubt was raiſed while *Guilpin* was Steward, a Preſcription was ſhewn of ſeventy Years in his Behalf. Let this ſuffice for ſome Remarks concerning this ancient and noble Court of *Star Chamber*, now diſſolved.]

The Court of *Wards and Liveries.*

Then at the upper End of the great Hall, by the *King's Bench*, is a going up to a great Chamber, called, *The Whitehall*, wherein is now kept the Court of *Wards and Liveries*. This Court was founded 32. *H.* 8. *cap.* 46, called, *The Court of the King's Wards*. The Office of the Livery was annexed to the Court of Wards, 33. *H.* 8. *cap.* 22. And adjoining thereunto is the Court of *Requeſts*.

Cok. Inſtit. Pt. 4. p. 188.

Court of *Requeſts.*

Both theſe are now alſo diſſolved. A few Words concerning this laſt named Court. In this Court all Suits made to the King or Queen, by Way of Petition, were heard and ended. This was called *The Poor Man's Court*, becauſe there he ſhould have Right without paying any Money. And it was alſo called *The Court of Conſcience*. The Judges of this Court were called *The Maſters of Requeſts*: One for the Common Laws, and the other for the Civil Laws. And I find that it was a Court of *Equity*, after the Nature of the Chancery, but inferior to it. There were Judges of it. Commonly the Lord Privy Seal was the Chief. And there were Maſters of Requeſts that were ordinary Judges.

Sir *Tho. Smith's Commonweal.*

The Judges were commonly Divines, Civilians, Knights, and Gentlemen. This Court began 8. *H.* 7. For the hearing of Cauſes in this Court, from the eighth Year of that King, and ſo downwards: Some of the firſt were theſe,

The Biſhop of *Bath*, Privy Seal.
The Biſhop of *Roff.* Elect.
Janne, [afterwards Biſhop of *Norwich.*]
Baylie.
Middleton.
Blyth.

Warham, [afterwards Archbiſhop.]
Lovel.
Reed.
Dymock.
Mr. *Arundel.*
Guilford.

In the 9. *H.* 7.

Lord Privy Seal.
Dean of the Chapel.
Lord *Daubeney.*

Warham.
Richard Bray, Knt.
Empſon.

The ſame Year of the King, there was a Change, and others appointed, *viz.*

Lord Privy Seal.
Biſhop of *Sarum.*
Biſhop of *Roff.*
Dean of the Chapel.

Lord Steward.
Bray.
Lovel.
Reed.

The ſame ninth Year of the King, they were changed again; that is, as it ſeems, for another Term, *viz.*

Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Biſhop of *Sarum.*
Biſhop of *Rocheſter.*
Dean of the Chapel.
Dr. *Sheffield.*
Dr. *Mayowe.*

Earl of *Kent.*
Bray.
Lovel.
Reed.
Mordaunt.

Again, the ſame ninth Year, another Sett of Judges of the Requeſts, *viz.*

Biſhop of *Bath*, [who was Lord Privy Seal.]
Biſhop of *Exon.*
Biſhop of *Roff.*
Lord Prior of St. *John*'s of *Jeruſalem.*
Andrew Dymock.
Reginald Bray,
Richard Guilford, } *Milites continui.*
Tho. Lovel,

L. *Dawbeney.*
L. *De Brooke.*
L. *Will. Huſſey.*
Rob. Reed.
John Kingsmel.
Janne,
Ainſworth, } *Doctores.*
Warham,

Commonly the Court-Biſhops and Chaplains, and other great Courtiers, were theſe Judges and Maſters.]

House of Lords. Here is now the Houſe of Lords; where the Lords Temporal and Spiritual meet and ſit in Parliament Time.

The Prince's Chambers. **Here the Governors for Queen *Anne*'s Bounty first met.** Adjoining to the Houſe of Lords are his Highneſs Prince *George*'s Chambers. Here, *December* 14, was the firſt Meeting of the Governours of Queen *Anne*'s Bounty for the Augmentation of poor Livings. Who theſe Governours are, appears from the ſaid Queen's Letters Patents, dated *Novemb.* 3, 1704; whereby ſhe incorporated all the Lords of her Privy Council, the Lords Lieutenants, and *Cuſtodes Rotulorum*, the Biſhops, and all Deans of Cathedrals in the Kingdom of *England*, the Judges, and Queens Council learned in Law, the Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of both Univerſities, the Lord Maior and Aldermen of *London*, and all Maiors of Cities in the Kingdom of *England*, by the Name and Title of *The Governours of the Bounty of Queen* Anne, *for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy.*

Apartments under the Hall. Under the Hall are certain ſubterraneous Apartments, which are called, one *Paradiſe*, and another *Hell*: Conſiſting of Tenements, Houſes, Manſions. Which, with other Tenements and Lands, were held in King *Edward the Sixth*'s Days by one *William Fryes*. Theſe were given by that King to Sir *Andrew Dudley*, Brother to the Great Duke of *Northumberland*, with other Lands and Tenements in *Weſtminſter*, to him, for the Term of his Life, *An. Regn.* 3. in Conſideration of Services.]

The King's Treasury robbed. Within this ancient Palace is the King's Treaſury. Which, in the Year 1313, the 31. of *Edward the Firſt*, was robbed. For the which, *Walter* Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, with 49 of his Brethren, and 32 others, were thrown into the Tower of *London*, and indicted of the Robbery of an hundred thouſand Pounds, as was ſhewn before.

Treaſury for Records. *J. S.* Beſides this Treaſury for Money, there was within the Palace another Treaſury of Records, relating to the Kingdom's publick Affairs, preſerved in certain Chambers and Rooms. Here are repoſited many ancient and precious Records. As within the Place called particularly, *The Treaſury*, where once the Court of *Wards* was kept, are the Records of Leagues with the Realms of *Aragon*, *Flanders*, *Germany*, and ſome of *France*, and other Places. Alſo, there are many Records relating to the caſting off the Biſhop of *Rome*'s Authority in this Kingdom of *England*; and the Subſcriptions of almoſt all the Prieſts of the Realm to the King's Supremacy: And the Books of the Orders of St. *George* and St. *Michael*: The Covenants of Marriage between K. *Philip*, and Q. *Mary*; and ſundry Books of foreign Accounts, and other Matters of State.

The Treaſury for Records at the Abby. Alſo, within the Abby of *Weſtminſter* (that we may lay theſe Things together) there was an older Treaſury than that of the Palace, which was called *The old Treaſury*, a Place always deſigned for the Cuſtody of the Leagues of the Kingdom. It was vaulted with Stone, and had Cheſts and Preſſes that were empty.

Another Treaſury there. There is alſo another Treaſury within the Abby of *Weſtminſter*, vaulted alſo with Stone, and ſo out of Danger of Fire; but it wanted Reparation, both in Glaſs and Lead. Here were kept all, or the moſt part of, the Records of the *King's Bench* and *Common Place*, Fines, Writs, and Aſſizes, of all the Kings ſince the Conqueſt, until the moſt part of the Reign of K. *Henry the Seventh*, fairly arrayed up in Cheſts for that Purpoſe.

Records in the Cuſtody of the Ld Treaſurer. Alſo in the Cuſtody of the Lord Treaſurer and the Chamberlain of the Exchequer, were abundance of Records in Bags; as Records of Pleas and Perambulations, and Inquiſitions of Foreſts; Records of many Mens Lands in the Realm of *England* and *Wales*; as namely, Court Rolls, Auditors Accounts, Accounts of ſundry *French* Counties: Alſo, Deeds of Purchaſe, made by ſundry of Q. *Elizabeth*'s Progenitors, for ſundry their Honours, Manours, and Lands.

A Motion to array theſe Rolls. Concerning theſe Records, &c. it was moved to the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, by ſome certain Perſon well verſed in them, that whereas theſe were put up in Bags together confuſedly, whereby, when a Search was made among of them, it was an eaſy Matter for a Stranger, finding a Roll, or Leaf, inconvenient and againſt him, to convey it away, as it ſeemed the like had been done; which could not be miſſed, becauſe there was no certain Note how many Rolls there be: And furthermore, the often toſſing, ruffling, ſearching, and lapping up of the ſame Rolls, had ſo ſoiled and worn many of them, as they could not be well read: For avoiding of which Inconveniencies, it might pleaſe his Lordſhip to appoint one to peruſe the ſame Rolls, and to array them into Shires, and certain Forreſts;

and the ſame to put into Bags ſeverally, writing thereon the County, the Foreſt, and the Number of Rolls, and how many Leaves every Roll containeth: That this would be a great Preſervation of them, and a ready Help to find any Thing upon Commandment of the Court of *Exchequer*, or otherwiſe upon Occaſion. The ſame Perſon adviſed, that the old Records remaining in the Palace Treaſury, being a Place ſubject to Danger of Fire, might be removed thence into the old Treaſury within the Palace of *Weſtminſter*, a Place deſigned for the Cuſtody of the ſame, and where they might be more ſecure, being vaulted with Stone.

The Original Paper, wherein the foreſaid Motion was made to the Treaſurer, (which was *Anno* 1573) may deſerve to be here inſerted, *viz.*

MATTERS mooſt neceſſary to move the Right Honorable, my Lorde Theaſarour, and the Chamberleynes of Theſchequier in, for the reducynge of her Majeſties RECORDS, *being in theire Cuſtodie, into muche bettre Suretie, and ſpeedier Redynes in Search, upon Commaundment,* &c.

Records of Leagues.

Imprimis, That the *Records* of Leagues with the Realmes of *Arragon*, *Flaunders*, *Germanie*, ſome of *Fraunce*, with others now remeyinge in the Theaſaurie within the Pallaice of *Weſtminſter*, (where the Courte of *Wardes* was) beinge ſubjecte to the Daunger of Fyre, maye be removed into th'olde Theaſaurye within the Abbaye of *Weſtminſter*: a Place alwayes deſigned for the Cuſtodie of the ſame Leagues, and vaulted with Stone; whereby yt ſemithe (yf it ſo pleaſe God) that theye be without Daunger of Fire, and where there is Rome enough for them in Cheſts and Preſſes that be now emptye.

Records touching depoſing the Biſhop of *Rome*, and of Subſcriptions to the *Supremacy*, &c.

Alſo, there are in the ſame Theaſaurie in the Pallaice, ſundrye Records, mentyoninge the *Depoſinge* of the Buſhop of *Rome*; and Bookes of Subſcripcion of the mooſte Part of the Preeſtes thoroughe the Realme to the Kinges Supremacye, *&c.* Alſo Books of the Order of St. *George*, and St. *Michael*: The Covenauntes of Mariage betwixt Kinge *Philip* and Q. *Marie*; with other Mattres of States. Which weere very needfull to be calendred, and to be layed up in the Theſaurye amonge the Leagues, for theire bettre Suertye.

Old Fines.

Alſo, there are certyne olde Fynes in the Cuſtodie of the *Cirographer* at *Bridewel* Church, there kept ſecreatlie. Where in Righte the ſame Fynes ought to be in the Keaping of the Lorde Theſarour, and the Chamberlynes of Theſchequier. In which Reſpect yt might pleaſe your Lordſhip to call the ſaid *Cirographer* before you; and to know by what Righte he keapeth the ſame: And thereupon to geve Order for their Removinge, if it ſhal ſo ſeme convenient and lawfull.

Records of King's Bench, *&c.*

Alſo, it appeareth by Indentures, and Writtes, remeyninge in the Cuſtodie of the ſaid Lord Theſaurour and Chamberleynes Deputies, that the Records of the *Kinges Bench*, and *Common Place*, Fynes, Wryttes and Aſſyzes, ought to be in the Cuſtodie of the ſaid L. Theſaurour and Chamberleynes. And according to the ſame, are all, or the mooſte Parte of the laſt ſaid Records of all the Kings ſince the Conqueſt, untill the mooſt Part of the Reigne of *Henry the Seventh*, in the Keaping aforeſaid, in another Theſaurie, within the Abbaye of *Weſtminſter*; faire arrayed up in Cheſtes for that Purpoſe, where there is Rome enough in Cheſtes provyded for the reſte, if they might be brought in. The ſame Theſaurie is alſo vaulted with Stone, whereby the ſaid Records ſhould be in gretter Salfetie. It wanteth Reparatyons bothe in Glaſſe and Leade. It may pleaſe your Lordſhip to have ſpedie Regarde thereunto.

Records of *Pleas* and Perambulations of Foreſts.

Alſo, where the Recordes of Pleas, Perambulations, and Inquiſicyons of Forreſtes, are preſentlie put al up together into Bagges, confuſedlie; whereby when a Searche is made amongſte them, it is an eaſy Thing for a Straunger, fynding a Role or Leaf, inconvenyent, and agaynſt him, to conveye yt awaye, (as yt ſemethe the lyke hath bene done) which cannot be miſſed, becauſe there is no certen Note how many Roles there bee, *&c.*

And furthermore, the often toſſing, rufflynge, ſearchinge, and lappinge up of the ſame Roles, hath, in effect, ſo obfulked and worne many of them, as they cannot be well red: For avoyding of which Inconveniences, if yt pleaſe your Lordſhip to appoynte one to peruſe the ſame Roles, and to arraye them into Shires and certen Forreſtes; and the ſame to put into Baggs ſeverallye, wrytinge thereon the Countye, the Forreſte, and Nombre of the Roles, and how manye Leaves every Role conteyneth: This (we ſaye) would not onely bee a greate Preſervacyon of the ſame Records, when no mo Roles ſhould bee opened than concerned the Forreſt, which ſhould be ſearched; but alſo would be a redye Helpe to fynde any Thinge upon Commaundemente of the Courte of the Eſchequier, or otherwyſe upon Occacyon.

Records of Mens Lands.

Alſo, there are ſoundrye Records of many Mens Lands in the Realme of *England* and *Wales*, as namelye, Court Roles, Auditors Accompts, and Parcos, Miſes, Accomptes of ſoundrye *Frenche* Counties; and alſo Deeds of Purchaſe, made by ſoundrye the Quenes Majeſtie Progenitowrs, for ſoundrye their Honours, Manours and Landes. Which were very convenyent to be peruſed, and a Repertorie thereof to be made, for the ſpedie fynding thereof, upon Commaundement.

The lyke to be donne with ſoundrye Books of Forreyne Accompts, remeyninge in the foreſaid Theſaurie in the Pallayce.

Records of the *Tower.*

Alſo, it appearethe by ſoundrye Recordes, remeyninge in the ſaid Theſaurie, that there hathe bene geuen Allowance unto the Clerkes and Deputyes of the ſaid L. Theſaurour and Chamberleynes, for the arrayinge and removinge of the Recoordes of the *Tower*, and now latelye in Quene *Maries* Tyme, the olde Lord *Stafforde* (beyng one of the Chamberleynes of Th'eſchequier) complayned unto the Councell, that in Mr. *Boyers* Time certen of the ſame Records in the *Tower* were imbecelled; alledginge, how daungerous a Thing it is to the Quene, and to the Realme, that the ſame were under one Kaye. Whereupon the ſaide L. *Stafforde* had a Kaye appointed him with Mr. *Boyer*; which he kept a longe Tyme.

The Augmentation Office.

Within this Palace alſo, towards the South Weſt Side of it, is the *Augmentation* Office, occaſioned by a Court of Augmentations, which was ſet up by Act of Parliament, upon the Diſſolution of Monaſteries; whereby thoſe religious Houſes, and the Revenues of them were granted to the King. In this Office, being an ancient capacious Place, are kept all the Deeds, Inſtruments and original Writings belonging to the Abbies, Priories, *&c.* and the ſeveral Surrenders and Reſignations of the reſpective Abbots and Priors, with the Values of the Lands and Rents of thoſe Foundations: Whence much Light may be given into Church-Lands, Vicarages, and ſuch like.

Court of Augmentations, *Cok. Inſtit.* Pt. 4.

This Court of *Augmentations* was erected by Authority of Parliament, 27 *H.* 8, conſiſting of a Chancellor, Treaſurer, Atturney and Solicitor; and all Lands, *&c.* belonging to Monaſteries, and purchaſed Lands, were within the Survey and Governance of this Court. This was diſſolved, and a new Court of Augmentations was erected by the Letters Patents of the King, 38. *H.* 8. Queen *Mary*, in the firſt of her Reign, did, by Letters Patents dated *Jan.* 23, diſſolve the ſaid Court, according to Power given her by Act of Parliament holden the ſame Year: And the next Day, by other Letters Patents, united the ſame to the *Exchequer*, which was utterly void, becauſe ſhe had diſſolved the ſame before: And ſo reſolved all the Judges, *Dier.* 4, *Eliz.* 16.]

St. STEPHEN's *Chapel.*

Then for St. *Stephen*'s Chapel, of old Time founded by King *Stephen*; King *John*, in the ſeventh of his Reign, granted to *Baldwinus de London*, Clerk of his Exchequer, the Chapelſhip of St. *Stephen*'s at *Weſtminſter*, &c.

New built by K. *Edw.* 3.

This Chapel was again ſince (of a far more curious Workmanſhip) new builded by King *Edward the Third*, in the Year 1347, for thirty eight Perſons, in that Church, to ſerve God; to wit, a Dean, twelve ſecular Canons, thirteen Vicars, four Clerks, five Choriſts, two Servitors; to wit, a Verger, and a Keeper of the Chapel. He builded [Lodgings] for them from the Houſe of Receipt, along nigh to the *Thames*, within the ſame Palace, there to inhabit. And ſince that, there were alſo Building for them, betwixt the Clock-Houſe and the *Wool ſtaple*, called the *Wey-Houſe*, [ſtill called *Chanon-Row*.]

[*Philip*, Wife of this King, alſo was a great Benefactor to the Chanons of this Chapel.]

Little Sanctuary.

He alſo builded to the Uſe of this Chapel (tho' out of the Palace Court) ſome Diſtance Weſt, in the little Sanctuary, a ſtrong Clochard of Stone and Timber, covered with Lead, and placed therein three great Bells, ſince uſually rung at Coronations, Triumphs, Funeral of Princes, and their Obits. Of thoſe Bells Men fabuled, that their ringing ſowred all the Drink in the Town. More, that about the biggeſt of which was written;

King Edward *made mee*
thirtie thouſand and three,
Take me down and weigh mee,
and more ſhall ye find mee.

But theſe Bells being taken down indeed, were found all three not to weigh twenty thouſand.

True it is, that in the City of *Roan*, in *Normandy*, there is one great Bell that hath ſuch an Inſcription as followeth:

Je ſuis George d' Ambois,
Qui trente cinq mille pois
Mes lui qui me peſera,
Trente ſix mille me trovera.

I am George *of* Ambois,
Thirty five thouſand in pois;
But he that ſhall weigh me,
Thirty ſix thouſand ſhall find me.

Cloiſter of St. *Stephen's* Chapel builded.

The ſaid King *Edward* endowed this Chapel with Lands to the yearly Value of five hundred Pound. Doctor *John Chambers*, the King's Phyſitian, the laſt Dean of this College, builded thereunto a Cloiſter, of curious Workmanſhip, to the Charges of eleven thouſand Marks. This Chapel, or College, at the Suppreſſion, was valued to diſpend, in Lands, by the Year, One thouſand eighty five Pound, ten Shillings, five Pence, and was ſurrendered to *Edward the Sixth*: Since which Time, the ſame Chapel hath ſerved as a Parliament Houſe.

Grants of K. *Edw.* to this Chapel, Vol. III. *J. S.*

There is to be ſeen in the *Monaſticon*, K. *Edward the Third*'s Charter for St. *Steven*'s Chapel: And by Patent dated 22. of his Reign, he gave to it his great Houſe in *Lumbard-ſtreet*, *London*, with ſome Advouſons. By another Patent 32. of his Reign, he gave the Dean and Canons a Tower in *Bokeleſbury*, *London*, called *Sewtes Tour*, with the Appurtinences. In the 43. of his Reign, he gave them another Houſe in *London* called *The Reol.* And in further Augmentation of the ſaid Foundation, he granted them all the Ground from the ſaid Chapel Northward, to the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, between *Weſtminſter Hall* and the *Thames*, for making a Cloiſter and other neceſſary Buildings; with free Entrance Day and Night at the Gate adjoyning to the King's Bridge: Alſo a Chamber within the ſaid Gate, formerly belonging to his Clerk of the Kitchen, with the Houſes formerly uſed for Stables of War-Horſes, and other Horſes; and with a free Paſſage to the ſaid Chapel, by Daylight, through the Great Hall. And laſtly, he exempted the ſaid Dean and Canons, and all their Lands, from the Payment of any Aids or Taxes whatſoever. *Richard the Second* compleated the full Endowment of this College, by ſettling on it divers Lands and Manours in *Kent*, according to the Direction and Deſire of his Grandfather in his Teſtament.

The Deans commonly of great Account with the King.

The Revenues.

It was called The Free Chapel of St. *Mary* the Virgin, and St. *Stephen*. The Dean was commonly of great Confidence with the King, and often preferred to ſome Biſhoprick. Such was *Sampſon*, Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*. It was richly endowed, but the Revenues were made away, and alienated upon the Diſſolution of religious Houſes. Among which was a Meſſuage called *The Helmet* in *King's-ſtreet*, belonging to it, which was granted to *Richard Audely* and *John Rede*, in the 2. *Edw.* 6. There were alſo certain Manours and Lordſhips belonging to it, called The Manours and Lordſhip of *Eſſhetisford*, alias *Aſſheford*, in the County of *Kent*; which, with other Lands, were ſold to Sir *Anthony Aucher* and *Henry Polſtred*, Eſquires, in 3. *Edw.* 6.

St. *Stephen's* Chapel now the Parliament-Houſe.

Since the Diſſolution, the ſame Chapel hath ſerved as a Parliament-Houſe: The High Court of Parliament, conſiſting of Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of Parliament, was formerly in the Chapter Houſe of the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*: And this continued till the Statute of 1. *Edw.* 6. which gave to the King Colleges, Free-Chapels, &c. Whereby the King enjoyed to his own Uſe this ancient Free-Chapel of St. *Stephens*. Since which Time it hath ſerved, by the King's Permiſſion, for the Houſe of Commons to ſit in.]

Chapel of our Lady in the Pew.

King *Richard the Second* makes his Devotion at this Chapel. *J. S.*

By this Chapel of St. *Stephen*, was ſometime one other ſmaller Chapel, called our *Lady of the Piew*. To the which Lady great Offerings were uſed to be made: Amongſt other Things I have read, that [*Richard the Second*, upon the coming of the Rebel *Wat Tyler*, with his Rout of *Kentiſh* Men in Armes to *London*, went firſt to *Weſtminſter*, to the High Altar there, and offered; and after that, confeſſed himſelf to an Anchorite. And then betook himſelf to this Chapel of our Lady in the Pew, and there ſaid his Devotions, and then went to *Smithfield* to meet this Fellow and his Company.]

John Pigot. *Ann.* 1452. Firſt Edit.

After the Overthrow of *Wat Tyler*, and other the Rebels, in the fourth of his Reign, he went to *Weſtminſter*, and there giving Thanks to God for his Victory, made his Offering in this Chapel: But as divers have noted, namely, *John Pigot*, in the Year 1252, on the ſeventeenth of *February*, by Negligence of a Schollar, appointed by his Schoolmaſter to put forth the Lights of this Chapel, the Image of our Lady, richly decked with

Jewels, precious Stones, Pearls, and Rings, more than any Jeweller could judge the Price, (for ſo ſaith mine Author) was, with all this Apparel, Ornaments, and Chapel itſelf, burnt: But ſince again re-edified by *Anthony* Earl *Rivers*, Lord *Scales*, and of the *Iſle of Wight*, Uncle and Governour to the Prince of *Wales*, that ſhould have been King *Edward the Fifth*, &c.

Keeper of our Lady of *Pew.* K. *R.* 3. Journal.

J. S.

There is a Warrant from *Richard the Third*, to this Tenor: Sir *John Cave*, Prieſt, Keeper of our Lady of *Pew*: An Annuity of ten Marks, until the Time he be better promoted.

Cotton Houſe.

In the Paſſage out of *Weſtminſter Hall* into the old Palace Yard, a little beyond the Stairs going up to St. *Stephen*'s Chapel, (now the Parliament Houſe) on the left Hand, is the Houſe belonging to the ancient and noble Family of the *Cottons*: Wherein is kept a moſt ineſtimable Library of Manuſcript Volumes, famed both at Home and Abroad.

The *Cotton* Library, founded by Sir *Rob. Cotton.*

This choice Library in *Cotton Houſe*, had for its firſt Founder Sir *Robert Cotton* of *Connington* in the County of *Huntingdon*, Baronet: Who, at his own great Charge and Expence, and by the Aſſiſtance of moſt learned Antiquaries of the Time, collected and purchaſed (as it runs in the Act for the Settlement of this Library) the moſt uſeful Manuſcripts, written Books, Papers, Parchments, Records, and other Memorials in moſt Languages; of great Uſe and Service for the Knowledge and Preſervation of our Conſtitution both in Church and State. Which Manuſcripts, and other Writings, were procured as well from the Parts beyond the Seas, as from ſeveral private Collectors of ſuch Antiquities within the Realm; and are generally eſteemed the beſt Collection of its Kind now any where extant.

Settled in *Cotton Houſe* by Act of Parliament.

There was therefore, for the Preſervation of it for after-Times, an Act of Parliament, made 12. & 13. *Will.* 3. for the ſettling and preſerving the ſaid Library in the Houſe at *Weſtminſter*, called *Cotton Houſe*, in the Name and Family of the *Cottons*, for the Benefit of the Publick. This Library hath been preſerved with the utmoſt Care and Diligence, by the late Sir *Tho. Cotton*, Son of Sir *Robert*; and Sir *John Cotton* of *Weſtminſter*, his Grandſon; and very much augmented and enlarged by them. The ſaid Sir *John*, in purſuance of the Deſire and Intention of his Father and Grandfather, was content and willing that the ſaid Manſion Houſe and Library ſhould continue in the Family and Name, and not be ſold, or otherwiſe diſpoſed and imbezzilled; and ſhould be kept and preſerved, by the Name of the *Cottonian Library*, for publick Uſe and Advantage.

Truſtees.

A Library Keeper.

And ſo, by the ſaid Act, immediately, upon the Death of Sir *John Cotton*, it was, together with the Manſion-houſe, Garden, *&c.* ſettled and veſted in Truſtees; who were to take Care of the ſaid Library, and appoint Orders and Rules for the Reading and uſing the ſame, and for the better Preſervation of Books: And to nominate and appoint a good and ſufficient Perſon, well read in Antiquities and Records, to have the immediate Care and Cuſtody of it. And he to give Security to the Value of 500 *l.* by Recognizance with certain Sureties, that none of the Manuſcripts, written Books, *&c.* ſhould be loſt or embezilled: And likewiſe to take an Oath before the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to uſe his utmoſt Care and Endeavour for preſerving of the ſame. That the ſaid Houſe with the Apurtenances and Library, be never ſubject or liable to any Judgments, Statutes, Recognizances, or any other Incumberances. The Truſtees to be the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper for the Time being, the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons for the Time being, Sir *Robert Cotton* of *Hatley St. George* in the County of *Cambridge*, Knight, *Philip Cotton* of *Connington* in the ſame County, Eſquire, *Robert Cotton* of *Giddin* in *Huntingdonſhire*, and *William Hanbury* of the *Inner Temple, London*, Eſquires. And in Caſe of the Deceaſe of the laſt four Perſons, the ſaid *John Cotton*, or other Heir Males of the ſaid Family, who ſhall be in Poſſeſſion of the Manſion-Houſe, ſhall nominate or appoint one or more fit Perſons to ſucceed him or them. And that all Bargains, Sales, Gifts, Grants, Deviſes, or other Alienations whatſoever, of any of the Manuſcripts, Parchments, *&c.* or other Memorials, in the Schedule now remaining in the ſaid Library; and alſo all Coins, Medals, and other Rarities there contained, are hereby declared to be abſolutely Void, and of none Effect. That within ſix Months after the Library-Keeper ſhall undertake the ſaid Office, he ſhall cauſe another Schedule to be made in Parchment; which ſhall contain the Names and Titles of all the ſaid Manuſcripts, *&c.* and all the Number of Pages and Folio's thereunto belonging, and cauſe the ſame to be enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

A Catalogue of this Library.

There was a new Catalogue of this Library printed at the *Oxford* Theatre *Anno* 1696, from a careful and ſerious Review thereof, taken by *Tho. Smith*, D.D. prefixing the Life of Sir *Robert Cotton*, the learned Founder, and an Hiſtory and Survey of the ſaid Library.]

Clock-Houſe at *Weſtminſter.*

The ſaid Palace, before the Entry thereunto, hath a large Court, and in the ſame a Tower of Stone, containing a Clock, which ſtriketh every Hour on a great Bell, to be heard into the Hall in Sitting Time of the Courts, or otherwiſe. For the ſame Clock, in a Calm, will be heard into the City of *London*. King *Henry the Sixth* gave the Keeping of this Clock, with the Tower, called *The Clock Houſe*, and the Appurtenances, unto *William Walſby*, Dean of St. *Stephens*, with the Wages of ſix Pence the Day, out of his *Exchequer*.

Built out of a Fine. *Coke's Inſtit.* B. 3. P. 72.

J. S.

It was firſt built and furniſhed with a Clock, out of a Fine which one Juſtice *Ingham* was fain to pay, being 800 Mark, for erazing a Roll. For that a poor Man being fined in an Act of Debt at 13 *s.* 4 *d.* the ſaid Juſtice, moved with Pity, cauſed the Roll to be erazed, and made it 6 *s* 8 *d.* This Caſe Juſtice *Southcote* remembered, when *Catlyn* Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, would have ordered a Razure of a Roll; *Southcote* being one of the Judges of that Court, utterly denyed to aſſent to it, and ſaid openly, That *he meant not to build a Clock Houſe.*]

Fountain in the Palace Court.

By this Tower ſtandeth a Fountain, which, at Coronations and great Triumphs, is made to run with Wine out of divers Spouts.

Weſtminſter-Bridge, or common Landing Place.

On the Eaſt Side of this Court, is an arched Gate to the River of *Thames*, with a fair Bridge and Landing Place for all Men that have Occaſion.

High Tower at *Weſtminſter.*

On the North Side is the South End of St. *Stephen's Alley*, or *Chanon Row*, and alſo a Way into the old Wool Staple: And on the Weſt Side is a very fair Gate, began by *Richard the Third* in the Year 1484, and was by him builded a great Height, and many fair Lodgings in it; but left unfiniſhed, and is called the *High Tower* at *Weſtminſter*.

Paradiſe. The Conſtabulary. *Rec. Tur.*

J. S.

In the Palace Yard were anciently Pales; within which were two Meſſes, the one called *Paradiſe*, and the other called the *Conſtabulary*: Both which were granted to *John* Duke of *Bedford*, 13. *Hen.* 6.

Keeper of the Palace.

The Keeper of the Palace of *Weſtminſter*, was alſo cuſtomarily the Keeper of the Priſon of the

Fleet. This Place *Edmund de Cheny* had granted to him, with the Fee, the 5. & 13. *Edw.* 3.]

Thus much for the Monaſtery and Palace may ſuffice. And now will I ſpeak of the *Gatehouſe*, and of *Totehill Street*, ſtretching from the Weſt Part of the Cloſe.

Gate-houſe at *Weſtminſter.*

The *Gatehouſe* is ſo called of two Gates, the one out of the College Court toward the North, on the Eaſt Side whereof was the Biſhop of *London's* Priſon, for Clerks Convict: And the other Gate adjoining to the firſt; but towards the Weſt, is a Goal or Priſon, for Offenders thither committed. *Walter Warfield*, Celerer to the Monaſtery, cauſed both theſe Gates (with the Appurtenances) to be builded in the Reign of *Edward the Third.*

Alms-houſes of *Henry the Seventh.*

On the South Side of this Gate, King *Henry the Seventh* founded an Alms-houſe for thirteen poor Men: One of them to be a Prieſt aged five and forty Years, a good Grammarian; the other 12 to be aged fifty Years, without Wives. Every Saturday the Prieſt to receive of the Abbot, or Prior, four Pence by the Day, and each other two Pence Half-penny by the Day for ever, for their Suſtenance: And every Year to each one a Gown and a Hood ready made. And to three Women that dreſſed their Meat, and kept them in their Sickneſs, each to have every Saturday ſixteen Pence, and every Year a Gown ready made. More to the thirteen poor Men yearly fourſcore Quarters of Coals, and one thouſand of good Faggots to their Uſe. In the Hall and Kitchin of their Manſion, a diſcreet Monk to be Overſeer of them, and he to have forty Shillings by the Year, &c. And hereunto was every Abbot and Prior ſworn.

How endowed.
J. S.

And the ſaid King in his laſt Will mentioning this Hoſpital, aſſured to the Abbot and Convent of *Weſtminſter*, for the Maintenance thereof, in Lands, to the yearly Value of one thouſand Marks.]

Chapel of St. *Anne.* Alms-houſe founded by Lady *Margaret.* Almory at *Weſtminſter.*

Near unto this Houſe Weſtward, was an old Chapel of St. *Anne*, over againſt which the Lady *Margaret*, Mother to King *Henry the Seventh*, erected an Alms-houſe for poor Women. Which is now turned into Lodgings for the ſinging Men of the College. The Place wherein this Chapel and Alms-houſe ſtandeth, was called the *Eleemoſinary* or *Almory*, now corruptly the *Ambry*; for that the Alms of the Abbey are there diſtributed to the Poor.

Printing of Books at *Weſtminſter*, the firſt in *England.*
A. M.

And therein *Iſlip*, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, firſt practiſed, and erected the firſt Preſs of Book-Printing that ever was in *England*, about the Year of Chriſt 1471. *W. Caxton*, Citizen of *London*, Mercer, brought it into *England*, and was the firſt that practiſed it in the ſaid Abbey. After which Time, the like was practiſed in the Abbeys of St. *Auguſtine* at *Canterbury*, St. *Alban's*, and other Monaſteries.

Totehill Street.

From the Weſt Gate runneth along *Totehill Street*. Wherein is a Houſe of the Lord *Gray* of *Wilton*; and on the other Side, at the Entry into *Totehill Field*, *Stourton Houſe*, which *Giles*, the laſt Lord *Dacre* of the South, purchaſed and built new. Whoſe Lady and Wife *Anne*, (Siſter to *Thomas* Lord *Buckhurſt*) left Money to her Executors, to build an Hoſpital for 20 poor Women, and ſo many Children to be brought up under them; for whoſe Maintenance ſhe aſſigned Lands, to the Value of one hundred Pounds by the Year. Which Hoſpital her Executors have ſince begun in the Field adjoining.

Hoſpital founded by Lady *Anne Dacre.*

Petty France.

From the Entry into *Totehill Field*, the Street is called *Petty France*: In which, and upon St. *Hermit's Hill*, on the South Side thereof, *Cornelius van Dun* (a *Brabander* born, Yeoman of the Guard to King *Henry the Eighth*, King *Edward the Sixth*, Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*) built twenty Houſes for poor Women to dwell, Rent-free: And near hereunto was a Chapel of *Mary Magdalen*, now wholly ruinated.

Alms-houſes for poor Women.

Chapel of *Mary Magdalen.*

Manſel, a Prieſt, his great Feaſt at his Houſe at *Totehill.*
Mat. Paris.

In the Year of Chriſt 1256, the 40th of *Henry the Third*, *John Manſell*, the King's Counſellor, and a Prieſt, did invite to a ſtately Dinner the Kings and Queens of *England* and *Scotland*, *Edward* the King's Son, Earls, Barons, and Knights, the Biſhop of *London*, and divers Citizens. Whereby his Gueſts did grow to ſuch a Number, that his Houſe at *Totehill* could not receive them, but that he was forced to ſet up Tents and Pavillions, to receive his Gueſts; whereof there was ſuch a Multitude, that ſeven hundred Meſſes of Meat did not ſerve for the firſt Dinner.

Le Mote.
J. S.
Rec. Turr.

There was anciently an Houſe in *Weſtminſter*, called *The Mote*, (but where it ſtood I know not) termed in the Records *Le Mote in Villa de Weſtminſter*, granted to *John Stonere*, 13. *Rich.* 2.]

CHAP. IV.

The Government of this City. The Burgeſſes and Aſſiſtants. The twelve Wards. Other Officers. Orders for Butchers and Poulterers of Weſtminſter. *What Meal Weekly ſold by the Bakers. The Poor of* Weſtminſter. *A Work-houſe for poor and idle Perſons. Lord* Dacre's *Hoſpital. Act of Parliament for the Government of this City.*

This City hath 12 Wards, each governed by a Burgeſs.

THE City of *Weſtminſter*, for Civil Government, is divided into 12 ſeveral Wards. For the which, the Dean of the Collegiate Church of *Weſtminſter*, or the High Steward, do elect 12 *Burgeſſes*, and as many Aſſiſtants, that is, one Burgeſs, and one Aſſiſtant, for every Ward. Out of the which twelve Burgeſſes, two are nominated Yearly, upon Thurſday in *Eaſter* Week, for Chief Burgeſſes, to continue for one Year next following. Who have Authority given them by the Act of Parliament in the 27th of Queen *Elizabeth*, to hear, examine, determine, and puniſh, according to the Laws of the Realm, and lawful Cuſtomes of the City of *London*, Matters of Incontinency, common Scolds, Inmates, and common Annoyances; and likewiſe to commit ſuch Perſons as ſhall offend againſt the Peace, and thereof to give Notice within 24 Hours, to ſome Juſtice of Peace within the County of *Middleſex*.

Theſe Wards how called.
J. S.

I ſhall give ſome farther Acount of this Government, particularly as it was in the Days of Q. *Elizabeth*: The Burgeſſes, which were alſo called Headboroughs, and their Aſſiſtants, Anſwer to the Aldermen of the Wards of *London*, and their reſpective Deputies. The Wards belonging

longing to each Burgeſs or Headborough were not called, as they are in *London*, by ſome certain fixed Name, but after the Names of the Burgeſſes that were appointed over them. And here I ſhall firſt ſhew how the twelve Wards of *Weſtminſter* were bounded, and the Conſtables belonging to each: And then the Manner of chooſing Burgeſſes, and their Aſſiſtants, with other Officers, for the better governing of theſe Wards.

The Wards in St. *Margaret's* Pariſh.

In St. *Margaret's* Pariſh were 8 Wards; in St. *Martin's* 3; and in St. *Clement's*, and the *Strond* 1. Which were thus bounded, beginning with thoſe in St. *Margaret's* Pariſh: The firſt Ward was from St. *Stephen's Alley* to the Sanctuary Gate on the Eaſt Side of *King's-ſtreet*, the *Round Wool-ſtaple* only excepted. Of this Ward, *John Dodington*, Gent. was Headborough; and it was commonly called *John Dodington's* Ward. The ſecond Ward was from the Clowſon to the Sanctuary Gate, on the Weſt Side of the ſaid Street, and St. *Stephen's-Alley*. Of this Ward, *John Fiſher*, Yeoman, was Headborough; and commonly called *John Fiſher's* Ward. The third Ward was from the Queen's Majeſty's Gate in *King's ſtreet*, to the Clowſon on the Weſt Part, and to St. *Stephen's-Alley* on the Eaſt Part of the ſaid Street Of this Ward, *William Staunton*, Gent. was Headborough; and commonly called *William Staunton's* Ward. The fourth Ward was *Thieving Lane* and *Long Ditch*. Of this Ward, *John Savage*, Yeoman, was Headborough, and it was commonly called *John Savage's* Ward. The fifth Ward was the New Palace, and long *Wool-ſtaple*. Of this Ward, *Richard Garret*, Ale-Brewer was Headborough, and it was called *Richard Garret's* Ward. The ſixth Ward was the *Old Palace*, *Round Wool-ſtaple*, and the *Bowling Alley*. *John Jennings*, Inn-keeper, was Headborough of this Ward, and it was called *John Jennings* his Ward. The ſeventh Ward was *Tuthil-ſtreet*, and *Petty France*. *Tho. Clarke*, Cook, and Servant to her Majeſty, was Headborough of this Ward, and called *Thomas Clarke's* Ward. The eighth Ward was the *Sanctuary*. This was called the *Sanctuary* Ward. *John Collier* was Headborough of this Ward.

Wards in St. *Martin's in the Fields.*

And then there were three Wards more in the Pariſh of St. *Martin's in the Fields*; and they and their Headboroughs were as follow: The firſt Ward here, being the ninth in Number, was, from the Manſion-Houſe of *John Shortridge*, called the *Goat's-head*, unto the Houſe of *Thomas Fowel*, overagainſt *Durham Place*, on the Land Side; and from the Houſe of *Rob. Mansfield*, overagainſt St. *Martin's-Lane*, unto *Durham Place* on the Water Side. Of this Ward *Thomas Fowler*, Gent. was Headborough, and it was called *Thomas Fowler's* Ward. The ſecond Ward in this Pariſh, being the tenth Ward in the City of *Weſtminſter*, was from the Houſe of *Thomas Fowel*, overagainſt *Durham Place*, unto the L. Treaſurer *Burghley's*-Houſe, on the Land Side; and from *Durham Place* unto *Ivy-Bridge* on the Water Side. Of this Ward, *John Colbrand*, Gent. was Headborough, and it was called *John Colbrand's* Ward. The third Ward in this Pariſh, being the eleventh in Number, was from the *Goat's-head* aforeſaid unto the *Mews* on the Land Side; and from the *Mews* to the Timber-Yard on the Land Side; and from the ſaid *Mansfield's* Houſe unto the Wall called *Scotland-Wall* on the Water Side. Of this Ward, *Davy Powel*, Gent. was Headborough.

The Ward of St. *Clement's* and *Strond.*

The twelfth and laſt Ward was in the Pariſh of St. *Clement's* and *Strond* within the Liberty of *Weſtminſter*. The Bounds of this Ward were from *Temple-Bar* to the *White Hart* in *Strond*. *Chriſtopher Gibſon*, Inn-keeper, was the Headborough of this Ward, and it was called as the reſt, by his Name, *viz.* *Chriſtopher Gibſon's* Ward.

Conſtables belonging to theſe Wards.

To this City and Liberties belong one High Conſtable, and to theſe twelve Wards thirty petty Conſtables; that is, to the firſt Ward, two; to the ſecond, three; to the third, three; to the fourth, three; to the fifth, one; to the ſixth, two; to the ſeventh, five; to the eighth, four; to the ninth, two; to the tenth, one; to the eleventh, one; to the twelfth, which contains St. *Clement's* and the *Strond*, three.

The Manner of chuſing Burgeſſes.

In caſe any Ward fell vacant by the Death of the Headborough, or otherwiſe, the Court uſually held in Eaſter-Week, preſented three Perſons Inhabitants of the ſaid Ward, to the High Steward, to chooſe one of the three, according as he thought good: And it was done by them in theſe Words in Writing, as I find in the Year 1585. "May it pleaſe your Honour to be inform'd, that whereas at this Preſent there is "wanting one of the Headboroughs, and ſo hath "continued ſince the Death of *Richard Gibbes*; "for the Supply whereof, may it pleaſe your "Honour to accept any of theſe three Perſons, "whoſe Names follow." And then the Names and Qualities of them are ſet down.

And Aſſiſtants.

The Way of chooſing Aſſiſtants, was, that the Names of three Perſons reſiant in each reſpective Ward, were written down, and preſented likewiſe to the High Steward, for Choice by him to be made of one out of the three for each Ward.

And an High Conſtable.

And an High Conſtable being alſo to be elected at the aforeſaid Court, three fit Perſons were likewiſe preſented to him to chooſe one; and in this Form of Words written: "Alſo there "is to be elected and choſen for the ſaid City "and Liberties, one other, to be High Conſtable "in Place of———*Staunton*; May it therefore "pleaſe your Honour to accept one of theſe "three Perſons whoſe Names follow." And then their Names and Qualities are ſubſcribed.

Two chief Burgeſſes.

At the ſame Court, after the twelve Burgeſſes were elected, then out of them two were elected, which are called *Chief* or *Head* Burgeſſes.

Bailiff of *Weſtminſter.*

There is alſo a Chief Officer, which is called the Bailiff of *Weſtminſter*, who hath his Deputy.

The preſent Government of WESTMINSTER.

Povey.

The City of *Weſtminſter* itſelf conſiſts but of one Pariſh, called St. *Margaret's*, which is of large Extent; but the Liberties comprehend ſix Pariſhes, *viz.* St. *Martin's in the Fields*, St. *James's*, St. *Anne's*, St. *Paul's Covent-Garden*, St. *Mary Savoy*, and St. *Clement's*. For the Government of both, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. *Peter*, are inveſted with Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Juriſdiction, and not only within the ſaid City and Liberties, but likewiſe within the Precincts of St. *Martin le Grand*, near *Cheapſide*, *London*, and in ſome Towns of *Eſſex*, exempted as well from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *London*, as from that of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: But the Management of the Civil Part, ſince the Reformation, is left in the Hands of Laymen, elected for that Purpoſe from Time to Time, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter.

High Steward.

Of theſe Magiſtrates, the Principal is the High Steward, uſually one of the Prime Nobility, who is choſen by the Dean and Chapter, and holds this high Office *durante Vita*; the Nature of it being not much unlike the Chancellorſhip of an Univerſity: But upon his Death and Reſignation, a Chapter is called for the Election of

Deputy Steward.

another, in which the Dean ſits as High Steward, till the Election be over. The Deputy Steward, or Under Steward of *Weſtminſter*, is likewiſe an Officer of great Note, choſen by the High Steward, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter. He holds this honourable Office, *durante Vita*, and, as it were, ſupplies the Place of a Sheriff. For he keeps the Court Leet, or Town Court, with the other Magiſtrates, and is always Chairman at the Quarter-Seſſions: Next to him is the High Bailiff, an Officer of Honour, named by the Dean, and confirmed by the High Steward, holding likewiſe for Life. He ſummons the Juries, manages in chief the Election of Members of Parliament for the City, and has all the Bailiffs of *Weſtminſter* ſubordinate to him. In the Court Leet he ſits next to the Stewards. All Fines, Forfeitures and Strays belonging to him, which makes his Place beneficial; but is commonly managed by a Deputy Bailiff, a Perſon well verſed in the Law.

High Bailiff.

Burgeſſes.

There are alſo ſixteen Burgeſſes for the City, and nine for the Liberty, and each of them has an Aſſiſtant. Whoſe Office is much like that of the Aldermen of the City of *London*, every one having a proper Ward under his Juriſdiction: Out of their Number, two are elected by the Title of Head Burgeſſes, one for the City, and the other for the Liberties, who take Place, in the Court Leet, next to the head Bailiff: Then there is a High Conſtable, choſen as the ſaid Burgeſſes, by the Court Leet, who has all the other Conſtables under his Direction, and uſually continues two Years in his Office.

High Conſtable.

For Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes.

For Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes and Probat of Wills there is a Royal Juriſdiction, under a Commiſſary, from whom no Appeal muſt be, only to the Queen in her High Court of *Chancery*.

DEAN and PREBENDARIES of *Weſtminſter*.

In Q. *Anne*'s Time.

Dr. *Tho. Sprat*, Dean, and Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*. Dr. *South*. Dr. *Only*. Dr. *Breval*. Mr. *De Sartre*. Dr. *Birch*. Mr. *Upman*. Dr. *Dent*. Dr. *Barton*. Dr. *Lucas*. Dr. *Linford*. Dr. *Gee*. Mr. *Evans*.

Civil Government.

His Grace *James* Duke of *Ormond*, Lord High Steward. *Thomas Medlycott*, Eſq; Deputy Steward. *John Huggins*, Eſq; High Bailiff.]

Orders for the Butchers and Poulters of *Weſtminſter*.
J. S.

And now to gather up a few Things relating to this City in former Times: Certain Orders were taken at a Leet Court holden at *Weſtminſter* the 8th Day of *October*, in the 25th Year of Q. *Elizabeth*, by the Right Honourable *William Cecil*, of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, Knight, Baron of *Burghley*, Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, and High Steward of the City and Liberties of *Weſtminſter*; and the Right Worſhipful Mr. *Gabriel Goodman*, D. D. and Dean of the Collegiate Church of St. *Peter* in *Weſtminſter*, with the Aſſents and and Conſents of *Richard Gybbes*, *Thomas Fowler*, *John Colbrand*, &c. Headboroughs of the ſame City and Liberties, to be obſerved, performed and kept by the *Butchers* and *Poulters*, as well inhabiting within the ſaid City and Liberties, as all others that ſhould at any Time hereafter utter or ſell any Fleſh-Meat or Poultry Wares within the ſaid City.

Firſt, That there ſhould be choſen, at the Court holden for the ſaid City yearly, and every Year hereafter, two or more diſcreet and honeſt Inhabitants, being Reſiants within the ſaid City and Liberties, Butchers or others, as ſhould be thought moſt meet, by the Advice, Conſent, and Agreement of the ſaid Court; which being elect and ſworn, ſhould well and duly, every Market Day, and oftner, as Need ſhould require, ſearch, view, overſee, and peruſe all the Butchers and Poulters, and others, that ſhould put to Sale any Fleſh-Meat, [or Poultry-Ware] as well in their ſeveral Shops, as alſo in the Markets: To the Intent that they might not ſell any Fleſh or Poultry-Ware, but only ſuch as ſhould be wholſome and good for Man's Body: And if they ſhould find any corrupt or unwholſome Fleſh, or Fiſh-Meat, or Poultry-Ware to be ſold or put to Sale, then it ſhould be lawful for them to take it away, and to give it preſently among the poor Inhabitants of that Pariſh where the ſaid Offence ſhould happen to be committed; to be done by the Advice of the Bailiff of the ſaid City or his Deputy, or one of the Headboroughs.

Item, No Butcher, Poulter, or Fiſhmonger ſhould hang or lay forth upon any their Stalls, any of their Fleſh, Fiſh, or Poultry upon any Sunday, or other uſual Holiday; nor upon any other Day not uſually accuſtomed within the City of *London*; nor to let their Shop Windows ſtand open after the Hour of Eight of the Clock in the Forenoon, upon any Sunday or other uſual Holiday, upon Pain to forfeit 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

Item, No Butcher to kill any Bull, to the Intent to ſell the ſame, except every ſuch Bull were firſt chaced and baited, preſently before the Killing, upon Pain of 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

Item, No Butcher to ſell or put to Sale any Pieces of Fleſh-Meat upon the Saturday, which happened to be left upon the Thurſday before, only except the ſame be a whole Quarter of Beef; upon Pain for every ſuch Piece ſold or put to Sale, to pay 2 *s.*

Item, No Butcher or Poulter, nor any other Perſon, to put to Sale their Meat or Poultry-Ware, but only in their open Shops, and in the common and uſual Market Place, and upon the uſual Market Day, *viz.* Saturday, upon Pain to forfeit all ſuch Meat and Ware, and the ſame to be employed to the Uſe of the Poor. Notwithſtanding this Article, it might be lawful for any Butcher inhabiting within the Pariſh of St. *Margaret*'s, and not having any Shop in the *King*'s *ſtreet*, to keep a Standing in the Market-place in *Kings-ſtreet*, every Monday, and there put to Sale their Fleſh-Meat.

Item, No Butcher nor Poulter, during ſuch Time as they have any Shops in the *King*'s *Street*, not to keep any Standing, nor put to Sale any Fleſh or Poultry in the Market-Place, but only in their Shops. No Butcher to kill any Fleſh-Meat out of their Slaughter-houſe or Shop, in the common Street, nor to ſcald any Hoggs in any of the common Streets and Queen's High-ways; nor to kill and put to Sale any Pork before the Feaſt of *All Saints*. And if any ſhould do the contrary in any of the ſaid Premiſes, to forfeit for every ſuch Offence 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

Item, No Butcher to pelt or propt any Veal, or cut up the Lean of the Veal with the Kidney, upon Pain to forfeit every Time 12 *d.*

Item, No Butcher to kill any Yow after the Feaſt Day of St. *Andrew*, until the Week next before the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, upon Pain to forfeit, for every Yow ſo killed, 12 *d.*

Item, No Butcher, nor any other, to kill and put to Sale any Lamb, after the Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Archangel, before the Feaſt of the Nativity of our Lord, nor blow nor ſtopte the Kidney of any Lamb, upon Pain to forfeit 12 *d.*

Item, If any Butcher or Poulter, their Wives, Families, or Servants ſhall hereafter diſobey or miſuſe thoſe Perſons now authorized, or hereafter to be authorized, for the Search and Survey, as aforeſaid, in the executing of their ſaid Office, every ſuch Perſon, ſo offending, to forfeit for every Time 10 *s.*

Item, No Butcher, his Wife or Servants, to caſt or lay, either in the common Street or common Sewer, the Head or Chawld-bone of any Ox, Cow, Bull, or other Beaſt, neither the Offal of Sheep, or other Beaſt; neither the Horns of any Beaſts, upon Pain to forfeit for any ſuch Offence 12 *d.*

Item, The Bailiff of the ſaid City, or his Deputy, when, and as often as any of the ſaid Offences ſhould happen to be committed, and found by Verdict, or otherwiſe, upon ſufficient and apparent Proof; to collect, receive, and take of every ſuch Inhabitant, and others offending in any of the Premiſes, the Penalties and Sums of Money: And according to the Rates aforeſaid, the one Moiety to be to the Uſe of the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*, and the other Moiety to the Uſe of the poor People of that Pariſh where any of the ſaid Offences ſhall be committed.

And if any Perſon offending in the Premiſes, refuſe to make Payment unto the ſaid Bailiff or his Deputy, according to the Rates as aforeſaid, then it ſhall and may be lawful for him to diſtrein ſo much of the Goods and Chattels of every ſuch Perſon offending, as ſhall be ſufficient for the anſwering of the ſame according to the ſaid ſeveral Rates; and the ſaid Diſtreſs to take, drive, or bear away, and the ſame to detein and keep, until ſuch Time as he be fully ſatiſfied and paid according to the Intent, Effect, and true Meaning of theſe Preſents.

The Poor of *Weſtminſter*.

Now to add a few Things concerning the State of the Poor of this City and the Liberties, in former Times; and what the Expences were by the Inhabitants in the ſeveral Diſtricts thereof, for their Maintenance; and what Care hath been taken for erecting Workhouſes and Hoſpitals for the poorer Sort, whether Beggars, Vagabonds, ancient decayed People and poor Children.

Expended for the Relief of the Poor.

Here follows a brief Abſtract of the particular yearly Receipts and Payments for the Poor, as well of the City of *Weſtminſter* and Liberties of the ſame, as alſo of the Pariſhes of St. *Clement's Danes* and *Strond*, Parcel of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*; made *Novemb.* 14, 1572.

Of St. *Margaret's*.

The Sum Total of the yearly Charge of the poor People within the Pariſh of St. *Margaret's Weſtminſter* — — — 115 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 *d.*

The Sum Total of the yearly Receipt of the Pariſhioners within the ſaid Pariſh for the Relief of the ſaid Poor — — — 119 *l.* 5 *s.* 4 *d.*

Of St. *Martin's*.

The Sum Total of the yearly Charge of the Poor within the Pariſh of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, amounted to — — 29 *l.* 0 *s.* 8 *d.*

The Sum Total of the yearly Receipt of the Pariſhioners within the ſaid Pariſh for the Relief of the ſaid Poor — — — 27 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.*

Of St. *Clement's Danes*.

The Sum Total of the yearly Charge of the Poor within the Pariſh of St. *Clement's Danes*, amounted to — — — — 32 *l.* 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

The Sum Total of the yearly Receipts of the Pariſhioners within the ſaid Pariſh, for their Relief — — — 32 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.*

Of the *Strond*, alias *Savoy*.

The Sum Total of the yearly Charge of the Poor within the Pariſh of *Strond*, alias *Savoy*, amounted to — — — 10 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.*

The Sum Total of the Receipts of the Pariſhioners within the ſaid Pariſh for the ſame — — — — 10 *l.* 15 *s.* 1 *d.*

And of the *Savoy* Rents.

The Sum Total of the yearly Charge of the poor People within the *Savoy* Rents, amounted to — — — — 3 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.*

The Sum Total of the yearly Receipts of the Inhabitants within the ſaid Rents for their Relief — — — 4 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

So that the Sum Total of all the yearly Charge of the Poor aforeſaid, within the ſeveral Pariſhes aforeſaid, *viz.* in the City of *Weſtminſter* and the Liberties thereof, for the Year 1572, amounted to — — — 190 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

And the Sum Total of all the yearly Receipts of the ſeveral Pariſhes aforeſaid in the ſaid City and Liberties, for the Uſe of the poor People aforeſaid, was — — 194 *l.* 7 *s.* 0 *d.*

Whence among other Obſervations that may be made hence, this is one; how by the vaſt Increaſe of the Charges for Maintenance of the preſent Poor in theſe Parts, may be conjectured the vaſt and prodigious Increaſe of the Inhabitants within an 130 Years, or little more.

Bakers, what Quantity of Meal ſold by them.

I add an Account brought in to the Lord *Burghley*, High Steward of *Weſtminſter*, of the Quantity of Corn and Meal weekly brought, uttered and ſold in the Markets at *Weſtminſter*; and of ſuch Meal as is brought, uttered and ſold to the ſeveral *Bakers* at their ſeveral Houſes, *Dec.* 8. *Ann. Reg. Eliz.* 29, 1586, &c. in a Time (as it ſeems) of Dearth.

Sum Total of all the Wheat Meal, uttered and ſold in Bread by the ſaid Bakers weekly, during the Term-time — — CLVI Quarters.

Sum Total of all the Wheat Meal uttered and ſold in Bread by the Bakers weekly, out of the Term time, as aforeſaid — LXXXXVI Quarters.

Sum Total of all the Meal uttered and ſold weekly, as aforeſaid — — CCLII Quarters.

Sum of the Meal and Bread ſold in the Market, and the Meal in the Chandlers Shops weekly — — — XII Quarters.

Sum Total of all the ſaid Meal uttered and ſold weekly — — CCLXIV Quarters.

Memorand. That there be ſundry of the Inhabitants of the ſaid City, (who uſually from Time to Time, do make their own ſeveral Proviſions of Meal, as well of Wheat as of Rye, and do bake and make Bread of the ſame for their ſeveral Houſholds) the Sum thereof is great, but the Certainty and Number of the ſame is not perfectly known.

Memorand. The ſaid Bakers, nor any of them will confeſs, that they bake or put to Sale, any Bread made of Rye, but only of Wheat, as aforeſaid: And as touching any Store of Corn or Meal, as yet it doth not appear, that the ſaid Bakers have any other Proviſion, but as they, from Time to Time, make their Proviſion, as aforeſaid. And that they do pay for every Buſhel of Wheat Meal, bought, as aforeſaid, 5 *s.* 8 *d.* and ſometime more.

An Hoſpital for the Poor of *Weſtminſter*.

In the Beginning of Q. *Elizabeth's* Reign, about the Year 1560, for the employing of the idle Poor, and for the relieving of the honeſt Poor, decayed through Age or Misfortunes, an Hoſpital was propounded to be erected: Whereof Sir *William Cecyl*, Knt. Secretary of State, and High Steward of *Weſtminſter*, was a great Mover. The Way thought on of raiſing Money to do it was by a voluntary Contribution of the Inhabitants: And that every Conſtable ſhould be authorized to gather in their Wards as they could obtain willingly for ſuch an Uſe; and that thoſe they found backward, and refuſed to give, ſhould have their Names taken; and to make Uſe of a Statute upon them, namely, to ceſs them 12 *d.* for every Day's Abſence from the Church at the accuſtomable Service there performed: And moreover, to take, by Way of Loan, a Portion of Money to this Uſe, to be repaid by a reaſonable Space, as ſhould be convented and agreed upon.

That 40 *l.* at leaſt might reaſonably be expected of *Cox*, Biſhop of *Ely*, who being Dean of *Weſtminſter* in *Edward the Sixth's* Time, had voluntarily promiſed that Sum for the ſaid Uſe.

That there ſhould be appointed certain Aſſiſtants, as one Prebendary, four Headboroughs, ſeven Conſtables, five Commoners, to be Overſeers of the ſaid Hoſpital, privy to all Things in the Houſe, both of receiving and laying out.

Then for the Works of ſuch as ſhould be taken into the Houſe: That old Women, or middle Aged, that might work, and went a Gooding, ſhould be Hatchilers of the Flax: And one Matron over them.

That common Hedges, and ſuch-like luſty naughty Packs, ſhould be ſet to Spinning: And one according to be ſet over them.

That Vagabonds, ſuch as were ſtout, ſtubborn, and ſtrong, ſhould make clean the Streets; ſome to carry away with Wheelbarows, as the reſt did fill them.

Among whom, if any chanced to be Taylors or Shoomakers, theſe to be likewiſe ſet to their Stitch, to work for the Houſhold.

That young Springals, of whom might be good Hope hereafter, ſhould learn to weave, by one of the Science: Who ſhould have a Stipend, and be as Maſter to them.

Likewiſe, that Children that were above Six, and not twelve Years of Age, ſhould be ſet to winde Quills to the Weavers.

Lord *Dacre* intended the founding an Hoſpital.

But what Iſſue and Effect this good Propoſal had, I cannot tell. Many Years after, *Gregory Fines* Lord *Dacre*, and *Anne* his Wife, intended the Founding of an Hoſpital in *Weſtminſter*; whereof I have ſeen a Draught of the Queen's Letters Patents for Allowance and Confirmation: To be founded for the good Education and Nurture of poor Children and Boys, born and to be born within the Pariſh of St. *Margaret* in the ſaid City; and for the Relief and Nouriſhment of poor aged People, and lame and diſeaſed Perſons, and for the Correction and Reſtraint of ſturdy Beggars, and idle Vagabonds within the City and Liberty, and Precinct of the ſame, and within the Pariſhes of St. *Margaret's*, St. *Martin's in the Fields*, the *Savoy*, and St. *Clements Danes*. That by this Means poor Children deprived of their Parents, being well educated and inſtructed, when they ſhall attain to elder Age, may learn honeſt Arts and Trades, whereby they may themſelves live honeſtly, and get their own Living: And likewiſe, that infirm, aged People, weak, lame, and ſick Perſons, might want nothing neceſſary to their Life; and other being ſtrong in their Limbs, might be compelled to Labours, and to honeſt and wholeſome Works and Exerciſes; whereby they might maintain and cheriſh themſelves and others, for the Profit and Benefit of the Commonweal, and not be permitted to live idly, and wander about the Streets and beg, to the great Offence and Trouble of the Nobles, honourable Perſons, Juſtices, Judges, and Officers of the Queen and her other Subjects, frequently paſſing towards *Weſtminſter*, and returning thence, as well in Time of Parliament, as of the Terms.

This Hoſpital was in the Letters Patents to be called, *The Hoſpital of Jeſus*, in the Pariſh of St. *Margaret* in *Weſtminſter*. And was by Vertue thereof, to be governed by eight diſcreet and honeſt Men, who ſhould be called, *The Maſters of the* ſaid *Hoſpital of Jeſus*. The firſt Maſters whereof to be nominated by the ſaid *Gregory* Lord *Dacre*, and *Anne* his Wife, or their Executors, after the Foundation thereof. And the ſaid Maſters, and their Succeſſors, to be one Body Corporate and Politic for ever, and to have a common Seal. And upon the Death of any of theſe eight, or Vacancy of any of their Places, the Survivors and thoſe that remain, might nominate and elect others out of St. *Margaret's* Pariſh to ſuccede: And upon their not ſo nominating and electing in ſix Months, the Dean of *Weſtminſter* to put in one or more fit Perſon or Perſons.

That moreover the ſaid *Gregory* Lord *Dacre*, and *Anne* his Wife, might make Statutes and Laws for the Government of the ſaid Hoſpital, with the Conſent of the Dean of *Weſtminſter*, or Biſhop of *London*. Four Acres of Land, beſides Gardens and Orchards, allowed to be laid to the ſaid Hoſpital; and the Value of five hundred Marks in Manours, Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, Rectories, Tithes, or other Hereditaments, for the ſuſtaining and Maintenance of it. This Hoſpital was founded in *Totehill Fields*, where it ſtill is: But the preſent Uſe of it different from the Contents of theſe Letters Patents, as will be ſeen afterwards.

Liberties of *Weſtminſter*. *J. S.*

There belonged to the Inhabitants of *Weſtminſter* divers peculiar Privileges and Liberties. Which one *Thomas Bland*, an Under-Sheriff, in the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign invading, *viz.* 1593, Complaint was made thereof to the Lord *Burghley*, the High Steward. What thoſe Liberties were, and what the Wrongs done thereunto were, the two or three following Papers will ſhew.

Articles objected againſt Thomas Bland, *Under-Sherife of* Middleſex, *for Wronges done againſte the Libertie of* Weſtminſter, 22 *May*, 1593.

‘ 1. *Item*, That the ſaid Underſherife refuſeth to make Warrants upon Writts unto him directed, being thereunto required: Whereby the Baliffe is damnified, and the Plaintiff hindered.

‘ 2. *Item*, That he reſteth by himſelfe and his Officers, in both Pallaces at *Weſtminſter*.

‘ 3. *Item*, That he chardgeth Priſoners in the *Gatehouſe* with Writts, the Priſon being within the Libertie of *Weſtminſter*, and wholly to the Uſe of the Officers there.

‘ 4. *Item*, That he removeth out of the ſame Priſon by Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, Priſoners committed by the Baliffe.

‘ 5. *Item*, That upon a *Capias ut lagat.* he arreſteth within the Libertie by ſpecial Baliffes, notwithſtanding that the Graunt made and confirmed by her Majeſtie, to the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*; wherein Authoritie is geven to the Baliffe, to execute and retorne all Bills, Warrants, Precepts, and Writts, although they concerne any Way the King's Perſon; and that it ſhall not be lawfull for any Steward, Marſhall, or Sheriffe, to enter, for any Cauſe, without Licence of the Officers for the Time being, as more at large appeareth in the Graunt.

And theſe are the Cauſes that he mainteyneth, and partly to be anſwered in the Common Place.

To the Right Honourable the Lord *Burghley*, Lord High Treaſurer of *England*.

MAIE *it pleaſe your good Lordſhip, to be informed, that* Thomas Bland, *now Deputie Sheriffe of the Countie of* Middleſex, *hath, within three Daies paſte, called in Queſtion, before the Judges of the* Common Pleas, *your Lordſhip's Authoritie within the Libertie of* Weſtminſter; *and ſummoned me, as Deputie to your Lordſhip's Baliffe there, to hear and anſwer his Objections; which I cannot do, without your Lordſhip's Pleaſure therein knowne And foraſmuche as the like Enterpriſe hath not been done by any Underſheriffe that I can learne of, ſince her Majeſtie came to the Crowne; nor at any Time before, for the Space of one hundreth Yeres. It maie therefore pleaſe your Lordſhip, in reſpect that*

that the Baliffe of Weſtminſter *hath the executing and retorning of all the Kinges Writts by ſpeciall Wordes, to direct your honourable Letters to the ſaid Underſheriffe; that he may ſurceaſe his Suite at his Perill, untill further Councell maie be taken of the Cauſe. Or els ſuch further Order as unto your Lordſhip's Wiſdome ſhall be thoughte meete.*

Your Lordſhip's moſte bounden,

RAPHE DOBBINSON.

Upon which Petition, the Lord *Burghley* made this Order: 'To repaire to Mr. Sergeant *Owen*, whom I pray to report to me his Opinion touching this Cauſe.

W. BURGHLEY.

Laſtly, let me ſubjoin the Act or Acts of Parliament for the ſtanding Government of this City.

Act of Parliament 27. *Eliz.* for the Government of *Weſtminſter.*

In the 27 *Eliz.* was an Act of Parliament made for the good Government of the City and Burrough of *Weſtminſter*. This was but temporary; but it continued from one Parliament to another, until the 17. *Car. I.* then to continue 'till ſome other Act of Parliament ſhould be made touching the Continuance or Diſcontinuance of this and other Acts and Statutes made in the 3d of the ſaid King. The Act 27. *Eliz.* was printed *Anno* 1678. The Contents whereof are, 'That this City and Burrough and Liberties thereof, be forever hereafter ſevered and divided, as it hath been accuſtomed, into twelve Wards. That the Dean of *Weſtminſter*, or High Steward, or his Deputy, yearly, on Thurſday in *Eaſter* Week, for ever, do nominate or elect twelve ſufficient Perſons to be Burgeſſes; and they to be Merchants, Artificers, or others uſing any Trade within the City or Burrough, or other Perſons as are willing thereunto. The Dean and High Steward, or his Deputy, to appoint the Government of a Ward to every one of the ſaid Burgeſſes. They to continue for one Year: And ſo from Year to Year, during their natural Lives; except for ſome Offence or Miſmanagement: Then to be diſplaced by the Dean or High Steward. Any Perſon reſiant, refuſing to accept the ſaid Room, to forfeit 10*l.* to the Uſe of the Poor, to be levied by the Bailiff of the Liberties of the Dean and Chapter, by Way of Diſtreſs. The Burgeſſes to take the Oath of Supremacy, and a Corporal Oath, to do and execute all Things to them appointed and authorized by this Act. The Dean, High Steward, or Deputy, with the Burgeſſes, or the better Part of them, within ten Days after the Election of the ſaid Burgeſſes, to nominate twelve other able Perſons within the ſame Burrough, Merchants, Artificers, &c. to be Aſſiſtents to the twelve Burgeſſes. They to accept the ſame Charge, upon Forfeiture of 5*l.* to be employed as before; and to take the like Oaths as beforeſaid. Unto every of the twelve Wards, one of theſe Aſſiſtents to be appointed. The ſaid twelve Burgeſſes and twelve Aſſiſtents, and every two of them, within the ſeveral Wards to them appointed, to deal in everything as Aldermens Deputies in *London* do, or may do. Theſe Aſſiſtents to continue in their Places one whole Year. If any of the Burgeſſes or Aſſiſtents die, or otherwiſe upon reaſonable Cauſe be removed, then the Dean, High-Steward, or his Deputy, from Time to Time to nominate and appoint other meet and able Perſons of like State, Faculty, and Quality, as aforeſaid, to ſupply the Place, to continue in the ſame until Thurſday in *Eaſter* Week. On that Day, the Dean, High Steward, or his lawful Deputy, to appoint two Perſons out of the ſaid Burgeſſes, to be called or known by the Name of the two *Chief Burgeſſes*, to continue one Year. And this upon Pain of 10*l.* to be paid as aforeſaid. The Dean, High Steward, or Deputy, the two Chief Burgeſſes, the ten Burgeſſes, or any three of them, whereof the Dean, High Steward, or Deputy, to be one, and one of the Chief Burgeſſes to be another) may hear, examine, determine, and puniſh, according to the Law of the Realm, or laudable and lawful Cuſtoms of the City of *London*, all Matters of Incontinency, common Scolds, and of Inmates, common Annoyances, &c. And to have Authority to commit to Priſon ſuch Perſons as within the ſaid City offend againſt the Peace, and within 24 Hours to give Notice of it to ſome Juſtice of Peace of the County. All good Orders, and Ordinances, made by the Dean and High Steward, with the Aſſiſtance of the Burgeſſes, concerning the Government of the ſaid Inhabitants, not repugnant to the Queen's Prerogative, nor the Laws of the Land, ſhall ſtand in full Force and Strength. Nothing in this Act to be prejudicial to the Steward, Marſhal, or Coroner of the Queen's Houſhold, nor to the Authority of Juſtices of Peace, nor to the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*, nor to the High Steward there, or his Deputy; nor to the Maior, Society, and Clerk of the Staple, High Conſtable, Bailiff of the Liberty, Town-Clerk, or Clerk of the Market: Nor any Search to be made by any other Officer in the City of *Weſtminſter*.

'If the Dean of *Weſtminſter*, and the High Steward, or his Deputy, be remiſs and negligent in chuſing and nominating the Burgeſſes at the Time limited, then it ſhall be lawful for two Juſtices of the Peace of *Middleſex* to nominate and chuſe the ſaid Burgeſſes: Who being ſo choſen, ſhall occupy and enjoy the ſaid Rooms upon Pains aforeſaid. Theſe Burgeſſes not compellible by this Act to remain in their Place above one Year next after ſuch Choice. And ſuch Perſons as have paid any Sums of Money for Refuſal, ſhall not be nominated again to any the ſaid Place, within the Space of five Years next following. The Chancellor or Steward of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* to have Power as the Dean of *Weſtminſter*, &c. within that Dutchy Liberty. This Act not to extend to the College or Cloſe of *Weſtminſter*, for any Offence within the Circuit thereof. The Burgeſſes not to hear or determine anything without the Conſent of the ſaid Dean, or High Steward, or Deputy. The *Searchers* of the Sanctuary of *Weſtminſter* ſhall have, within the ſaid Sanctuary, the Execution and ſerving of all Proceſſes, Commandments, and Warrants, and the Attachment and Apprehenſion of all Manner of Offenders within the Sanctuary, and within the Scite, Circuit, and Precinct thereof.]

Chancellor or Steward of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter.*

Searchers of the Sanctuary.

CHAP. V.

CHAP. V.

The preſent State of this City. The Government of it. St. Margaret's *Pariſh: With the Streets and Places therein.* New Chapel. *St.* Martin's in the Fields.

Weſtminſter in its modern State.

J. S.

BUT now we are to ſhew the modern and preſent State of this City, which is grown vaſtly populous and improved within leſs than this hundred Years. For whereas anciently it was about a Mile from *London*, Fields lying between, except Houſes thinly built in the Road from one City to the other, now all is built contiguouſly, in Length and Breadth containing a great Compaſs; and that with very noble and magnificent Structures. This City is of great Renown for containing two Royal Palaces, namely, *Whitehall*, and St. *James's*, the ordinary Places of Reſidence for the Kings and Queens of *England*; likewiſe many other noble Palaces for the Habitation of the Peers, and Perſons of the higheſt Rank in the Kingdom: Famous alſo for the Tribunals, and publick Courts of Juſtice; where the Lord Chancellor, the Lords Chief Juſtices, and the reſt of the King's Judges ſit, to hear and determine the Cauſes of the People of the Land, according to Equity and Truth, and the Laws, Statutes, and original Cuſtoms: And laſtly, a City of peculiar and extraordinary Honour for the Parliament Houſes of Lords and Commons ſituate here; whereby is occaſioned a frequent Reſort hither of all the great Eſtates of the Kingdom.

Two Royal Palaces here.

Something ſhall be here ſaid, firſt, of the preſent Government of it: And then, to deſcribe particularly and diſtinctly the ſeveral Parts, Pariſhes, and Places of it, as they now are.

The Governours.

High Steward

The Manner of the Government hath been ſpoken of before; and it is now as in former Times. Its Chief Officer is the *High Steward*, and he uſually a Perſonage of the higheſt Rank of Nobility. He is choſen by the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*, being an Officer belonging to that Church, and holds his Office for Life. The Nature of this Office is not much unlike the Chancellorſhip of an Univerſity. The preſent High Steward of *Weſtminſter* is his Grace the Earl of *Arran*.

Angl. Notitia.

Under Steward.

The *High Steward* hath his *Under Steward*: Who is likewiſe an Officer of conſiderable Reputation, and is inſtead of a *Sheriff*. He alſo holds his Place for Life. *Charles Bonython*, Eſq; Serjeant at Law, now doth, or lately did, enjoy this Place.

High Bailiff.

There is alſo an *High Bailiff*, named by the Dean; and holds his Place for Life. It is an Office of Honour as well as Profit. The preſent, or late, *High Bailiff* is *Thomas Knipe*, Eſq;

Twelve Burgeſſes.

Two Chief.

The City hath alſo twelve Burgeſſes, which govern and overſee the twelve Wards. Out of which are yearly choſen two Chief or Head-Burgeſſes: Which have the chief Authority in the two Precincts, which this City contains.

Dean and Chapter.

The Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter* alſo have both an Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Juriſdiction; and not only within the City, but within the Precincts of St. *Martin's le Grand* in *London*: And ſome other Places. For Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, and Probate of Wills, here is a Royal Juriſdiction. Dr. *Ediſbury* is Commiſſary; from whom there is no Appeal to the Queen, but in her High Court of *Chancery*.

Seven Pariſhes in *Weſtminſter*.

But now to deſcend to a particular Deſcription of the ſeveral Parts and Places of this City, according to the preſent Condition of it. Here are now ſeven Pariſhes, St. *Margaret's*, St. *Martin's in the Fields*, St. *James's*, St. *Anne's*, St. *Paul Covent Garden*, St. *Clement's Danes*, and St. *Mary Savoy*, beſides the Chapel beyond *Tuthil-ſtreet*. Of which ſeven, that of St. *Paul Covent-Garden* a good while ago, St. *James* and St. *Anne* of later Times, have been, by Acts of Parliament, taken out of St. *Martin's* Pariſh, having been too large and populous for one Pariſh.] But firſt, of the Pariſh of

St. *MARGARET's*.

The Bounds.

R. B.

This Pariſh is of large Extent, and bounded moſtly with the Pariſh of St. *Martins in the Fields*, except on that Side which is waſhed with the River of *Thames*. But within its Bounds it takes in the Privy Garden of *Whitehall*; and croſſeth St. *James's Park*, down by *Roſamond*'s Pond. Thence through *Tart-hall* and the Garden into the Fields: And ſo by the Neat Houſes, taking in all *Tuthil Fields*. And thence to the *Thames* beyond *Peterborough Houſe*, at the upper End of the *Mill Bank*: And down along by the *Thames* unto *Whitehall*. And from *Tuthil-Fields* it runs croſs the Fields, and takes in *Knightſbridge*, and the Chapel of Eaſe, lately new built.

The Streets, Lanes, &c. of it.

And now from the Bounds we lead the Paſſenger into the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, and Courts of this Pariſh.

New Palace Yard.

King-ſtreet beginneth at the Confines of the Palace of *Whitehall*, and leadeth from thence to *Weſtminſter* Abbey: And by a turning Paſſage Eaſtward through the *Gatehouſe*, leadeth into the *New Palace Yard*. Which is a ſpacious Place, convenient for the Reception and Standing of Coaches in the Term Time, and Seſſions of Parliament; and is graced with good Buildings well inhabited. Here is the common Entrance into *Weſtminſter Hall*, where the Judges ſit: And here is *Weſtminſter Bridge*, for taking Boat, for ſuch as are minded to go to *London* or elſewhere by Water. On the South is a narrow Paſſage into *Chanel* [or *Chanon*] *Row*. Out of this *New Palace Yard* is a Paſſage on the Weſt through St. *Margaret's Lane*, North into the *Old Palace Yard*, a ſpacious Place alſo well built. [Here, toward the Eaſt, the Lords of Parliament, brought in their Coaches or Chairs, go up to their Houſe, as do the Kings and Queens, when they go to Parliament. More on the left Hand is a narrow and darkiſh Paſſage, in which is *Cotton Houſe*, wherein is kept that invaluable Collection of Manuſcripts, known by the Name of the *Cotton Library*. A little farther in this Paſſage on the Left, is a Pair of Stone Stairs leading up to St. *Stephen*'s Chapel, now the Houſe of Commons. By the ſame Paſſage we are led into *Weſtminſter Hall*, entering Northward. In this *Old Palace Yard*, in the North-Weſt Corner, is an Houſe, where the Originals of the Rolls of Parliament are repoſited. Weſtward from this *Palace Yard* is a Paſſage along by King *Henry the Seventh*'s Chapel into *Weſtminſter Abbey*, by the little Eaſt Door.]

Old Palace Yard.

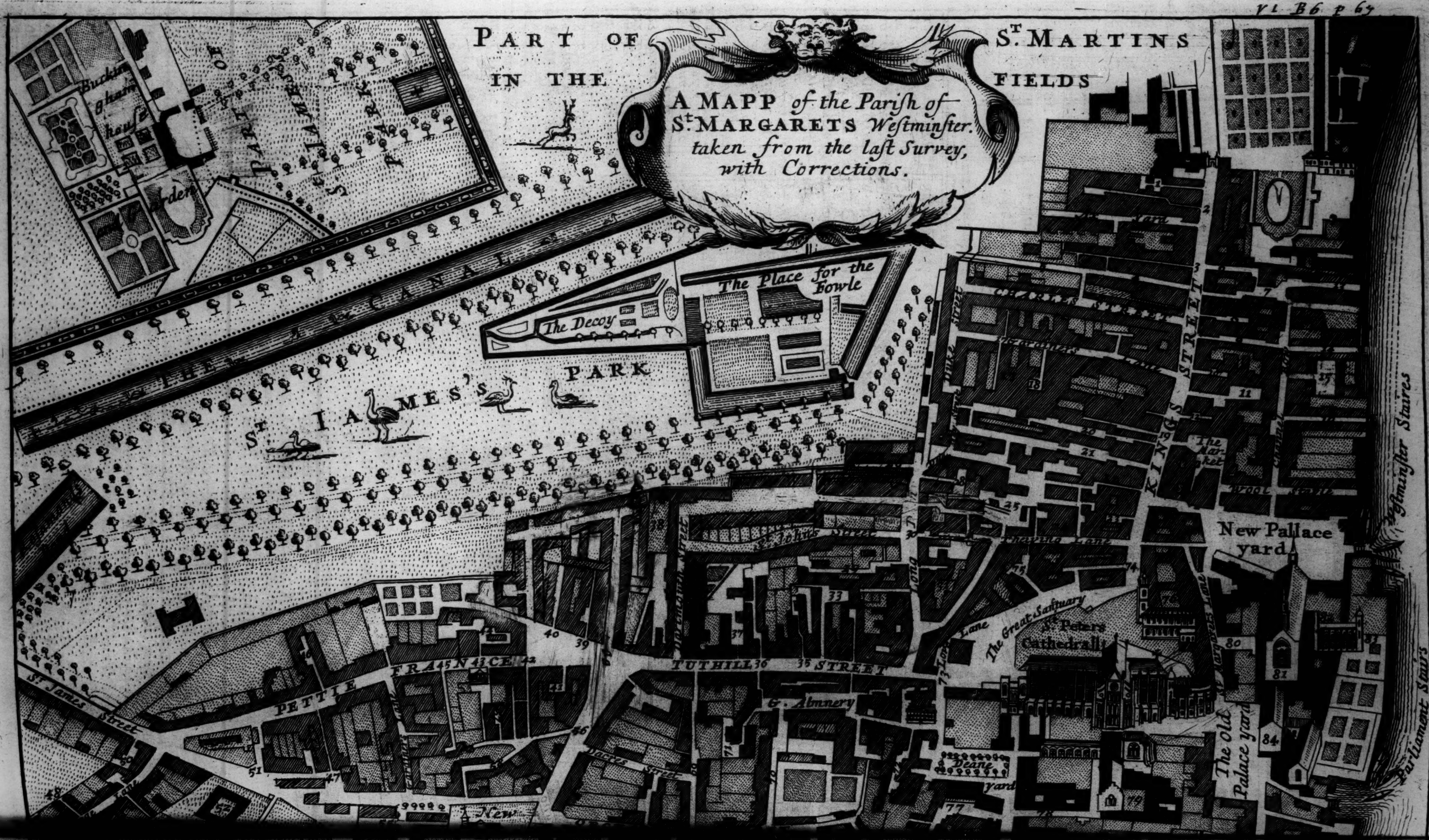
J. S.

Cotton Houſe.

Houſe for the Original Rolls of Parliament.

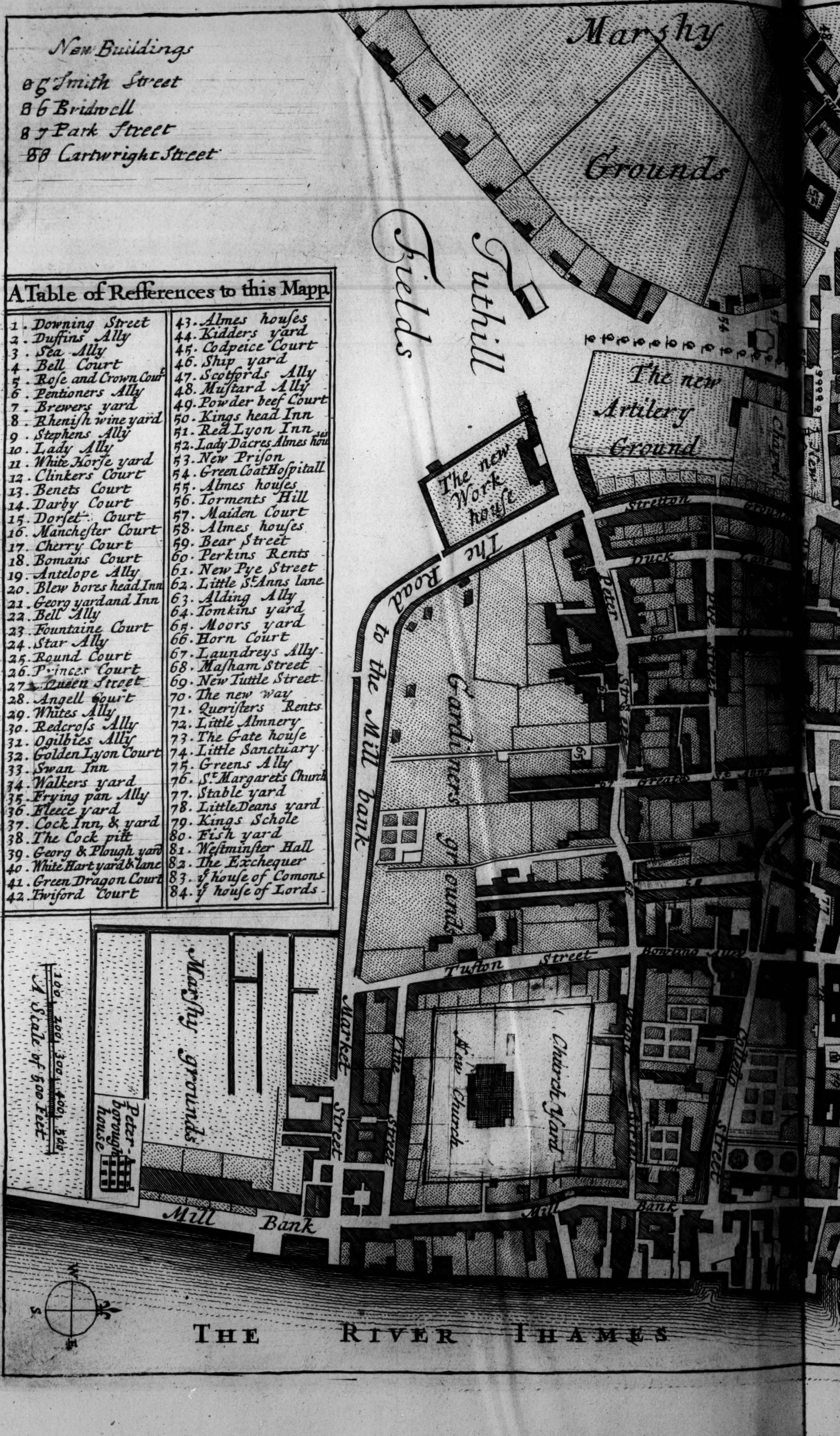
King-ſtreet

V 1. B 6. p 63



A MAPP of the Pariſh of
S^t. MARGARETS Weſtminſter.
taken from the laſt Survey,
with Corrections.

PART OF S^T. MARTINS
IN THE FIELDS
Buckingham house
Garden
PART OF S^t. JAMES'S PARKE
THE CANAL
The Place for the Fowle
The Decoy
S^t. IAMES'S PARK
KINGS STREET
New Pallace yard
Weſtminſter Staires
Parliament Staires
The Old Palace yard
S^t. Peters Cathedrall
The Great Sanctuary
Long Lane
TUTHILL 35 STREET
Almnery
Deanes yard
PETTIE FRANCE
S^t. James Street
New Chapel
Wool Staple
The Market
Charles Street
S^t. Margarets Lane
2
3
7
11
21
25
33
36
37
39
40
42
43
45
47
51
73
74
75
77
78
79
80
81
84
86


Marshy Grounds
Tuthill Fields
The new Artilery Ground
Chappel
The new Work house
The Road to the Mill bank
Gardiners grounds
Stretton Ground
Duck Lane
Peter Street
Great St Anns
Bowling Ally
Tufton Street
College Street
Wood Street
Market Street
Vine Street
Church Yard
New Church
Mill Bank
Marshy grounds
Peterborough house
A Scale of 500 Feet
100 200 300 400 500
THE RIVER THAMES

New Buildings

85 Smith Street
86 Bridwell
87 Park Street
88 Cartwright Street

A Table of Refferences to this Mapp

1. Downing Street
2. Duffins Ally
3. Sea Ally
4. Bell Court
5. Roſe and Crown Court
6. Pentioners Ally
7. Brewers yard
8. Rheniſh wine yard
9. Stephens Ally
10. Lady Ally
11. White Horſe yard
12. Clinkers Court
13. Benets Court
14. Darby Court
15. Dorſet Court
16. Mancheſter Court
17. Cherry Court
18. Bomans Court
19. Antelope Ally
20. Blew bores head Inn
21. Georg yard and Inn
22. Bell Ally
23. Fountaine Court
24. Star Ally
25. Round Court
26. Princes Court
27. Queen Street
28. Angell Court
29. Whites Ally
30. Redcroſs Ally
31. Ogilbies Ally
32. Golden Lyon Court
33. Swan Inn
34. Walkers yard
35. Frying pan Ally
36. Fleece yard
37. Cock Inn, & yard
38. The Cock pitt
39. Georg & Plough yard
40. White Hart yard & lane
41. Green Dragon Court
42. Twiford Court
43. Almes houſes
44. Kidders yard
45. Codpeice Court
46. Ship yard
47. Scotfords Ally
48. Muſtard Ally
49. Powder beef Court
50. Kings head Inn
51. Red Lyon Inn
52. Lady Dacres Almes houses
53. New Priſon
54. Green Coat Hoſpitall
55. Almes houſes
56. Torments Hill
57. Maiden Court
58. Almes houſes
59. Bear Street
60. Perkins Rents
61. New Pye Street
62. Little St Anns lane
63. Alding Ally
64. Tomkins yard
65. Moors yard
66. Horn Court
67. Laundreys Ally
68. Maſham Street
69. New Tuttle Street
70. The new way
71. Queriſters Rents
72. Little Almnery
73. The Gate houſe
74. Little Sanctuary
75. Greens Ally
76. St Margarets Church
77. Stable yard
78. Little Deans yard
79. Kings Schole
80. Fish yard
81. Weſtminſter Hall
82. The Exchequer
83. ye houſe of Comons
84. ye houſe of Lords

King-ſtreet. R. B. *King's-ſtreet* is better inhabited than built, the Houſes being generally built after the old Way, with Timber and Plaiſter, and the Street ſomewhat narrow, which cauſeth Stoppage ſometimes, by Reaſon of Multitude of Coaches paſſing backwards and forwards; for it is a very great Thorough-fare, being the common Paſſage to *Weſtminſter Hall*, and the Parliament Houſe: And for the Accommodation of ſuch as come to Town in the Terms, here are in this Street ſome good Inns for their Reception, and not a few Taverns for Entertainment, as is not unuſual in Places of great Confluence.

On both Sides of this Street are ſeveral Allies, Courts, &c. I ſhall begin with thoſe on the Eaſt Side, next unto the *Gate houſe.*

Gatehouſe. The ſaid *Gate-houſe* is a Priſon for the Liberty of *Weſtminſter*; the Priſon being ſome Years ſince removed from the old *Gatehouſe* by *Tutbil-ſtreet*, this being more convenient. The Market. The *Market*, called *King's ſtreet* or *Weſtminſter Market*; a good large open Place, with a *Market-houſe* in the midſt, with *Stalls* and *Shops* round about, made Uſe of by *Butchers, Poulterers*, and others, for Sale of *Proviſions*, the *Market* being well ſerved and reſorted unto. Whitehorſe Yard. *Whitehouſe Yard* hath a Paſſage into *Channel-Row*; but ſince the laſt Fire that happened there, moſt of the Houſes ſtill lye in their Rubbiſh. Ladyes Alley. *Ladyes Alley*, very ſmall and inconſiderable. Stephen's Alley. *Stephen's Alley*, a pretty handſome *Street*, it being the Paſſage for Coaches, &c. into *Chanel-Row*. Rheniſh-wine Yard. The *Rheniſhwine Yard*, an ordinary Place, ſo called from the *Rheniſhwine-Houſe* at the upper End, ſeated in *Chanel-Row*. Brewer's Yard. *Brewer's Yard*, a Paſſage for *Carts* to the *Wood-wharfe* by the *Thames*, towards the upper End, where it hath a Paſſage into *Chanel-Row*, indifferent good. Penſioners Alley. *Penſioner's Alley*, a very narrow Paſſage out of *King-ſtreet*, but the upper End, where it falls into *Brewer's Yard*, is indifferent broad: Out of this Place there is a Door into the *Privy Garden* of *White-hall*, generally kept open during the *Seſſions* of *Parliament*, and in Term-times, by Favour; which much facilitates the Paſſage to *Weſtminſter-hall* from *Whitehall*.

Channel Row. *Channel*, or *Chanon-Row*, running from South to North, formerly called St. *Stephen's Alley*, as belonging to the *Dean* and *Canons* of St. *Stephen's Chapel*, who were there lodged; but afterwards became inhabited by divers of the *Nobility* and *Gentry*, having then good *Houſes*, with *Gardens* towards the *Thames*. Amongſt which was one belonging to the Earls of *Derby*, which was made uſe of, in the Reign of K. *Charles the Second*, for the *Admiralty Office*, now the greateſt Part being converted into Dwelling-houſes, which are well inhabited, and bears the Name of *Derby Court*, Derby Court. which goeth as far as the *Thames*, having a good Freeſtone Pavement, always cleanly kept, and lying ſomething higher than *Channel-Row*. The Part not pulled down, is a large Dwelling-houſe with a Garden behind it to the *Thames*, called *Derby-houſe*. Overagainſt this Houſe was another fair Houſe belonging to *Henry Clinton*, Earl of *Lincoln*; alſo another large Houſe belonging to the *Mountagues*, lately built into a very fine Court, which hath a handſome Free-ſtone Pavement, and good Houſes well inhabited, and bears the Name of *Mancheſter Court*, Mancheſter Court. very pleaſant towards the *Thames*. Dorſet Court. *Dorſet Court*, built on the Place where *Dorſet Houſe* ſtood: It is a very handſome open Place, containing but ſix Houſes, which are large and well built, fit for Gentry to dwell in; of which thoſe towards the *Thames* have Gardens towards the Water Side very pleaſant: In one of theſe Houſes dwells Mr. ——— *Emmet*, the Son of Mr. *Maurice Emmet* the Builder of them, where he dyed. Woolſtaple. The *Woolſtaple*, a very ordinary Place or Lane, but lying on the Back-ſide of the new *Palace Yard*, unto which it hath a Paſſage out of *Channel Row*, and another into the *Market*, as alſo into *King's-ſtreet* by the *Gate houſe*: This Place was of greater Note when the *Woolſtaple* was here kept than now it is, only now retaining its old Name. At the upper End of this Place, near the *Thames*, are the *King's Alms Houſes* for eight Men, each having two Rooms, which they let out to Profit, beſides about 5 *l. per Ann.* Bennet's Court. *Bennet's Court*, a very handſome Place, with good built Houſes, well inhabited, with pretty *Gardens* before them, and hath a handſome Free-ſtone Pavement to the *Thames* Side; but the Entrance into this *Court* is narrow and not ornamental, as thoſe of *Derby* or *Mancheſter Courts*. The other Side of this *Channel Row* is but ordinary, the chief Houſe being the *Rheniſh-wine Houſe*, of good Reſort.

Weſt Side of King's-ſtreet. I ſhall next ſpeak of the Places on the Weſt Side of *King'sſtreet*, beginning with thoſe next *White-hall*; and the firſt that offers itſelf is,

Downing-ſtreet. *Downing-ſtreet*, a pretty open Place, eſpecially at the upper End, where are 4 or 5 very large and well built Houſes, fit for Perſons of Honour and Quality; each Houſe having a pleaſant Proſpect into St. *James's Park*, with a Tarras Walk. Duffin's Alley. *Duffin's Alley*, which at preſent hath but a few Houſes; but thoſe are well built, and in Time, the whole *Alley* (without Doubt) will be built. Ax Yard. *Ax Yard*, a Place of no great Beauty for *Buildings*, having a very narrow and ill Entrance, but the Part towards St. *James's Park* is the beſt, as enjoying ſomething of a Proſpect into the *Park*: The Houſes are here much uſed by Lodgers. Sea Alley. *Sea Alley*, of mean Account in all Reſpects. Bell Court. *Bell Court*, a pretty large Place, with good *Buildings*; at the upper End, aſcending by Stone-ſteps, is Roſe and Crown Court. *Roſe* and *Crown Court*, a fine, large, and well built Place, the *Houſes* fit for *Gentry*, with a good Free-ſtone Pavement. The upper End of this *Court* cometh into *Duke-ſtreet*, and hath a Paſſage into *Charles's-ſtreet*. Gardiner's Lane. *Gardiner's Lane*, of a great Length, running down into *Duke-ſtreet*; a Place not over well built or inhabited: Duke-ſtreet. On the North Side is *Poultrey Yard*, Poultrey Yard. very inconſiderable; and on the South Side is *Bowman's Court*, Bowman's Court. a pretty handſome, ſquare, and well built Place; and on the ſame Side is *Cherry Court*, Cherry Court. an indifferent good Place. Antelope Alley. *Antelope Alley*, indifferent good. Blew Bore Inn. *Blewbore Inn*, a Place of good Cuſtome, the Yard being large, with ſome Houſes in it. George Yard. *George Yard* and *Inn*, alſo a conſiderable large Place for Stablings, &c. and hath a Paſſage, as hath the *Blew Bore Inn*, into *De la Hay Street*, adjoining to *Duke-ſtreet*. Bell Alley. *Bell Alley* but ſmall and ordinary, the greateſt Part at preſent not built. Fountain Court. *Fountain Court*, very inconſiderable. Thieving Lane. *Thieving Lane*, ſo called, for that Thieves were led that Way to the *Gate-houſe* by *Tutbil-ſtreet*, whilſt the *Sanctuary* continued in Force: This Place, by ſome, is called *Bow Lane*, from its turning Paſſage into *Broken Croſs* or *Long Ditch*, like a bent Bow. The Houſes are not over well built, and divers of its Inhabitants drive a Trade in ſecond-hand Goods: In this Lane are theſe Alleys, *viz. Eagle Alley*, Eagle Alley. Star Alley. Scot's Alley. Froget's Alley. alſo *Star Alley*, or *Court*, with a Paſſage into *Scot's Alley*; *Froget's Alley*; all ſmall Places of little Account. Round Court. *Round Court*, a pretty handſome new built Place, which hath a Paſſage into *Thieving Lane*, and another into *Angel Court*.

Behind this North Side of *King's-ſtreet*, is Charles's-ſtreet. *Charles's-ſtreet*, a fine large Street, not many Years built, with good Houſes well inhabited: Duke-ſtreet. And *Duke-ſtreet*, new built, with good Houſes and well inhabited, eſpecially that Side towards St. *James's Park*, the back Windows having a pleaſant Proſpect thereon, and many of the Inhabitants have the Favour of a Door out of their Garden into the Park, which is no ſmall Benefit,

nefit, by Reaſon of the Enjoyment of ſuch good Walks.

The *Admiralty Office.*

At the South End of this Street is ſeated a large Houſe, made Uſe of for the *Admiralty Office*, until it was thence removed to *Wallingford Houſe* againſt *White-hall*, as more convenient, and built at King *William*'s Charge. This Houſe was firſt built for the late Lord *Jeffreys*, Lord Chancellor to King *James the Second*, and for his Accommodation the ſaid King permitted a fair Pair of Freeſtone Stairs to be made into the Park. Then paſſing by this Houſe on the ſame Side, beginneth a ſhort Street called *De la Hay Street*, which falleth into *Long Ditch*, ſo called from the Ditch which almoſt encompaſſed this Part of *Weſtminſter*, now all dryed up, and converted into Streets and Houſes; a Place of no great Account for Houſes or Inhabitants.

De la Hay Street.
Long Ditch.

Prince's Court.
Angel Court.
Maiden Lane.
Park Proſpect.
White's Alley.
Golden Lion Court.
Ogilby's Alley.
Red Croſs Alley.

In this Street are theſe Courts and Alleys; *Prince's Court*, aſcended to by Stone Steps, a very handſome open Place, with a Freeſtone Pavement, and having well built and inhabited Houſes, eſpecially on that Side that fronteth St. *James's Park*. For the Security of the Inhabitants, there is a Gate with Iron Bars to ſhut up a Nights. *Angel Court*, a very handſome new built Place, with a Paſſage into *Round Court*, and thence into *Thieving Lane*. *Maiden Lane*, ſomewhat large, but not well built; at the upper End is a Paſſage up Freeſtone Steps into a pretty handſome Place, with good Buildings, called *Park Proſpect*, as having a Proſpect on the *Park*, and hath its Paſſage into it out of *Dartmouth Street*. *White's Alley*, a long but inconſiderable Place. *Golden Lion Court*, alſo very ordinary. *Ogilbye's Alley*, and *Red Croſs Alley*, both very ſmall Places.

Broad Sanctuary.
Love Lane.
Green's Alley.
The Church.

The *Broad Sanctuary*, formerly of more Note than at preſent, when it enjoyed the Privilege of a Sanctuary. It is a very handſome broad and open Place, adjoining to St. *Margaret's Church-yard*, from whence it is ſevered by a Wall, and hath the Proſpect of the Abbey: At the Weſt End is a Place called *Love Lane*, being againſt the old *Gate-houſe*. About the Middle of this Place is a handſome Court called *Green's Alley*, which hath a Paſſage into *Thieving Lane*; and more Eaſtwards is the *Little Sanctuary*, which cometh into *King-ſtreet*, near St. *Margaret's Church*, an indifferently large Place, with well built Houſes: Then is St. *Margaret's Church*, a very decent large Church, being the Pariſh-Church for the Uſe of the Inhabitants.

Gatehouſe.

The *Gatehouſe*, Weſt of St. *Peter's*, which gives Entrance into *Tuthil-ſtreet*, is a Place ſo called, of two Gates; the one out of the *College Court*, or *Great Dean's Yard*: On the Eaſt Side whereof was the Biſhop of *London*'s Priſon for Clerks Convict; and the other Gate adjoining to the firſt, but towards the Weſt of the Priſon, for Offenders, thither committed for the Liberty or City of *Weſtminſter*; which ſaid Priſon was of late Years removed to *King-ſtreet* by the new *Palace Yard*.

K. Henry the Seventh's Alms Houſes.

On the South Side of this *Gatehouſe* K. *Henry the Seventh* founded an Almes Houſe for 13 poor aged Men that were ſingle, and one of them to be a Prieſt, and a good Grammarian; and this Prieſt was to receive of the Prior or Abbot, every Sunday, 4 *d.* a Day for himſelf, and 2 *d. ob.* by the Day for every one of the 12 Men, for their Maintenance for ever; likewiſe every one to have yearly a Gown and a Hood: Beſides, there was allowed to the 13 Men 80 Quarters of Coals, and 1000 Faggots for their Fewel: To theſe 13 Men, there were 3 Women allowed to dreſs their Meat, and to attend them, and each to have, every Saturday, 16 *d.* beſides a Gown every Year; and in the Hall and Kitchin, there was appointed a diſcreet Monk to be their Overſeer, for which he was to have 40 *s.* a Year. Theſe Almes Houſes are now called the *King's Alms Houſes*, and are for 12 Men and their Wives, each Man and his Wife having the Allowance of 6 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* beſides Coals, *&c.* Theſe Alms Houſes are now very much decayed, and out of Repair.

St. *Ann's Chapel.*
Lady Margaret's Alms Houſe.
The great *Almnery.*
Firſt Printing Preſs.
The *New Way.*
Paved Alley.

Near unto this Houſe, Weſtward, was an old Chapel of St. *Ann*, overagainſt which the Lady *Margaret*, Mother to K. *Henry the Seventh*, built an Alms Houſe for .... poor Women. Which was afterwards converted into Lodgings for the Singing Men of the College, now called the *Choiriſters Rents*; which are ſo ruinous, that they are not inhabited. This Place wherein this Chapel and Alms Houſe ſtood, was called the *Eleemoſynary*, now called the great *Almnery*. For that the Alms of the Abbey were there given to the Poor. And here *Iſlip*, the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, in the Year 1471, ſet up the firſt Printing-Preſs that ever was in *England*; and after that, the like was done in the Abbeys of St. *Auguſtine* at *Canterbury*, alſo at St. *Albans*, and other Monaſteries. This is a handſome open Place, with good Buildings, and hath a Paſſage into the *New Way* which leadeth into *Orchard-ſtreet*, another into the little *Almnery*, which is an indifferent good Court, and another into *Tuthil-ſtreet*, through a ſmall Alley called the *Paved Alley*.

Great Dean's Yard.
Little Dean's Yard.
Stable Yards.
College Court.

Great Dean's Yard, a fine open Square, encloſed with Rails and Elm-Trees; the Eaſt Side is taken up with the Dean's Houſe, the School, and other Buildings; and the South and Weſt Sides alſo with good Buildings: On the Eaſt Side is the *Little Dean's Yard*, which hath a Paſſage into the Cloyſters that belongs to the Abbey, a very handſome open Place, with good Buildings, inhabited by Gentry and Perſons of Quality. And on the North Side is a Place called the *Stable Yards*, at the Entrance into which are good Houſes, but that Part leading to *Orchard-ſtreet*, is taken for Stabling and Coach-houſes, but near the Entrance is a new built Court called *College Court*, with very handſome gentile Houſes, with a Freeſtone Pavement, which hath a Thorough-fare Paſſage; and Weſtward this *Dean's-Yard* openeth itſelf into the *Bowling Alley* by the dead Wall, now called *Dean's-ſtreet*.

Tuthil-ſtreet.
Walker's Yard.
Swan Inn.
Frying-pan Alley.
Fleece Yard.
Three Tun Alley.
Cock Inn.

Tuthil-ſtreet hath good Buildings, and is well inhabited by Shopkeepers and others. In this Street are theſe Alleys and Places of Name; *Walker's-Yard*, a very ordinary Place. *Swan Inn*, indifferent good. *Frying-pan Alley*, a ſmall narrow Place. *Fleece Yard*, a good handſome Inn. *Three Tun Alley*, a little ſmall Paſſage into the *great Almnery*. *Cock Inn*, or *Yard*, a Place for Stabling.

Dartmouth-ſtreet.

Dartmouth-ſtreet, a very handſome open Street, graced with good Buildings, fit for the Reception of Gentry; the upper End of it butts againſt St. *John's-ſtreet*, being a Row of new built Houſes; the other Side as yet lying without any Cellars digged, and Foundations laid, except towards the End that falls into *Tuthil-ſtreet*.

Park-ſtreet.
The *Cock-Pit.*
George and Plough Yard.
Pipe Alley.
White Hart Yard.
White Hart Lane.
Green Dragon Court.
Twiford Alley.

More Weſtward in *Tuthil-ſtreet* is *Park-ſtreet*, the upper End of which is a handſome open Square, with very good Houſes, well inhabited, eſpecially that Side that fronts St. *James's Park*, having a delightful Proſpect therein, with the Conveniency of Doors out of their Gardens into the ſame; and here is a very fine Cock-Pit, called the *King's Cock-Pit*, well reſorted unto. *George and Plough Yard*, an ordinary built Place. *Pipe Alley*, a narrow Place, with ordinary Buildings. *White Hart Yard*, a good handſome Court. Nigh unto which is *White Hart Lane*, an ordinary Place. *Green Dragon Court*, but mean and narrow. *Twiford Alley*, very ordinary.

Petty

etty France. Cornelius van Dun's Alms Houſes. Kidder's Yard. Codpiece Court. Gardiner's Lane. Ship Yard. Scotford's Alley. Cabbage Lane, Green's Brewhouſe. Powder-beef Alley. Muſtard Alley. James-ſtreet.

Petty France, a good handſome Street, which cometh out of *Tutbil-ſtreet*, and runneth into *James's-ſtreet*; and here, upon St. *Hermit's Hill*, *Cornelius van Dun*, a *Brabanter*, one of the Yeomen of the Guards to K. *Henry the Eighth*, *Edward the Sixth*, Q. *Mary*, and Q. *Elizabeth*, built Alms Houſes for 20 poor Women, each to have 7 Groats a Week: And adjoining hereunto was a Chapel of St. *Mary Magdalen*, long ſince converted to other Uſes. *Kidder's Yard*, an ordinary Place. *Codpiece Court*, but indifferent. *Gardiner's Lane*, a pretty handſome Thorough-fare into *Tutbil Fields*, againſt more Alms Houſes. *Ship Yard*, a pretty handſome Court. *Scotford's Alley*; hath a narrow Paſſage into *Tutbil Fields*.

Cabbage Lane, very long, but ordinary; at the upper End of which is *Green's Brewhouſe*, being a very low Place, with a handſome new Brick Houſe, pleaſantly ſeated in an open Air: In this Lane is *Powder-beef Alley*, and *Muſtard Alley*, both very ordinary.

At the upper End of *Petty France* is *James-ſtreet*, which runneth beyond *Tart-hall* (belonging to the Lord *Stafford*'s) unto *Arlington Houſe*, pleaſantly ſeated by St. *James's Park*. One Side of this Street hath good built Houſes, well inhabited, and the other Side the Wall of St. *James's Park*; and at *Stafford Houſe* the Bounds of this Pariſh ends; one Part being in this, and the other Part in the Pariſh of St. *Martins in the Fields*.

Chapel-ſtreet.

Chapel-ſtreet, ſo called from the new Chapel there ſeated.

New Chapel. J. S.

This Chapel belongs to the Pariſh of St. *Margaret*'s. There is a South Window given by Sir *William Wheeler*, having this Inſcription; *Deo & huic Sacello* Gulielmus Wheler, *Mil. & Baronettus hanc feneſtram conſecravit.* The Veſtry raiſeth the Miniſter's Salary by taxing the Pews: So much upon thoſe that ſit in them. The laſt Friday every Month is a Preparation Sermon for the Sacrament here preached.

Monuments.

Monuments againſt the Wall, and on the Ground, for Perſons here buried, are theſe:

In the Chancel, a flat Stone over *Charles Edgeworth*, Son of Captain *Ambroſe Edgeworth*, 1699.

Tho. Ruſſel, Eſq; 1674; and *Mary Ruſſel* his Daughter, 1671.

Middle Ile. Flat Stones; upon *Sarah Mackreth*, Daughter of *Francis* and *Jane* his Wife, 1699.

Patience Crowe, Daughter of *James* and *Sarah Crowe*, 1688.

Iſabella Derham, Daughter of *Nicholas Darel* of *Kingſclere* in the County of *Northampton*, Eſq; 1695.

A Child of *Robert Heath*.

John Green, 1683.

Sibylla, Wife to *Tho. Brumfield*, 1664.

Lætitia Waters, eldeſt Daughter of *Tho. Stockdale* of *Bilton Park* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; Relict of *Robert Waters* of *Cundal* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; 1692.

William, the Son of *William* and *Catherine Buſhel*, 1697; and *William Buſhel* the Father, 1698. Theſe have a Monument ſet up againſt the Weſt Wall.

North Ile. Flat Stones for

Alice Littlefield, Wife of *George Littlefield*, 1690; and *George Littlefield*, 1700.

Thomas and *Sara Dunk*, Children of *Thomas Dunk*.

James Mills, Son of *John Mills*, 1680. Alſo *John Mills* the Father, 1691; and *Suſan* the Mother, 1697.

Near the North Eaſt Door: *Grace*, Daughter of *Thomas Jekyl*, M. A. Miniſter of this Church. Alſo *Thomas Jekyl*, D. D. the ſaid Miniſter.

Againſt the North Wall: *Jane*, *Catharine*, and *Catharine*, Daughters of *Hugh* and *Catharine Squire*. On whoſe immature Death the Father made theſe Verſes:

The Grandame, ſhe full Fourſcore Years and two,
Wrought in this Vineyard: Left ſhe nought to do
For you, my Babes, who had but juſt begun
To tred the Wine-preſs, and your Work is done?
Yet bleſs'd be Jeſus, who will freely pay
You even with thoſe who wrought out all the Day.
In his ſafe Arms I leave your Souls, who ſaid,
Bring ſuch to me, of ſuch my Kingdom's made.

20 May, 1674. HUGH SQUIRE.

Alſo his Son *William*, 1677.

Bereav'd I am of thoſe; there was left one,
But now he (tho' my Benjamin*) is gone:*
And I muſt die, whoſe Lot 'tis now to have
My Gray Hairs go with Sorrow to the Grave.
God is my Comfort ſtill, when none ſurvive;
The News may come, Joſeph is ſtill alive.
If not, yet God can turn all to the beſt,
Therefore, my Soul, return unto thy Reſt.

South Ile. *Robert Blagden*, 1697; and *Joanna* his *Wife*, 1694; and *Elizabeth* their Daughter, Wife of *Tho. Long*, Citizen of *London*, 1696; and *Jonathan Blagden*, their Son, 1699.

Jonathan Glover, Son of *Thomas*, 1703.

Mary Searche, Daughter of *Robert Searche* of *London*, Merchant, 1665.]

Tormen's hill and Rents. Hill's Alms Houſes.

This *Chapel ſtreet* is a handſome broad Place with good Buildings, which falleth into *Stretton Ground*. Out of this Place is *Tormen's Hill*, which leads to *Tormen's Rents*, where there are ſome Alms Houſes, and other ordinary Buildings, with Stable Yards and a Brewhouſe. It falleth into *Tutbil-fields*; and there are Alms Houſes for 28 poor old Women; the Gift of one Mr. *Hill*; but the Overſeers of the Poor of this Pariſh, being left Truſtees, they are called, *The Pariſh Alms Houſes*.

Tutbil-ſide. Butler's Alms Houſes. Wicher's Alms Houſes.

Paſſing out of *Chapel-ſtreet*, more towards the Chapel, is a Place called *Tutbil-ſide*, which falls into *Tutbil-fields*. In this Place there are theſe Alms Houſes, *viz. Butler*'s *Alms Houſe*, for four Men and their Wives, which have the Allowance of 10*s.* a Month. And if either the Man or the Wife die, then the Survivor to continue in the ſame Room, with the Allowance of 5*s. per* Month: Theſe Alms Rooms are very neat built, with a pretty Garden-plot to each behind, and a handſome Walk before, in common to them, with a Row of Trees. Adjoining to this Alms Houſe, are Mr. *Wicher*'s Alms Houſes, very handſomely built, with a Chapel in the midſt, for reading of Prayers, and a Garden-plot behind to each, with a handſome Freeſtone paved Walk, and a Row of Trees, as was to Mr. *Butler*'s: It is for ſix ancient Men, and to each the Allowance of 10*s.* a Month, beſides Coals, and a blue Gown every two Year.

Palmer's Alms Houſes.

On the Back of theſe Alms Houſes, are thoſe of Mr. *Palmer*, built, in his Life, for ſix Men, and as many Women, all ſingle Perſons. And each to have the Allowance of 7*s.* a Month, beſides half a Chaldron of Coals, and a black Gown, with a Badge on it, every two Years: There is alſo allowed a Reader for Prayers to the Alms People twice a Day. Who hath a handſome Apartment for himſelf and Wife, if any, together with a yearly Allowance in Money; and beſides his reading of Prayers, he is to teach about twenty Boys *gratis*. But what more he teacheth, he is paid for; and theſe Boys have black Gowns and Caps which they are to wear when they are to attend at the Funerals of any of the Governours of this Hoſpital, to whom the Care of the Management is committed, according to the Donor's Will. And theſe Houſes have Backſides or Gardens, with a handſome Walk, and a Row of Trees before them; the Chapel and School is in the Midſt.

Lady *Dacre's* Alms Houſes.

Alſo in *Tutbil Fields*, more towards *Cabbage Lane*, are Alms Houſes for twenty poor People, all ſingle, that is for ten Men and ten Women, each the Allowance of 10 *l.* a Year. And to each there are two pretty Gardens, beſides a large one let out to a Gardiner by Leaſe, for which each Perſon's Share is 3 *s.* 9 *d.* every Quarter. Theſe Alms Houſes were the Charity of *Anne* Lady *Dacres*, the Wife of *Gregory* Lord *Dacres*, of the South. Who ſettled Lands, in her Life, to the Value of 100 *l. per Ann.* for their Maintenance. In the Midſt is a Chapel for the reading of Prayers twice a Day: Of theſe twenty Alms People the Pariſh of *Chelſey* hath the putting in of two, the Pariſh of *Hayes* as many, and this Pariſh of St. *Margaret's* the remaining ſixteen. The Management of this Hoſpital is committed to the Care of the Lord Maior and Aldermen of *London*.

Green Coats Hoſpital.

In theſe Fields there is another Hoſpital called the *Green Coats Hoſpital*, erected by King *Charles the Firſt*, but endowed by King *Charles the Second*, for twenty-five Boys and ſix Girls, with a Schoolmaſter to teach them.

Bridewel.

Adjoining to this Hoſpital is *Bridewel*; a Place for the Correction of ſuch idle and looſe Livers, as are taken up within this Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, and thither ſent by the Juſtices of the Peace for Correction; which is whipping, and beating of Hemp, (a Puniſhment very well ſuited to Idleneſs;) and are thence diſcharged by Order of the Juſtices, as they in their Wiſdom find Occaſion. The Keeper of this *Bridewel* is Mr. *Reading*.

The *Peſthouſes.*

In *Tutbil Fields*, which is a large ſpacious Place, there are certain Peſthouſes; now made Uſe of by twelve poor Men and their Wives, as long as it ſhall pleaſe God to keep us from the Plague. Theſe Peſthouſes are built near the Meads, as remote from People.

StrettonGround

Stretton Grounds, a good, handſome, long, well built, and inhabited Street, which runneth up to *Tutbil Fields*, almoſt againſt the New Workhouſe, for employing poor People; and hath on the Weſt a Paſſage into the new *Artillery Ground*, a pretty large Encloſure, made Uſe of by thoſe that delight in Military Exerciſes.

New *Artillery Ground.*

Paire-ſtreet.

Paire-ſtreet, narrow and ſhort, which cometh out of *Stretton Grounds*, and falls into *Duck Lane* which is ſeated betwixt *Orchard-ſtreet* and *Peter-ſtreet*, a Place of no great Account.

Duck Lane.

Pye ſtreet.

Pye ſtreet, lieth between *Duck Lane* and great St. *Ann's Lane*, better built than inhabited.

New Pye-ſtreet.

New Pye-ſtreet, is a Paſſage from *Old Pye-ſtreet* into *Orchard-ſtreet*, a pretty, handſome, new built Place.

Perkin's Rents.

Perkins's Rents, comes out of *Pye-ſtreet*, and falls into *Peter-ſtreet*, a Place of no great Account.

Little St. Ann's Lane.

Little St. Ann's Lane, lieth between *Peter-ſtreet* and *Old Pye-ſtreet*; but ordinarily built and inhabited: Out of this Lane is a narrow and long Paſſage into *Great St. Ann's Lane*, called *Alding's Alley*.

Alding's Alley.

Great St. Ann's Lane.

Great St. Ann's Lane, a pretty, handſome, well built, and inhabited Place.

Orchard-ſtreet.

Orchard ſtreet, very long, with good Buildings, which are well inhabited: On the North Side is a Place called the *New Way*, which hath Houſes on the Weſt Side, the Eaſt being Sir *Robert Pye's* Garden-Wall.

The *New Way.*

New Tutbil-ſtreet.

New Tutbil ſtreet, a good handſome well built Place, which lieth betwixt *Orchard-ſtreet* and *Old Tutbil-ſtreet*.

Dacre's-ſtreet.

Dacre's-ſtreet, but ſhort, comes out of *Chapel-ſtreet*, and falls into *New Tutbil-ſtreet*: On the South Side is a Place called *Prince Rupert's Stables*, which hath a Paſſage into *Orchard-ſtreet*, now converted into a Brewhouſe.

Prince Rupert's Stables.

Peter-ſtreet.

Peter-ſtreet, very long, and indifferent broad, eſpecially that Part next to *Tutbil Fields*, from which it paſſeth by *Duck Lane*, and falleth into *Wood ſtreet*, and thence to the *Mill Bank*; and on the South Side it receiveth theſe Places, *viz.* *Horn Court*, *Tomkins's Yard*, *Moor's Yard*, and *Laundrey's Alley*; all of ordinary Account.

Horn Court.
Tomkin's Yard.
Moor's Yard.
Laundrey's Alley.

The Bowling Alley.

The *Bowling Alley* falls into *Great Deans Yard*, in the North: It is well built and inhabited; in which are *Oliver's Yard*, and a Place called *Back Alley*, both ordinary.

Oliver's Yard.
Back Alley.

Maſham-ſtreet.

Maſham-ſtreet, long and ſtreight, with good Buildings, well inhabited; it comes out of *Peter-ſtreet*, and falls into the Road which leadeth to the *Horſe Ferry*.

Tufton-ſtreet.

Tufton ſtreet, a good large and open Place, having on the Eaſt Side a Row of well built Houſes, but the Weſt Side, as yet, is unbuilt: In this Street is *Bennet's Yard*, very ordinary.

Bennet's Yard.

Market-ſtreet.

Market-ſtreet, falls into the *Mill Bank*, and is but ordinary.

Vine-ſtreet.

Vine ſtreet, a pretty handſome open Place, which alſo falls into *Mill Bank*: On the South Side is *Campaine Alley*, which goeth into *Market ſtreet.*

Campaine Alley.

Wood-ſtreet.

Wood-ſtreet, very narrow, with ordinary Houſes, eſpecially on the North Side, being old boarded Hovels ready to fall, and wants new building; this Street alſo falls into the *Mill Bank*.

College-ſtreet.

College-ſtreet, formerly called the *Dead Wall*, as lying againſt the Wall of the College Garden, and *Lindſey* Garden: It hath Buildings only on the South Side, which are pretty good, the North Side being the Wall: In this Street is *Pipe's Ground*, which hath, at preſent, a few Houſes built, the reſt lying waſte: Here is alſo *Brick Court*, an indifferent Place.

Pipe's Ground.

Brick Court.

Mill Bank.

The *Mill Bank*, a very long Place, which beginneth by *Lindſey Houſe*, or rather by the *Old Palace Yard*, and runneth up unto *Peterborough Houſe*, which is the fartheſt Houſe: The Part from againſt *College ſtreet* unto the *Horſe Ferry*, hath a good Row of Buildings on the Eaſt Side next to the *Thames*, which is moſt taken up with large Woodmongers Yards and Brewhouſes; and here is a Waterhouſe which ſerveth this End of the Town: The North Side is but ordinary, except one or two Houſes by the End of *College-ſtreet*; and that Part beyond the *Horſe Ferry*, hath a very good Row of Houſes, much inhabited by Gentry, by Reaſon of the pleaſant Situation and Proſpect of the *Thames*: The Earl of *Peterborough's* Houſe hath a large Court-yard before it, and a fine Garden behind it; but its Situation is but bleak in the Winter, and not over healthful, as being ſo near the low Meadows on the South and Weſt Parts.

A Waterhouſe.

Earl of *Peterborough's* Houſe.

St. *Margaret's* Lane.

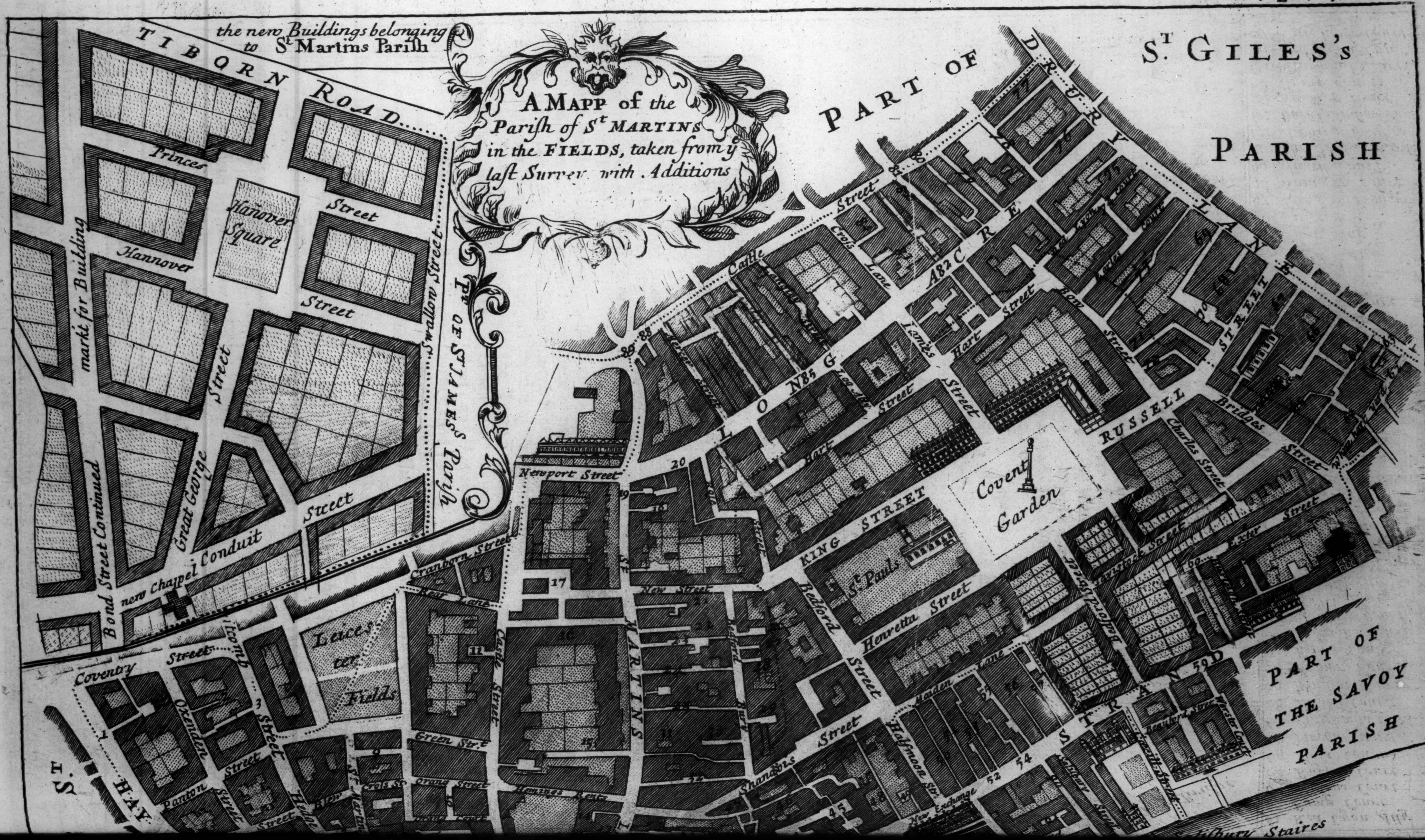
St. *Margaret's Lane* falleth into the *Old Palace Yard*, a great Through-fare, for Horſe and Coach, to the *Horſe Ferry*, and eſpecially for Coaches, in the Time of the Seſſions of Parliament, into the *Old Palace Yard*, to the Houſe of Lords: Here is a Place on the Eaſt Side, called the *Fiſh Yard*, which is pretty ſquare, but hath no good Buildings; and this Lane being but narrow, and ſo peſtered with Coaches, which renders it dirty and incommodious, doth occaſion it to be but ordinarily inhabited. Near the Entrance of this Lane, out of the *New Palace*, is a Place with a Freeſtone Pavement, pretty well built, which hath a narrow Paſſage into *King-ſtreet* by the *Horn Tavern*, and another Paſſage into the *New Palace Yard*.

The *Fiſh Yard.*

Old Palace Yard.

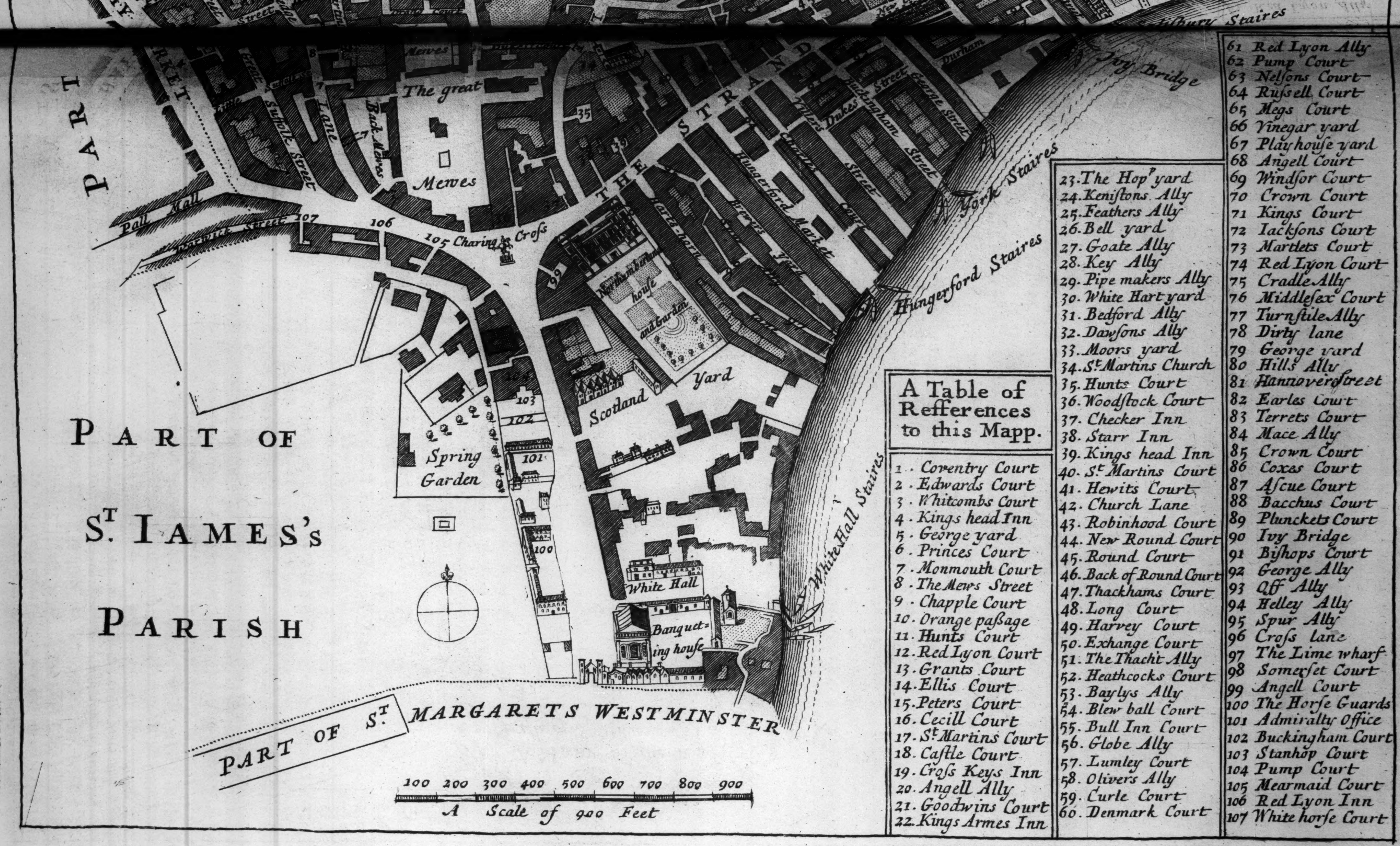
The *Old Palace Yard* is a good large Place, fit for the Reception of the Noblemens Coaches in the

V 2 B 6. p 67.



A MAPP of the Parish of S^t MARTINS in the FIELDS, taken from y^e last Survey, with Additions

the new Buildings belonging to S^t Martins Parish
TIBORN ROAD
Princes
Hanover Square
Hannover
Street
Street
markt for Building
Street
Great George
Street
Conduit
Bond Street Continued
new Chappel
Swallow Street
P^t OF S^T JAMES^S Parish
PART OF S^T GILES'S PARISH
DRURY LANE
LONG ACRE
Castle Street
Cross Lane
James Street
Hart Street
Rose Street
RUSSELL STREET
Bridges Street
Charles Street
Covent Garden
KING STREET
S^t Pauls
Henrietta Street
Bedford Street
Maiden Lane
Newport Street
Cranborn Street
New Street
S^T MARTINS LANE
Castle Street
Leicester Fields
Green Str
Coventry Street
Oxenden Street
Panton Street
Hedge Lane
S^T HAY MARKET
Halfmoon Str
Chandos Street
New Exchange
STRAND
Exeter Street
Bedford Street
Southampton Street
Worster Court
Beaufort Buildings
Salisbury Staires
PART OF THE SAVOY PARISH


PART
PART OF
S^T. IAMES'S
PARISH
PART OF S^T.
MARGARETS WESTMINSTER
The great
Mewes
Back Mewes
Lane
Suffolk Street
Pall Mall
Warwick Street
107
106
105 Charing Cross
THE STRAND
35
Hungerford Market
Yard
Northumberland house and garden
Scotland
Yard
Spring Garden
104
103
102
101
100
White Hall
Banquet= ing house
White Hall Staires
Hungerford Staires
York Staires
Ivy Bridge
Durham
George Street
Buckingham Street
Dukes Street
Villers Street
Salisbury Staires
100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900
A Scale of 900 Feet

A Table of Refferences to this Mapp.

1 . Coventry Court
2 . Edwards Court
3 . Whitcombs Court
4 . Kings head Inn
5 . George yard
6 . Princes Court
7 . Monmouth Court
8 . The Mews Street
9 . Chapple Court
10 . Orange paſsage
11 . Hunts Court
12 . Red Lyon Court
13 . Grants Court
14 . Ellis Court
15 . Peters Court
16 . Cecill Court
17 . S^t. Martins Court
18 . Caſtle Court
19 . Croſs Keys Inn
20 . Angell Ally
21 . Goodwins Court
22 . Kings Armes Inn
23 . The Hop^p yard
24 . Keniſtons Ally
25 . Feathers Ally
26 . Bell yard
27 . Goate Ally
28 . Key Ally
29 . Pipe makers Ally
30 . White Hart yard
31 . Bedford Ally
32 . Dawſons Ally
33 . Moors yard
34 . S^t. Martins Church
35 . Hunts Court
36 . Woodſtock Court
37 . Checker Inn
38 . Starr Inn
39 . Kings head Inn
40 . S^t. Martins Court
41 . Hewits Court
42 . Church Lane
43 . Robinhood Court
44 . New Round Court
45 . Round Court
46 . Back of Round Court
47 . Thackhams Court
48 . Long Court
49 . Harvey Court
50 . Exchange Court
51 . The Thacht Ally
52 . Heathcocks Court
53 . Baylys Ally
54 . Blew ball Court
55 . Bull Inn Court
56 . Globe Ally
57 . Lumley Court
58 . Olivers Ally
59 . Curle Court
60 . Denmark Court
61 Red Lyon Ally
62 Pump Court
63 Nelſons Court
64 Ruſsell Court
65 Megs Court
66 Vinegar yard
67 Playhouſe yard
68 Angell Court
69 Windſor Court
70 Crown Court
71 Kings Court
72 Iackſons Court
73 Martlets Court
74 Red Lyon Court
75 Cradle Ally
76 Middleſex Court
77 Turnſtile Ally
78 Dirty lane
79 George yard
80 Hills Ally
81 Hannover ſtreet
82 Earles Court
83 Terrets Court
84 Mace Ally
85 Crown Court
86 Coxes Court
87 Aſcue Court
88 Bacchus Court
89 Plunckets Court
90 Ivy Bridge
91 Biſhops Court
92 George Ally
93 Off Ally
94 Helley Ally
95 Spur Ally
96 Croſs lane
97 The Lime wharf
98 Somerſet Court
99 Angell Court
100 The Horſe Guards
101 Admiralty Office
102 Buckingham Court
103 Stanhop Court
104 Pump Court
105 Mearmaid Court
106 Red Lyon Inn
107 White horſe Court

the Time of Parliament, and hath very good Houſes round about, except that Part taken up by King *Henry the Seventh* his Chapel: Here is a Paſſage, by the Eaſt End of the ſaid Chapel, into *St. Margaret*'s Church Yard; which ſerveth at ſuch Times, when the Abbey is ſhut up.

For the adjacent or Out-Parts of this Pariſh.

Neat Houſes. The *Neat Houſes* are a Parcel of Houſes, moſt ſeated on the Banks of the River *Thames*, and inhabited by Gardiners; for which it is of Note, for the ſupplying *London* and *Weſtminſter* Markets with *Aſparagus*, *Artichoaks*, *Cauliflowers*, *Muſmelons*, and the like uſeful Things that the Earth produceth; which, by Reaſon of their keeping the Ground ſo rich by dunging it, (and through the Nearneſs to *London*, they have the Soil cheap) doth make their Crops very forward, to their great Profit in coming to ſuch good Markets.

Knightsbridge. *Knightſbridge*, ſo called from the Bridge, ſeated on the high Weſtern Road; a Place of no great Account for Inns or publick Houſes: Neither can it boaſt of any good Houſes for the Habitation of Gentry, having not above one or two which are anything good: One a pretty good Box, ſeated as it were within the Bounds of the *Hide Park*. The Chapel is now lately new built, made larger, and very commodious for Pews and Galleries. But the Part of *Knightſbridge* beyond the Bridge Weſtward, (which is the greateſt) is in St. *Martin*'s Pariſh.

St. MARTIN's in the Fields.

Although ſuch large Portions of the Pariſh of St. *Martin's in the Fields* have been, by Acts of Parliament, taken away from it, and proportioned out into three diſtinct Pariſhes; as, St. *Paul Covent Garden* long ſince, St. *James* and St. *Anne*'s more lately; yet it remaineth a very great Pariſh, and too populous for one Church to receive the Inhabitans.

Its Bounds. *Cecil-ſtreet.* To give the Bounds, or Girt Line, of this Pariſh, I ſhall begin at *Cecill-ſtreet*, being a new Street, now a building, where Great *Saliſbury Houſe* ſtood; taking in the Weſt Side; (the other Side being in St. *Clement*'s Pariſh) ſo down to the *Thames* Side, and all along the River Side to *Whitehall Privy-Garden*; taking in all *Whitehall*, (which, although in this Pariſh, as is the Palace of St. *James*, yet, as I am informed, is exempt from Parochial Duties, as being one of itſelf) and ſo croſſing into St. *James's Park*, runs along by the Side of the Canal to *Roſamond*'s Pond, and thence croſſeth St. *James's-ſtreet* againſt *Tart Hall*, being the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Stafford*, which it paſſeth through, as alſo the Garden, one Part of which being in this Pariſh, and the other in that of St. *Margaret's*, *Weſtminſter*; and on the Garden Wall, at the Proceſſioning, there is a Boy whipt, (a Cuſtom uſed to remember the Pariſh Bounds) for which he hath ſome ſmall Matter, as about 2 *d.* given him: The like Cuſtom is obſerved at or by *Tiburn* Gallows. Then from *Tart-Hall* it runs along the Road to *Bloody Bridge* near *Chelſea College*: And from thence croſſeth the Fields unto *Knightſbridge*, by the Eaſt Side of the Bridge: And from thence croſs *Hide Park* unto *Tiburn* Road to the Gallows: And from the Gallows it runs Eaſtward towards St. *Giles*'s: And at the Lane leading to *Marybone*, it croſſeth over the Fields unto the New Chapel at the upper End of *Albemarle* Buildings, and ſo down into *Pickadilly*, on the Backſide of *Bond-ſtreet*: And from thence down St. *James's-ſtreet*, taking in the Weſt Side: And then croſſing by St. *James's Houſe*, at the Yard called the *Priory Yard*, unto the Garden Wall in St. *James's Park*, or Garden. By which it runs along to the Stonecutter's Yard: And thence down *Warwick-ſtreet*, taking in both Sides, and at the End, over-againſt *Suffolk-ſtreet*, it croſſeth the Street, and runneth up the *Hay-market*, and ſo turns by *Coventry-ſtreet*: And at the Corner by the Watch-houſe, runs down *Whitcomb-ſtreet*, and at *Panten-ſtreet* End runs into *Leiceſter-fields*; and croſſing the Square, taking in the South and Eaſt Sides, runs through *Bear-ſtreet*, thence through *Caſtle-ſtreet*, and into *Newport ſtreet*, taking in the South Side; and at St. *Martin's-lane* againſt *Long-Acre*, it runs Northwards into another Street called *Caſtle-ſtreet*, which lyeth on the Backſide of *Long Acre*, which it runs down, taking in the South Side, the North Side being in the Pariſh of St. *Giles's in the Fields*; and over againſt *Dirty-lane* or *Charles-ſtreet*, by the Backſide of the *Red Lyon Inn* in *Brownlow-ſtreet*, it croſſeth the Houſes into *Drury-lane*, where the Pariſh Stone Mark is ſet up. From thence it runs Southward all along *Drury-lane*, as far as *White Hart Yard*, which is over againſt *Blackamore-ſtreet*; and thence down the ſame into *Eagle Court*, as far as *Little Bridges-ſtreet*; which it paſſeth through, taking in the North Side, and falls into *Great Bridges-ſtreet*; which it croſſeth, and runs down *Exeter-ſtreet*, taking in the South Row of Houſes, the North being in *Covent Garden* Pariſh. And thence down by the Weſt Side of *Burleigh-ſtreet*, into the *Strand*, as far as *Bedford Houſe*, where it croſſeth the *Strand* unto the *New ſtreet* where I began. Alſo as it takes in all the Weſt Side of *Burleigh-ſtreet*, ſo it paſſeth *Exeter-ſtreet*, and beyond *Denmark Court*, up to *Bedford* back Wall, and ſo over the Houſes down into the *Strand* on the Weſt Side of *Curle Court*, which is in this Pariſh.

Its inward Bounds, ſevering it from Covent Garden Pariſh. And whereas *Covent Garden* Pariſh lyeth within this Pariſh, therefore it will be neceſſary to give its inward Bounds. I ſhall begin on the Weſt Side of the Duke of *Bedford*'s Houſe next the *Strand*, where it croſſeth into *Maiden-lane*, and runneth on the Backſide of the Houſes into *Halfmoon-ſtreet*, taking in both Sides of this Lane: And from the *Halfmoon-ſtreet* it alſo runneth on the Backſide of *Shandois-ſtreet*, on the South Side unto the Tallow-chandler's, which is a little beyond *Round Court*, where it croſſeth the Street, as alſo the Houſes betwixt *Bedford Bury* and *Bedford Court*, and ſo into *New-ſtreet*, which it croſſeth, and runs down the Backſide of *White Roſe ſtreet*, next to *James's-ſtreet*, and falleth into *Red Roſe-ſtreet*, where it croſſeth the Houſes, and falleth into *Hart-ſtreet*, on the Backſide of the Buildings next *Long-Acre*, taking in Part of *James's-ſtreet*, by the *Nagg's Head* Inn; and ſo along the Backſide of *Hart-ſtreet*, unto the Corner of *Bow-ſtreet*: And there it croſſeth into *Red Lion Court*, taking in all the Houſes except two or three next *Bow-ſtreet*; and ſo along the Backſide of *Bow-ſtreet* into *Ruſſel-ſtreet*, two Doors from the *Roſe* Tavern; and thence croſſeth the Houſes on the Eaſt Side of *Bridges-ſtreet*, and falls into the Weſt End of *White Hart Yard*, where it croſſeth into *Exeter-ſtreet*, and runneth along unto *Bedford* back Wall, taking in the South Side as aforeſaid; and at the Wall runs down the Weſt Side of *Curle Court* into the *Strand*, and ſo to the Duke of *Bedford*'s Houſe, where I began the inward Bounds. All which inward and outward Bounds, do appear by the prick'd Lines in the Map, which is the Girt Line of the Pariſh; except that Part on the Weſt of St. *James's-ſtreet*, and *Albemarle Buildings*, and ſo towards *Hide Park*; which being ſeparate from the Weſt Part of the Pariſh, by that of St. *James*'s, will be engraven to that Map. But I ſhall give the Deſcription thereof in this; for the Scale of this Map is ſo ſmall, that ſhould that Part be joined to this Map, in its due Diſtance from the *Hay Market*, between which and St. *James's ſtreet* the Pariſh of St. *James's* lyeth; it would then be far ſmaller, and even uſeleſs, without it were done in a two Sheet Map, which would not be ſo convenient.

Of the ſeveral Parts.

As to the Deſcription of the Streets, *&c.* in this Pariſh, I ſhall begin with the *Hay Market*, *Suffolk Buildings*, *Coventry-ſtreet*, *Hedge lane*, *Leiceſter Fields*, and the Parts adjacent: Then ſhall follow, *St. Martin's-lane*, *Bedford-Bury*, *Long Acre*, *Caſtle-ſtreet*, *&c.* Then *Drury-lane*, *White Hart Yard*, *&c.* Then *Exeter-ſtreet*, the *Strand* on both Sides, *Charing Croſs*, *Whitehall*, St. *James's*, St. *James's-ſtreet*, *Albemarle Buildings*, *Arlington ſtreet*, with the Buildings leading to *Hide Park*, together with the outward Parts of *Knightſbridge*, the *Neat Houſes*, *&c.* of which in Order.

Hay Market. — The Market there. — *Little Suffolk-ſtreet.* — *King's Head Inn.* — *Coventry Court.*

The *Hay Market*, a large ſpacious Street, with well built Houſes, eſpecially the Eaſt Side, which is in this Pariſh. It is a great Through-fare into *Pickadilly*, and ſo to the Weſtern Road, and much reſorted unto, by Reaſon of the Market there kept every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, for Hay and Straw there ſold. This Side of the Street receiveth *Little Suffolk-ſtreet*, which croſſeth *Great Suffolk-ſtreet*, and falleth into *Hedge lane*. Then the *King's Head* Inn, a large Place for Stabling and Coaches. Nigh unto which, and at the Corner of *James's ſtreet*, is *Paulet's* Ordinary, or Eating Houſe, much reſorted unto by the Nobility and Gentry. And at the upper End of this Street is *Coventry Court*, a very handſome broad Court, with good built Houſes, well inhabited, and a Free-ſtone Pavement, which hath another Paſſage into *Coventry-ſtreet*.

Suffolk-ſtreet.

Suffolk-ſtreet, ſo called, as being built on the Ground where ſtood a large Houſe belonging to the Earls of *Suffolk*. It is a very good Street, with handſome Houſes, well inhabited, and reſorted unto by Lodgers.

James's-ſtreet.

James's-ſtreet comes out of the *Hay Market*, and falleth into *Hedge-lane*, of chief Note for its *Tenis Courts*, which takes up the South Side of the Street; the North Side being but ordinarily inhabited.

Panton-ſtreet.

Panton ſtreet fronts the *Hay Market* on the one End, and *Leiceſter Fields* on the other. It is a good open Street, well built, and inhabited by Tradeſmen.

Coventry-ſtreet.

Coventry-ſtreet falls into *Pickadilly* at the upper End of the *Hay Market*, being a great Through-fare for Coaches and Horſes. The North Side of this Street is in the Pariſh of St. *James's*.

Oxenden-ſtreet. — *Edwards Court.* — *Whitcomb's Court.*

Oxenden-ſtreet, a good, open, well built, and inhabited Street; on the Weſt Side is a Chapel of Eaſe, called, *The Tabernacle*; and on the Eaſt Side is *Edwards Court*, which is but ſmall; and on the ſame Side, but more towards *Panton ſtreet*, is *Whitcomb's Court*, ſo called from *Whitcomb-ſtreet*, into which it falleth, and is but indifferently built and inhabited.

Whitcomb-ſtreet.

Whitcomb-ſtreet, of no great Account, the Eaſt Side being taken up with Stablings and Coach-Houſes, belonging to the Houſes on the Weſt Side of *Leiceſter Fields*; and the other Side, which is in this Pariſh, is but ordinarily built and inhabited.

Hedge-lane. — *George Yard.* — *Princes Court.* — *Mewſe-ſtreet.* — *Monmouth Court.*

Hedge-lane lyeth on the Backſide of *Suffolk-ſtreet*, into which it hath a Paſſage; a Place of no great Account for Buildings or Inhabitants: But the new Buildings adjoining to it, hath ſomething improved it. On the Eaſt Side is *Blue Croſs-ſtreet*; then *George Yard*, or Inn, a large Place for Coaches and Stabling; over againſt which is *Princes Court*, a pretty large Place, but not well built or inhabited. More towards *Charing Croſs* is the *Mewſe-ſtreet*, a pretty handſome new built Place: Not far from which is *Monmouth Court*, a very handſome, open Place, with new built Houſes, and a handſome Free-ſtone Pavement.

Blue Croſs-ſtreet.

Blue Croſs-ſtreet, new built with Houſes fit for good Inhabitants: It cometh out of *Hedge-lane*, croſſeth St. *Martin's-ſtreet*, and falleth into *Orange-ſtreet*.

St. Martin's-ſtreet. — *Chapel Court.*

St. *Martin's-ſtreet* fronts upon *Leiceſter Fields*, and falleth into *Hedge lane*, a handſome open Place, with very good Buildings for the Generality, and well inhabited. At the upper End is *Chapel Court*; which hath a ſmall Paſſage through an Entry into *Green-ſtreet*, againſt *Leiceſter Fields*. This Court hath a good Row of new Buildings, the other Side being a dead Wall.

Leiceſter Fields.

Leiceſter Fields, a very handſome large Square, encloſed with Rails, and graced on all Sides with good built Houſes, well inhabited, and reſorted unto by Gentry, eſpecially the Side towards the North, where the Houſes are larger; amongſt which is *Leiceſter Houſe*, the Seat of the Earl of *Leiceſter*, and the Houſe adjoining to it, inhabited by the Earl of *Ayleſbury*. Of this Square, the South and Eaſt Rows of Buildings are in this Pariſh, the other two being in St. *Anne's* Pariſh, the Boundary Line running croſs the Fields or Square, as ſet down in the Map.

Bear-ſtreet.

Bear-ſtreet, a great Paſſage for Horſes and Coaches into *Long Acre*, through *Caſtle ſtreet*. It is a Place of no great Note for Inhabitants, or Building: The South Side of which is in this Pariſh: and here is a Paſſage into *Cranborn-ſtreet*.

Caſtle-ſtreet. — *Duke's Court.*

Caſtle ſtreet lyeth on the Backſide of *Leiceſter Fields* and *St. Martin's Lane*, and runneth down unto the Back Gate of the *Mewſe*; near unto which is *Duke's Court*, which leadeth into *St. Martin's Lane*, againſt the Church; a large well built Court, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, inhabited by ſeveral *French* Families.

A Work-houſe and Library, built by Dr. *Teniſon.* — *Orange-ſtreet.* — *Orange Court.* — *Orange Paſſage.* — *Green-ſtreet.* — *Hunt's Court.*

Near this Court and on the ſame Side, is a large Houſe, built on Part of the Church Yard by Dr. *Teniſon*, ſome Time Incumbent of this Pariſh, late the Moſt Reverend the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, with two very large Rooms, that above Stairs for a Library, and that underneath for a Work Room, for employing poor People in Spinning, *&c.* But this did not take the Effect as propoſed. Oppoſite to this Houſe was the Duke of *Monmouth's* Stables, very commodious for that Purpoſe, with good Rooms for Habitation; now converted into Buildings, making one fair Street, with good built Houſes, called *Orange ſtreet*; which falleth into *Blue Croſs-ſtreet*, and ſo into *Hedge Lane*; and on the Backſide of the ſaid Street is *Orange Court*, alſo well built, having an Entrance into *Orange ſtreet*, by a Place called *Orange Paſſage*, of leſs Account. Then farther Northwards is *Green ſtreet*, indifferent good, which leadeth into *Leiceſter Fields*: And farther is *Hunt's Court*, betwixt *Green ſtreet* and *Bear ſtreet*, not large, but well built and inhabited, with a Free-ſtone Pavement; nigh to which is a large Yard for Stabling and Coach-houſes, called, *The Coach and Horſes Inn.*

Newport-ſtreet.

Newport ſtreet, a very good Place, with well built Houſes on the North Side, which is in St. *Anne's* Pariſh; the other Side being but ordinary, and inhabited by Tradeſmen, ſeveral of which are *French*: It butts upon *Long Acre*, from which it is parted by *St. Martin's Lane*.

St. Martin's Lane.

St. Martin's Lane, a very long Street, which butteth on *Northumberland Houſe* in *the Strand*, and runneth Northwards beyond *Long Acre*, unto the new Buildings in *Cock and Pye Fields*. This Street is a very great Through-fare both for Foot and Horſe, and is well inhabited, having good built Houſes, eſpecially the Weſtern Side, from *Hemming's Row* unto *Newport ſtreet*; and ſince the pulling down of the Brick Wall before the Houſes, and the Courts laid open, with a fine Freeſtone Pavement, ſecured from Carts and Coaches by handſome Poſts ſet up, it hath much added to the Beauty of the Street, and the Conveniency of the Inhabitants. In this Street are a great many Courts and Alleys, for the deſcribing of which I ſhall begin at the End next to *Newport-Street*, and ſo run down to the *Strand*. And there begin with thoſe on the Eaſt Side.

St. Martin's Court.
Cecil Court.
Peters Court.
Heming's Rents.
Duke's Court.
Ellis Court.
Grant's Court.
Red Lyon Court.

Firſt *St. Martin's Court*, a large handſome Court, with good new built Houſes, and a Free-ſtone Pavement, having a Paſſage into *Caſtle-ſtreet*; and in the Midſt it hath an open Square, at the End of which there is another Paſſage into *Caſtle-ſtreet*. *Cecil Court*, alſo a new built Court, with very good Houſes, fit for good Inhabitants, and hath a large Paſſage, with a Freeſtone Pavement, into *Caſtle-ſtreet*, and out of this Court is a Paſſage into *St. Martin's Court*. *Peters Court*, a very handſome and gentile Place, with good Houſes, well contrived, with little Gardens to them. *Heming's Rents*, oppoſite to *Shandois-ſtreet*, hath a great Paſſage into *Leiceſter Fields*, both for Foot and Horſe: Its Buildings are on the North Side, the other Side having the Wall of *St. Martin's Church Yard*; and the Trouble that the Carts and Coaches make in their frequent Paſſage occaſions it not to be over well inhabited. *Duke's Court*, already treated of, between which and this *Heming's Rents* are three ſmall and ordinary Courts, *viz. Ellis Court*, *Grant's Court*, and *Red Lyon Court*. Then near unto the *Strand* is the *Checker Inn*, or Court, having a Paſſage into the *Strand*; in which Part there are ſome Houſes, the beſt of which is a Tavern.

Hunt's Court.
St. Martin's Church.

Now for the Eaſt Side towards the *Strand*, and ſo up unto *Long Acre*, the firſt is *Hunt's Court*, a pretty handſome ſquare Court, with five or ſix good built and inhabited Houſes, having a good Air from a Garden on the Eaſt Side, and hath a Free-ſtone Pavement, with a Door at the Entrance, to ſhut up a-Nights, for the Security of its Inhabitants. Next to this Court is

St. MARTIN's *Church and Church-Yard.*

Which lyeth open for Paſſengers to the Street, from which it is ſevered by Freeſtones, ſet in the Ground Breaſt high, and handſomely ſharpned Taper wiſe. The Church is but low and ordinary, much wanting new building, and to be enlarged, as being too little by far to contain the Inhabitants. But its Steeple is well enough; on which, as being the Pariſh where the King's Palace of *Whitehall* is, there is always ſet up a Standard Flag upon Days of Triumph or Joy.

R.

MONUMENTS:

In St. *Martin's Church in the Fields*, are theſe enſuing.

On the South Side is a fair Monument, with this Inſcription.

Arthur Gregory married
Chriſtian.

Otho Mandit married
Elizabeth.

Here lyes buried *William Downes*, whom God hath taken to his Mercy; who believed that he ſhould riſe at the laſt Day, and ſee the glorious Majeſty of God, and receive Life everlaſting. Who while he lived here had two Wives, *Margaret Ward*, and *Elizabeth Rolfe*. Who had by his firſt Wife one Son and one Daughter, and by his ſecond Wife two Sons and four Daughters. Who died the 26. of *September* 1589.

John Thorp married
Margaret.

William Bret married
Mary.

Another Monument there alſo, with this Inſcription.

Here lieth the Body of *Thomas Fouler*, Eſquire, borne in *Wicam*, in the County of *Lancaſter*; who was Controuler and Paymaſter of the Works to Queene *Mary*, and to our ſoveraigne Lady Queene *Elizabeth*, by the Space of ten Yeeres. He was very charitable to the Poore in his Life Time, and at his Death he gave by Will out of his Dwelling Houſe, a perpetual Annuity of 40*s.* by the Yeere, to be given to 20 poore Houſholders of this Pariſh at *Chriſtmas* for ever. He had in Marriage three Wives, *Ellen*, *Margaret*, and *Elizabeth*, which alſo lye here intombed. He ſurviving them, having no Child at his Death, made three of his old Servants, namely, *Henry Bludder*, *Matthew Switzer*, and *William Humphrey*, his Executors. Who, in Remembrance of him, have cauſed this Monument to be made.

Another on the South Side thus inſcribed.

Expectans Gloriam.

Juxta hoc requieſcit John Bembow, *Arm. deputatus clerici Coronæ in curia Cancellaria D. Regis. In quo officio, per ſpatium* 40. *An. Induſtriam præſtitit, — expiravit die Veneris* 7. Octob. *An.* 1625. *Termino ſexaginta Annor. Ætatis ſuæ finito. Tres habuit Uxores*, Dorotheam Prowde, & Katherinam Sparkes, *eodem tumulo ſepultas. Per quas genuit liberos etiam perfunctos*,* & Elizabetham Hodges *modo extantem, quæ ſibi duos peperit filios*, Gulielmum Bembowe, *Ætatis* 4. & 6. *Menſium: Et* Johannem Bembowe *poſthumum, tres tantum Hebdomadas viventem, cum patre humatum.*

* *defunctos.*

This Monument is near unto the other, and hath this Inſcription.

Here lieth the Corpes of *John Worſley* [born in *Whitchurch* in *Salop*] Gentleman, who was Meſſenger to Queene *Elizabeth*, by 20 Yeeres Space. He died the 25. of *March*, 1595, in the 37. Yeere of her Raigne, being aged 40 Yeeres. He gave to be paid yeerely upon each *Chriſtmas* Day, during the Space of 21 Yeeres, as well 15 Shillings to the Poor of Saint *Martin's* Pariſh in the Fields, where he was a Pariſhioner, as alſo 10 Shillings to the Poor of the Pariſh of *Whitchurch* in *Salop*.

In the ſame Ile, on the South Side, is this Inſcription.

To the Memory of Sir *Carew Keynell*, Knight, late Gentleman Penſioner to Queene *Elizabeth*, and Gentleman Uſher of the Privy Chamber to King *James*. Hee died the 7. of *December* 1624, in the 61. Yeere of his Age.

Another Monument on the ſame Side, with this Inſcription.

Hic jacet Thomas Heron, *Armiger*, *Filius* Thomæ Heronis *de* Edgecombe, *in provincia* Surrey, *Armigeri*, *ſcaccarii Mareſchallus. Uxorem cepit* Olivam, Thomæ Britton *generoſi de* Felmingham Norfolciæ *filiam. Cum qua viginti novem annos vixit; atque ex ea unico dotatus Filio Edoardo. Diem objit Martii* — 1590. *Marito plurimum dilecto, prædicta conjux Amantiſſima, Mœrore, & lachrymis perfuſa, Monumentum hoc Amoris & Fidei Conjugalis Ergo, Poſuit & ſacravit.*

On the ſame Side is another Monument, with this Inſcription.

Hic jacet Maria *Uxor* Thomæ Clopton, *Armig. Filia Domini* Willi. Waldgrave, *Militis*, *utriſque tam Mariti, quam Patris illuſtrata Familiis. Obiit* 19. Decemb. 1599, *De qua ſunt ſuperſtites* 4. *Liberi*, Willielmus, Gualterus, Elizabetha, *&* Maria.

Cloptoni *jacet hic Conjux*, Waldgravia *proles*,
Uxor digna viro, Filia digna Patre :
Alter in ælterius ſplendet virtutibus, ut lux
Sitque viro, & Patri, virque paterque ſibi.

This Monument is in the South Side of the Chancel, with this Inſcription.

Hic ſita eſt Elizabetha Dutton *filia primogenita* Thomæ Egerton, *Equitis Aurati, filii primogeniti* Tho. Egerton, *Equitis Aurat. Dom. magni ſigilli* Angliæ *Cuſtodis. Qui nunc honorem ſummi* Angliæ *Cancellarii & Baronis de* Eleſmere *gerit. Nupta fuit* Johan. Dutton *ex antiquiſſima familia* Duttonorum *in Comitatu* Ceſtriæ: *Sed uxorem, viduam & Virginem ab avo pie educatam, venuſtate, pietate & modeſtia preſtantiſſimam præmatura mors ad loca excelſa & beatiſſima (quo omnes tendimus) non ſine multorum lachrymis præmiſit. Obiit die ſecundo* Octobris 1611, *vixit annos* 16. M. iiij. D xxi.

Idem nobiliſſimus Baro de Eleſmere, Angliæ *Cancellarius, avus indulgentiſſimus mœſtiſſimuſque nepoti chariſſimæ amoris Ergo poſuit.*

Another Monument in the ſame Church, with this Inſcription.

To the worthy, learned, and godly Gentleman, *William Cooke*, Eſquire, her deare Huſband, Sonne to the Right Worſhipſul Sir *Anth. Cooke*, Knight, *Frances* his moſt loving Wife, Daughter to that Moſt Noble Gentleman, the Lord *John Gray*, Brother to the ſometime High and Mighty Prince *Henry Gray*, the laſt Duke of *Suffolke*, hath dedicated this Monument in Memory of his Vertue and her Love. Died the 14. Day of *May*, and in the Yeere of his Age 56.

This Tombe for her deare Spouſe,
hath Noble Frances *placed ;*
Lamenting much, with greater Gifts
this Tombe ſhould not be graced :
And grieves as much Companion-like,
this Tombe ſhould not containe
Their Wills in Earth, ſince both on Earth
one Will they did retaine.

On the North Side of the Chancel is this Inſcription.

Honoratiſſimo patri Dauncio [Amicio] Pouleto *Equiti aurato, inſulæ* Jerſeæ *Præfecto, apud Chriſtianiſſimum regem quondam Legato, nobiliſſimi ordinis Garterii, Cancellario, & Sereniſſimæ principis* Elizabethæ *Conſiliario,* Antonius Pouletus *Filius, hoc pietatis Monumentum Mærens poſuit.*

Gardez la foy.

Quod verbo ſervare fidem (Poulete) *ſolebas,*
Quam bene conveniunt hæc tria verba tibi :
Quod gladio ſervare fidem, Poulete, *ſolebas,*
Quam bene conveniunt hæc tria ſigna tibi.
Patria te ſenſit, ſenſit Regina fidelem,
Sic fidus Civis, ſicque Senator eras.
Te fidum Chriſtus, te fidum Eccleſia ſenſit,
Sic ſervas inter multa pericla fidem,
Ergo quod ſervo princeps, Eccleſia nato,
Patria quod fido cive ſit orba, dolet,
Interea Chriſtus defuncti facta coronat,
A quo ſervatam viderat eſſe fidem.

Margareta Poulet *hoc Epitaphium mœroris ſimul & amoris ſui perpetuum teſtem amico conjugi ſuo chariſſimo clariſſimoque dicavit.*

Conjugis eſt (teſtante Deo) pars altera conjux,
Vir caput eſt, unum corpus uterque refert,
Una caro, mens una, thoro ſociata jugali,
Solamen vitæ præſidiumque ſuæ :
Ergo meo luctus quis par queat eſſe dolori
Cui vitæ pars eſt altera dempta meæ.
Sed quid flere juvat, non ſic revocabere conjux,
Namque tibi pietas ſtravit ad aſtra viam :
Hæc ſpes ſola juvat : qui nos conjunxit in unum,
Hunc ſibi poſtremo jungere velle die.

Another Monument in the ſame Church, with this Inſcription.

Hic jacet Maria *Domina* Cheeke, *filia* R. Hill, *Armig. fœmina pia & prudens, & quæ fuit uſque ad obitum una dominarum in privata Camera Reginæ* Elizabethæ, *(quæ fuit tunc dignitas in præcipuo honore.) Nupta fuit primo* Johanni Cheeke, *Mil. Magiſtro [&] principali Secretario Regis* Edwardi 6. *viro optimo & eruditiſſimo. Cui peperit* Henricum *hæredem paternæ virtutis, & Regiæ Majeſtatis à Secretis in Concilio* Eboracenſi, Johan. Cheeke, *virum egregium & magnanimum &* Edwardum Cheeke.

Vixit circa 84 Annos.
Obiit *Novemb.* 30. 1616.

Secundò nupta Henrico Mackwilliams, *Arm. Viro ex Nobiliſſ. Familia* Hibernorum. *Cui peperit* Henricum,* *qui ſine prole obiit, &* Margaretam *ſeniorem filiam, nuptam viro honorabili* Johanni *Domino* Stanhope. *Baroni de* Harrington, *Vicecamerario Reginæ* Eliza. *&* R. Jacobo *theſaurario cameræ, & Magiſtro* * *curſarum Regio :* Suſannam *nuptam* Edwardo Sandeys,* *Arm. deinde* Gothardo* Pemberton, *Mil. & ultimò* Thomæ Ireland, *Mil.* Ambroſiam *nuptam* Willielmo Kingſwell, *Mil.* Caſſandram Georgio Cotton, *Mil. &* Ceciliam *nuptam* Thomæ Ridgway, *Mil. Dom. theſaurario Regio in* Hibernia.

* *Al.* Thomam.
* Forte Curſorum regiorum.
* *Al.* Sanders.
* *Al.* Godardo.

A very fair Table faſtened to a Pillar near the Pulpit ; in which is curiouſly drawn the Figure of an Angel holding the Coat of Arms of the living Huſband and dead Wife, for whom it was there ſet up : Alſo of a Death's Head, with an Hour-glaſs upon it : The Border of the Table filled (excellent in Proportion and Colours) with Deaths Heads, Branches of Palm, and other freſh and beautiful Flowers.

Naſcendo Morimur.

Quid Cranii ſibi forma novi vult iſta ? Quid Hora ?
Quidque ſuper Cranio, lumen nova nata, ſegeſque ?
Nempe dies mortis, vitæ fit origo perennis ;
Quæ moritur mundo, naſcitur illa Deo.

What doth this Scull ? What doth this Houre-glaſſe ſhow ?
The Corne and Palme, that on the Scull doth grow ?
It meaneth this, that Death the End of Strife,
Is the Beginning to Eternal Life :
Death is the Doore to Immortality,
She's borne to God, that to the World doth dye.
The burning Taper to his End doth waſte,
Whilſt Life and Death to meet each other haſte ;
Then happy ſhe, that did her Life apply,
Here and above to live eternally.

To the permanent Honour and Remembrance of the Pious and All-vertuous Gentlewoman, Miſtreſſe *Suſan Price*, Daughter to the Honourable Baronet, Sir *Paul Tracy*, of *Stanway* in *Gloceſter*; and the late dearly beloved Wife of the religious, learned, and truly vertuous Gentleman, ***William*** *Price*, of ***Wincheſter***, Eſquire, one of his Majeſties moſt honourable Privy Chamber. She died the 13. of *March*, 1632.

Ye holy Angels, and ye Powers of Light,
The glad injoyers of God's glorious Sight;
You that in faithful Abraham's *Boſome reſt,*
You have receiv'd your ſanctified Gueſt.
Faire Suſan Price *hath bleſſed Heaven obtain'd,*
And for her well run Race, God's Glory gain'd,
Shining in Robes of Immortality,
Contemnes the Earth and Worldly Vanity.
True Chriſtian Faith indued her conſtant Minde,
And unto her the Promiſe was aſſign'd.
Moſt honour'd be her Memory, outwaſting
All Genealogies, and everlaſting.
Whilſt there be Elements, Stars, Orbes, or Spheares,
Day's Sunne, or Night's Moone, to direct the Yeeres,
The Heavens poſſeſſe her Soule, the World her Fame,
And faire Example, her Vertues, Worth, and Name:
What Nature, Goodneſs, Inſtitution, Fact,
Could heape to a Perfection, was her Act.
The Angels ſing her Glory, who did call
Her ſweet Soul home to its Original,
And now ſhees gone hence for to paſs the Time
She ought her Huſband, in a better Clime.
There ſhall her Harveſt and her Summer be,
Where ſhe ſhall never any Winter ſee.
Then, Price, *grieve you no more, ſhe lives in Joy,*
Wipe you your Teares, her Teares are wip'd away.

The EPITAPH.

S *tay e'er you paſſe, lament, and fix your Eyes*
U *pon a worthy Conſort's Obſequies.*
S uſan *here lies, for Beauty, Worth, and Life,*
A *dmir'd, the worthy* William Price's *Wife.*
N *ever was after Death one more deſir'd,*
N *or ever living was one more admir'd.*
A *File of laſting Praiſes crownes her Name,*
P *erpetual Glories do attend her Fame:*
R *ich in all Joyes, ſhe now hath chang'd her Bed,*
I *oyned in Marryage unto Chriſt her Head.*
C *ome, whoſoever would enjoy like State,*
E *ndeavour all her Worth to imitate.*

Over the Figure of Death:

Ibimus omnes.

Ladies, when you your pureſt Beauties ſee,
Think them but Tenants to Mortalitie:
There's no Content on Earth, Joyes ſoon are fled,
Healthful to Day we live, to Morrow dead:
I was as you are now, young, faire, and cleere,
And you ſhall once be as you ſee me heere.

Mors mihi lucrum.

Moriendo Naſcimur.

Upon her Tomb ſtone, at the Foot of this Monument.

Miſtreſſe *Suſanna Price*, the Wife of ***William*** *Price*, Eſquire, one of the Groomes of his Majeſties Moſt Honourable Privy Chamber, Daughter of Sir *Paul Tracy*, Baronet, departed this Life the 13. of *March*, 1622, before ſhee had beene married full 14. Weekes

She was ſo full of Vertue and of Goodneſs, few might compare with her, none could excell her.

Her Body is here interred. Here is her Body, her Soule is in Heaven with her Saviour.

A fair Tomb-ſtone in the Chancel, with this Inſcription.

Here lieth buried the Body of Miſtreſſe *Dorothy Hervy*; that honourable matchleſſe Virgin the Daughter of the Right Honourable, *William* Lord *Harvey*, Baron of *Kidbrooke*, and of the religious Lady his Wife, the Lady *Cordelia Hervy*, Daughter and Heire to Maſter *Brian Anſley*, Eſquire, of *Lee* in *Kent*. Who departed this tranſitory Life the 19. of *February*, *Anno* 1632.

Glorious Dorothy *here intombed lies.*
Lord Hervie's *Daughter, and fair Vertues Prize.*
Modell of Honour, Graces Paragon,
In whoſe great Loſſe her Parents Joyes are gone.
Her Life was ſuch as well may be deny'd,
That ſhe did ever ill, but when ſhe dy'd:
Pity ſo ſoone ſo rare a Virgin muſt,
Stoop to Corruption, and be cloath'd in Duſt.
Heaven and the World being Sutors who ſhould have her,
To end the Strife, ſhe went to him that gave her.

Naſcendo Morimur.

A very faire Table, with a rich Coat of Arms hanging on the North Side of the Chancell, with this Inſcription:

Hæc ſunt Antiqua Moraviorum *Inſignia, in memoriam Patricii* Moravii, *Domino* Carolo *Regi à poculis, nuper defuncti, hîc poſita.*

On a flat Stone in the Church.

Hem! viator,
Infans te paucis vult,
CAROLUS BLOWNT, *Honoratiſs. Dom.* MOUNTJOY, *Comitis de* Newport, *& lectiſſmæ Dominæ* Annæ *è nobili* BOTTELORUM *in Agro* Herfordienſi *familia oriundæ, Filius natu ſecundus, bimulus hic præmaturæ poſuit Mortalitatis Exuvias. Tantum eſt.*
Vivus nil poteram fari, quin mortuus Infans
Ecce loquar, mortis ſis memor, atq;]
VALE.

To theſe add alſo,

Henry Jones de *Langodye* in the County of *Angleſey*, and his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Houghton* of *Houghton* in the County of *Cheſter*. By her he had Iſſue, *Thomas*, *Henry*, *John*, *Mary Elizabeth*, *Anne*, *Margaret*, *Frances*. *J. S.*

Francis Berty, born at *Antwerp*, *patre Florentino*; and *Katharine* his Wife, Daughter of *Henry Leake* of *Southwark*, Gent. Had Iſſue by her, *Francis Berty*, who marryed *Anne*, Daughter of *George Fitz Geffrey*; *Lucia Berty*, Wife of *Arnold Oldiſworth*. This *Berty* bore *Or*, *a Griffin Rampant*, *Sable*.

Thomas ——— *de Hengham* of *Denbigh*, Sergeant at Law.

Judith, Wife of *Edward Norgate*, obiit 1617.

Margaret Lady *Norris*, Wife of *Henry* Lord *Norris* of *Ricot*, obiit 1600.

Anne, Wife of *Edward King*, Scrivener, [*Scriptoris*] Daughter of *John Dautree* of *Suſſex*. Obiit 1617. Iſſue by her, *John*, *Anne*, *Edward*, *Henry*.

Edmund, one of the Sons of *John Bruſe* of *Wenham* in *Suffolk*, Kt. *obiit* 1617. *Ætat. ſuæ* 64.]

Perſons, who have of later Times been buried in this Church of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, and recommended to future Memory by Monuments and Epitaphs, are theſe; Later Monuments.

First, In the Chancel, againſt the North Wall.

H. S. E. Henricus Coventrie, *Honorabilis Domini* Thomæ *Baronis* Coventrie *de* Ailſborow *in Comitat.*

mitat. Wigorn. *quondam magni* Angliæ *Sigilli Cuſtodis, Filius ex ſecundis nuptiis tertius, &c. Deceſſit* 1686. He had been ſent in Embaſſies by King *Charles the Second.*

Suſanna Frontine, Wife of *James Frontine*, Eſq; 1694. And *William Frontine*, their Son, 1677.

Elizabeth, Daughter and Coheir of *Henry Goodere* of *Poleſworth*, in the County of *Warwick*, Kt. and Wife of *Samuel Rooper* of *Heanor* in the County of *Derby*, 1669. And *Samuel Rooper* their Son and Heir, 1678.

Nathaniel Hardi, S. T. D. Dean of *Rocheſter*, and Rector of this Pariſh of St. *Martin's*, 1670.

Sir *Tho. Woodcock*, 1679. And *Barbara* his Wife, 1673. And three Sons, *Charles*, *Edward* and *John*.

Qui nunc cinis eſt hoc marmore conditus, nuper fuit ingens ille Theodorus Maiernius, *magnum Nomen, alter* Hypocrates, *Orbi Salutifer, ſui Sæculi Decus, ante-actorum pudor, futurorum Exemplar, &c.*

Captin *Francis Vernon*, Eſq; of the *Vernons* in *Cheſhire*, dyed in the Pariſh of *Stone* in *Kent*, and there was buried.

Elizabeth Sandys, 1682, only Daughter to Sir *Richard Sandys* of *Northburn* in *Kent*.

Elizabeth Selena, 1700.

On an oval Braſs-plate within the Rails.

Guilielmus Colins *Generoſus, bonarum literarum ſtudioſus & Oriental. Linguarum Scientia imbutus, &c.* 1648.

Utricia Tompſon, 1684. and *Frances Utricia Tompſon*, 1686. Daughters of *John Tompſon*, Neeces to Dr. *John Troutbeck*.

Anno Chriſti 1663. *obiit* Franciſca *Filia* Franciſci Gaudy Norfolcienſis, *Generoſi*, *Uxor* Johannis Troutbeck, *&c. Medicinæ Doctoris, &c. Ipſe ob.* 1684.

Robert Clayton, Fellow of the *Inner Temple*, 1676.

Joanna, eldeſt Daughter of *John Milner* of *Nether Wallop* in the County of *Northampton*, Eſq; 1673.

Thomas Bilſon, Eſq; Son and Heir of *Thomas Bilſon* of *Mapledurham* in the County of *Southampton*, Kt. 1652.

Edith Bilſon, Daughter and Heir to *Peter Betteſworth* of *Finning* in the County of *Suſſex*, Eſq. Her Huſband *T. B.* erected this Monument.

Frances Jones, Daughter of *Arthur* L. Vicount of *Ranelagh*, 1672.

Benjamin Colinge, Eſq; 1700. Aſſiſtant Secretary to his Brother, to all the Lords Chamberlains of the Royal Houſhold, from the *Reſtoration* to the Year 1697.

John Throgmorton, of *Magdalen Laver* in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſq; 1664.

South Ile. A very handſomely wrought and rich Monument for *George Coppin*, Kt. of *Dunwich* in *Norfolk*. He was Clerk of the Crown in *Chancery*.

Johann. Steward, *Arm. Reginis* Annæ & Mariæ *à nobiliore Anteambulonum Ordine. Sacrabat* Richardus Steward *LL. Dr. Decanus* Ciceſtren. *Ob.* 1633.

John Thorp, Gent. 1703.

John Hemming, Apothecary, 1701.

On the Weſt Wall.

Nicholas Stone, *Sculptor & Architectus.* He was Maſter Maſon to his Majeſty. *Ob.* 1647.

North Side.

Catharine, the Daughter of *Thomas Wyngfield* of *Letheringham* in the County of *Suffolk*, Kt. the Wife of *Francis Bacon*, Eſq; 1660.

Johann. Finet, *miles in Aula Regis* Caroli *Ceremoniarum Magiſter*, 1641.

Hoc loco reponuntur oſſa quorundam dignitate & pietate præſtantium, quæ ex ruinis Capellæ S. Mariæ de Rouncevallibus *in hac Parochia, cura & impenſa*, D. Henrici Howard *Comitis* Northamtonienſis *in hanc Eccleſiam tranſlata, &c. Anno Dom.* 1608.

…. *Henrici Savil.* [The reſt not legible.] I ſuppoſe that learned Knight Sir *Henry Savil.*

Sir *John Fenwick*, Kt. and Bart. of the County of *Northumberland*, beheaded *Jan.* 28, 169$\frac{6}{7}$. And alſo hereby three of his Sons.

Elizabeth Lady *Morland*, *ob.* 168$\frac{1}{2}$.

Elizabeth, Wife to *William*….. *tney*, Eſq; of this Pariſh.

John Hay, 1703. *John Stiff*, 1691.

Humfrey Spiccot, 1688.

In the Body of the Church.

In Memory of Mr. *Edward Fane*, fifth Son of Sir *Francis Fane*, Knight of the *Bath*, by *Elizabeth*, Relict of *John L. Darcie* and *Mennel*. He married *Jane*, Daughter of Mr. *James Stanier*, Merchant of *London*, 1679.

John Roſe, Gent. late chief Gardiner to his moſt excellent Majeſty King *Charles the Second*, 1677.

On Earth he truly liv'd old Adam's *Heir,*
In tilling it with ſweating Pains and Care.
And by God's Bleſſing ſuch Encreaſe did find,
As ſerv'd to pleaſe his gracious Maſter's Mind.
Till from thoſe Royal Gardens he did riſe,
Tranſplanted to the happy Paradiſe.

Judith Darel, one of the Daughters of *Nicholas Darel*, Dr. of Civil Law, 1647.

William Wattes, Eſq; Tailer to his Majeſty, 1678.

D. O. M. S. Johannes Davys, *Equeſtris Ordinis, quondam Attornati Regii Generalis ampliſſima Provincia in regno Hib. functus. Inde in patriam revocatus inter Servientes Domini Regis ad Regem primum locum ſuſtinuit, ob.* 1626.

Accubat digniſſimo marito incomparabilis Uxor, &c. 1652. She was the Lady *Eleonora*, the only Daughter of the Earl of *Caſtlehaven*, Baron *Audley*.

Jane Jackſon. She was Servant to the Counteſs Dowager of the Right Honourable *Robert* Earl of *Lindſey*, 1670.

Elizabeth Macdowal, Daughter of *David Jolly*, Gent. Wife of *Andrew Mackdowal* of this Pariſh, 1670.

In the Belfrey:

…… *Birkhead*, Daughter and Heir of *John Palmer*; afterward matched to *Stephen Knight*, Eſq.

In the Church-yard, againſt the South Weſt Wall:

Sibyl Davis, Wife of *Jenkyn Davis* of this Pariſh, 1675.

Elizabeth, Daughter of *Charles Lufton* of the County of *Worceſter*, Gen. 1680.

John Maydman, who married the Widow of *Lee* of this Pariſh, 1681.

Henry Lidgould, 1659, with his two Wives, *Rebecca* and *Alice*. The ſaid *Henry* left 5*l.* a Year for ever to the Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh, to be paid on the Thurſday before *Eaſter-day*; and ſettled the ſame out of a Houſe in the Backſide of *Round Court*.

Suſan, late Wife of Captain *John Biddle* of *Longacre*, 1702.

The lamented *Mariamne Briarly*, only Daughter of *Henry* and *Elizabeth Briarly*, born on *Paſſion Sunday*, 1688; departed in the eleventh Year of her Age. And her Brother *Mark*, born on St. *Mark's-day*, 1690. Dyed 1694.

Th'are gone before our Ways to make;
Remove them not for Jeſus Sake.

John Lloid, who was Comptroller of the Tents and Pavilions, and Revels to K. *Charles the Firſt*, and K. *Charles the Second:* And *Anne* his Wife. The ſaid *Anne* dyed 1675. And the ſaid *John*, 1703. Aged 92.

Robert Fage. Anne Brook, 1694.
Tho. Woodward, Vintner, 1699.
Edward Edwards, 1694.
Jane Stokes, and her Daughter *Jane*.
Edward Darling, 167$\frac{5}{6}$. Alſo *Thomas Darling* his Father, 1660. And *Anne* his Mother, 1641.
Thomas and *John Naſon*.
Dr. *Daniel Rools*, 1691. And *Alice* his Wife.
Charles Sharp, 1687.
Martin Hall, 1697. *Iſabel Bigelſton*, 1699.
Edward Mortimer, Citizen and Coachman, 1702.
William Shore, Eſq; Trumpeter to his Majeſty.
Rich. Laſinby, 1684.

Againſt the Wall of the School-houſe, Weſt:

M. S. All that was Earth of Mrs. *Mary Trioghe* is here interred. Her Heavenly Part was ſent for Home on the 4th of *May*, 1674. in the 17th Year of her Age.

Sweeteſt Creature, here ſhe lyes,
Snatch'd early from our wondring Eyes.
Why ſhould Mortals prize this Light,
Since her's obſcur'd by envious Night?
Beauty, Wit, and Modeſty,
All charming Things, tho' born to die.
If theſe periſh, what can ſave
The moſt accompliſh'd from the Grave?
In Pity, courteous Reader, haſte away:
Thy Foot ne'er trampled on ſuch lovely Clay.

Anne Kinward, 1656. *Patience Kinward*, 1655. *Eſther Kinward*, 1656.

Benefactors.

Some Perſons have Monuments in this Church, that were good Benefactors to the Pariſh, *viz.*

Thomas Fowler, Eſq; charitable to the Poor in his Life-time; and at his Death, gave by Will, out of his Dwelling-houſe, a perpetual Annuity of 40*s.* to be given to xx poor Houſholders of this Pariſh, at *Chriſtmas*, for ever.

John Worſley, Gent. he gave to be paid yearly upon each *Chriſtmas-day*, during the Space of 21 Years, as well 15*s.* to the Poor of St. *Martin*'s Pariſh, as alſo 10*s.* to the Pariſh of *Whitchurch* in *Salop*.

Thomas Evans, Gent. gave, by his laſt Will, divers charitable Legacies, *viz.* 50*l.* to be for a Stock for ever, the yearly Profits to be raiſed thence, for the Repair of the Church, where his Body ſhould be interred.

50*l.* to be a Stock, to be in like Manner employed for the Repair of *Chelſey* Church.

And other 50*l.* to be employed for the Relief of the Poor within the ſaid Pariſh of *Chelſey*.

Alſo 50*l.* for the like Relief of the Poor within the Pariſh of St. *Martin's in the Fields*

And one 100*l.* toward the Building of Houſes on the new Church-yard in the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Martin*'s; to be for the Benefit of the Poor of this ſaid Pariſh.

He alſo gave divers good Legacies to ſundry of his Kindred and Friends.

Henry Lidgould left 5*l.* a Year, for ever, to be diſtributed to the Poor on *Maunday Thurſday*, which is mentioned before.]

A new Chancel to this Church.
R.

An Enlargement of this Church of St. *Martin*'s was begun in the Year 1607, being the fifth Year of the Reign of K. *James the Firſt*, and was finiſhed in the Year 1608. This Enlargement was a beautiful Chancel, erected upon a Piece of Ground on the Eaſt of the Church, taken out of the Church-yard for that Purpoſe. K *James*, and his moſt noble Son Prince *Henry*, were Benefactors to this Work. The reſt of the Charges were born by the Inhabitants of the Pariſh. *Randal Hopkins* and *Andrew Hacket*, being Churchwardens at the Beginning of this Work; *Andrew Hacket* and *Richard Stile*, Churchwardens the next Year, at the carrying on and finiſhing it.]

Prayers twice a Day at St. *Martin's*.
The Rector's Houſe.
J. S.

At this Church are Prayers daily ſaid at ſix a Clock in the Morning, and five in the Evening. It is furniſhed with an Organ. The Rector's Houſe is on the North Side of the Church, being an handſome large Building.

There be two Free-Schools kept in this Pariſh, (beſides the Schools of the Societies) one adjoining to the Church on the South-Weſt; where Children of the Pariſh are taught freely by the Clerk, who receiveth 28*l. per Ann.* for his Salary. There is alſo a little Diſtance off, another School, with a Library, erected by Dr. *Thomas Teniſon*, when Rector of this Pariſh, (late the moſt Reverend the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury)* at his own Coſt and Charges, which Library he alſo ſtored with Books.

Dr. *Teniſon's* School.

This School hath two Maſters to govern it, an Upper and a Lower; the former hath 30*l.* a Year Salary for teaching the Scholars; the latter hath alſo 30*l.* a Year Salary; and for teaching to Write hath 10*l.* a Year more, as it is ſaid. There is only a certain Number of Boys taught freely, the reſt that come pay for their Schooling, as at other Schools.

The Library.

Above the School-Room is the Library, fair and ſpacious. The Books, with the Backs gilt, are ſet on Shelves. There be divers Tables ſet in convenient Places, for the Uſe of ſuch as read or tranſcribe. The Librarian is the Upper Maſter of the School, who hath for keeping the Library 10*l* a Year, beſides his Salary aforeſaid. His Name is Mr. *Richardſon*. He reads likewiſe the Six a Clock Prayers at St. *Martin*'s Church, founded by Dr. *Willis*, the learned Phyſician late deceaſed, for which he hath 20*l. per Annum*.

The Populouſneſs of this Pariſh.

This Pariſh was exceeding populous, by Reaſon of the vaſt new Buildings of many fair Streets, Squares, and Lanes: Inſomuch that two Pariſhes, *St. James*'s and *St. Anne*'s, have been taken out of it; and they have fair Churches built for the religious Uſes of the Pariſhioners: And beſides thoſe Churches, certain Chapels alſo are erected; as *Oxenden* Chapel, *Trinity* Chapel, for the Convenience of neighbouring Inhabitants, ſince *St. Martin*'s, the Mother Church, is too little to contain them.

The Poors Rate cometh to about 6000*l. per Ann.* And there dye here, one Year with another, about 16000 Perſons every Year. Dr. *Lamplugh*, ſometime Incumbent here, afterwards Archbiſhop of *York*, would ſay, that in this Pariſh were as many Souls as in all his Metropolis the City of *York*, with the Suburbs.]

Church Lane.
R. B.

Paſſing by the Parſonage-Houſe, you are led into *Church Lane*.

Moor's Yard.

A little beyond the Church is *Moor's Yard*, a large Place for Stablings, with ſeveral ordinary Houſes, and hath a Paſſage into *Church Lane*, and another into *Thackham*'s *Court*, and ſo into *Shandois Street*; (of which more anon) and beyond this Street are ſeveral Allies and Places, moſt of which have a Paſſage into *Bedfordbury*, but are very narrow, ill built, and as ill inhabited, *viz.*

Dawſon's Alley.

Dawſon's Alley, near unto which is a new erected Water-houſe, deſigned to ſerve this End of the Town with Water, to be wrought by an Overſhot Mill, *&c* For the carrying on of which there are ſeveral Adventurers and Sharers; but how it will take, Time muſt produce.

Bedford Alley.
Feather Alley.
Keniſon's Alley.

Bedford Alley, *Feather Alley*, and *Keniſon's Alley*; all three with Paſſages into *Bedfordbury*,

Hop Yard.
King's Arms Inn.
Goodwin's Court.

but very ordinary. The *Hop Yard* indifferent good for Stabling, and hath an open Paſſage into *Bedfordbury*. *King's Arms Inn*, or *Yard*, a Place for Stablings. *Goodwin's Court*, but ſmall, having about two or three Houſes.

Caſtle Court.
Croſs Keys Inn.

Then beyond *New-ſtreet*, near the Turning into *Long Acre*, is *Caſtle Court*, which is but ſmall and ordinary; and near unto this is the *Croſs Keys Inn*, which is large, and of a good Reſort.

Bedfordbury.
White Horſe Yard.
Bell Yard.
Goat Yard.
Pipemakers Alley.

Bedfordbury, on the Backſide of St. *Martin's Lane*, of no great Account either for Buildings or Inhabitants; in which are theſe Yards and Places, *viz.* *White Horſe Yard*, but ordinary; *Bell Yard*, only for ſome Stables. *Goat Yard*, alſo for Stablings. *Key Yard*, now converted into a Brewhouſe; and *Pipemaker's Alley*, (ſo called from a Pipemaker there dwelling) a very ordinary Place.

Shandois-ſtreet.

Shandois Street, reacheth from *Bedford-ſtreet* unto St. *Martin's Lane*; but that Part in this Pariſh begins by *Round Court*, and ſo to St. *Martin's Lane*, where it is narroweſt and the moſt ordinary: On the Backſide is a Place called the *Back of Round Court*, but ordinary.

New-ſtreet.

New-ſtreet comes out of St. *Martin's Lane*, and falls into *King ſtreet Covent-Garden*; a pretty good Street.

Long Acre.

Long Acre, a very handſome broad Street, with good Buildings, well inhabited both by Tradeſmen and others, eſpecially of the firſt; it comes out of *Drury Lane*, and runneth down to *St. Martin's Lane*.

Angel Alley.
White Roſe and Red Roſe-ſtreets

For the Deſcription of the *Alleys* and *Courts* in this Street, I ſhall begin on the South Side, next to *St. Martin's Lane*; and the firſt is *Angel Alley*, which, with a long and narrow Paſſage, leadeth into *Roſe-ſtreet*, a Place of an ordinary Building, and as ill inhabited. *Roſe-ſtreet*; of which there are three, and all indifferent well built and inhabited; but the beſt is that next to *King-ſtreet*, called *White Roſe ſtreet*, which is in *Covent Garden* Pariſh, with ſome Part of *Red Roſe-ſtreet*; where the Pariſh Stone is fixed on the Houſes; that Part towards *Long Acre* being alſo *White Roſe-ſtreet*.

Conduit Court.
Red Lyon Inn.
The Bagnio.

Conduit Court, indifferent broad, with a Freeſtone Pavement and Paſſage into *Hart ſtreet*; a Court indifferently well built and inhabited, having on the Weſt Side an open Place like unto a Court. *Red Lyon Inn*, a large Yard for Coaches and Stables, which hath a Paſſage into *Hart-ſtreet*, Nigh to this Place is the *Bagnio*, a well contrived Houſe for Sweating, and much reſorted unto, there being Days for Men, and others for Women.

Leg Alley.
James-ſtreet.
White Hart Inn.
Phenix Alley.
Prince's Court.
Red Lyon Court.
Dirty Lane.
George Inn.
Hill's Alley.
Knuckle's Alley.
Croſs Lane.
Mace Alley.
Terret's Court.
The Wood Yard.
Langley-ſtreet.
Mercer's-ſtreet.
Aſcue Alley.
Coxe's Court.
Crown Court.

Leg Alley, (by ſome called *Elmes-ſtreet)* a Place of no great Account for Building or Inhabitants; and it hath a Paſſage into *Hart-ſtreet*. *James-ſtreet*; but the greateſt Part of it being in *Covent Garden* Pariſh, I ſhall ſpeak of it there; for there is no more of this Street in this Pariſh than to the *Nagg's Head Inn*. *White Hart Inn* hath a Paſſage into *Hart-ſtreet*, and is of no great Account. *Phenix Alley*, a pretty open Alley, but ill inhabited, and naſtily kept; hath alſo a Paſſage into *Hart-ſtreet*. *Prince's Court*, very inconſiderable. *Red Lyon Court*, very large, with a Freeſtone Pavement, better built than inhabited; it is a good Through-fare, having a Paſſage into *Bow ſtreet*, another into *Earl's Court*, and a third into *Drury Lane*. And thus much for the South Side: Now for the Alleys, &c. on the North Side of *Long Acre.* I ſhall begin next to *Drury Lane*, and then the firſt Place, *Dirty Lane*, (by ſome called *Charles-ſtreet)* an open broad Place, but not over well inhabited; it falls into *Caſtle-ſtreet*, and on the Weſt Side is *Bell Inn*, a large Yard for Stablings. *George Inn*, a Place well accommodated for Stables and Coach-houſes. *Hill's Alley*, a narrow Paſſage, with a Freeſtone Pavement into *Caſtle ſtreet*. *Knuckle's Alley*, pretty large, and leads into *Caſtle-ſtreet*. *Croſs Lane*, a pretty open Street, fronting *King-ſtreet*, and is of ſome Trade: On the Eaſt Side are two ſmall and ordinary Places, called *Mace Alley*, and *Terret's Court*. The *Wood Yard*, almoſt oppoſite to *James's Street*, a large but ordinary Place, having towards the lower End a large Stable-yard, and farther downwards, a large Brewhouſe. *Langley ſtreet*, a handſome open Place, with indifferent Buildings, and falls into *Caſtle-ſtreet*. *Mercer's-ſtreet*, of no great Account for Building, or Inhabitants, who are a great Part *French*; it falls into *Caſtle-ſtreet*, againſt the *Dial* in the new Buildings in *Cock* and *Pye Fields*; betwixt this Street and that of *Langley*, there are three ordinary Places, *viz.* *Aſcue Alley*, very narrow, and falls into *Coxe's Court*, and that into *Crown Court*.

Caſtle-ſtreet.
Pluncket's Court.
Bacchus Court.

Caſtle-ſtreet, ſituate on the Backſide of *Long Acre*; the South Side being in this Pariſh, the other in *St. Giles's in the Fields*; a Street very ordinary both for Buildings or Inhabitants. Beſides the ſeveral Alleys that come out of *Long Acre*, already named, there two very ordinary Places ſcarce worth the mentioning, *viz.* *Pluncket's Court*, and *Bacchus Court*.

Drury Lane.
Turnſtile Alley.
Middleſex Court.
Cradle Alley.
Earle's Court.
Martlet's Court.
Windſor Court.
Angel Court.

Drury Lane, a very long Street, coming out of *St. Giles's*, and running down into the *Strand*, and is a Place of great Reſort, repleniſhed with good Houſes that are well inhabited by Tradeſmen, as being ſo great a Through-fare both for Man and Horſe: This Street, as before noted, is Part in the Pariſh of *St. Clement's*, Part in that of the *Savoy*, and Part in that of *St. Giles's in the Fields*; and the Part that belongs to this Pariſh, is only the Weſt Side, from the Corner of *Brownlow-ſtreet* in the North, where the Pariſh-ſtone Mark is ſet upon the Houſe-Wall, unto the Corner of *White Hart Yard*; and in this Part of the Lane, or Street, there are theſe Courts and Out-letts, *viz.* *Turnſtile Alley*, a Place of an indifferent Trade for old Houſhold Goods that are very ordinary: It hath a Paſſage into *Caſtle ſtreet*, by the Back-gate of the *Red Lyon Inn* in *Brownlow-ſtreet*. *Middleſex Court*, but ordinarily inhabited, hath an open Paſſage by a Freeſtone Pavement into *Dirty Lane*. *Cradle Alley*, but narrow and ordinary. *Red Lyon Court*, already treated of. *Earl's Court*, a very handſome broad Court, with a Freeſtone Pavement cleanly kept, having very good new built Houſes well inhabited. This Court hath a Paſſage into *Bow-ſtreet*, and another into *Red Lyon Court*, already named. *Martlet's Court*, a very handſome open Place, with a good Freeſtone Pavement cleanly kept, having good Houſes well inhabited on the North Side; the other Side lieth open into Gardens; the chief Entrance is out of *Bow-ſtreet*, but hath a Paſſage into *Drury Lane*, through the *Dog Tavern*. *Windſor Court*, indifferent good, with a Freeſtone Pavement, having a Paſſage, down Steps, through a Houſe called the *Half-way Houſe*, into *Crown Court*, which leadeth into *Ruſſel Street*. *Angel Court*, a very handſome, well built and inhabited Court, with a good Freeſtone Pavement cleanly kept.

Ruſſel-ſtreet.
Crown Court.
King's Court.

Ruſſel-ſtreet, a great Through-fare from *Lincoln's Inn Fields* into *Covent Garden*, and thoſe Parts; a Street well inhabited by good Tradeſmen: It is all in this Pariſh on both Sides, except two or three Doors on this Side the *Roſe Tavern*, and on the other Side, as far as *Jackſon's Alley*: On the North Side is *Crown Court*, a pretty broad Place, with indifferent good Houſes. Farther Weſtward is *King's Court*, with a Freeſtone Pavement, and a new Row of pretty good Houſes on the Weſt Side, which hath the Proſpect into the Garden belonging to the Woollen-draper at the *Wool Pack* in *Ruſſel-ſtreet*. This Court, at the upper End, hath a turning Paſſage into *Bow-ſtreet*.

Then

Play-houſe Yard.
Vinegar Yard.
Foſſell's Court.
Ruſſell Court.
Red Lion Alley.
Megg's Alley.
Nelſon's Court.
White Hart Yard.
Little Katherine-ſtreet.
Pump Court.

Then paſſing by *Ruſſel-ſtreet*, is the Playhouſe Yard, or Paſſage into the Houſe; next *Vinegar Yard*, indifferent broad, but ordinarily built and inhabited: It falleth into *Little Bridges-ſtreet*, and that into *Great Bridges-ſtreet*, in *Covent Garden* Pariſh. Out of *Vinegar Yard* is an open Freeſtone Paſſage into *Ruſſel Court*; and almoſt againſt the ſaid Paſſage are two ordinary and ſmall Courts, the one called *Foſſell's Court*, and the other *Guye's Court*. *Ruſſell Court*, a very handſome large Place, with good Buildings well inhabited; hath a Freeſtone Paſſage into *Bridges-ſtreet*, and another Paſſage againſt Mr. *Burgeſs's Meeting-houſe*, into *White Hart Yard*, through *Red Lion Alley*, which is but ordinary; and on the Eaſt Side of the ſaid *Meeting-houſe* is *Megg's Alley*, which, with a turning Paſſage alſo falleth into *Bridges-ſtreet*, a Place of no great Account for Buildings or Inhabitants. *Nelſon's Court*, almoſt overagainſt *Blackamore-ſtreet*, a Court of no great Account, being long and narrow. *White Hart Yard* comes out of *Drury-lane*, and falls into *Bridges-ſtreet* againſt *Exeter-ſtreet*, a Place of ſome Trade, eſpecially for Upholſters for ſecond hand Goods, and ſome new. The South Side of this Street is in the *Savoy* Pariſh, as far as *Eagle Court*, where the Girt Line of this Pariſh croſſeth into the ſaid Court; and thence falls into *Little Katherine-ſtreet*, or rather *Alley*; being but narrow, with a Freeſtone Pavement, and cannot much boaſt of its Houſes or Inhabitants. On the North Side of this *White Hart Yard* is *Pump Court*, but indifferent; as alſo *Red Lion-Alley*, already mention'd.

Exeter-ſtreet.
Denmark Court

Exeter-ſtreet, a good Street, with handſome built Houſes, well inhabited; eſpecially the North Side, which is in *Covent Garden* Pariſh. It cometh out of *Katherine-ſtreet*, and runneth up as far as the Back Wall of *Bedford Yard*, or *Garden*: And out of this Place there is a Paſſage into the *Strand* through *Denmark Court*, a very handſome, well built, and inhabited Place; which beginneth at the End of *Exeter-ſtreet*, and runneth to *Bedford* Back Wall, and alſo turneth down into the *Strand*: And in that Part of the Court it hath but one Row of Houſes on the Weſt Side, which hath a Proſpect into a handſome Garden, belonging to Mr. *Philips*, a Diſtiller in the Strand, noted for his excellent Waters.

Burleigh-ſtreet.
Bull-head Court.

Burleigh-ſtreet butts againſt *Exeter-ſtreet*, and falls into the *Strand* againſt the *Savoy*; an indifferent good Street, the Weſt Side of which is only in this Pariſh; and on this Side is *Bull-head Court*, which is but ſmall and ordinary.

The *Strand.*

I ſhall next walk into the *Strand*, and view the Alleys and Courts therein: And firſt begin with thoſe on the North Side, and next paſs to *Burleigh-ſtreet*, as far as *St. Martin's Lane*; then to thoſe on the South Side, beginning at *Saliſbury Buildings*. And according to this Method, the firſt is,

Marygold Alley
Bennet's Court.
Curle Court.
Oliver's Alley.
Lumley Court.
Globe Alley.
Bull Inn Court.
Blue Ball Court
Baylies Alley.
Heathcock Court.
Thatch'd Alley.
Exchange Court.

Marygold Alley, a pretty large Place, but indifferent as to Buildings and Inhabitants. It hath a Paſſage up Steps into another Place of an ordinary Building, alſo ſo called; and thence it hath a Paſſage into *Bennet's Court*, which hath but a narrow Entry into the *Strand*; but after a little Way up Steps it hath pretty good Buildings. *Denmark Court* already ſpoken of. *Curle Court* hath a pretty good Row of Building on the Eaſt Side, which hath the Proſpect of *Bedford Houſe* and *Yard*, and at the upper End is a good Houſe, much better than the reſt. Then beyond *Bedford Houſe*, unto *Half Moon-ſtreet*, are theſe Places; *Oliver's Alley*, which is but ſmall and ordinary; *Lumley Court*, indifferent good; *Globe Alley*, but ordinary Buildings; *Bull Inn Court*, a good large Place, better built than inhabited, hath a Paſſage with a Freeſtone Pavement into *Maiden Lane*. *Blue Ball Court*, of no great Account. *Baylies Alley*, very narrow, with a Paſſage into *Maiden Lane*. *Heathcock Court* hath pretty handſome Buildings. The *Thatch'd Alley*, but narrow, and not over good, hath a Paſſage into *Maiden Lane*. *Exchange Court* hath indifferent good Buildings, with a Free-ſtone Pavement.

Half Moon Street.
Harvey Court.
Long Court.
Round Court.
New Round Court.
Robin Hood Court.
Church Lane.
Thackham's Court.
Hewit's Court.
King's Head Inn.
Star Inn.
Woodſtock Court.

Half Moon Street, againſt the *New Exchange*, runneth up into *Bedford-Street* in *Covent Garden*; and here the Paſſage is but narrow, and very troubleſome for Coaches to paſs. All this Street, except ſome few Houſes near *Shandois-ſtreet* and *Maiden Lane*, is in this Pariſh; and the Street is well inhabited by Tradeſmen, except in the narrow Paſſage next the *Strand*. Then beyond this Street, unto *St Martin's Lane*, are theſe Places: *Harvey Court*, a pretty handſom open Place, with good Buildings. *Long Court* or *Alley* hath a narrow Paſſage through Entries into *Shandois-ſtreet*. *Round Court*, after a narrow Paſſage through an Entry out of the *Strand*, openeth into a pretty ſquare Court; and from that into another Place, which leadeth into another Entry, and ſo into *Shandois-ſtreet*. This Place is of conſiderable Note, and much reſorted unto, as being inhabited by Silk-men, Mercers, and Lace-men, who drive a conſiderable Trade, occaſioned from the Opinion that the Females have, that they there buy better Pennyworths than elſewhere. Out of this Court there is lately made a Paſſage into *New Round Court*, deſigned for Shop-keepers as the other; but whether it will take, Time muſt ſhew: This Court is more open, and the Buildings far better than the other, and hath a better Paſſage into it out of the *Strand*, and therefore the more Probability of its taking. *Robin Hood Court*, very ordinary, and ill built. *Church Lane*, very ordinary, which runneth up into *Thackham's Court*, a pretty handſome ſquare Place, with a Freeſtone Pavement; which Court hath two Paſſages into a Street called, *The Backſide of Round Court*, which falleth into *Shandois-ſtreet*, near *St. Martin's Lane*. This Place hath a Paſſage into *Moors Yard*, which leadeth into *St Martin's Lane*; alſo another Paſſage into *New Round Court*, and another turning Paſſage to *St. Martin's* Church, all but indifferently built or inhabited. *Hewit's Court*, a pretty good Court, with a Freeſtone Pavement into *Church Lane*. *St. Martin's Court*, a new built Court, with good Houſes, and a Freeſtone Pavement, into *Church Lane*, near the Church. *King's Head Inn*, and *Star Inn*, both Places well reſorted unto. Then a little beyond *St. Martin's Lane*, is the *Checker Inn* and *Court*, already ſpoken of; and almoſt againſt the Statue of the King on Horſeback in *Charing-Croſs*, is a pretty Court called *Woodſtock Court*.

Cecil-ſtreet.
Salisbury-ſtreet
Ivy Bridge.
Durham Yard.

Thus having ſpoken of the North Side of the *Strand*, next the South Side is to be perambulated, beginning at *Saliſbury Buildings*. And then the firſt is called *Cecil-ſtreet*, built on the Ground where *Great Saliſbury Houſe* ſtood; a very handſome new built Street, which leadeth down to the *Thames*, the Eaſt Side being in *St Clement*'s Pariſh. *Saliſbury-ſtreet*, better built than inhabited, by Reaſon of its Narrowneſs, and ſteep Deſcent towards the Water Side, where there is a Pair of Stairs to take Water at. *Ivy Bridge*, now very bad, and ſcarce fit for Uſe, by Reaſon of the Unpaſſableneſs of the Way. It hath an Inlet into *Durham Yard*. *Durham Yard*, anciently *Dureſme Houſe*, as being the Reſidence of the Biſhops of *Durham*.

New Exchange.

In the Place where certain old Stables ſtood, belonging to this Houſe is the *New Exchange*, being furniſhed with Shops on both Sides the Walks, both below and above Stairs, for Milleners, Sempſtreſſes, and other Trades that furniſh Dreſſes; and is a Place of great Reſort and Trade for the

Nobility and Gentry, and ſuch as have Occaſion for ſuch Commodities.

Biſhop's Court.

Of later Times this *Durham Yard* came to *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, in Conſideration (ſay ſome) to pay to the See of *Durham* 200*l.* ℘ *Ann.* which Grant was confirmed by Act of Parliament, dated the 16th of *Charles the Firſt.* And it was by his Son built into Tenements or Houſes, as now they are ſtanding, being a handſome Street deſcending down out of the *Strand,* which falls into another much better inhabited, eſpecially on the South Side, where there are Gardens fronting the *Thames,* very pleaſant, with two *Woodmongers Wharfs* for the Sale of Fuel. Beſides, where the Dary Houſe ſtood, now taken down, is a more open Paſſage to another Row of Houſes, fronting the Backſide of the *New Exchange.* And on the North Side of the Street, near *Ivy Bridge,* is a pretty handſome Court, with a Free-Stone Pavement, called *Biſhop's Court.* Theſe ſaid Buildings of *Durham Yard,* are now the Inheritance of Sir *Thomas Mompeſſon* of *Bathampton* in the County of *Wilts,* Knight.

York Houſe.
York Buildings.
George-ſtreet.
George Alley.
Off Alley, or *Change Alley.*
Buckingham-ſtreet.
Sam. Pepys, Eſq;
Duke-ſtreet.
Villiers-ſtreet.

Farther Weſt was *York Houſe*; which, in Time, came into the Poſſeſſion of *George Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*; who added much to the old Building, and would have had it called by his Title, yet it retained its Name of *York Houſe*; and ſo it continued until the late Duke of *Buckingham* diſpoſed of it, and then it was built into fair Streets, as now it is, and called *York Buildings.* In which are theſe Streets and Alleys. Next unto the *New Exchange* is a narrow Paſſage down Steps into *George-ſtreet,* which runneth to the *Thames,* a handſome Street, with good Houſes well inhabited; at the upper End of which, next the *Strand,* is *George Alley,* which leadeth into *Buckingham-ſtreet*; and from thence into *Off Alley* or *Change Alley,* which falleth into *Villiers-ſtreet*; both which Alleys are but narrow and indifferently built, but have a Freeſtone Pavement. *Buckingham-ſtreet* comes out of the *Strand,* and runs down to the River *Thames,* where there is a ſtately Portico and Stairs of Freeſtone, for the Conveniency of the Water, and Watermen always plying there. This Street is very ſpacious, with very good Houſes, well inhabited by Gentry, eſpecially thoſe on each Side fronting the *Thames:* That on the Weſt Side next the *Thames* being the Seat of the Honourable *Samuel Pepys,* Eſq; deceaſed; ſome Time Secretary of the Admiralty to King *Charles the Second* and King *James the Second.* This Street is croſſed by *Duke-ſtreet,* a pretty good Street, which butts upon *George-ſtreet,* and *Villiers-ſtreet,* which alſo comes out of the *Strand,* and runneth down to the *Thames*; being a very handſome Street, with good Houſes, well inhabited; at the lower End of which is a Water-houſe, very conſiderable, ſerving abundance of Families at this End of the Town. Next the *Thames* there is a handſome *Tarraſe Walk,* which reacheth almoſt the Breadth of *York Buildings,* which gives a fine Proſpect to the Houſes, as lying open to the *Thames.*

Charles Court.

Charles Court, a very handſome new built Court, with Houſes fit for good Inhabitants; having a Stone Pavement down to the *Thames,* where there is a Pair of Stairs for the Conveniency of the Water. Out of this Court there is a Paſſage into *Villiers-ſtreet,* and another into *Hungerford Market.*

Hungerford Market.
French Church.
Heley Alley.
Brewer's Yard.

Hungerford Market, built on the Ground where ſtood a large but old Houſe, with a Garden, the Seat of Sir *Edward Hungerford,* which he converted into Buildings, as it is, having a handſome Street out of the *Strand,* and leading into the Market; where there is a good Market-houſe, and over it is a *French* Church. This Market at firſt was, in all Probability, to have taken well, eſpecially for Fruit and Herbs, as lying ſo convenient for the Gardiners to land their Goods at the Stairs, without the Charge and Trouble of Porters to carry them farther by Land, as now to *Covent Garden Market:* But being baulk'd at firſt, it turns to little Account, and that of *Covent Garden* hath got the Start; which is much reſorted unto, and well ſerved with all Fruits and Herbs, good in their Kind. By the *One Tun Tavern,* there is a Paſſage into *Heley Alley,* which falleth into *Hungerford Market.* *Brewer's Yard,* a very ordinary Place, both for Houſes and Inhabitants, and chiefly reſorted unto by Carmen for the bringing up Goods and Coals from the Wharfs by the *Thames* Side, and the frequent paſſing of the Carts with heavy Loading, breaks up the Paſſage, and cauſeth it to be bad and dirty.

Spur Alley.
Croſs Lane.
Baker's Alley.

Spur Alley, hath a very narrow and ill Paſſage out of the *Strand*; but after a little Way, groweth wider, and better inhabited, eſpecially towards the *Thames:* Out of this Alley is *Croſs Lane,* a Place of ſmall Account, which leadeth into *Harts-horn Lane*; and here is a ſmall and ordinary Alley, called *Baker's Alley,* which hath a Paſſage into *Brewer's Yard,* and another into *Harts-horn Lane.*

Harts horn Lane.
Plough Court.
Lime Wharf.

Harts-horn Lane, alſo a Place much clogged and peſtered with Carts repairing to the Wharfs; and therefore not well inhabited. On the Eaſt Side is *Plough Court,* which is but ſmall; and lower down is a Place called the *Limewharf,* a Place indifferent well built and inhabited.

Somerſet Court.

Somerſet Court, a handſome new built Court, with Houſes fit for good Inhabitants, eſpecially being near the Court. It hath a good Freeſtone Pavement.

Northumberland Houſe.

Northumberland Houſe, a noble and ſpacious Building; having a large ſquare Court at the Entrance, with Buildings round it; at the upper End of which Court, is a Piazzo, with Buildings over it, ſuſtained by Stone Pillars, and behind the Buildings there is a curious Garden, which runneth down to the *Thames*; all which makes it a ſtately Habitation, fit to receive ſuch a Perſon of Quality as is Owner thereof, *viz. Charles* Duke of *Somerſet,* by Marriage of the Lady *Elizabeth,* Heireſs of *Joſcelin* late Earl of *Northumberland.*

Angel Court.
Hermitage Alley.
Craggs Court.

A little beyond this Houſe, more towards *Whitehall,* is *Angel Court,* indifferent large, but ordinary built or inhabited. Next to it is another ſmall Alley called *Hermitage Alley.* Then *Craggs Court,* a very handſome large Court, with new Buildings fit for Gentry of Repute; eſpecially thoſe on the Side fronting the *Thames,* or *Northumberland* Garden. This Court is very near to *Scotland Yard.*

Whitehall.

Then is *Whitehall,* the Royal Palace, and Reſidence of the Kings and Queens of *England,* no leſs pleaſantly than commodiouſly ſeated on the Banks of the *Thames* on the South, and having on the North the delectable Park of *St. James's.*

King *Henry the Eighth,* who was the firſt Royal Poſſeſſor of it, built a ſumptuous Gallery, with a beautiful Gatehouſe thwart the Street into *St. James's Park.*

Banqueting Houſe.

Since the Days of King *Henry the Eighth,* it hath been much enlarged and beautified in its Buildings by the ſucceeding Kings and Queens; and eſpecially by King *Charles the Firſt* and *Second,* King *James the Second,* and King *William the Third,* who added a noble Terrace Walk by the *Thames,* under the King and Queen's Lodgings, which have not been long built, and were very ſtately and convenient: But the ſtatelieſt Room is the *Banqueting Houſe* facing the Street, for the Reception of Embaſſadors, of the Members of Parliament, and other publick Uſes; which for its Spaciouſneſs, exact Proportion, and beautiful Painting, done by the Hand of the famous Sir *Peter-Paul Reuben*, hath not its Parallel in all *Europe*. This Palace is extream large; and although it is not in all Reſpects ſo ſtately to behold as *Verſailles* in *France*; yet that is made Amends by the Commodiouſneſs thereof, for the Reception of Courtiers, and Offices there kept belonging to his Majeſty and his Houſhold. Amongſt which are, the *Council Chambers*, the *Treaſury Office*, the *Secretary of State's Office*, the *Lord Privy Seal's* and *Signet Office*, the *Lord Chamberlain's Office*, the *Green Cloth*, *Jewel Office*, *Wardrobe*, &c. To this Palace there is a curious Garden called the *Privy Garden*, adorned with Stone Statues, and hath the Proſpect of the *Thames*. This Garden is parted from the Street on the North with an ancient high Stone Wall. At the End of which is another Gatehouſe over the Street of curious Work, with Buildings over it, which lead into others, now (or late) the Lodgings of the Earl of *Rocheſter*: And between theſe two Gates, on the North Side, is a *Tenis Court*, for the Entertainment of the Nobility and Gentry in that Exerciſe; adjoining to which is a large Apartment, generally taken up by ſome Great Court Officer. And behind that, where the Cockpit was, are large buildings, formerly the Lodgings of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, Daughter to King *James the Second*, late our Sovereign Lady and Queen. In this Palace of *Whitehall* there were four large Courts, one within another: In the innermoſt or principal Court is a curious Statue, in Braſs, of King *James the Second*, placed on a Pedeſtal, in a *Roman* Habit. Beſides theſe Courts, there is adjoining to it *Scotland Yard*.

Privy Garden.

Admiralty Office.

Buckingham Court.

StanhopeCourt.

Pump Court.

Mermaid Court.

Red Lion Inn.

White Horſe Court.

Warwick-ſtreet.

Overagainſt *Scotland Yard*, on the other Side of the Way, is the new erected *Admiralty Office*, a curious Pile of Building, made very convenient for that Uſe, mention'd before. Behind which Houſe is a handſome Garden Plot, taken out of that Part of *Spring Garden* next the Park. Adjoining to this Office is *Buckingham Court*, ſo called as built on *Buckingham Garden*: It hath a Free-ſtone Pavement, and a Paſſage into *Spring Garden*, and the Houſes are better built than inhabited; as being for the Generality all *Coffee Houſes*, and for other ſuch publick Uſes. Nigh unto this Court is *Locket*'s Ordinary, a Houſe of Entertainment, much frequented by Gentry. *Stanhope Court*, a good handſome Place, with a Freeſtone Pavement, and well built Houſes, eſpecially thoſe which front *Spring Garden*. *Pump Court*, but ſmall, and ordinary built and inhabited, with a narrow Paſſage, up Steps, into *Spring Garden*. *Mermaid Court*, overagainſt the *Mewſe*, with a Paſſage alſo into *Spring Garden*, a Place of ſmall Account. *Red Lion Inn*, hath an open Paſſage for Coaches into *Spring Garden*; a Place for Stablings for Horſes. *White Horſe Court*, adjoining to *Warwick-ſtreet*; of no great Account. *Warwick-ſtreet*, the greateſt and beſt Part of which is in the Pariſh of *St. James's*, to wit, *Warwick-Houſe*, at the upper End of the ſaid Street, a good handſome and large Houſe, with a Court Yard before, and a Garden behind it, fit for the Reception of a Perſon of Quality.

Spring Garden.

Spring Garden, a very large open Place, with good built Houſes, well inhabited; ſome of which are large, with good Gardens, as Sir *Edward Hungerford's*, where the *Spaniſh* Embaſſador lately reſided: And Sir *Robert Southwell's*, where the Duke of *Northumberland* dwells: Then the Houſe of Sir *John Nicholas*, &c.

Charing Croſs.

Statue of K. *Charles* I.

The Croſs.

Charing Croſs, a large open Place, fronting the *Strand*, the *Hay Market*, and *Whitehall*, in a triangular Manner: In the Midſt of this Place is a curious Statue of King *Charles the Firſt* on Horſeback, bigger than the Life, done in Braſs, ſtanding on a high Pedeſtal of white Marble, curiouſly adorned with warlike Trophies, all encircled with Iron Bars, or Rails: Which ſaid Statue was made by that famous Statuary *Laſeur*, who made that curious Braſs Monument of the Duke of *Buckingham* in the Chapel of *Henry the Seventh*, at *Weſtminſter*. And in the Place where this Statue ſtands, there was formerly a ſtately Croſs of Marble, adorned with divers Figures about it, and called *Charing Croſs*; which was erected by K. *Edward the Firſt*, in Honour of his Queen *Eleanor*; which ſaid Croſs, as likewiſe that in *Cheapſide*, by the ſaid King erected for that Purpoſe, was pulled down and deſtroyed by the Zealots of the long Parliament, *Anno* 1643. This Statue of King *Charles the Firſt*, was made for the Earl of *Arundell*; and to prevent demoliſhing, was purchaſed, and concealed by one Mr. *John Revet*, in *Holborn*, a Brazier. Who, upon the Reſtauration of King *Charles the Second*, preſented it to his Majeſty, who cauſed it to be erected at *Charing Croſs*, upon an oval Pedeſtal of Freeſtone, as aforeſaid.

The *Mewſe*.

Here at *Charing Croſs* is the *Mewſe*, uſed for the King's Horſes to ſtable in; having Rows of Buildings for Stables, Coach-houſes, &c.

St. James's.

St. James's Fair.

Alſo Weſt of *Charing Croſs* ſtands St. James's: Once a religious Houſe, now a Royal Palace, built by King *Henry the Eighth*. King *Edward the Firſt* granted a Fair to be kept here, which held a Fortnight, and was called St. *James's Fair*; which of late Years was kept in the Road leading to *Tyburn*; but ſuch great Debauchery and Lewdneſs was practiſed here, that it was ſuppreſſed by King *Charles the Second*.

St. James's Palace.

St. *James's* is made by ſucceſſive Kings and Queens far better and larger than it was at firſt; and hath been lately beautified and enlarged for the Reception of their Royal Highneſſes Prince *George* and the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, our late moſt Noble Queen.

St. James's Park.

The *Pall Mall*.

The Canal.

The Garden.

Arlington Houſe.

To this Palace belongs a very pleaſant Park; which hath been much enlarged and improved by King *Charles the Second*, having purchaſed ſeveral Fields, which ran up to the Road, and as far as *Hide Park*, now encloſed with a Brick Wall: and made the *Pall Mall* half a Mile long, with curious Rows of Lime Trees round about, ſet in uniform Ranks: He made likewiſe the ſtately Canal 100 Foot broad, and 2800 Foot long, with a Decoy, and other Ponds, for Ducks and Water Fowl. At the Bottom of which Canal, fronting *Whitehall*, is a moſt excellent Figure in Braſs of a *Gladiator* ſtanding on a Pedeſtal. There is alſo a Garden with curious Walks, and excellent Fruits in it, much improved ſince Mr. *George London*, the late King *William*'s principal Gardiner, had the Care and Management thereof; where he hath a very good Houſe to dwell in. At the upper End of the Park Weſtward is *Arlington Houſe*; ſo called from the Earl of *Arlington*, the Owner thereof. At whoſe Death it fell to his Daughter the Dutcheſs of *Grafton*, and the young Duke her Son. It is a moſt neat Box, and ſweetly ſeated amongſt Gardens, beſides the Proſpect of the Park, and the adjoining Fields. At preſent the Duke of *Devonſhire* reſideth here, as Tenant to the Dutcheſs of *Grafton*.

I now come to a Deſcription of that Part of this Pariſh, ſeparate from the other by the Pariſh of St. *James's*. In the Map the moſt conſiderable Parts are laid down, to wit, the Buildings on the Weſt Side of St. *James's-ſtreet*, to the Park Wall, *Albemarle Buildings*, and ſo to *Stretton-ſtreet*, on the Backſide of *Berkley Houſe*. The reſt as far as *Knightſbridge*, with the *Neat Houſes*, could not be taken into the ſaid Map, as being of too large an Extent for either of the Maps. So that the

Reader muſt be ſatisfied with the Deſcription only.

St. James's-ſtreet.

St. James's-ſtreet beginneth at the Palace of *St. James's*, and runs up to the Road againſt *Albemarle Buildings*, being a ſpacious Street, with very good Houſes well inhabited by Gentry: At the upper End of which towards the Road are the beſt, having before them a Terrace Walk aſcended by Steps, with a Freeſtone Pavement. Out of this Street, on the Weſt Side, it hath a Paſſage into theſe Places, fronting the *Pall Mall*. A Paſſage to *Cleaveland Court*, formerly one large Houſe, and called *Berkſhire Houſe*; which being purchaſed by the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, took her Name; now ſevered into ſeveral Houſes, the chief of which is now inhabited by the Earl of *Nottingham*; and here are two other ſmall Courts againſt the Earl of *Bath*'s. Then in the ſaid Street is a large Yard for Stablings, with ſome Houſes, which run down to *St. James's Park* Walls. *St. James's Place*, a good Street; which towards the upper End, openeth wide, and receiveth a freſh Air out of the Park: The Houſes are well built, and inhabited by Gentry, eſpecially the upper Part, where the Houſes are larger and better built and inhabited.

Cleaveland Court.

St. James's Place.

Park Place.

Park Place, a handſome, open, broad Street, with good Buildings, fit for Gentry.

Benet-ſtreet. Arlington-ſtreet.

Benet-ſtreet, broad, but ſhort, falleth into *Arlington-ſtreet*, which is a very good Place, with well built Houſes, much inhabited by the Nobility and Gentry, eſpecially the Weſt Side, which affords larger Houſes, having Gardens behind, as far as the Park Wall: And the Enjoyment of ſo good a Proſpect and free Air, makes them to be taken up by Perſons of Quality. This Street falleth Northwards into the Road to *Hide Park*.

Albemarle Buildings.

Albemarle Buildings, ſo called, as being the Seat of the Duke of *Albemarle*, who bought it of the Earl of *Clarendon*, and before called by his Name: Which ſaid Houſe and Gardens being ſold by the ſaid Duke, was, by the Undertakers, laid out into Streets, who not being in a Condition to finiſh ſo great a Work, made Mortgages, and ſo intangled the Title, that it is not to this Day finiſhed, and God knows when it will. So that it lyeth like the Ruins of *Troy*, ſome having only the Foundations begun, others carry'd up to the Roofs, and others covered, but none of the Inſide Work done: Yet thoſe Houſes that are finiſhed, which are towards *Pickadilly*, meet with Tenants. In this Building, which takes the general Name of *Albemarle Buildings*, are theſe Streets, *viz. Bond-ſtreet*; at the upper End of which, in the Fields, is a curious, neat, but ſmall Chapel, ſerving as a Chapel of Eaſe for the Inhabitants of theſe Parts: Which ſaid Chapel was built by King *James the Second*, at *Hounſlow Heath*, for his Uſe, when he had his Camp there, and was by the late King *William* given to the Inhabitants, who here erected it. *Albemarle-ſtreet*, in the Midſt, which fronts *St. James's-ſtreet*. *Dover-ſtreet*, the beſt of all for large Buildings, and hath the moſt finiſhed and inhabited Houſes for Gentry, eſpecially the Weſt Side. *Stafford-ſtreet*, which butts againſt *Bond-ſtreet* and *Dover-ſtreet*, and croſſeth *Albemarle-ſtreet*.

Bond ſtreet.

Albemarle-ſtreet.

Dover-ſtreet.

Stafford-ſtreet.

Berkeley Houſe and *Street.*

Berkeley Houſe, built by the Lord *Berkeley*, a curious large Building, with a ſpacious Court before it, and ſtately Gardens behind. Some Part of this Ground was taken away, and laid into a Street, called *Berkeley-ſtreet*, which hath but one Row of Buildings, and thoſe front the Garden; which renders them very pleaſant and airy, and occaſions the Street to be better inhabited.

Stretton-ſtreet.

Stretton-ſtreet hath alſo but one Row of Buildings, and that fronts *Berkeley Houſe* and *Garden*; which are very gentilely built, and well inhabited, having ſmall Gardens behind them.

Beyond this Street there is a continued Row of Buildings, which runs Weſtward almoſt to *Hide Park* on the North Side, the South having the Park Wall. Theſe Houſes, for the generality, are Inns or publick Houſes of Entertainment, except ſome few by the Bridge, where there is a Paſſage or Street called   which leadeth to *Tiburn Lane*, by *Hide Park*, a Place but of ordinary Buildings. Then overagainſt *Hide Park* are ſeveral Houſes new built, which in a ſhort Time are likely to run to *Knightſbridge*, ſeveral of them being pretty Houſes, with ſmall Gardens behind them, and of a pleaſant Situation.

This Pariſh ends its Bounds by the Bridge, ſome Diſtance from *Knightſbridge*, where there is a ſmall Chapel of Eaſe built on the Side of *Hide Park*.

St. James's Field.
Mellehille.
The *Doune.*
Record. *Turr.*
J. S.

In this Pariſh of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, was a Field, called *St. James's Field*, and a Hill, called *Mellehille*, and a Place called *The Doune*. As I find in Record, ſix Acres of Land in *St. James's Field*, and *Mellehille*, three Roods of Land, and one Acre *apud Le Doune in S. Martin. in campis*, granted to *Stephen Chiſe*, 9. *Rich.* 2. This Downe was a large Place, and Part thereof was in St. *Giles*'s Pariſh. For I find alſo five Acres of Land, *Sur Le Doune* in St. *Giles*'s, were granted to *John de Bellomonte*, Kt. 20. *Rich.* 2. with one *Toft* and one *Croft*, near *Charing Croſs*, and eight Acres of Land near the *Mewſe*, and three Acres near the Hoſpital of St. *James*, in the Pariſh of St. *Margaret Weſtminſter*, and three Acres in the Pariſh of *Tyburn*, granted to the ſame Perſon.

Lammas Grounds in this Pariſh and St. *Margaret's*, encloſed.

Within this Pariſh of St. *Martin's*, and that of St. *Margaret's Weſtminſter*, formerly was large Commoning for the Benefit of thoſe Pariſhes, of Lands laid open, according to ancient Cuſtom, from *Lammas-day*; which were, in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign, encloſed with Gates and Hedges, ſo that the Inhabitants were deprived of that Benefit, which occaſioned their Complaint, in the Year 1592, to the L. *Burghley*, High Steward of *Weſtminſter*, and a Petition to him in that Behalf. Whereupon he gave Order to Mr. *Tenche*, his Under-ſteward, to impanel an Inqueſt for Enquiry into this Matter, which ſeemed to favour them: And the Pariſhioners, having, as they ſuppoſed, that Lord's Countenance, ſent divers Perſons on the 1. of *Auguſt*, being *Lammas day*, who, with Pickaxes, and ſuch like Inſtruments, pulled down the Fences, and brake the Gates, having with them the Bailiffs and Conſtables, to keep the Peace.

Of this there was preſently a grievous Complaint made to the Lord *Burghley*, by ſuch, eſpecially, as held thoſe Lands of the Queen, claimed by the Inhabitants to lye open for Common: Particularly theſe,

	Containing	Acres.
Eubery Farm		430
The *Neat*		108
St. *James*'s Farm		100
Divers Parcels of the Poſſeſſion of *Burton* St. *John Lazarus*, of *Jeruſalem*		50
		688

The ſaid Lord, upon this Report brought him, immediately ſent Orders to the Under-ſteward, to enquire diligently into this Matter; who, *Auguſt* the 3d, gave his Lordſhip this Anſwer: Which will ſhew us the State of the Cauſe;

Account of the breaking down thoſe Encloſures. MSS. *pen. me.*

‘That whereas upon Petition of the Inhabitants of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, concerning their ancient Commons, called *Lammas-Grounds*, complained to be encloſed, that it pleaſed his Lordſhip to direct his Letters to him, [his Under-ſteward] for the impanelling of an Inqueſt,

queſt, and for other lawful Proceedings in that Behalf; that it had Yeſterday happened, that certain of the Pariſhioners of St. *Martin*'s and St. *Margaret*'s, about the Number of Forty, being ignorant of the Contents of his Lordſhip's Letter, and of his [the Under-ſteward's] Direction, aſſembled together, and made an Entry into ſuch Commons as they found encloſed, by digging down, with Spades and Pickaxes, ſome ſmall Breach in every Encloſure. And among the reſt, they opened a Piece belonging to the City of *London*, where their Conduit-Heads are. Which being known to the Lord Maior, he ſent Mr. *Tonge*, Juſtice of the Peace, among them, who ſaw what was done by them, and was preſent with Mr. *Den* and himſelf at the Examination of the Cauſe. And that upon Examination they found that they did this only, preſuming upon an ancient Cuſtom by them, they ſaid, yearly obſerved, as that Day to lay open their Commons.

He added, ‘That ſome of them thus aſſembled, were of the beſt and ancienteſt of the Pariſhes; that they carryed with them no Weapon, and had only four or five Shovels and Pickaxes; and had divers Conſtables with them to keep her Majeſty's Peace. And having thus laid open ſuch Grounds, as they challenged to be their Commons, they quietly returned to their Houſes, without any farther Hurt doing.

‘And that becauſe his Honour might happen to be informed herein againſt them from the Lord Maior, or ſome others, otherwiſe than the Caſe did require, he had thought good to certify his Lordſhip of the very Truth of their whole Proceeding; and had taken Order, that no ſuch Courſe ſhould hereafter be attempted by them.” This was dated at *Weſtminſter*, *Aug.* the 3d, 1592; and ſubſcribed, *His Lordſhip's moſt bounden Under-ſteward of Weſtminſter*,

RICHARD TENCHE.

With this Letter came alſo certain Confeſſions of this Matter: One of *Peter Dod* and *Anthony Matthew*.

Information brought in about it.

Peter Dod, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, aged 65 Years, or thereabouts, ſaith, That upon *Lammas-day* laſt, being *Aug.* 1. he being near unto the City's Conduit-Heads in *Middleſex*, about half a Mile Weſtward from St. *Giles's in the Fields*, attending upon certain of the City's Works, touching conveying of Water from thence to *London*, ſaw, betwixt 5 and 6 of the Clock in the Afternoon the ſame Day, the Number of 40 Perſons, at the leaſt, (howmany more he knoweth not) in a Cloſe there, through which the City Pipes are laid to convey Water to *London*: And they divided themſelves: And ſome of them, with Pickaxes and Shovels, brake down the Fence of the ſame Cloſe; and other ſome of them paſs'd to the next Cloſe Weſtward, and brake open the Fence of that Cloſe: And that he, with ſome of the Citizens Workmen, went unto them, ſeeing ſome of them to be Men that carryed a Shew of ſome Countenance, and talked with them, demanding of them whence they were; and one of them anſwered, That they were of St. *Martin*'s Pariſh, and St. *Margaret*'s at *Weſtminſter*. And he, the ſaid *Dod*, ſaid unto them, Why do ye this? It was anſwered, ‘It was *Lammas-tide*; and we throw it down for Common. And if we take here any Cattel of any other Mens than theirs of the Pariſhes of St. *Martin*'s or St. *Margaret*'s, after this Day, we will carry them to the Pound.” I never ſaw the like of this, ſaid *Dod*. If you may do this by Authority, it is well, otherwiſe it is not well. It was anſwered, ‘We have here the Bailiff of *Weſtminſter*, and the Officers of St. *Martin*'s; and we have our Authority from the Queen's Majeſty and the Council, granted by K. *Henry*, confirmed by her Majeſty, and named the Lord Treaſurer to be one, from whom they had their Authority.” And it was alſo added, That the next Day there would be two hundred there, and that they muſt break open, up to *Knight's-Bridge* and *Chelſey*

And *Dod* ſaid farther, That that Evening they threw down one Gate, in one Cloſe, which the City holdeth, and abated the Banks: And in another Cloſe, threw open another Gate, and pulled down a Rail, and brake open the Fences in three other Places beſide. And the next in the Morning, their Herdmen brought in about thirty Beaſts into one of the Cloſes, and kept them there feeding in one of the Cloſes which the City holdeth. This was ſigned by *Dod*, and *Matthew*, and others.

The ſaid *Dod* and *Matthew* ſay farther, That the next Day in the Morning *Dod* went to the Herdman, as he was keeping the Cattel in the Cloſe, and aſked him, Who willed him to put the Cattle in there. He anſwered, That did Mr. *Hen. Wells*, Bailiff of *Weſtminſter*; Mr. *Coles*, Burgeſs; Mr. *Peach*, and Mr. *Racie*, Bailiffs; and they will, ſaid he, bear me out in it. And the ſaid Examinates ſay, That they ſaw them the next Day paſſing along Weſtward, breaking ſundry Fences, being about the Number of ſixty Perſons, ſometimes together, and ſometimes divided in Parts.

Another teſtified, *viz.* one *Ra. Wood* of St. *Giles's in the Fields*, Yeoman and Conſtable, That the 2d of *Auguſt*, he going to look to his Fields, and ſave his Gates from breaking, found a Number of them near unto a Place called *Aubery Farm*, towards *Chelſey*, to the Number of 105, as he told them, where they were breaking open Fences. And ſo they croſſed from thence unto a Field called *Crow Field*, at the upper End of *Hyde Park*, where they found the Gate opened before they came; and yet they would not be ſatisfied, but brake up the Fence beſide the Gate, and from thence they paſſed to the Highway to *High hill*, where they broke open the Fences into four Fields, [of divers Perſons that held Land there.] Many of them ſaid, that they had no Authority to do ſo; but their Purpoſe was to lay all Common. But they generally ſaid, We have my Lord Treaſurer's Warrant, and we have my Lord Treaſurer's Bailiff, that keepeth *Tibbalds*. And one *Jones*, his Lordſhip's Man, being then preſent, ſaid, He would drive the Commons within this Sevennight, as ſoon as they had charged a Jury And many of them ſaid, they had the Councils Letter. There were preſent Mr. *Cole*, *Weſtminſter* High Conſtable the laſt Year, and divers others, named. And ſaid farther, That *Cole* led them the Way from Field to Field, with a written Roll in his Hand.

The Farmers complain to the L. Treaſurer for the Breach of their Encloſures.

The Farmers of the Grounds belonging to the Queen's Manour of St. *James*'s, and the reſt poſſeſſed of and in Lands and Cloſes belonging to the ſaid Manour, ſoon put up their Petition to the Lord Treaſurer; ſhewing how they had enjoyed them Time out of Mind, and at all Times of the Year, till the 1ſt Day of *Auguſt*. At what Time certain Perſons of the City of *Weſtminſter*, and Liberty of the ſame, to the Number of 60 Perſons, or more, in forcible Manner arrayed, brake down all the Hedges of the ſaid Grounds, &c. giving out that they had his Honour's Conſent and Warrant. That if it were ſo, all her Majeſty's poor Tenants and Fermours were utterly undone. That it might ſtand with his Honour's good Liking to commit the Riot to the *Star Chamber*. And in the mean Time, being about, by a Jury to be choſen among them, to procure a Verdict to warrant their Doings, to ſtay their Proceedings, and to grant, that the Title being her Majeſty's, may be heard and determined before his Honour and the Barons in the *Chequer Chamber*.

The Plea, on the other Hand, of the Inhabitants of *Weſtminſter* and St. *Martin*'s, was to this Import;

The Plea of thoſe that did it.

Ebery Farm.

That *Ebery Farm*, containing 430 Acres, Meadow and Paſture, which was holden of her Majeſty by Leaſe, was granted to one *Whaſhe*, who paid 21 *l. per Ann.* And the ſame was let to divers Perſons, who, for their private Commodity, did encloſe the ſame, and had made Paſtures of Errable Land; thereby not only annoying her Majeſty in her Walks and Paſſages, but to the Hindrance of her Game, and great Injury to the Common, which at *Lammas* was wont to be laid open, for the moſt Part; as by ancient Precedents thereof made, do more particularly appear, both in the Time of *Henry the Eighth*, *Edward the Sixth*, and Q. *Mary*: And by the Grant made from her Majeſty to the new Tenants, it appeareth, that they are to enjoy the ſame Lands in ſuch Sort as their Predeceſſors did, which was then always *Lammas* Ground, and now encloſed about 20 Years paſt.

St. *James*'s Farm.

St. *James*'s Ferm, containing about an 100 Acres, is holden of her Majeſty, renting *per Ann.* 7 *l* 16 *s.* The Ground is held by *Poltney*, encloſed after *Lammas*; whereas, in the Time of his Predeceſſor, that, and divers other Parts were laid open; as *Sandpit Cloſe*, and *Penileſs Bench*. And now he threatneth Death to any that ſhall preſume to open the ſame; altho' it pleaſeth her Majeſty to grant the ſame to him none otherwiſe than they have been granted before; that is, *Lammas Ground*.

The *Neat*.

There is belonging to the *Neat* the Quantity of 108 Acres, or thereabouts, which is her Majeſty's, and is now in Leaſe to one *Linde* and *Turner*, who keep the ſame incloſed, converting the ſame to Paſture, with Diviſions and new Hedges; whereas the moſt Part thereof ought to be Common, and hath been uſually Common at *Lammas*, until within theſe 19 Years.

There are certain Parcels of Land, by Eſtimation 50 Acres, holden of her Majeſty by Leaſe, ſometime of the Poſſeſſion of *Burton* St. *John Laſurus* of *Jeruſalem*, which in Time paſt hath been *Lammas*, and Errable; now divided, hedged, and ditched for Meadow and Paſture, and ought to be common at *Lammas*: And now in the Te-Tenure of *John Dawnſon*, and by him withholden, contrary to her Majeſty's Grant, and contrary to this Liberty.

There be alſo divers other Parcels of Land, ſome the Inheritance of *Wilſon*, a Brewer, &c. And others, whereof ſome are laid open at *Lammas*, according to Cuſtom, and ſome ought to be, which are now kept incloſed.

And of theſe Encloſures, it may pleaſe your good Lordſhip (as the Plea proceeded) to be informed, that at her Majeſty's laſt being at St. *James*'s, ſhe greatly miſliked, and ſaid, ſhe had for them but 8 *d.* an Acre, and that the Inhabitants abuſed her greatly therein. Whereupon ſhe commanded ſome of the Tenants to be by the Lord Chamberlain committed to the *Marſhalſea*: Which was done. And yet notwithſtanding, they have proceeded to a farther Encloſure. Theſe Paſſages above-written, I have taken out of the Original Papers, belonging to the before ſaid Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh*.]

CHAP. VI.

The Boundaries, Streets, Lanes, Paſſages, and new Buildings, of St. James's, *St.* Anne's, *and St.* Paul's Covent Garden *Church; With the Monuments of the Dead, and Inſcriptions thereon, in each Pariſh.*

St. *JAMES*'s

THIS Pariſh was formerly Part of St. *Martin's in the Fields*: being from thence not long ſince ſeparated by Act of Parliament. Which was occaſioned by the large Encreaſe of Buildings, eſpecially in theſe Parts; ſo that the Pariſh Church of St. *Martin*'s was not ſufficient to receive ſo great an Auditory, beſides other Inconveniencies the Inhabitants of theſe Parts were ſubject unto.

Its Bounds.

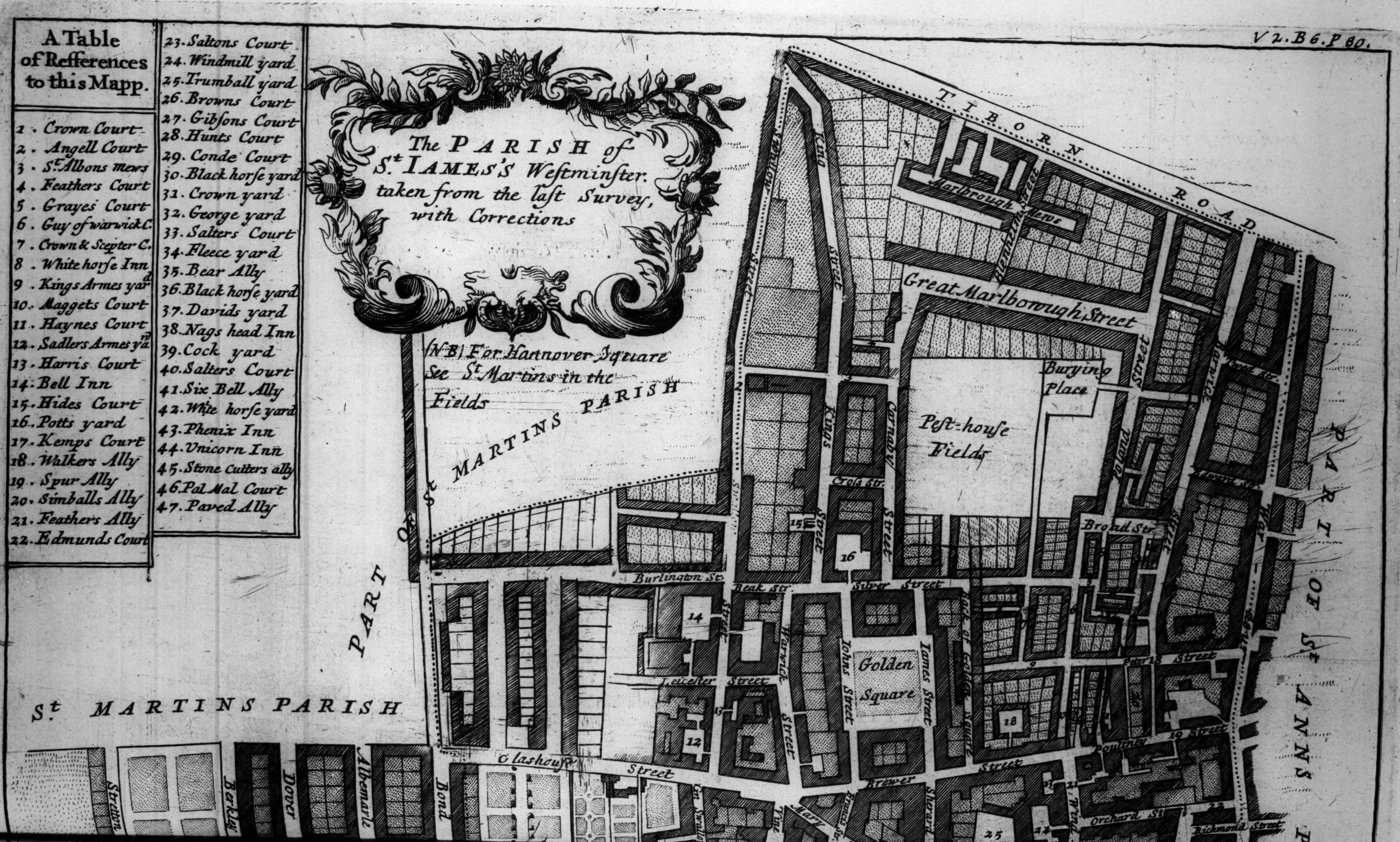
This Pariſh hath, for its Northern Bounds, the high Road leading to *Uxbridge*, and ſo Weſtwards: For its Eaſtern Bounds, the Eaſt Side of *Wardour Street*, and *Whitcombe Street*, which belongs to St. *Ann*'s Pariſh. Then the South Side of *Coventry Street* to the *Haymarket*, and then againſt the Eaſt Side of the *Haymarket*, where at the Entrance of the *Pall Mall* it croſſes the Houſes, and *Warwick Street*, unto the Wall of the King's Garden in St. *James*'s *Park*, running along by the ſaid Wall, unto the Limits of St. *James*'s Houſe; which are its Southern Bounds, and there it croſſes into St. *James's Street*, and runs up into *Pickadilly*, taking in the Eaſt Side; and ſo on the Back Side of *Bond Street*, it runs up into the Fields on the Backſide of *Swallow-ſtreet* unto the ſaid high Road, which are its Weſtward Bounds; ſo it is encompaſſed on the Eaſt, South, and Weſt, by the Pariſh of St. *Martin*'s, except ſome Part of St. *Ann*'s, as aforeſaid: And theſe Bounds do farther appear by the Girt or Prick-line in the Map, ſo that all the Buildings within the ſame are in this Pariſh.

But for as much as the Weſtward Part of St. *James's-ſtreet*, with that of St. *James's Place*, *Park Place*, *Arlington Buildings*, with thoſe of *Albemarle Buildings*, and ſo Weſtward toward *Hide Park*, which are in the Pariſh of St. *Martin*'s, but ſeparate by this Pariſh, and ſo not convenient to be joyned to the Map of the Pariſh, as making the Scale too ſmall, therefore it was thought fit to engrave the ſaid Buildings to the Map of this Pariſh, yet referring the Reader to the Pariſh of St. *Martin*'s for the Deſcription thereof.

See in the Deſcription of the Pariſh of St. *Martin*'s.

This Pariſh of St. *James*'s is large, well repleniſhed with fine open Streets, which are graced

V 2. B 6. P 80.



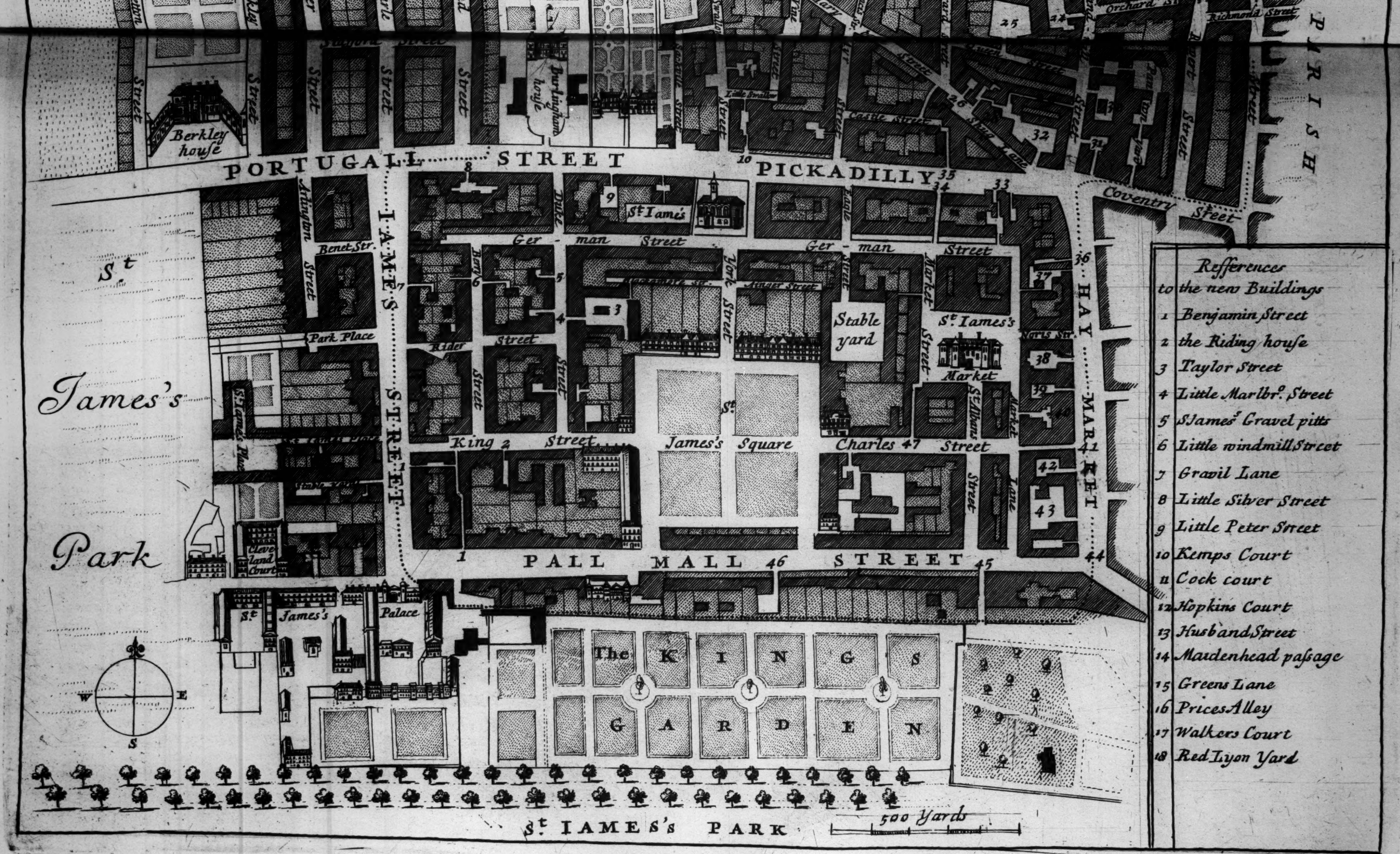
The PARISH of St. IAMES'S Westminster. taken from the last Survey, with Corrections

A Table of Refferences to this Mapp.

1. Crown Court
2. Angell Court
3. St. Albons mews
4. Feathers Court
5. Grayes Court
6. Guy of warwick C.
7. Crown & Scepter C.
8. White horse Inn
9. Kings Armes yard
10. Maggets Court
11. Haynes Court
12. Sadlers Armes yard
13. Harris Court
14. Bell Inn
15. Hides Court
16. Potts yard
17. Kemps Court
18. Walkers Ally
19. Spur Ally
20. Simballs Ally
21. Feathers Ally
22. Edmunds Court
23. Saltons Court
24. Windmill yard
25. Trumball yard
26. Browns Court
27. Gibsons Court
28. Hunts Court
29. Conde Court
30. Black horse yard
31. Crown yard
32. George yard
33. Salters Court
34. Fleece yard
35. Bear Ally
36. Black horse yard
37. Davids yard
38. Nags head Inn
39. Cock yard
40. Salters Court
41. Six Bell Ally
42. White horse yard
43. Phenix Inn
44. Unicorn Inn
45. Stone Cutters ally
46. Pal Mal Court
47. Paved Ally

N.B. For Hannover Square See St. Martins in the Fields

TIBORN ROAD
Marlborough Mews
Great Marlborough Street
Burying Place
Pest-house Fields
Kings Street
Carnaby Street
Cross Str.
Swallow Street
Poland Street
Broad Str.
Silver Street
Burlington St.
Beak Str.
Warwick Street
Leicester Street
Johns Street
Golden Square
James Street
Back of Golden Square
Glashouse Street
Brewer Street
Sherard Street
Peters Street
Windmill Street
Orchard Street
Richmond Street
Wardour Street
Marshall Street
PART OF St. MARTINS PARISH
St. MARTINS PARISH
PART OF St. ANNS PARISH
Stretton
Berkley
Dover
Albemarle
Bond
Gn. Swallow
Tyc
Mary
Francis St.
25
28
16
15
14
13
12


PARISH
Richmond Street
Orchard Street
Burlingham house
Berkley house
Street
Castle Street
Little Brewer
32
25
26
10
PORTUGALL STREET
PICKADILLY
35
34
33
Coventry Street
8
9
St. James's
Duke
German Street
German Street
Arlington
Benet Str.
Street
Park Place
IAMES STREET
Rider
Street
Street
Berry 6
5
4
3
Eagle
York Street
Angel Street
Market
Street
Stable yard
St. James's
Market
St. Albans
Street
Norris Str.
36
37
38
39
40
HAY MARKET
41
42
43
44
King 2 Street
St. James's Square
Charles 47 Street
Street
Lane
PALL MALL STREET
1
46
45
St. James's Place
Cleveland Court
St. James's Palace
The KINGS GARDEN
W
E
S
St. James's Park
St. IAMES's PARK
500 Yards
Refferences to the new Buildings
1 Benjamin Street
2 the Riding house
3 Taylor Street
4 Little Marlbro. Street
5 S.James's Gravel pitts
6 Little windmill Street
7 Gravil Lane
8 Little Silver Street
9 Little Peter Street
10 Kemps Court
11 Cock court
12 Hopkins Court
13 Husband Street
14 Maidenhead passage
15 Greens Lane
16 Prices Alley
17 Walkers Court
18 Red Lyon Yard

ced with good Buildings, and generally well inhabited, eſpecially St. *James's Square*, and the Streets adjacent, as alſo *Golden Square*. And for the Deſcription of theſe Places, I ſhall begin with St. *James's Square*, and ſo proceed to the adjacent Streets. Then to *Golden Square*, and ſo ſhall take in all the Streets, as they lie in the Map, with the Courts and Alleys therein.

St. James's Square.

St. James's Square, a large handſome Place, encompaſſed with Rails, and graced on all Sides with large Buildings. Inhabited chiefly by the Nobility, except on the South, which is the Back Part of the North Row of Buildings in the *Pail Mail*.

Pail Mail.
Stone-cutters Alley.
Warwick-ſtreet.
Pail Mail Court.
Priory Court.

The *Pail Mail*, a fine long Street, which from the *Hay Market* runs in a ſtreight Line Weſtwards into *St. James's-ſtreet*. The Houſes on the South Side have a pleaſant Proſpect into the King's Garden; and beſides, they have ſmall Gardens behind them, which reach to the Wall, and to many of them there are raiſed Mounts, which give them the Proſpect of the ſaid Garden, and of the Park. On this Side, and overagainſt *St. Alban's ſtreet*, is *Stone-cutter's Alley*, paved with Freeſtone, which leads into *Warwick-ſtreet*, and likewiſe to the Back Gate of the King's Garden, for the Conveniency of Mr. *George London*, her late Majeſty's principal Gardiner, there inhabiting in a neat and pleaſant Houſe. Then about the Middle of this Street is *Pail Mail Court*, a very neat Place, with fine new built Houſes, fit for Gentlemen; the Back Windows pleaſantly opening into the King's Garden. This Court hath a handſome Freeſtone Pavement: And at the Entrance there are Iron Bars made open, with the Door of the ſame, to ſhut up a-Nights, for the Security of the Inhabitants. Farther Weſtward, and adjoining to *St. James's Houſe*, is an open Yard, which leads into the Chapel, and called the *Priory Court*.

Crown Court.

Then on the North Side of the *Pail Mail*, near *St. James's-ſtreet*, is *Crown Court*, a Place of ordinary Building, and as meanly inhabited. It is a good Through fare into *King's-ſtreet*; and likewiſe falleth into another Court, which bears the ſame Name, and openeth into *St. James's-ſtreet*.

Crown and Scepter Court.

Between *Rider-ſtreet* and *Little Germaine-ſtreet* is a ſmall Court called *Crown and Scepter Court*.

King's ſtreet.
Angel Court.

King's-ſtreet, a good handſome Street, which fronts *St. James's Square* Eaſtwards, and Weſtwards it hath a Paſſage through an open paved Alley, called *Little King's ſtreet*, into *St. James's-ſtreet*. On the South Side is *Angel Court*, not over well built or inhabited; and near unto this, is a long Yard for Coaches and Stablings, uſeful for the Gentry in theſe Parts.

Berry ſtreet.
Painters Court.
Guy of Warwick's Court.

Berry-ſtreet, a handſome open Street, which runs up into *Germain-ſtreet*; on the Weſt Side is *Painter's Court*; and on the other Side, almoſt oppoſite to it, is *Guy* of *Warwick's Court*; both very ſmall and inconſiderable.

Rider's-ſtreet.

Rider's-ſtreet comes out of St. *James's ſtreet*, and croſſing *Berry-ſtreet*, falls into *Duke-ſtreet*.

Duke-ſtreet.
Feather Court.
Graye's Court.
St. Alban's Mews.
Prince's Court.

Duke-ſtreet comes out of *Pickadilly*, croſſes *Germain-ſtreet*, and falls into *King-ſtreet*. Here are ſeveral well built Houſes, which ſeem to be better inhabited than *Berry-ſtreet*, or *Rider-ſtreet*. On the Weſt Side are two ſmall Courts; the one called *Feather Court*, and the other *Graye's Court*; oppoſite to this Court is a very large Yard for Coaches and Stabling, with ſome Houſes; of which one is very good, with a handſome Garden to it, in which lately dwelt the Duke of *Shrewſbury*. This Yard is called St. *Alban's Mews*, and hath two Paſſages into *Duke-ſtreet*; of which one is for Coaches and Carts, and hath another Paſſage into *Blackmore-ſtreet*. More towards *King's-ſtreet* is a pretty neat Court, called *Prince's Court*, with a Freeſtone Pavement neatly kept, and not meanly inhabited: It hath a Door with open Iron Bars half way, to ſhut up a-Nights for the Security of the Inhabitants.

Germain-ſtreet.

Germain-ſtreet, of a great Length, which coming out of St. *James's-ſtreet*, runneth Eaſtward in a ſtreight Line unto *Market Lane*, near the Market. About the Middle of this Street is ſeated

The Church.

St. *JAMES's* Church,

Well adorned within, with an excellent Pair of Organs, a curious Font, and the Galleries well ſet off with Tapſteries and *Perſian* Carpets, and the Steeple lately finiſhed with a fine Spire, which adds much Splendor to this End of the Town, and ſerves as a Land-mark.

The Act for St. James's.
J. S.
Conſecrated.
The Charge of building.

The Act of Parliament for making St. *James's* a Pariſh-Church, was made in the firſt Year of King *James the Second*, *Ann.* 1685, being intitled, *An Act for erecting a new Pariſh, to be called, The Pariſh of St.* James's *within the Liberty of* Weſtminſter. The Church ſtands in *Jermin-ſtreet*, and was Conſecrated by the Right Reverend *Henry*, the late Biſhop of *London*. It was built at the Charge and Credit of *Henry* late Earl of St. *Albans*, and the Inhabitants, Owners, and Occupiers of the Houſes in the Precinct after in the ſaid Act deſcribed. Seven thouſand Pounds had been expended about it.

Bounds.

In this Act, the Bounds and Limits of the Pariſh are ſet out.

Rector of St. James's
Patronage.
Duties.
Glebe.

Dr. *Teniſon*, then the Vicar of St. *Martin's*, conſtituted the firſt Rector; and he and his Succeſſors, Rectors of the ſaid Pariſh, were incorporated, and to have a Capacity and Succeſſion, by the Name of *The Rector and Pariſh of St.* James's *within the Liberty of* Weſtminſter: And to have one Meſſuage or Tenement for his Habitation, to be erected on Part of the Church-yard, or near thereunto. The Patronage to belong to the Biſhop of *London*, and his Succeſſors, and *Thomas* Lord *Jermin*, and his Heirs for ever; that is, two Turns to the Biſhop of *London* and his Succeſſors, and one to the Lord *Jermin* and his Heirs alternately for ever. The Rector to take Duties as the Vicar of St. *Martin's* uſeth to do; and to be endowed of a certain Toft, as in his or their Demeſne, ſituate on the North and Eaſt Ends of the Church; containing in Front 33 Feet of Aſſize, little more or leſs; and in Depth, 32 Feet and ſix Inches: And of another Piece of Ground of 40 Feet, and in Depth 75; and of other Houſes and Lands mentioned in the Act.

His Aſſiſtant.
A Clerk in Prieſt's Orders.

The Rector, with the Conſent of the Veſtrymen and Churchwardens, to nominate a Preacher, to be Aſſiſtant to him, or any ſix or more of them: And likewiſe to nominate a Clerk of the ſaid Pariſh, to be in Prieſt's Orders; and one or more Sexton or Sextons. The Churchwardens to pay 30 *l.* yearly to the Clerk, to be appointed out of the Profits of the Pews, and other Duties and Profits to them accruing.

Finiſhing the Steeple.
The Aſſiſtant's Salary.

In the ſaid Act Care is taken about finiſhing the Steeple, and building the Rector's Houſe: The Charge to be taxed upon the Pariſh, not to exceed 2000 *l.* And the Churchwardens, with four, three, or more ſubſtantial Houſholders, upon Tueſday in *Eaſter-week*, or within ten Days after, to tax and aſſeſs the Sum of 100 *l.* upon the Inhabitants and Occupiers of Land, for the Payment of the Preacher Aſſiſtant, to be paid him by Quarterly Payments.

The Altar.
Organ.

The Altar of this Church hath moſt admirable Work about it, beſide the large Cedar Work, and the other curious carved Woodwork in Flowers, Doves and Pelicans hanging about againſt the Eaſt Wall over the Table. There is a large Organ, under which is writ, *This Organ was given to the Pariſh by her moſt ex-*

cellent Majeſty the Queen, [*MARY*] *and erected at the Charge of ſeveral of the Inhabitants,* Anno Dom. 1691. They ſay, this Organ was made by King *James*'s Order, and deſigned for his Popiſh Chapel at *Whitehall*, but the Revolution prevented.

Benefactors towards the Church.

There is a Table hangs in the Veſtry, with the Names of ſuch as had been Benefactors towards the Ornaments and finiſhing of the Church; and thoſe that ſubſcribed towards the erecting of the Spire upon the Tower of St. *James*'s. There was paid for this Charge ——— ——— ——— } 397 12 02$\frac{1}{2}$
Received by the Collectors ——— 331 05 00

The great Clock was given by Mr. *Henry Maſſey.*

The painting and gilding of the Vane and Dials, was given by Mr. *Highmore.* [He was Sergeant Painter to the late Queen.]
This came to ——— ——— ——— 60 00 00

The Clock within the Church was given by *Anthony Plewit.*

John L. *Oſulſton* gave towards building of the Veſtry ——— ——— ——— 100 00 00

Sir *Robert Geer* gave the Altar, and all the Furnitur, and Plate. Which they ſay came to ——— ——— ——— ——— 3000 00 00

It is wainſcotted with Cedar; hath much Marble about it; and the Table is of Cedar.

In the Month of *January* 1703, there dyed in this Pariſh 1500 and odd Perſons. Commonly there dye every Month 100, or an 100 and upwards.

Sacrament.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is adminiſtred in this Church every ſecond Sunday in the Month throughout the Year, and every Sunday from *Palm-Sunday* to *Trinity-Sunday.* And it is twice adminiſtred on *Chriſtmas-day, Palm-Sunday, Eaſter-day,* and *Whitſunday.*

Prayers.

Prayers are ſaid four Times a Day, *viz.* at Six and Eleven in the Morning; and at Three and Six in the Evening: Only on Saturday no Prayers, by Reaſon, I ſuppoſe, of ſweeping and cleaning the Church on that Day againſt the Lord's Day following.

Monuments.

The MONUMENTS in St. *James*'s Church are, theſe.

In the Chancel:

M. S. Theodoræ King, *dilectiſſimæ ſuæ conjugi hoc poſuit* Richardus *Vir ejus fidelis excellentiſſimæ virtutis ſuæ, felicis ingenii, morum ſuavitatis nunquam immemor, &c.* 1693.

Maria Theophili Smith *Civis* Londinenſis *filia*, Archibaldi Hutcheſon *de* Medio Templo, *Armigeri, Uxor, &c.* 1698. She died in Childbed.

There hang up divers Streamers and Guidons belonging to the Lord *Rumney*, buried here of late.

On a Pillar, South, a Monument for *Elizabeth*, Wife of Colonel *Ben. Fletcher*, late Captain General, and Governour in Chief of his Majeſties Province of *New York* in *America*, and Daughter of Dr. *John Hodſon*, L. Bp. of *Elphin* in *Ireland*, 1698.

On a Pillar, North, a Monument for *John Hains*, Citizen and Carpenter of *London*; High Conſtable of this Liberty, and firſt Churchwarden of this Pariſh, 169$\frac{0}{1}$.

Arthur Johnſon, 1703.

Flat Stones before the Communion Table, for,

The Honourable *Alice Heylyn*, Widow, Daughter of *Gilbert* Lord *Gerard* of *Gerard's Bromley* in the County of *Stafford*. Her ſecond Huſband was *Henry Heylyn*, of *Minſter Lovel* in the County of *Oxon*, Eſq; 1701.

William Shaw, Eſq; 169$\frac{6}{7}$. And *John Shaw* his Son, 169$\frac{7}{8}$.

Reliquiæ Annæ Berkely, *prænobilis Domini* Johannis *Vicecomitis* Fitz-Harding, *&c. filiæ natu tertiæ. Ob.* 1697. *Ætat.* xi.

Johan. Alexander Feurnier *Baro de* Neufville, Picardo-Gallus, *pro religione profugus, Reginæ puer honorarius, &c. Ob.* 1692. *Vix Ann.* 12. He was Page of Honour to the Queen.

M. S. *Mary Birch*, Wife of *Peter Birch*, S. T. P. Daughter of *Edm. Waller*, Eſq; 1688.

William, Edward, and *Etheldred*, Children of *William Wake*, S. T. P. The laſt dyed 1691.

Sir *James Hayes*, Kt. *Rachel* Vicounteſs *Falkland*, his Wife, ſet this Monument for him, 1692.

Major *Arthur Tayler*, 1693.

Mrs. *Arabella Walſingham*, 1683.

Colonel *John Courthope*, Son of Sir *Peter Courthope*, Kt. killed by a Muſket-ſhot at the Siege of *Namur*, in attacking the Caſtle, 1695.

Harbord Paſton, Son to the Honourable *Robert Paſton.* 1694. Aged 4 Years.

Colonel *Fitzpatrick*, drowned in going to *Ireland.*

Colonel *Haſtings*, killed at Sea in an Engagement, when the Lord *Ruſſel* fought the *French.*

Lady *Angleſey*, L. *Rumſey*, Earl of *Pembroke*, Earl of *Kent*, have Children here lying in Vaults on the South Side of the Table.

Mary, the Wife of —— *Hutcheſon*, Eſq; 1698. And another Wife ſince *Mary.*

Durand Hotham, Eſq; Son of Sir *John Hotham*, Kt. and Bart. 1691, in the 74th Year of his Age.

Anne Cary, Daughter of *Edward* and *Anne Cary*, 1686.

South Iſle.

Elizabeth Williams, 1689.

Thomas Sydenham, M. D. 1689.

Marie Le Coq, 1702, Gentlewoman to a *French* Dutcheſs, now living in St. *James*'s, which they call the *Nunry.* The Queen ſtandeth up when this Lady comes in Preſence.

In the Body of the Church, flat Stones over

Simon Eaton, Bar. 1697.

Frances Johnſon, Wife of *Robert Johnſon.*

Edmund Wanſel, 1698. Who gave 1000 *l.* to *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, and 100 *l.* to this Pariſh.

Frances Dyve, Relict of *John Dyve*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Wolſeſey*, of *Wolſely* in the County of *Stafford*, Bar. 1702.

John Dyve, Eſq; Son of Sir *Lewis Dyve* of *Broomham* in *Bedfordſhire*, 1692.

Sir *Randolph Mackdonnel*, 1693.

Michael Bellamy, 1691.

Anne Snare, the Wife of *John Snare*, dyed in Childbed, 1695. And *George* their Son.

Rachel Gantlet, youngeſt Daughter of *William Gantlet* of *Nekerhampton* in the County of *Wilts*, 1686.

North Ile.

John Barcroft, Eſq; the Inſcription worn out.

Mary Lady *Marrow*, Daughter of Sir *Arthur Caley*; firſt married to Sir *Will. Marrow*, Bar. after to *Francis Fiſher*, Eſq; both of *Warwickſhire*, *Octo.* 19. 1714.

Oxenden Chapel.

There is a Chapel belonging to this Pariſh of St. *James*'s, ſtanding in *Oxenden-ſtreet.*

The Benefit of a Pariſh Church here.

Thus this Part of *Weſtminſter* was made a Pariſh, and had a Church erected for the People adjacent to reſort to, to be inſtructed in the true Worſhip of God; and that in a ſeaſonable Juncture, *viz.* in the ſaid Year 1685, when, for Want thereof, the Emiſſaries of *Rome* before had dangerouſly tampered with the numerous Inhabitants hereabouts. Which one of the late Incumbents, in his Farewel Sermon, gave them ſome Hints of. 'When ye firſt met as a Pariſh, 'to

Dr. *Trimnel*, Bp. of *Norwich*, *Jan.* 30. 1708.

to worſhip God in this Place, other Doctrines, indeed, began to be taught pretty freely about you; and you could not but fear, as the whole Nation juſtly did, the ſuppreſſion of the Truth of the Goſpel, how well ſoever eſtabliſhed by the Laws of the Realm. But as it pleaſed God to ſupport and quicken the Vigilance and Care of that wiſe and good Paſtor, who then miniſtred to you, and in a little Time to diſperſe that Cloud which was juſt breaking upon you; ſo he hath, by his Providence, continued the Preaching of the ſame Form of ſound Words, through the Labours of thoſe that have ſince been employed in this Vinyard.

And how commendably this People had behaved themſelves with reſpect to Piety and good Order, by being conſtituted into a Pariſh, and having Chriſtian Offices regularly miniſtred among them, the ſaid Reverend Father took Notice of, in the ſame Diſcourſe to them, in theſe Words: 'The numerous and orderly Aſſemblies on the Returns of theſe Days, and thoſe Multitudes, that, without Superſtition or Tumult, every Month crowd up to the Altar; the good Congregations there are at all the four Courſes of the daily Prayers; the Encouragement that is given by thoſe who are advanced in Knowledge and Years, to the Catechizing of Children, by a greater Appearance than ordinary on the Days of that Exerciſe; the Calling for more Opportunities of Worſhip, which has added a Courſe to the daily Service in one Part of the Pariſh,* and occaſioned the opening of a new Chapel in another.† The kind Unanimity with which the Parochial Buſineſs hath been diſpatched, and the great Peace that is preſerved by that Means: In a Word, that Charity which hath influenced all, and particularly ſhewn it ſelf in ſo liberal a Diſtribution to the Neceſſities of the Saints, and the Care of their poor Children; as to encourage an Addition to the Number of thoſe that were formerly taught; are, to me, ſo many Marks of your profeſſed Subjection to the Goſpel of Chriſt.]

* *King-ſtreet Chapel.*
† *Berwick-ſtreet.*

Church Lane.
Cock Court.
R. B.

This Church fronts *St. James's Square* on the South, and hath a Paſſage into *Pickadilly* through *Church Lane*, newly built, with a Freeſtone Pavement. There is a ſmall Place called *Cock Court*. To this Church there is a large Church-Yard, with a Pair of Gates into *Pickadilly*. This Street is repleniſhed with good Buildings, eſpecially betwixt the Church and *St. James's-ſtreet*; and is a Place well reſorted unto by Gentry.

Sir Joſ. Williamſon.
J. S.

In one of theſe Houſes lived Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*, [ſome Time Secretary of State, and much employed in Embaſſies by the Princes of this Land. And who, by his laſt Will, left liberal and noble Legacies to *Queen's College, Oxon.* And to the City of *Rocheſter*, where he founded a Free School for teaching Children Navigation, (the diligent Maſter thereof now is Mr. *Colſon*) and well endowed it.]

It hath a Paſſage into *Pickadilly*, through *Duke-ſtreet*, *Eagle-ſtreet*, and *Fleece Yard*; beſides another at *Watt's Coffee-houſe* againſt the Market.

York-ſtreet.

York-ſtreet comes out of *St. James's Square*, and runs up to the Church; a broad Street, but the greateſt Part is taken up by the Garden Walls of the late Duke of *Ormond*'s Houſe, on the one Side, and on the other Side by the Houſe inhabited by the Lord *Cornwallis*. So that towards the Church there are not above two or three Houſes on each Side. On the Eaſt Side is *Angier-ſtreet*, and on the Weſt *Blackamoor-ſtreet*, both taken up for Coaches and Stables, and of no great Account, being Back Streets.

Angier-ſtreet.
Blackamore-ſtreet.

Charles-ſtreet.

Charles-ſtreet, being large and handſome, which comes out of St. *James's Square* on the Eaſt Side, and croſſeth *St. Albon's-ſtreet.*

St. Albon's-ſtreet.

St. Albon's-ſtreet, another handſome well built Street, which goeth out of the *Pall Mall*, and fronts the Market.

St. James's Market.

St. James's Market, a large Place, with a commodious Market-houſe in the Midſt, filled with Butchers Shambles; beſides the Stalls in the Market-Place, for Country Butchers, Higglers, and the like; being a Market now grown to great Account, and much reſorted unto, as being well ſerved with good Proviſions. On the South-weſt Corner is the *Paved Alley*, a good Through-fare into *Charles-ſtreet*, and ſo into *St. James's Square*, and thoſe Parts; but is of no great Account for Buildings or Inhabitants. On each Side, or Square, of this Market is a Row of Houſes, inhabited by ſuch as have a Dependance on the Market, kept twice a Week, but that on Saturdays is the moſt conſiderable.

Paved Alley.

Market-ſtreet.
Comb's Alley.

Market-ſtreet, ſo called from the Market which it fronts, againſt *Germaine-ſtreet*; a pretty good Street, and of ſome Trade. Here is a very ſmall Place called *Comb's Alley*.

Market Lane.
Six Bell Alley.
Salter's Court.
Parſon's Court.

Market Lane, which alſo takes its Name from the Market near adjoyning, and lyeth on the Backſide of the *Hay market*, into which it hath an ordinary and narrow Paſſage through *Six Bell Alley*, a Place for Stablings. In this Lane is *Salter's Court*, a ſmall ſquare Place, ill inhabited. Here is alſo another ſmall Place called *Parſon's Court*.

Norris-ſtreet.

Norris-ſtreet, but ſhort, which cometh out of the *Hay Market*, and fronts the Market; a Place of a pretty good Trade for Salesmen.

Hay Market.

The *Hay Market*, a ſpacious Street of great Reſort, full of Inns, and Houſes of Entertainment; eſpecially on the Weſt Side, which is in this Pariſh. The Market for Hay and Straw, here kept every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, makes it to be of good Account. The Inns, or Yards, on this Side, beginning next towards *Pickadilly*, are, *Black Horſe Yard*; *David's Yard*, both for Stablings. *Nag's Head Inn*, indifferent large. *Cock Yard*, for Stablings. *White Horſe Inn*, a Place of good Reſort. *Phenix Yard*, and *Unicorn Yard*, both for Stablings, and Coach-houſes, much reſorted unto.

Black Horſe Yard.
David's Yard.
Nag's Head Inn.
White Horſe Inn.
Phenix Yard.
Unicorn Yard.

Pickadilly.

Pickadilly, a large Street, and a great Through-fare, as ſeated in the Weſtern Road. Well inhabited, eſpecially that Part towards *Albemarle Buildings*. I ſhall begin with the South Side, next to *St. James's-ſtreet*; and then proceed to the North. And then the firſt is *White Horſe Inn*; then *Elephant Inn*; then next beyond *Duke-ſtreet* is the *King's Arms Inn*; all three Inns of an indifferent Trade. Then beyond *Church Lane*, already ſpoken of, is *Eagle-ſtreet*, which falleth into *Germin ſtreet*: Next unto it is *Fleece Yard*, near the *Hay Market*, which hath a Paſſage into *Germin-ſtreet*, very ordinary built and inhabited: And near unto this Yard is *Sadler's Court*, which is but ſmall and mean. Then on the North Side of *Pickadilly*, towards *Albemarle Buildings*, which is the beſt Part for Houſes and Inhabitants, is *Burlington Houſe*, the Seat of the Earl of *Burlington*; having a large Court Yard before, and a ſpacious Garden behind, which fronts the Fields; and from thence receives a freſh and wholeſome Air. Near to this Houſe are three or four more handſome Houſes, with pleaſant Gardens behind them; as, the Houſe of Sir *Thomas Clarges*, the Houſe where the Counteſs of *Denbigh* dwells, and the Houſe of the Lord *Sherbourn*: Adjoining to which Houſe is *Sackvile-ſtreet*, a pretty handſome open Place, as having a Proſpect into the *Gardens*: It hath a turning Paſſage into *Swallow-ſtreet*. Near unto this Street, and in *Pickadilly*, is *Maggot's Court*, a pretty handſome Place, with a Freeſtone Pavement; and hath a Paſſage into *Little Swallow-ſtreet*. *Bear Alley*, but ſmall, with a Paſſage

White Horſe Inn.
Elephant Inn.
King's Arms Inn.
Eagle-ſtreet.
Fleece Yard.
Sadler's Court.
Burlington Houſe.
Sackvile-ſtreet.
Maggot's Court
Bear Alley.

George Yard. *Coventry-ſtreet.* *Crown Yard.* *Panton Yard.*

ſage into *Caſtle-ſtreet.* Near unto the End of the *Hay Market* falls in *Shug Lane*, where is *George Yard*, a Place for Stabling; and againſt the *Hay Market* is *Windmill-ſtreet*; and here begins *Coventry ſtreet*, which falls into *Whitcomb ſtreet*, on the Backſide of *Leiceſter Fields*. Near unto the Corner of *Windmill ſtreet* is *Crown Yard*, a Place for Stabling: And a little farther is *Panton Yard*, a very large Place for Stabling and Coach-houſes, there being one large Yard within another. This Place is deſigned to be built into Streets, taking up a large Piece of Ground, and, according to Probability, will turn to better Advantage than at preſent.

Rupert-ſtreet. *Edmund's Court.*

Rupert ſtreet, a pretty handſome, well built Street, which cometh out of *Coventry ſtreet*, and runneth up a good Length, as far as *Edmund's Court*, which hath a pretty broad Paſſage, with a Freeſtone Pavement, into *Whitcombe-ſtreet*, overagainſt St. *Anne*'s Church.

Richmond-ſtreet.

Richmond-ſtreet, a pretty handſome, but ſhort Street, which falleth into *Rupert ſtreet*.

Whitcombe-ſtreet. *Cooper's Court.* *Nag's Head Inn.* *Plough Yard.* *Cock and Swan Alley.*

Whitcombe-ſtreet, runneth Northwards, by St. *Anne*'s Church, into *Wardour-ſtreet*; and beginning at the Corner of *Coventry ſtreet*, overagainſt *Liſle-ſtreet*, there is a very ſmall Court of about two or three Houſes, called *Cooper's Court*: A little farther is the *Nag's Head Inn*, with two more Inns, or Stable Yards, both having the Sign of the *Plough*. Then paſſing by *Richmond-ſtreet*, and *Edmund's Court*, already named, is *Cock and Swan Alley*, overagainſt *Compton-ſtreet*, a very narrow, dirty, ill built and inhabited Place.

Knaves Acre. *Spur Alley.* *Prince's Court.* *Walker's Court.* *Cymball's Alley.*

Knave's Acre, or *Poultney ſtreet*, falls into *Brewers-ſtreet* by *Windmill-ſtreet* End, and ſo runs Weſtward as far as *Marybone-ſtreet*, and *Warwick-ſtreet* End; and croſſing the ſame, and *Swallow-ſtreet*, falls into *Glaſs-houſe-ſtreet*; which leadeth into the Fields on the Backſide of *Burlington Garden*, and thence to *Albemarle Buildings*. This *Knaves Acre* is but narrow, and chiefly inhabited by thoſe that deal in old Goods, and Glaſs Bottles: On the South Side is a ſmall Place, called *Spur Alley*; and another, called *Prince's Court*. And on the North Side is *Walker's Court*, with a pretty Freeſtone Pavement, which falls into *Peters-ſtreet*: And a little beyond this Court is another ſmall Place, called *Cymball's Alley*, which alſo leads into *Peter-ſtreet*.

Wardour-ſtreet. *Peter-ſtreet.* *Edward-ſtreet.* *Tweed-ſtreet.*

Wardour-ſtreet hath only the Weſt Side (which is the beſt) in this Pariſh, and runneth Northwards into *Tyburn* Road; the Eaſt Side being in the Pariſh of St. *Anne*'s. This Side hath all new Buildings, as the greateſt Part of the other Side hath, except towards the End next the Road, which Time will accompliſh. Out of this Street goeth *Peter-ſtreet*, which, croſſing *Berwick-ſtreet*, falleth into waſte, and unbuilt Ground; a Street not over well inhabited. Here is a ſmall Court, but the right Name is not yet given. Farther Northward is *Edward-ſtreet*; which alſo croſſeth *Berwick-ſtreet*, and falls into waſte and unbuilt Ground; nor is this Street over well inhabited: And ſo is another a little farther, begun to be built, called *Tweed-ſtreet*.

Berwick ſtreet. A French Church. *Kemp's Court.* *Peſt-houſe.*

Berwick-ſtreet, on the Weſt of *Wardour-ſtreet*. It begins at *Peter-ſtreet*, and runs Northwards as far as *Tyburn* Road; a pretty handſome ſtrait Street, with new well built Houſes, much inhabited by the *French*, where they have a Church; near unto which is a pretty handſome Court, with a Freeſtone Pavement, called *Kemp's Court*. About the Middle of this Street is a Place deſigned for a Hay Market, and a great Part of the low Ground raiſed, with ſome of the Houſes built *Piazzo* wiſe, and ſuſtained by Stone Pillars; but whether it will be finiſhed, Time will make appear. Weſtwards of this Street is a large Tract of waſte Ground, reaching to the Wall of the Peſt-houſe, built by the Earl of *Craven*; which runneth from the Backſide of *Golden Square*, to a Piece of Cloſe or Meadow Ground which reacheth to *Tyburn* Road.

Windmill ſtreet. *Conde Court.* *Black Horſe Yard.* *Orchard-ſtreet.* *Feathers Alley.* *Salton's Court.*

Windmill-ſtreet, indifferent good, and broad: It cometh out of *Pickadilly* againſt the *Hay Market*, and falls into *Brewer's-ſtreet*. On the Weſt Side is *Conde Court*, very inconſiderable for Building, or Inhabitants. Oppoſite to this is *Black Horſe Yard*, a Place of good Account for Stabling. Then farther Northwards is *Windmill Yard*, another ſuch like Place for Stablings. And oppoſite unto it is a ſhort Street, called *Orchard-ſtreet*, broad, but of no great Account; which runs up to the Backſide of *Rupert-ſtreet*; into which it hath a Paſſage through a narrow Entry or Alley. Then a little farther, on the ſame Side, is *Feathers Alley*, which hath a Paſſage into *Knaves Acre*; being but very ſmall and inconſiderable, as is *Salton's Court*, on the other Side of the Way.

Queen-ſtreet. *Trumbal Yard.*

Queen-ſtreet, a pretty neat, clean, and quiet Street, with good Houſes, well inhabited: It comes out of *Windmill-ſtreet*, and falls into *Sherard-ſtreet*. About the Middle of this Street is *Trumball Yard*, a pretty large Place for Coaches and Stablings.

Sherard-ſtreet.

Sherard-ſtreet, a handſome, broad, well built and inhabited Place; which takes its Beginning at *Marybone-ſtreet*, paſſeth by *Queen-ſtreet*, and runs up into *Brewer's-ſtreet*, againſt *James's-ſtreet*, that leadeth into *Golden Square*.

Marybone-ſtreet.

Marybone-ſtreet takes its Beginning at the End of *Brewer's-ſtreet*, againſt *Warwick-ſtreet*, and falleth into *Shug Lane*, and thence into *Pickadilly* by the *May Market*.

Shug Lane. *Hunt's Court.* *Brown's Court.* *Gibſon's Court.*

This *Shug Lane* is but meanly built, neither are its Inhabitants much to be boaſted of. On the North Side are two very ordinary Places, *viz.* *Hunt's Court* and *Brown's Court*: And on the South Side is *Gibſon's Court*, a pretty neat and new built Place, with a Freeſtone Paſſage into *Caſtle-ſtreet*.

Ayre ſtreet. *Caſtle-ſtreet.*

Ayre-ſtreet comes out of *Pickadilly*, and falls into *Marybone-ſtreet*. On the Eaſt Side is *Caſtle-ſtreet*, very ordinary built and inhabited; hath a ſmall Paſſage into *Pickadilly*.

Francis-ſtreet.

Francis-ſtreet, but ſhort, as appears by the Map, takes its Riſe from *Marybone-ſtreet*, and falls into *Brewer's-ſtreet*, againſt *John's-ſtreet*, which leadeth into *Golden Square*.

Vine-ſtreet. *Little Swallow-ſtreet.*

Vine-ſtreet, a Place of no great Account; the chiefeſt Part of which is taken up by a Brewhouſe on the one Side, and a Carpenter's Yard on the other. At the Bottom of this Street is *Little Swallow-ſtreet*, of ſmall Account, which falleth into *Great Swallow-ſtreet*.

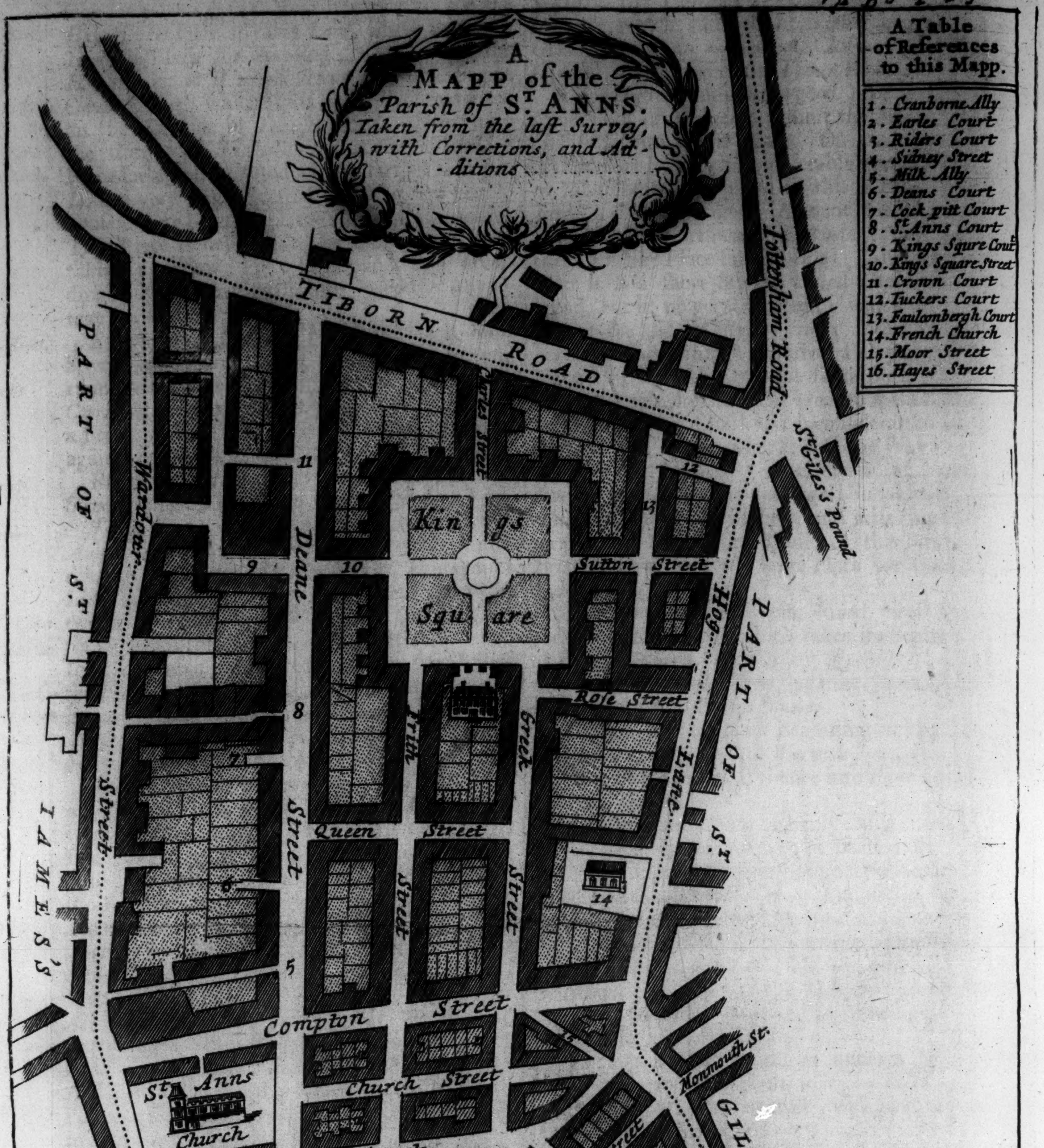
Warwick-ſtreet.

Warwick-ſtreet, on the Backſide of *Golden Square*, a Place not over well built or inhabited towards the End next to *Marybone-ſtreet*; but at the upper End it hath ſome good Houſes on both Sides; the chief of which is that where Sir *Henry Goodrick* dwelleth.

Swallow-ſtreet. *Haynes Court.* *Baxter's Yard.* *Glaſshouſe-ſtreet.* *Sadler's Yard.*

Swallow ſtreet, very long, coming out of *Pickadilly*, and runneth Northwards to *Tyburn* Road, againſt *Neb's Pound*, but of no great Account for Buildings or Inhabitants. On the Eaſt Side is *Little Swallow-ſtreet*, as aforeſaid. More Northwards is a pretty ſmall Court, called *Haynes Court*; a little beyond which is a large Yard for Stabling and Coaches, called *Baxter's Yard*, as being made Uſe of by one Mr. *Baxter*, who there kept his Riding-houſe, for the inſtructing young Gentlemen to ride the managed Horſe. Oppoſite to this is a Paſſage into *Sackvile-ſtreet*, already ſpoken of. Then beyond is *Glaſs-houſe-ſtreet*, which *Swallow-ſtreet* croſſes: And at the upper End, next the Fields, is a fine Houſe and Ground, the Seat of the Lady *Harvey*. Here is a large Yard for Coaches and Stables, called *Sadler's Yard*. On the Eaſt Side is a little Square Court, called *Harris*

V.2 B.6 P.85



A MAPP of the Parish of S^t. ANNS. Taken from the last Survey, with Corrections, and Additions

A Table of References to this Mapp.

1. Cranborne Ally
2. Earles Court
3. Riders Court
4. Sidney Street
5. Milk Ally
6. Deans Court
7. Cock pitt Court
8. S^t. Anns Court
9. Kings Squre Court
10. Kings Square Street
11. Crown Court
12. Tuckers Court
13. Faulconbergh Court
14. French Church
15. Moor Street
16. Hayes Street

TIBORN ROAD
Tottenham Road
S^t. Giles's Pound
PART OF S^t. IAMES'S PARISH
PART OF S^t. GILES'S PARISH
PART OF S^t. MARTINS PARISH
Wardour Street
Deane Street
Charles street
Kings Square
Sutton Street
Hog Lane
Rose Street
Frith Street
Greek Street
Queen Street
Compton Street
Church Street
Monmouth St.
S^t. Anns Church
Kings Street
Hasfield Str.
Litchfield Street
Grafton Street
Newport Market
Newport Ally
Porters Street
Gerard Street
Lisle Street
Leicester Street
Leicester house
L. Newport Street
G. Newport Street
Cranborn Street
Castle Street
S^t. Martins Lane
Bear Lane
Leicester Fields
Princes Street
Whitcomb Street
W
E
S
100 200 300 400 500 600
A Scale of 600 Feet

Harris Court.
Leiceſter-ſtreet.
Bell Yard.
Burlington-ſtreet.

ris Court. This Street is croſſed by *Leiceſter-ſtreet*, of no great Account, being ordinarily built and inhabited; except the Weſt End towards the Fields, where there is a very good Houſe and Garden, which fronts the Fields. In this Part of *Swallow-ſtreet* is *Bell Yard*, or *Inn*, for Stabling and Coaches: and farther up *Swallow-Street* is another very large and commodious Yard for Coach-houſes and Stabling. More Northwards is a pretty ſhort Street, which opens into the Fields, called *Burlington-Street*, in the Midſt of which is a Yard for Stabling: And a little farther towards the Road this Street endeth, and falleth into a Lane that leadeth to the high Road.

Beak-ſtreet.
Silver-ſtreet.
Pott's Yard.

Beak-ſtreet butts againſt *Warwick-Street*, cometh out of *Swallow-Street*, and falleth into *Silver-Street*, another ſmall Street, on the Backſide of *Golden Square*; and here is *Pott's Yard*, a pretty large Place for Stablings and Coaches.

Golden Square.
James-ſtreet.
John's ſtreet.

Golden Square, a very handſome open Place, railed round, and gravelled within; having very good Houſes, inhabited by Gentry on all Sides. The Row of Buildings on the Eaſt Side is called *James Street*; which Name it retaineth 'till it falls into *Brewer's-ſtreet*; and on the Weſt Side, from *Brewer's-Street* unto *Silver-Street*, is called *John's ſtreet*.

King ſtreet.
Hide's Court.
Croſs ſtreet.

King ſtreet cometh out of *Beak-Street* and *Silver-ſtreet*, and runneth Northwards to the Road: It is a pretty good Street, having divers very good Houſes fit for Gentry. On the Weſt Side is the Chapel of Eaſe, by ſome called, *The Tabernacle*; near unto which is *Hide's Court*, of ſmall Account. On the Eaſt Side is *Croſs-ſtreet*, ordinarily built and inhabited; which falls into *Carnaby ſtreet*. And farther Northwards is another Paſſage into the upper End of *Carnaby-Street*, and another into *Swallow Street*, by Mr. *Medwell's*, a fine, large, and well built Houſe, with a curious Garden before it. Then farther Northwards is a good *Bowling Alley*, well reſorted unto.

Carnaby-ſtreet.
Earl of Craven's Peſt-houſes.

Carnaby Street, an ordinary Street, which goes out of *Silver-Street*, and runs Northwards almoſt to the *Bowling Ground*. On the Eaſt Side of this Street are the Earl of *Craven*'s Peſt-houſes, ſeated in a large Piece of Ground, encloſed with a Brick Wall, and handſomely ſet with Trees, in which are Buildings for the Entertainment of Perſons that ſhall have the Plague, when it ſhall pleaſe God that any Contagion ſhall happen.

And theſe are the Boundaries, Streets, Places, and Buildings in this new Pariſh of St. *James's*.]

St. ANNE's *Pariſh*.

St. Anne's Church.
J. S.
An Act for building of St. Anne's Church.

THIS Pariſh was alſo, by Act of Parliament of late Years, taken out of St. *Martin's in the Fields*.

In the firſt Year of King *James the Second*, there was an Act of Parliament, to enable the Inhabitants of the Pariſh of St. *Anne*'s within the Liberties of *Weſtminſter*, to raiſe Money to build a Church, to be the Pariſh Church there. And it was built in a Parcel of Ground, called *Kemp's Field*, with the Church-yard. This Act was purſuant to a former Act 30. *Car.* II. entitled, *An Act for making Part of the Pariſh of St.* Martin's in the Fields *a new Pariſh, to be called*, The Pariſh of St. *ANNE* within the Liberties of *Weſtminſter*. But wanting Money to finiſh the Church, (though the Building was finiſhed to a convenient Height before) they were forced to get a new Act of 1. *Jac.* 2. that they might legally make an equal Diſtribution among themſelves for the Performance thereof. By this Act thirty Perſons were to be appointed by the Biſhop of *London*, to be Superviſors and Commiſſioners for the Church. And after the Church is finiſhed, the ſame to be Veſtry-men for the ſaid Pariſh. The Rector of St. *Anne*'s Church, and the Churchwardens, to be additional Superviſors and Commiſſioners. Theſe, or any Nine of them, to aſſeſs the Inhabitants, Owners, and Occupiers of Lands, *&c.* for the Charges in building and finiſhing the Church, not exceeding 5000 *l.*

It is a fair Church; and is furniſhed with a Pair of Organs, which were given by King *William the Third* to this Church, as the Queen had given a Pair to St. *James's*. And as there is a Chapel belonging to St. *James's*, ſo there is alſo a Chapel belonging to St. *Anne's*: Together with ſome other Chapels in theſe Parts, for the Uſe of the *French* Nation; where our Liturgy, turned into *French*, is uſed, *French* Miniſters, that are Refugees, Epiſcopally ordained, officiating: Several whereof are hereabouts ſeen walking in the Canonical Habit of the *Engliſh* Clergy. Abundance of *French* People, many whereof are voluntary Exiles for their Religion, live in theſe Streets and Lanes, following honeſt Trades; and ſome Gentry of the ſame Nation.

The MONUMENTS in St. *Anne*'s Church, for Remembrance of the Dead here interred, are theſe:

In the Chancel.

Monuments.

Before the Communion Table, a flat Stone for Mrs. *Diana Farrel*, departed 1686. Whoſe Monument is againſt the North Wall; aſſigning her to be the Daughter of *Charles Farrel*, Eſq; dying in the 22d Year of her Age.

Another flat Stone for *Grace Mouldſworth*, Wife to *Hender Mouldſworth*, Eſq; late Governour of *Jamaica*, 1687. She hath a Monument on the South Wall, by the Communion Table.

The Lady *Florence Lanier*, Wife to Sir *John Lanier*, 1691.

Sir *John Lanier*, one of his Majeſties Lieutenants General. Who was at the Reduction of *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and dyed at *Bruſſels*, of his Wounds he received at the Battle of *Engein* in *Flanders*, 1692.

Againſt the South Wall, next the Communion Table, a ſumptuous Monument for the Right Honourable the Lady *Grace Pierpoint*, Daughter to the moſt noble and puiſſant Prince *Henry Pierpoint* Marqueſs of *Dorcheſter*, deceaſed 1703, in the 68th Year of her Age.

Thomas Agar, Eſq; Surveyor-general to King *Charles the Second*, and King *James the Second*, of all their Woods on the South Side *Trent*; and Carver in ordinary to *Katharine* Queen *Dowager*, 1687.

Egerton Hul, Son of *Tho. Hul*, of *Surrey*, Gent. 1687.

Greſham Hakewel, Son of *Greſham Hakewel* of *Weſton Turvile* in the County of *Bucks*, Gent. 1692. Aged 16. Alſo *Katharine Hakewel*, his Daughter, 1692. Aged 18.

Farewel my only Comfort, Prop and Stay
Of my Family, wrapt and wound in Clay:
Would I had not liv'd to have known this Day, &c.

Written by their Father.

Elijah Hopkins, late of *Newton* in the County of *Northampton*, 1701. Aged 29.

Wondrous young Man, why waſt thou made ſo good,
To be ſnatch'd hence, ere better underſtood?
Snatcht, before half enough of thee was ſeen,
Though ripe, but yet thy tender Life was green, &c.

James Hays, Apothecary, who married the Siſter of the ſaid *Elijah Hopkins*, ſome Time Apothecary to King *William the Third*, 1701.

Suſanna Butler, Daughter of *Thomas Butler*, 1694.

Mary Bullimore, Daughter of *Richard* and *Mary Bullimore*, 169$\frac{4}{5}$.]

Its Bounds or Girt Line. *R. B.*

Now for the Bounds, or Girt Line. I ſhall begin at the *Black Lyon*, at the South-weſt Corner of *Leiceſter Fields*, by *Panton-Street*; thence turning Northwards, it runs down *Whitcombe-Street*, from thence into *Prince's-Street*, and ſo into *Wardour-Street*, paſſing by St. *Anne*'s Church-yard on the Eaſt Side. And at the upper End of *Wardour-Street*, it turns down *Tyburn* Road Eaſtwards unto St. *Giles*'s Pound; and there it turns Southwards into *Hog Lane*, and ſo runs to the upper End of St. *Martin's Lane* againſt *Long Acre*, where it turns down *Newport-Street*, taking in the North Row of Buildings, and from thence into *Caſtle Street*, and ſo to *Bear-Street*, encloſing the North Side thereof; and ſo runs croſs *Leiceſter Fields*, to the *Black Lyon*, where I began; and all within the ſaid Girt Line is in this Pariſh, as appears by the Map of the Pariſh.

And now for the Deſcription of the Streets, Courts, *&c.* in this Pariſh, I ſhall begin at the South-eaſt Part, to wit, at *Newport-Street*; and ſo ſhew them in Order, as they lie Northwards.

Newport-ſtreet.

Newport-Street fronts *Long Acre*: The North Side, which is in this Pariſh, hath far the beſt Buildings, and is inhabited by Gentry; whereas, on the other Side dwell ordinary Tradeſpeople, of which ſeveral are of the *French* Nation.

Porter's-ſtreet.

Porter's-Street, at the North-weſt Corner of *Newport-Street*, runs up into *Litchfield-Street*. Out of this Street there is a Paſſage into *Newport Market*: 'Tis a Street well built and inhabited.

Litchfield-ſtreet

Litchfield-Street, a Place furniſhed with good Buildings, well inhabited. And here is an open Paſſage into *Newport Market*, almoſt againſt the Great Stonecutter's.

Newport Market.

Newport Market, made very commodious for that Uſe, having a good Market-houſe, with Shambels for Butchers in the Midſt, with Shops round about it: But at preſent is not ſo well ſerved with Proviſions as in Time it may be by the Reſort of Country People to it with their Neceſſaries, *Clare Market* much eclipſing it.

Newport Alley.

Newport Alley, a great Paſſage into *So Ho*, and thoſe new built Places. It is for the Generality inhabited by *French*; as indeed are moſt of theſe Streets and Alleys, which are ordinarily built, and the Rents cheap. It is a Place of a good Trade. Out of this Alley is a Paſſage into *Newport Market*.

Little Newport-ſtreet.

Little Newport Street, on the Back of this Alley, ordinarily built and inhabited; being much annoyed with Coaches and Carts into the *So Ho*, and thoſe Parts.

Cranborn-ſtreet

Cranborn-ſtreet, hath a very handſome Freeſtone Pavement, and an open Paſſage into *Lieceſter Fields* for Foot Paſſengers: Which great Throughfare makes it to be a Place of a very good Trade, both Sides being inhabited by Shopkeepers.

Cranborn Alley. *Earl's Court.* *Rider's Court.*

Out of the North Side is *Cranborn Alley*, a narrow Place moſt taken up by *Shoomakers*. Then about the Middle of this Street is *Earl's Court*, paved with Freeſtone, which hath a Paſſage into *Little Newport-Street*. Not far from this, and near *Newport Houſe*, is *Rider's Court*, a Court new built, and neat, with a Freeſtone Pavement, cleanly kept, and well inhabited. It hath a Paſſage at the upper End of *Little Newport-Street* to *Newport Market*, and *Gerard-Street*: And on the South Side there is a Paſſage into *Bear-Street*.

Leiceſter Fields. *Leiceſter Houſe.*

Leiceſter Fields, a very handſome open Square, railed about, and gravelled within. The Buildings are very good, and well inhabited, and frequented by the Gentry. The North and Weſt Rows of Buildings which are in this Pariſh are the beſt; and eſpecially the North, where is *Leiceſter Houſe*, the Seat of the Earl of *Leiceſter*: Being a large Building, with a fair Court before it, for the Reception of Coaches; and a fine Garden behind it. The South and Eaſt Sides being in the Pariſh of St. *Martin's*.

Next to this Houſe is another large one, inhabited late by the Earl of *Ayleſbury*, now by His Royal Highneſs *George* Prince of *Wales*.

Sidney Alley.

Sidney-Street, or rather *Alley*, being paved with Freeſtone, which gives a Paſſage out of *Leiceſter Fields* into *Prince's-Street*, and ſo to *Pickadilly*: A Place of no great Account.

Leiceſter ſtreet.

Leiceſter-ſtreet fronts *Leiceſter Fields*, and hath *Liſle-ſtreet* on the North.

Liſle-ſtreet.

Liſle-ſtreet comes out of *Prince's-Street*, and runs up to *Leiceſter* Garden Wall: Both theſe Streets are large, well built, and inhabited by Gentry.

Whitcombe-ſtreet.

Whitcombe Street, on the Back of *Leiceſter Fields*, very ordinary; the Side in this Pariſh being the Stables and Coach-houſes belonging to the Houſes in the Weſt Row of *Leiceſter Fields*; and the other Side of the Street, which is in the Pariſh of St. *James's*, is very ordinary, both for Houſes and Inhabitants.

Prince's-ſtreet.

Prince's-ſtreet, a broad Street, with good Houſes, and in its Paſſage into *Wardour-ſtreet*, receiveth *Liſle-ſtreet*, *Gerard-ſtreet*, *King-ſtreet*, *Richmond ſtreet*, and *Compton ſtreet*.

Gerard-ſtreet.

Gerard-ſtreet butteth againſt *Newport Market*, and runs Weſtward into *Prince's ſtreet*; being fronted with *Maxfield* (or *Macclesfield*) *Street*, which paſſing by St. *Anne*'s Church, falls into *Dean ſtreet*. It is a very good Street, well built, and inhabited by Gentry, and ſome Noblemen, as the Earl of *Mancheſter*, and the Earl of *Macclesfield*.

King-ſtreet.

King-ſtreet, a pretty good Street, but not ſo broad as moſt in theſe Parts; yet well inhabited.

Church ſtreet. *Moore-ſtreet.*

Church-ſtreet, ſo called, as fronting St. *Anne's* Church; and paſſing by *Moore ſtreet*, which is but ſhort, narrow, and of no great Account; falls into *Hog Lane*, againſt *Monmouth-ſtreet* End.

Grafton-ſtreet.

Grafton-ſtreet, indifferent good, croſſeth *Litchfield-ſtreet*, and butteth againſt *Gerrard-ſtreet*.

Hayes-ſtreet.

Hayes-ſtreet, or rather *Alley*, being but ſmall and narrow, with a Freeſtone Pavement. In the Map it is marked with Number 16.

Compton-ſtreet.

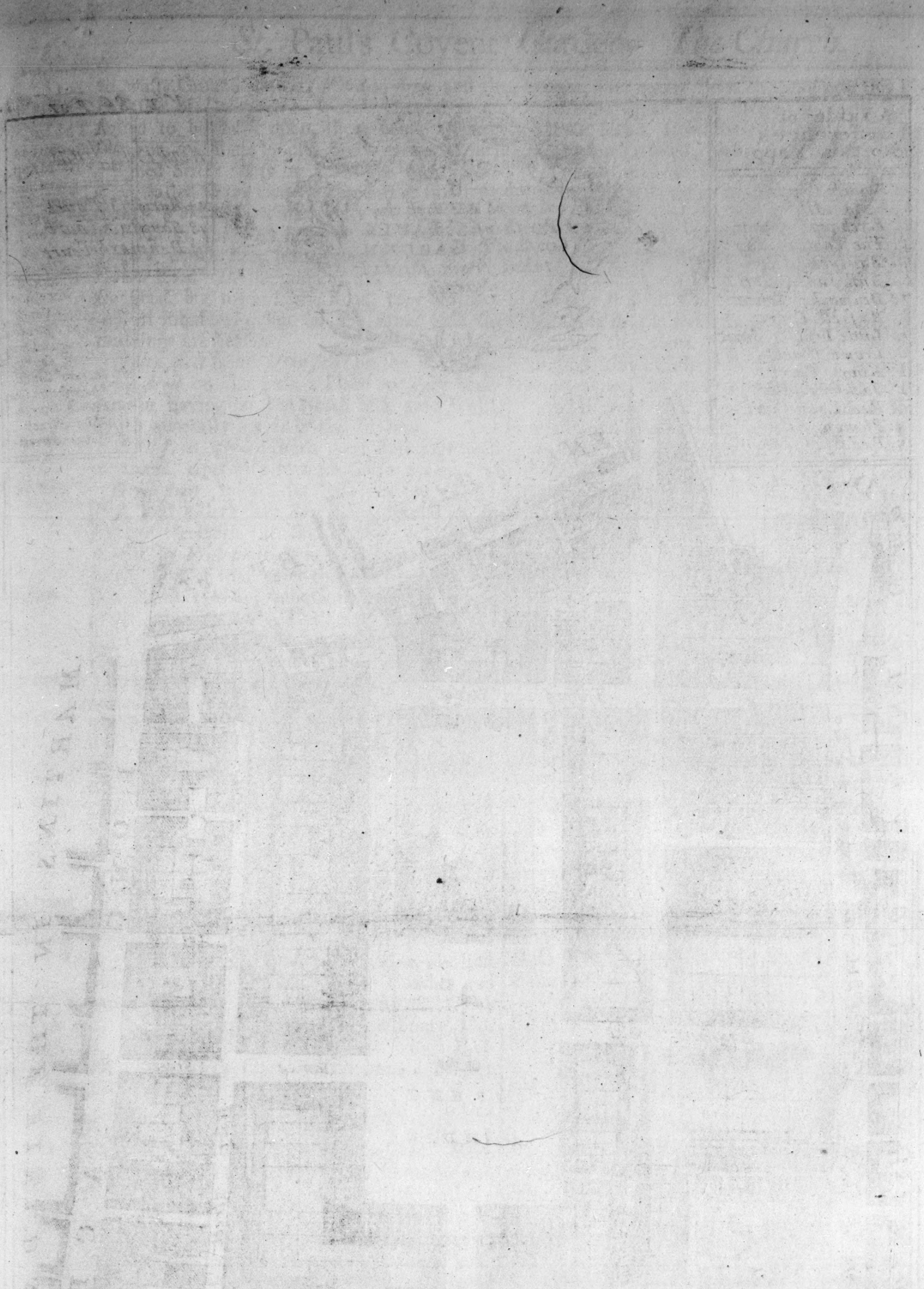
Compton ſtreet, very long, which from *Hog Lane* runneth Weſtwards into *Wardour-ſtreet*. This This Street is broad, and the Houſes well built, but of no great Account for its Inhabitants, which are chiefly *French*.

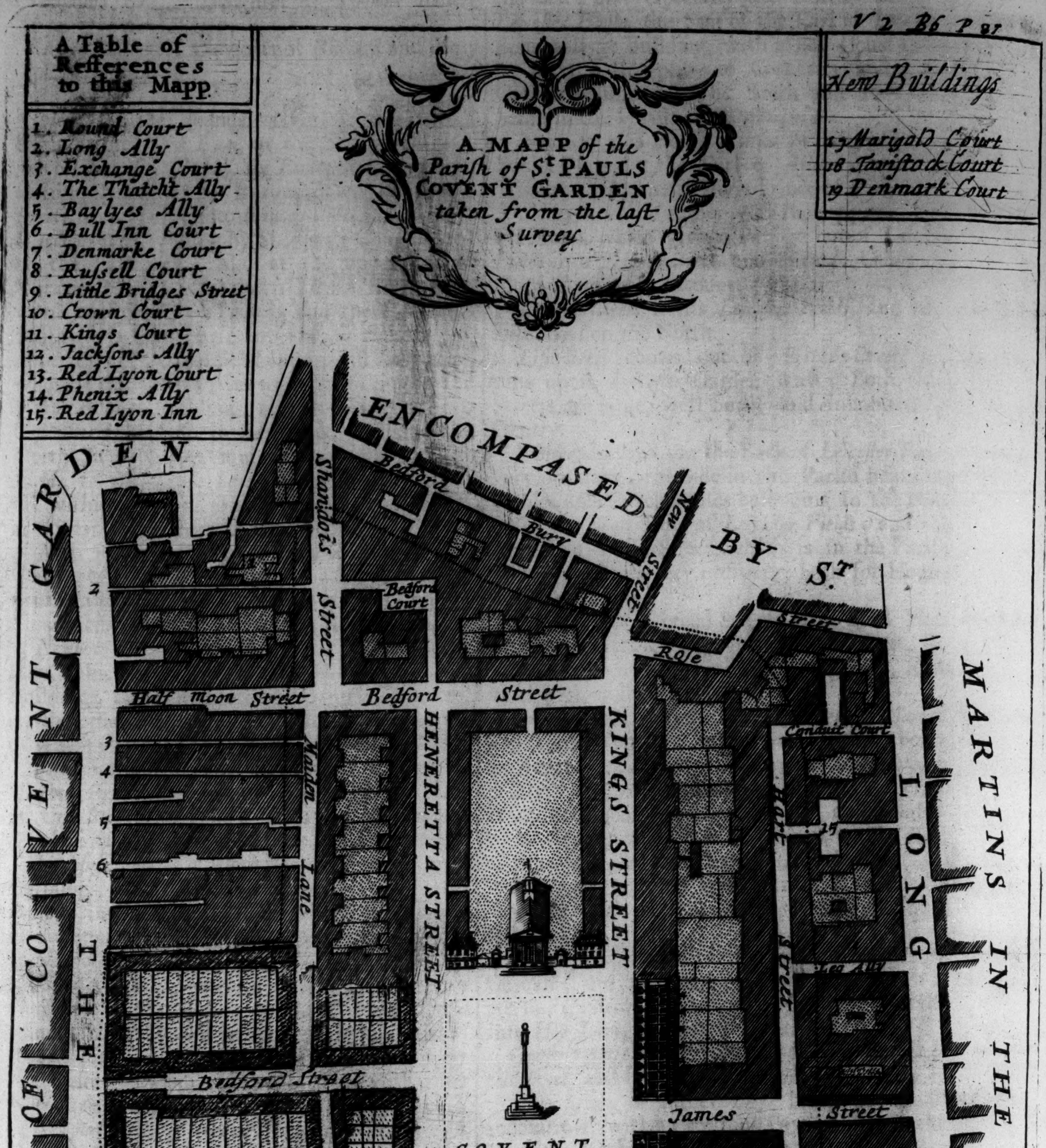
Dean-ſtreet. *St. Anne's Church.* *Milk Alley.*

Dean ſtreet, a ſpacious Street, and of a great Length, taking its Riſe from *St. Ann's* Church, and runs Northward unto *Tyburn* Road: It is graced with good Buildings, well inhabited by Gentry, eſpecially the middle Part, but that towards the Road is but ordinary. The Church of *St. Ann's* is large, and handſomely finiſhed within, but the Want of a Steeple takes off from its outward Grace. Behind the Church is a ſpacious Church-yard. On the Weſt Side of this Street are ſeveral Out-lets and Courts, *viz. Milk Alley*, which runs into *Wardour-ſtreet*, but of no great Account.

Dean's Court. *Cock-pit Court.* *St. Anne's Court.* *King's-Square Court.*

Dean's Court, a pretty neat and cleanly Place, not large, but indifferent well inhabited. *Cockpit Court*, a ſmall Place, and of no Account, either for Inhabitants or Buildings; which Buildings are but of one Side. *St. Ann's Court*, pretty well built and inhabited, with a Freeſtone Pavement, and hath a Paſſage into *Wardour-ſtreet*. *King's-Square Court*, a handſome broad Court fronting *King's-Square*; 'tis a Place well built and inhabited, and hath one very large Houſe, which takes up all the Weſt End or Front; by which is a little Paſſage leading into


St. Paul's Covent Garden


V 2 B6 P 81
A MAPP of the Parish of St. PAULS COVENT GARDEN taken from the last Survey
A Table of Refferences to this Mapp
1. Round Court
2. Long Ally
3. Exchange Court
4. The Thatcht Ally
5. Baylyes Ally
6. Bull Inn Court
7. Denmarke Court
8. Russell Court
9. Little Bridges Street
10. Crown Court
11. Kings Court
12. Jacksons Ally
13. Red Lyon Court
14. Phenix Ally
15. Red Lyon Inn
New Buildings
17 Marigold Court
18 Tavistock Court
19 Denmark Court
ENCOMPASED BY St. MARTINS IN THE FIELDS
THE PARISH OF COVENT GARDEN
THE STRAND
Shandois Street
Bedford Bury
New Street
Bedford Court
Rose Street
Half Moon Street
Bedford Street
Maiden Lane
HENERETTA STREET
KINGS STREET
Conduit Court
Hart Street
Lee Ally
James Street
COVENT GARDEN
Bedford Street
Burleigh Street
Exeter Street
Charles Street
York Street
RUSSELL STREET
Bow Street
Bridges Street
Katherine Street
LONG ACRE
DRURY LANE
A Scale of Feet
100 200 300 400 500

Crown Court.

Wardour ſtreet.

to waſte Ground betwixt *Wardour-ſtreet* and the Backſide of *Dean-ſtreet:* Which Ground is deſigned to be built upon, there being a Street laid out, and ſome Houſes built. Out of which deſigned Street there is a Paſſage into *Dean's-ſtreet*, called *Crown Court*, at preſent of ſmall Account. *Wardour-ſtreet* hath only the Eaſt Side in this Pariſh, the Weſt being in the Pariſh of *St. James's*, which runs from *Compton-ſtreet* up into *Tyburn* Road. In the middle Part, the Buildings are good, but towards the Road, very ordinary and ill inhabited; but on the other Side the Buildings are better.

Queen-ſtreet.

Queen-ſtreet fronts *Dean ſtreet* on the Weſt, and *Greek-ſtreet* on the Eaſt, a Place not very conſiderable, having on the North Side dead Walls, which generally are dirty and ill kept.

Frith-ſtreet.

Frith-ſtreet, graced with good Buildings well inhabited, eſpecially towards *Golden Square*.

Greek-ſtreet.

Roſe-ſtreet.

Greek ſtreet takes its Riſe out of *King's-ſtreet*, and falleth into *King's Square*, and in its Paſſage receiveth the ſaid Streets, which are croſſed by *Frith-ſtreet*. It is well built and inhabited. Out of this Street there is an open Paſſage for Carts and Coaches into *Roſe-ſtreet*, which goeth into *Hog Lane*. This Street hath ſome indifferent good Houſes; but the greateſt Part is taken up for Coach-houſes and Stables.

King's Square.

King's Square, a very large and open Place, encloſed with a high Palliſado Pale, the Square within being neatly kept, with Walks and Graſs-plots, and in the Midſt is the Effigies of King *Charles the Second*, neatly cut in Stone, to the Life, ſtanding on a Pedeſtal. This Square hath very good Buildings on all Sides, eſpecially the Eaſt and South, which are well inhabited by Nobility and Gentry.

King's-Square Street.

Charles-ſtreet.

Sutton-ſtreet.

Faulconbergh Court.

Tucker's Court.

On the Weſt Side, this Square receiveth a ſhort Street, called *King's-Square Street*, of ſmall Account: On the North Side it hath a Paſſage into *Tyburn Road*, through *Charles-ſtreet*, a Place of no great Note for Inhabitants; and on the Eaſt Side it hath another Paſſage, for Coaches and Carts, into *Hog Lane*, and ſo into *St. Giles's* through *Sutton-ſtreet*, which is but ordinary. Out of this Street is *Faulconbergh Court*, which leadeth into *Tucker's Court*, which hath a Paſſage into *Hog Lane*.

Hog Lane.

A French Church.

An Almes Houſe.

Hog Lane, of which the Weſt Side is in this Pariſh, the other Side being in *St. Giles's*; a Place not over well built or inhabited. Here the *French* have a Church, which formerly was the *Greek Church*, and by many ſtill ſo called; adjoyning to which are eighteen Alms Houſes for ſo many poor People, belonging to the Pariſh of *St. Martin's*; of which, nine have the Allowance of 8 *s.* a Month, and the other nine have 7 *s.* a Month. From thence this Street runneth to the upper End of *St. Martin's Lane*, paſſing by *Monmouth Street*, and other Places, but hath nothing worthy of Note.

St. *PAUL's COVENT-GARDEN.*

The Beginning of this Pariſh.

At the Charge and Care of the Earl of *Bedford*.

Covent Garden Square.

THE Ground on which this Pariſh is built, was formerly Fields, with ſome thatched Houſes, Stables, and ſuch like, which lying in ſo good a Place, the Owner of the ſaid Ground, (the Earl of *Bedford*) did think good to make an Improvement thereof, and procuring an Act of Parliament for the making it into a Pariſh of itſelf, diſunited from *St. Martin's in the Fields*, did, about the Years 1534, and 1635, begin to pull down the ſaid old Buildings, and clear away the Rubbiſh, and laid it out into ſeveral fair Streets, ſtreight and uniform, which were built with good brick Buildings. About the Centre of the Ground, he cauſed to be ſet out a large Square, or rather oblong Piece of Ground, 500 Foot in Length, and 400 in Breadth; and into this Plot of Ground, four large Streets of about 50 or 60 Foot broad, have their Entrance, *viz. Ruſſel-ſtreet* on the Weſt, *James ſtreet* on the North, *King's-ſtreet*, and *Henrietta-ſtreet* on the Weſt, and the South Side is taken up by the Wall of *Bedford Garden:* On the North and Eaſt Sides are erected ſtately Buildings for the dwelling of Perſons of Repute and Quality, their Fronts ſtanding on Pillars and Arches of Brick and Stone Ruſtick Work, with Piazzas, or Walks, like thoſe in the *Royal Exchange* in *London*, and imitating the *Rialto* in *Venice*. Since the firſt Building, this Pariſh hath had great Improvements, as well by its Houſes as its Inhabitants.

And if we conſider this Pariſh, as to its fine, ſtreight, and broad Streets, repleniſhed with ſuch good Buildings, and ſo well inhabited by a Mixture of Nobility, Gentry, and wealthy Tradeſmen, here ſeated ſince the Fire of *London* 1666, ſcarce admitting of any Poor, not being peſtered with mean Courts and Alleys; likewiſe its open and large Piazza or Garden, ſo delightful to walk in: It may deſervedly be reckoned for one of the beſt Pariſhes in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or Parts adjacent. The Pariſh of *St. Martin's* (out of which this Pariſh was taken) begirteth it on all Parts.]

By an unknown Hand this Account is given of the building of this Church. *J. S.*

An Account of the Pariſh Church of St. Paul's Covent Garden, *formerly a Part of the Pariſh of St.* Martin's in the Fields.

The Leaſe from the Earl of *Bedford* of the Grounds of *Covent Garden*, to *Palmer*, &c.

I Find by a Leaſe granted to the Right Honourable *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, (dated, at his Manſion Houſe in the *Strond*, the 10th Day of *March* 1631, in the 7th Year of the Reign of King *Charles the Firſt*) to *John Powel* of *Little Thorocke*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Clerk; and to *Edward Palmer* of the Pariſh of *St. Andrew's Holbourn* in the County of *Middleſex*, Gent. Son of *Ed. Palmer*, late Citizen and Girdler of *London*, lately deceaſed; and *John Barrodale* of *London*, Gent. he having let unto the aforeſaid *Ed. Palmer*, the Father, all the Piece or Parcel of Ground of the ſaid Earl's Paſture, called *Covent Garden* and *Long Acre*; one of them lying on the South Side of a Parcel of Ground then laid forth for a new Church-yard, containeth in Length, from a Parcel of Ground then let to one *William Newton*, Gent. on the Weſt Side; another Parcel of Ground then preſerved for a Veſtry-Houſe; on the Eaſt, 180 Foot and 3 Inches of Aſſize, and in Breadth, from a Parcel of Grounds then laid forth for a Street, Way, or Paſſage of 50 Foot broad on the South Side of the ſaid Piece of Ground laid forth for the ſaid Church-yard, on the North, 33 Foot of Aſſize, and all other Conveniencies for Building, to hold for 34 Years to come, from the Date aforeſaid, at the yearly Rent of ſeventeen Pounds and ſix Pence, payable Quarterly, at or in the Dining-hall of the ſaid Earl's, commonly called *Bedford Houſe* in the *Strand*, in the Pariſh of *St. Martin's in the Fields*.

1632, the Church built.

The abovesaid *Edward Palmer* the elder, did, at his own Charge, erect nine ſeveral Meſſuages or Tenements on the ſaid Ground. Likewiſe I find, by an Act for the preventing Multiplicity of Buildings in and about the Suburbs of *London*, and within ten Miles thereof, at the Parliament begun at *Weſtminſter* 17 of *September*, 1657.

Page 1[illegible]

'Provided always, and be it Enacted, That 'in Regard of the great Charges that *Francis* 'late Earl of *Bedford* hath been at in building 'a Church in *Covent Garden*, in the County of

‘ *Middleſex*, and in the Endowment of the ſame Church, and other publick Charges in and about the Pariſh of *Covent Garden* aforeſaid, there be abated unto *William* Earl of *Bedford*, *John Ruſſel*, and *Edward Ruſſel*, Eſquires, Sons of the ſaid *Francis* late Earl of *Bedford*, out of the Fines which ſhall be payable unto them by Force of this Act, in Receipt of the Building in the ſaid Pariſh of *Covent Garden*, the Sum of 7000 *l.* the ſame Abatement to be made unto them by the ſaid Commiſſioners proportionably, accordingly as they ſhall be ſeverally chargeable by this Act.

Juxon was then L. Bp. of *London.*

It was Conſecrated by the Reverend Father in God . . . . .

The Builder, *Inigo Jones.*

The Builder of this famous Church was that rare Architect Mr. *Inigo Jones*, one of the greateſt Reſtorers of the ancient *Roman* Way of Building, and this the firſt. How magnificent and great doth it preſent itſelf to the Beholder. The *Portico* is magnificent. The *Upright*, with the View of the Garden and the *Piazzas*, is done by the curious Mr. *Holler*. It is the only View, in Imitation of the *Italians*, we have in or about *London*; uſhered into Uſe by that great Encourager of Arts, the Earl of *Arundel*. The Cieling-piece in Proſpective is admired by all that ſee it. It was done by an Inhabitant of the Pariſh. His Name was . . . . . *Pierce*, a Painter. Of late Years it hath been adorned, in the Middle of the Square, with a Sun-dyal fixed on a Pillar of black Marble, after the *Corinthian* Order, aſcending with Steps to the Pedeſtal, whereon the weary Walker may reſt himſelf. This was done at the Charges of the Inhabitants, as appeareth by the Arms on the Capital.]

The Sun-dyal.

Covent Garden made a Pariſh, *Anno* 1645. *J. S.*

The 7th Day of *January* 1645, was an Ordinance of Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, for making the *Covent Garden* Church Parochial, and for dividing the ſame from the Pariſh of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, upon ſeveral Articles and Conditions: Alſo for giving Power to 34 Perſons, to aſſeſs and levy Monies for the Payment of two Miniſters, and other Parochial Uſes: And alſo for nominating Conſtables and all other Pariſh Officers.

Ann. 1660. 12 *Car.* 2.

12 *Car.* II. *Ann.* 1660. An Act of Parliament was made for making the Precinct of *Covent Garden* Parochial. In the Preamble it ſheweth, how *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, deceaſed, erected the Fabrick of a Church for the Uſe of the Inhabitants of the Precinct of *Covent Garden*, and did intend to ſettle a yearly Stipend of an 100 *l.* and an Houſe, then in the Tenure of *William Ruſſel*, for the Maintenance, and for the Habitation of a Miniſter to officiate in the ſaid Church: And that it was found neceſſary that the ſame ſhould be made Parochial, and divided from the Pariſh of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, and that a farther Encreaſe of Maintenance might be provided for an able Miniſter.

The Bounds of it.

By this Act the Bounds of this new Pariſh are ſet out: That is to ſay, beginning at the *Strand*, at the Eaſt End of the Meſſuage, called *Bedford Houſe*, and including the ſaid Houſe, with all the Out-houſes, Gardens, *&c.* belonging: And all thoſe Houſes within the narrow Bounds, that is to ſay, 40 Foot without the Brickwall, and all Houſes, Edifices, Buildings, and Lands within the ſaid Bounds, bounded by the Houſe of *Humphrey Vaughan*, in *Ruſſel ſtreet* Eaſt; by the Houſe of *William Bard*, in *Shandois-ſtreet* Weſt; by the Houſe of *William Criſby* in *James-ſtreet* North; and by the Houſe of *Richard Tamton* in *Bedford-ſtreet* South. The ſaid Precinct to be divided from *St. Martin's* Pariſh. The Right Honourable *William* Earl of *Bedford*, and his Heirs, to have the Patronage of the ſaid Church, and to nominate and appoint the Rector of the ſaid Church as oft as the ſame ſhall become void. That he, the ſaid *Rector*, ſhall have the Cure of Souls of the Inhabitants. That he ſhall have an 100 *l.* a Year, iſſuing out of ſeveral [*viz.* Three] Houſes, ſituate in *Covent Garden*, with Power to diſtrain for an 100 *l.* or a Part thereof, upon the ſaid Houſes, or any of them, charged with the ſame Rent.

The Patronage.

The Rector.

The Rector may, with the Conſent of the Patron, from Time to Time, nominate an able Miniſter, to be *Curate Aſſiſtant* to the ſaid Rector. And for the farther Maintenance of the Rector, and Proviſion of the Curate, and other Officers, every Thurſday in *Eaſter-Week* there ſhall be three Churchwardens named: One to be choſen by the Earl of *Bedford*, another by the Rector, and a third by the Inhabitants. And that the yearly Sum of 250 *l.* henceforth be charged upon the Houſes of the Inhabitants, except *Bedford Houſe*, to be aſſeſſed by the Churchwardens, or any two of them, by a Pound Rate, within 28 Days after *Eaſter Thurſday*; to be confirmed and allowed by the two next Juſtices dwelling within the City of *Weſtminſter*; to be collected by the Churchwardens, or ſuch as they ſhall appoint. And in Caſe the ſame be not paid, to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of Goods. Out of this Collection the Churchwardens to pay to the Rector the yearly Sum of 150 *l.* and to the Curate 50 *l.* by even and equal Portions each Quarter. The Reſidue of the Money collected, being 50 *l.* to be employed for the Wages and Salaries of a Clerk and two Sextons; which ſhall be diſtributed according to the Direction of the ſaid Earl and the Rector.

Churchwardens.

The Churchwardens, or any two of them, to make Rates and Aſſeſſments upon the Inhabitants, for raiſing Money for Payment of Scavengers for cleanſing of the Streets, and repairing and amending of the Church.

Provided, the Overſeers of the Poor, and Surveyors of the Highways of *St. Martin's* Pariſh, and the Churchwardens of the Pariſh of *St. Paul's Covent Garden*, may aſſeſs and collect of the Pariſh of *St. Paul's Covent Garden*, for the Relief of the Poor, and Reparation of the Highways, all ſuch Rates and Taxes as they might have done before the making of this Act.

Nor this Act to deſtroy any of the Rights or Powers belonging to the Biſhop of *London*; but that he may at all Times viſit, inſtitute, and exerciſe Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction in the ſaid Pariſh.]

The Garden belonging to the Convent. *R. B.*

It hath probably the Name of *Covent Garden*, becauſe it was the Garden and Fields to that large Covent, or Monaſtery, where *Exeter* Houſe formerly ſtood; theſe Grounds belonging unto it, being all encompaſſed with a Wall. And when this Ground, upon the Diſſolution of Religious Houſes, became the Eſtate of his Grace's Anceſtors, then *Bedford Houſe* was erected, where it now ſtands, or lately did: Whereas, before, their Houſe was on the other Side of the *Strand*, formerly called, *The Biſhop of* Carliſle's *Inn.*

Covent Garden, the Grant of it to *John* Earl of *Bedford.* *J. S.* *MSS. penes me.*

This *Covent Garden*, and the Lands belonging to it, was firſt granted by King *Edward the Sixth* to his Uncle the Duke of *Somerſet*: Which, upon his Attainder, came back to the Crown. And then, in the Month of *May* 1552, there was a Patent granted to *John* Earl of *Bedford*, and Lord Privy Seal, of *Covent Garden*, lying in the Pariſh of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, next *Charing Croſs*, with ſeven Acres, called *Long Acre*, of the yearly Value of 6 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the late Duke of *Somerſet*. To have to him and his Heirs, to be held in Soccage, and not in *Capite*.]

Its Extent. *R. B.*

As to the Extent of this Pariſh, (which is but ſmall, in Compariſon to that of St. *Martin's*) it appears in the Map thereof, as doth its Bounds, where it is circumſcribed by the pricked Lines. And farther, in the Deſcription of St. *Martin's* Pariſh, there is given the inner Girt Line, which is the outward Girt Line to this Pariſh.

Now for the Deſcription of the Streets, Alleys, *&c.* I ſhall firſt begin with the moſt conſiderable, to wit, the Piazzo, or Garden.

Covent Garden.

Covent Garden, particularly ſo called, is a curious, large, and airy Square, encloſed by Rails, between which Rails and the Houſes runs a fair Street. The Square is always kept well gravelled for the Accommodation of the People to walk there, and ſo raiſed with an eaſy Aſcent to the Middle, that the Rain ſoon draineth off, and the gravelly Bottom becomes dry, fit to walk on.

The Sun-Dial.

In the Midſt of this Garden, within the Rails, is a Stone Pillar or Column raiſed on a Pedeſtal, aſcended by Steps, on which is placed a curious Sun-dial four Square; having above it a Mound gilt with Gold, all neatly wrought in Freeſtone. On the North and Eaſt Sides are Rows of very good and large Houſes, called the *Piazzo's*, ſuſtained by Stone Pillars, to ſupport the Buildings. Under which are Walks, broad and convenient, paved with Freeſtone. The South Side lieth open to *Bedford Garden*, where there is a ſmall Grotto of Trees, moſt pleaſant in the Summer Seaſon; and in this Side there is kept a Market for Fruits, Herbs, Roots, and Flowers, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday; which is grown to a conſiderable Account, and well ſerved with choice Goods, which makes it much reſorted unto. And on the Weſt Side is the Church of St. *Paul's Covent Garden*, which though ſpacious and broad, yet, by the Art of the Workmen it admits of not one Pillar to ſupport the lofty Roof, which was ſo well painted, that although a flat Ceiling, after the *Italian* Manner, yet it appears to be higher than it is; but this Painting is now much decayed. The Pews are well ordered, and the Galleries hung with Tapeſtry.

A Market.

St. *Paul's* Covent Garden Church.

The *Portico.*

At the Entrance into this Church out of the Garden, there is a curious *Portico* aſcended up by Steps, as well the Front Part, as both Sides: The *Portico* is ſuſtained by four large Stone Pillars; the two Middlemoſt being round, and the others ſquare, having a Door at each Side this Way, for Entrance; as alſo there be Doors on each Side of the Church, made uniform, for a Paſſage into the Church-yard. And coming out of *Bedford ſtreet* is a very handſome Walk, with a Freeſtone Pavement, and Palliſado Pales on each Side, leading into the Church, through the Midſt of the Church-yard. The like Walk is out of *Henrietta-ſtreet*, and *King's-ſtreet*, with Rows of Trees; which, when grown to Maturity, will be very ornamental. Likewiſe the coming into the Church on this Side, is aſcended up by Freeſtone Steps.

And 'tis great Pity that there is not an handſome ſpired Steeple for an outward Ornament to the ſaid Church. But however this Building deſerveth to be taken Notice of by the Eye as well as by the Ear, and therefore I have added the Proſpect of it.]

The MONUMENTS

In the Church of St. *Paul's Covent Garden*, are theſe that follow:

J. S.

Againſt the South Wall, a fair Monument.

S. M. Domini Gulielmi Stokeham, *Medicinæ Doctoris. Natus eſt in Comitat.* Nottingham, Cantabrigiæ *primis literis imbutus eſt*, Patavii *Medicinæ Doctor factus eſt. Syndicus electus, & Statua donatus eſt. Ad ſuos reverſus inter primos facillimè inclaruit, & medendi Artem in hac Civitate per triginti annos optimo cum Succeſſu exercuit, adornavit, Decimo quinto die* Aprilis, *Anno Salutis* 1698, *& Ætatis ſuæ* 63° *longiori ab omnibus exoptato illi Fato, vita functus eſt.* Marmor *hoc propriis ſumptibus erectum mœſta Conjux gratitudinis Ergô, Dicat, Conſecrat.*

To the pious Memory of two dear and entirely loving Brothers, *Charles* and *Nathaniel Coney*, Sons of *George Coney*, late Merchant of *London.* Deſcended from the ancient Family of Sir *Tho. Coney* of *Baſingthorp* in the County of *Lincoln*, Kt. *&c.* *Nathaniel* dyed 1671. And *Charles*, after ſeveral his Benefactions and Gifts to charitable Uſes, 1686. *Octob.* the 14th.

South Ile, a flat Stone laid upon

Anthony Wharton, Eſq; late of *Gillingwood* in the County of *York*; who married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *Will. Hickes*, Kt. and Bart. late of *Ruckholts* in the Pariſh of *Low Leyton* in *Eſſex.* He departed this Life, *Novemb.* 18. 1702. Left Iſſue one Son and three Daughters. Alſo *Chriſtopher*, *Robert*, and *Mary Wharton*, his Brothers and Siſter, lie here interred.

Middle Ile.

Dame *Elizabeth Digby*, late Baroneſs of *Graſhal* in *Ireland.* She dyed the Wife of Sir *Robert Bernard*, Kt. and Bart. 1662.

On the North Wall.

A handſome Monument of white Marble, with the Figure of a Man half way, in Oval: Done by *Gibbon* the Statuary.

Hic ſitus eſt PETRUS LELIUS.
In Angliâ famâ & divitiis crevit:
Primus ſcilicet in Arte pictoriâ Magiſter.
Ille ſecundus erit qui felicius imitabitur.
Mire Tabellas animavit; quibus pretium
Longè hinc diſſita ſtatuent ſæcula.
Ipſe interim digniſſimus, cui Statua decernatur;
Quâ ejus in ſeros nepotes referatur Gloria.

Obiit *Novemb.* 30. Anno { Ætatis ſuæ 63.
Salutis 1680.

In *P. L.* Epitaph.

Proh dolor! ut cujus penicillo tanta venuſtas
Reddit adhuc vivos tot poſt ſua funera Vultus,
Ipſe cadaver iners, & tetro pulvere miſtus
Nunc jaceat. Cum ſe primò ſubduxerat unus
LELIUS, *innumeri ſurgunt de gente minorum*
Pictores, auſi fragiles tentare colores.
Sic poſtquam occubuit Sol aureus, aſtra repentè
Mille ſuos pandant cœli laquearibus ignes:
Quanquam mille licet, vix umbram unius adæquant.
PETRE, *vale: nunquam merita te laude ſequemur,*
Majorem invidia, neq; noſtro carmine vives,
Ni te Gibbonius *ſpirantem in marmore fingat.*

Mary Shaw, Daughter of *Edward Shaw* and *Margaret* his Wife, of this Pariſh. She dyed *April* 9. 1670, in the 9th Year and 6th Month of her Age.

Epitaph.

Kind Reader turn thine Eyes away;
Look not on this beloved Clay.
Or if thou muſt, let fall a Tear
For her that was too fair, too dear
For our unworthy Earth. Whoſe Flight
Was only to eternal Light.
All but long Life to her was given:
She dyed on Earth, to live in Heaven.
Yet hadſt thou known her, Reader, thou would'ſt cry,
How long ſhe liv'd, how little thou and I?

There is a large Picture of K. *Charles the Firſt* kneeling, with a Crown of Thorns in his Hand, his Hand, his Crown and Scepter lying by, with an Inſcription.

M. S. *Sanctiſſimi Regis & Martyris* CAROLI *Anno Sal. humanæ* 1648. *Siſte, Viator, Luge, obmuteſce, mirare, memento* CAROLI *illius nominis pariter & Pietatis inſigniſſimæ PRIMI* Magnæ Britanniæ *Regis. Qui Rebellium perfidia primo deceptus, dein perfidorum rabie perculſus, inconcuſſus tamen legum & Fidei Defenſor, Schiſmaticorum Tyrannidi ſuccubuit, Anno*

Servitutis noſtræ } primo.
Felicitatis ſuæ }

Corona terreſtri ſpoliatus, cœleſti donatus. Sileant autem perituræ Tabellæ. Perlege Reliquias, verè Sacras, Carolinas. *In queis ſui Mnenoſynen, ære perenniorem, vivacius exprimit*
Illa, illa Εἰκὼν Βασιλική.

M. S.

Richard Delves, Eſq, (Son of *George Delves*; which *George* was Son of *Henry Delves*, Eſq; and Brother unto Sir *Tho. Delves* of *Doddington* in the County of *Cheſter*, Kt. and Bart.) Born the 30. of *Aug.* 1624. and dyed the 5. of *Apr.* 1670. By his firſt Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Tho. Holbech* of *Coſel* in *Warwickſhire*, he had 2 Sons and 2 Daughters: Of which, only *Elizabeth* now ſurviveth. By his ſecond Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Reginald*, ſecond Son of *Peter Corbet* of *Edgemond* in the County of *Salop*, Eſq; he had 2 Daughters, *Honora*, who lies buried with him, and *Mary* now living. The ſaid *Elizabeth*, (at whoſe Charge this Monument was erected) being with Child at the Death of her Huſband, was, on the 22. of *June* following, delivered of a Son, named *Henry*, now ſurviving, *An.* 1670.

Sir *John Baber*, Kt. 1658. *Elizabeth Baber* his firſt Wife, Daughter of Sir *John Richards*, Kt. 1652. And *Elizabeth* their Daughter, 1691 And *Mary Baber*, eldeſt Daughter of *Will. Baber*, Eſq.

Againſt the Weſt Wall.

Sir *Tho. Smith* of *Hough* in *Cheſhire*, dyed *Apr.* 5. 1688. Who bore the Miſfortunes of the Civil War, by adhering to the Royal Intereſt of K. *Charles* I. with Chriſtian Fortitude. Aged 78.

Dame *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Hugh Smith* of *Long Aſhton*, near *Briſtol*, in the County of *Somerſet*, Kt, who bore to her Huſband 8 Sons and 14 Daughters. She finiſhed her Courſe the 2d of *February*, $166\frac{4}{5}$. Aged 67.

This Monument (appointed by the Will of the deceaſed) but omitted hitherto by the Neglect of their Truſtees, is now erected by the pious Care of his two Daughters *Anne*, (Wife of *Peter Wilbraham*, Eſq;) and *Lettice* (Wife of *Will. Jackſon*, Dr. in Phyſick) his Executrices, in *January* $169\frac{0}{1}$.

In the Body of the Church.

Maria Norbourne *de* Calne *in Agro* Wilton, *Vidua, cum ipſius Filio* Johann. Norbourne, *Arm. natu ſecundo, hic miſcens cineres. Obiit illa,* Auguſti *nono,* 1689. *Ille menſe* Febr. 1681. *Ad pedes hujus marmoris jacet* Gualterus Norbourne, *Arm. prædict Mariæ Filius natu maximus. Qui fato ſuo ceſſit* Sept. 1684. *Anno ætatis* 29.

Richard Bently, 20. of *June*, 1697. And *Katharine* his Wife, and two Children, *Daubeny* and *Thomas*, (mournful Examples of this frail Life) ſucceſſively within three Years after him.

Mary Hooper, third Daughter of *Edward Hooper* of *Hurn Court* in the County of *Southampton*, Eſq; *March* 30. 1696.

With her lie interred two Daughters of *Catharine* her eldeſt Siſter, by *John Venables* of *Woodcot* in *Hampſhire*, Eſq; *Mary* and *Elizabeth Venables*.

Elizabeth and *Philip*, and other Children of *Philip* her ſecond Siſter, by Mr. *John Martin* of *Covent Garden*.

The religious and vertuous *Elizabeth Eſſington*, formerly the Wife of *Thomas Williams* of the City of *Glouceſter*, Eſq; dyed 1. of *Aug.* 1684, in the 53d Year of her Age.

John Morris, 1695. *Anthony Morris*, 1702.

Priſcilla Dumoulin, *July* 18, 1687. Aged 69.

Henry Negus, *Jan.* 18, 1687.

Mary, the Wife of *Gilbert Pepper*, *Novemb.* 20. 1694.

John Negus, *Decemb.* 18. 1695.

Cecilia Leigh, Daughter to *Peter Leigh*, *Jan.* 25. 1694. And *Peter Leigh*, *Feb.* 9. 1698.

Richard Terrick of *Clayton Griffith* in the County of *Stafford*, Eſq; *March* 2. 1687. And *Thomaſin* his Wife, *Feb.* 11. 1637.

Ruth, ſometimes Wife of *Tho. Moriſon*, Gent. *ob.* 14 *Dec.* 1681.

Margaret and *Rebecca Villiers*, Daughter of Sir *George Villiers* of *Brookeſby*, Bart. of the County of *Leiceſter*, 1684. And *Mary Villiers*, *June* 3. 1683.

Dame *Elizabeth Digby*, late Baroneſs of *Gratſhall* in *Ireland*. She dyed the Wife of Sir *Rob. Bernard*, Kt. and Bart. and Serjeant at Law, on the 3d of *Jan.* 1662.

The Honourable Dame *Margerie Forteſcue*, Relict of Sir *Edmond Forteſcue* of *Valiput* in the County of *Devon*, Kt. and Bart. departed the 10th of *May*, 1687. *Ætat. ſuæ* 46.

Richard Jeſſon, third Son of *Will. Jeſſon* of *Coventry*, Eſq; deceaſed *June* 20. 1647.

In the Church-yard likewiſe are many Tombs and Graveſtones with Inſcriptions.

On the North Side.

Frances Smith, Wife of *Samuel Smith*, and Daughter of *Simon Chadwel* of *Great Riſſington* in *Glouceſterſhire*, *Decemb* 3. 1643. Buried in a Vault with four Children.

'Tis Goodneſs makes immortal, not the Tomb:
'Tis Grace makes glorious, not the noble Womb.
If thou'lt live ever bleſt, then, Reader, be
As was the Pattern here inclos'd you ſee.

Elizabeth Franklin, Wife of *William Franklin*, died 13 *July*, 1692. And four Children, buried 1700, and 1702.

Katharine Sutton, Wife of *Robert Sutton* of *Averham* in the County of *Nottingham*, Eſq; *Aug.* 30. 1691.

John Brown of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, dyed *July* 24, 1676.

Ellenor Mapleſden, late Wife of *Peter Mapleſden* of *Weſtminſter*, 1673.

William Painter of this Pariſh, *Octob.* 23, 1647. He had 10 Children by *Anne* his Wife. He was a faithful Servant of God, and an obedient Son of the Church, a loyal Subject, a tender Huſband, a careful Father, a loving Neighbour, charitable to the Poor, and affable to all.

Elizabeth, the moſt deſervedly beloved Wife of *John Cambet*; by whom ſhe had Iſſue 3 Sons and 5 Daughters, dyed *Novemb.* 11. aged 25. Alſo his ſecond Son *John*, 1699.

Anglia te genuit, tu Scoto nupta marito:
Gens ſua quæq; ſuo funere fata dolet.

Vir tuus infelix viduus te Conjuge caſta:
Infelix ſoboles, cui pia mater eras.
Juno puerperium paſſa tibi ſæpe ferebat,
Octavum pariens, mens ſine labe, cadis.

On the Weſt Side of this Monument:

O Paſſer by,
Thou, thou muſt dy,
As well as I.
My Soul's at reſt,
But thine's oppreſt:
My State is beſt.

Then let thy Care and Pleaſure be,
To ſerve thy God, and reſt with me.

In the Church-yard Weſt.

Martha Tatnal, Widow of *R. Tatnal*, 168$\frac{7}{8}$.

Captain *William Thomſon* of *Wetherly* in the County of *York*, *Feb.* 18, 158$\frac{7}{8}$. And *Olinda Thomſon*, his Wife, of the Pariſh of St. *James*, 1702, *Apr.* 5.

William Heatherly, Son of *Samuel* and *Faith Heatherly*, dyed *Nov.* 2, 1689. Aged 6 Years and 10 Months.

What Vertue was there lodg'd in this ſmall World?
Whoſe Soul grew faſter than his Body could.
O! happy Growth, that in ſo ſhort a Time,
This earthly Bloſſom thus to Heav'n could clime.

Richard Rawbone, *Mar.* 19, 169$\frac{6}{7}$. Aged 81.

Jane Bickerſtaff, of pious Memory, Wife of *John Bickerſtaff*, *Dec.* 24, 1684. And *John* her ſaid Huſband, *July* 18, 1685.

Frances Whittock, Wife of *Joſeph Whittock*, Gent. *Jan.* 10, 169$\frac{7}{8}$. All theſe on the right Hand, entering the Weſt Door. Theſe that follow, all Altar Monuments on the Left.

Seven Children of *John Brown*, and *Mary* his Wife, of this Pariſh. And *John Brown* the Father, *Nov.* 19, 1701.

John Minchin, *Aug.* 1, 1681, and *Mary* his Wife, *Nov.* 11, 1659. And Dr. *John Minchin*, their eldeſt Son, *Apr.* 23, 1700.

John Stacy, Son of *Thomas Stacy* of *Cokain Hatley* of *Cambridgeſhire*, Gent. *Oct.* 5, 1673. Aged 72.

Tho. Blake, and *Ellen* his Wife, of *Eaſen Townhouſe* in *Hampſhire*.

A Monument thus inſcribed:

I follow daily, *&c.* To whoſe Memory, *Peter Sayer* dedicateth this Tomb, *October*, 1695. So, Reader, thou ſeeſt,

'Tis not a ſingle Corps alone doth ly
Under this Stone, but a whole Family.
Let them have Reſt for all Eternity.

Alcibiades Morelli, Son of Dr. *Henry Morelli*, *March* 30, 1697.

Elizabeth Holmes, Wife of *Ellis Holmes*, and Daughter of *Will. Weſtrope*, Eſq; of *Brompton* in *Yorkſhire*, *Mar.* 14, 1672.

Then the Monument of *Elinor Mapleſden*, taken Notice of before.

Edmund Pele, *May* 11, 1682. *Will. Peel*, his Father, 1678. Aged 80.

Upon a Stone in the Paſſage to the Church, at the Weſt Door.

Good Friend, for Jeſus *Sake, forbear,*
To dig the Duſt encloſed here.
Bleſt be the Man that ſpares theſe Stones,
And curſt be he that moves my Bones.

Virginea optima vita, E. C. Aged 21 Years. *Ob. Feb.* 18, 1700.

Elizabeth Hanbury, 170$\frac{1}{2}$. And her Huſband *Philip Hanbury*.

In the Portico at the Eaſt End.

On the Wall.

Requiem per omnes ferè Europæ *Regiones diu ſed fruſtra quæſitam, tandem heic invenit*, *Nov.* 28, 1678. Archibaldus Aerſkinus, Scotus
P. M. Ludovic. Burnet, *Amicus & Popularis.*

On the Ground.

The Body of Mr. *Tho. Stacey*, late Curate Aſſiſtant of this Pariſh. Departed 28 *Febr.* 1690. Aged 44.

Here alſo ly interred on the North and South Sides, under Altar Monuments, or flat or upright Stones inſcribed, or near Memorials of them againſt the Walls, many more, *viz.*

North-weſt End.

Will. Long: Dyed 1661. *Mary Long* his Wife, 1673. Born between them 24 Children.

Tho. Revel *July* 20, 1692.

Sydney, Daughter of *Will. Callow* and *Sydney* his Wife, *Apr.* 29, 1696. And *William* the only Son, 1696.

Tho. Rugg, *March* 13, 1669.

Margaret Caldwel, Daughter of *Andrew Caldwel*, *Apr.* 21, 1661. Aged 21. Alſo his Daughter *Elizabeth*, married to *Rob. Selbey*. Dyed *Oct.* 26, 1666. And alſo 5 Grandchildren of the ſaid *Elizabeth*. Alſo *Margaret Caldwel* his Wife, *Mar.* 7, 1668. And *Alice* his ſecond Wife, *May* 16, 1678.

Jehova dedit, Jehova recepit, ſit nomen Jehovæ benedictum.

Andrew Caldwel, Gent. *Ob. Jan.* 26, 168$\frac{7}{8}$. Aged 78.

Tho. Balis of *Broadway* in *Worceſterſhire*, Gent. *Apr.* 28, 1677.

Lydia, late Wife of *Edw. Curle*, *Mar.* 14, 1684.

Samuel and *William Cunningham*, Children of *Samuel* and *Elizabeth*, *Oct.* 20 1696. Aged 5 Days.

Life's Taper thou preſent'ſt to me:
Death's Emblem I preſent to thee, &c.

Mary, Wife of *Francis Creſwel.* *May* 22, 1693.

Margery, late Wife of *Rob. Alleayn.* *Oct.* 18, 1695.

Anne, Wife of *John Wykes.* *Jan.* 17, 1682.

And the ſaid *John Wykes.*

George Brede. *Dec.* 27, 1697.

Iſabel Paſwater. *Aug.* 2, 1693.

Elizabeth Liſſeman, 1694. *Mary Kinton*, 1695.

John Bancroft. *Rebeca*, *Edward*, and *Iſabel Bancroft.*

South-weſt End.

Charles Morgan, Grocer to their Majeſties. *July* 26, 1682. And *Sarah* his Wife, *January* following.

Charles Dronfield, and *Mary* his Wife.

Peter Guerin, 1680.

Mary Hodges, Widow, *Nov.* 6, 1694. *George Alexander*, her firſt Huſband. And alſo *Dan. Hodges*, her ſecond Huſband.

Tacy Moody, 168$\frac{3}{4}$. And *Tho. Moody*, Senior, her Huſband, 1686.

Dorothy Rutter, Wife of *Ralph Rutter.* Dyed *Apr.* 27, 1679.

William Noble. *Mar.* 15, 1700.

William, Son of *James* and *Mary Buſh*; Servant to the L. *Andover*, Earl of *Barkſhire.* *May* 30, 1670.

George Negus. *Apr.* 9, 1686.

Michael Fuller. *Nov.* 3, 1686.

Edw. Sanger. May 12, 1693. And *Francis* his Son. *Aug.* 11, 1693.

Alexander Boſhier. Dec. 20, 1679.

North Side.

Beſides *Katharin Sutton*, and *Elizabeth Franklin*, mention'd before, *Walter Roberry*, dyed *Sept.* 29, 1680. *Margery* his Wife, *Mar.* 11, 1684. And *Mary* the Wife of *Walter Rowbery*, Son of *Walter* and *Margerie*, *Nov.* 20, 1700.

Joannes Clendon, *de Parochia* S. Martini in Campis, *hic ſitus eſt, ſimul cum* Maria *filia, geminarum una. Quam ille heu! nimium adeo adamavit, ut vel morte eam amore proſecutus eſt: Illâ* 7mo Augusti *moriente, illo decimo* 1665. *Unicum in vivis reliquit filium, filiaſq; quatuor, Patris chariſſ. Sublationem condolere.*

On the Wall.

Beſides *Frances Smith*, and *William Painter*, above mentioned, *John Freeman*, *Apr.* 23, 1660. And *Edward* his Son, 1653.

Elizabeth Brew, Wife of *William Brew*, *Apr.* 9, 1670, after ſhe had added great Patience to other Chriſtian Vertues.

Katharine Angel, Wife of *David*, *June* 22, 1667.

Eliz. Hanbury, *Jan.* 10, $170\frac{0}{1}$. With her Huſband *Philip*, and 5 Children.

Samuel Eales, *July* 28, 1700.

Within Iron Rails. *Elizab. Browne*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Tho. Browne*, of *Walcot* in the County of *Northampton*, Bart. Departed *Oct.* 8, 1689.

Tho. Burman, Sculptor, of St. *Martins*, *Mar.* 17, $167\frac{3}{4}$.

Chriſtian the Wife of *Tho. Dutton*, *Apr.* 25, 1702.

South Side.

Hic jacet Gulielmus Turner, *de Civitate* Eboracenſi, *Generoſus. Qui è vita migravit* 14 Januarii, *A. Dom.* 1679. R. I. Q.

Three Sons and two Daughters of *Tho.* and *Anne Cherret*, 1686.

Baſil Wood, Gent. *Jan.* 6, 1696.

Mary, Wife of *Nic. Strubridge*, *Dec.* 11, 1689.

Anna *Uxor chariſſima & fideliſſima* Franciſci Colley *Generoſi*; *neq; non pientiſſima Eccleſiæ* Anglicanæ *filia. Ob.* 21 Apr. 1692. *Hic etiam deinde requieſcit idem* Franciſcus Colley, *inopinatâ ab amicis morte ablatus lugentibus anteceſſit*, Aug. 1, 1692.

Upon a Graveſtone on the North Side of the Chancel.

Here lyeth the Body of *Eſſex Cheek*, eldeſt Daughter of *Thomas Cheek** of *Purgo* in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſq. She departed this Life *May* the 20. 1709.

* He was a Deſcendant of Sir *Joh. Cheek*, Kt. Schoolmaſter, and after Secretary to K. *Edw.* 6.

A Stone at the South Side of the Communion Rails, over *Anne Kinneſley*, late Wife of *Joh. Kinneſley* of *Badger* in the County of *Salop*, Eſq; *May* 27, 1709.

A mural Monument in the North Ile.

In Memory of *Elizabeth Wilks*, late Wife of *Rob. Wilks* of this Pariſh, Gent.

The Purity of her Mind, (which appeared in all the Duties of a vertuous Life) made her a good Wife, Daughter, Mother, and Friend. Her Affection was like her Piety, conſtant and unfeigned to her laſt Moment.

In Memory of her Vertues, this was erected by her Huſband. She dyed 21 *Mar.* 1713, in the 42. Year of her Age.

Another Graveſtone in the Middle Ile, for Mrs. *Mary Widdrington*. *Jan.* 14, 1711.

Another over *Grace Davis*, and *Anne* her Daughter.

In a Vault in the Church-yard is interred *Nathaniel Edwards* of *Furnival's Inn.* Departed 18 *Febr.* 1711.

Upon a raiſed Tomb in the Church-yard, an Inſcription for Captain *William Thompſon* of *Wetherby* in the County of *York*. Departed *Feb.* 18, 1678. Aged 67. And Mrs *Olynda Thomſon*, his Wife. *Apr.* 5, 1702. Aged 74.

Another Tomb for *Richard Baroy* and *Margaret* his Wife, who lived in Wedlock above 55 Years. He departed the 19. *Mar.* $169\frac{6}{7}$, in the 81ſt Year of his Age. She *Nov.* 22, 1704, in the 90th Year of her Age.

Under a Graveſtone in the ſame Church-yard, *Baſil Wood*, Gent. *Jan.* 6, 1696.

At the upper End of the larger South-weſt Encloſure.

M. S. Within this Vault lyes the Body of *Rich. Petty* of the County of *Bedford*, Eſq; He married *Elizab.* of *Tho. Moody*, Jun. By whom he had Iſſue 6 Sons and 5 Daughters. Eight he buried with her, &c. Dyed 29 *Apr.* MDCCXI. In the 67th Year of his Age.

There is a Table hanging up in the Veſtry of this Church of *Covent Garden*; Being Part of a Will of *William Shelton* of St. *Giles's in the Fields*. Dated 1. *July*, 1672.

Wherein he deviſed all his Houſes, Tenements, &c. in *Parker's Lane* in the County of *Middleſex*, to the Miniſter and Church-wardens of St. *Giles*, for the Time being; and to their Succeſſors, upon this Truſt, *viz.* Out of the Rents of the ſame to lay out 15 *l.* yearly, upon *Michaelmas-day*, for buying twenty Gowns, for twenty old Men and Women of the ſame Pariſh; 7 *l.* 10 *s.* for buying ten Gowns for ten poor Men and Women of *St. Martins in the Fields*: 3 *l.* 15 *s.* for buying five Gowns for five poor old Men and Women of *St. Paul's Covent Garden*. Alſo, for ever to hire and provide a fit Schoolmaſter to teach School in the School and Room he hath appointed, now uſed in *Parker's Lane*, fifty Children of the pooreſt Sort. Thirty five to be of the Pariſh of St. *Giles's*; ten of the Pariſh of St. *Martin's*; five of *Covent Garden*: And out of the ſaid Rent to pay and give to the ſaid Schoolmaſter yearly 20 *l.* And to buy him a Gown yearly at 20 *s.* Value, provided he wear the ſame. And alſo a Coat yearly, for every one of the ſaid fifty Scholars, of the Value of 6 *s.* And to provide yearly in the Summer, two Chaldron of Coals, for a Fire for the ſaid Children in Winter. All the foreſaid Coats and Gowns to be of a Green Colour, &c. The Surpluſage of all the ſaid Rents, to be employ'd to the binding forth of ſome of the ſaid Scholars Apprentices, &c. With Reſpect that if there ſhall chance to be any of my Kindred or Relation to me or my Wife, the ſame to be preferred.

Beſides all the former Interrments in this Pariſh of *St. Paul's Covent Garden*, I add one more of late, of great Remark, and a little Wonder. It was the Corps of *Marmaduke Conwey*, Eſq; buried here *Dec.* 23, 1717; who dyed at the Age of 108, and ſome Months. He had been ever in the Service of the Royal Family, from the three laſt Months of the Reign of King *James the Firſt*, to his dying Day. He attended at the Coronation of King *Charles the Firſt*, in a Military Employment, and bore Arms for the King during the whole Civil War. In which his Father and himſelf loſt an Eſtate of a Thouſand Pounds a Year. After the *Reſtauration* he had ſeveral good

Marmaduke Conwey, 108 Years of Age.

good Places under King *Charles the Second*, with whom he was very much in Favour, partly for his extraordinary Skill in Hawking. He never had a dangerous Sickneſs, nor loſt one Tooth in his whole Life. He uſed to ride on Horſeback, with a Hawk on his Fiſt; which he did but two Years before his Death. And in *September* laſt he rode eight Miles a Hawking. He was ſenſible to the laſt Moment, and diſcourſed very piouſly of his approaching End. In a Word, he dyed purely of old Age, without the leaſt Pain and Sickneſs. This is the Account that our News Papers gave of him.]

The Names of the Streets and Places follow.

King-ſtreet. R. B. *Roſe ſtreet.* *King-ſtreet*, a handſome large Street, with well built and inhabited Houſes, eſpecially on the North Side. At the upper End of this Street is *White Roſe-ſtreet*, which turns into *Red Roſe-ſtreet*, and that into another called *White Roſe ſtreet*, which hath an Entrance into *Long Acre*. Of theſe *Roſe-ſtreets*, the firſt is *White Roſe ſtreet*, which, with about half of *Red Roſe-ſtreet*, is in this Pariſh: The other Part is in St. *Martin*'s Pariſh. This Street is indifferent well built and inhabited, eſpecially *White Roſe ſtreet*.

Bedford-ſtreet. *Bedford-Court.* *Bedford-ſtreet*, a handſome broad Street, with very good Houſes, which, ſince the Fire of *London*, are generally taken up by eminent Tradeſmen, as *Mercers*, *Lacemen*, *Drapers*, &c. as is *King-ſtreet*, and *Henrietta-ſtreet*. But the Weſt Side of this Street is the beſt. On the Weſt Side fronting *Henrietta-ſtreet* is *Bedford Court*, which hath a Paſſage into *Shandois-ſtreet*, a very handſome large Court, with an open Square in the Midſt: Its Houſes, which have not been very many Years built, are very good, and well inhabited; being a great Through-fare, and a Place of Trade.

Henrietta ſtreet *Henrietta-ſtreet*, alſo another very handſome and wide Street, with good Buildings on the South Side, which are well inhabited by Tradeſmen of Note.

Shandois-ſtreet. *Shandois-ſtreet* runneth up to *St. Martin's Lane*: But that Part which is in this Pariſh, reacheth a Door or two beyond *Round Court*; and here the Street is narrower, and is not ſo well built or inhabited as the Part in this Pariſh.

Maiden Lane. *Maiden Lane*, well built; but the Place is narrow, and of little Trade. On the South Side are ſeveral Alleys, which lead into the Strand, but are all in St. *Martin*'s Pariſh, as *Bull-head Court*, *Baylyes Alley*, the *Thatch'd Alley*, &c. all which were there mentioned. The Weſt End falleth into *Half-moon-ſtreet*, a little Part of which is in this Pariſh.

Bedford Houſe. *Bedford Houſe*, the Seat of the Duke of *Bedford*, which is ſeated in the *Strand*, but runneth backwards; being a large but old built Houſe, having a great Yard before it, for the Reception of Coaches: With a ſpacious Garden, having a Terraſe Walk adjoining to the Brick Wall next the Garden; and from thence receives the Proſpect thereof. Behind this Garden are the Duke's Coach-houſes and Stables; And for the Conveniency thereof, there is a Paſſage into *Charles-ſtreet*, ſhut up by a large Gate.

This is now built into a Street.

Exeter-ſtreet. *Exeter-ſtreet*, which coming out of *Katherine-ſtreet*, runs up as far as *Bedford* Back Wall. There is but the North Side (which hath the beſt Buildings) in this Pariſh; and both Sides well inhabited. The other Side is in St. *Martin*'s Pariſh.

Bridges-ſtreet. *Bridges-ſtreet*, of great Reſort for the King's Theatre there ſeated, but not in this Pariſh. It is a Place well built and inhabited; and receiveth *Little Bridges-ſtreet*, which runneth into *Vinegar Yard*; alſo *Ruſſel Court* and *White Hart Yard*, the Entrances into which Places are only in this Pariſh.

York-ſtreet. *York-ſtreet*, very ſhort, but well built and inhabited.

Charles-ſtreet. *Charles-ſtreet*, alſo very good, and well built; and here is a *Hum-mum*, or Sweating-houſe, much reſorted unto by the Gentry.

Ruſſel-ſtreet. *Ruſſel-ſtreet*, a fine broad Street, well inhabited by Tradeſmen; the Weſt End falleth into *Covent Garden*.

Bow-ſtreet. *Jackſon's Alley.* *Bow-ſtreet*, ſo called, as running in Shape of a bent Bow: The Street is open and large, with very good Houſes, well inhabited, and reſorted unto by Gentry for Lodgings, as are moſt of the other Streets in this Pariſh. Here is a very narrow Alley, called *Jackſon's Alley*, which hath a Paſſage into *Ruſſel-ſtreet*, the only ordinary Place in this Pariſh. It alſo gives Entrance into *Marlet's Court*, *Earl's Court*, and *Red Lion Court*; which being in St. *Martin*'s Pariſh, except a little Part of each, next unto *Bow-ſtreet*, are there taken Notice of.

Hart-ſtreet. *Phenix Alley.* *White Hart Inn.* *Leg Alley.* *Conduit Court.* *Hart-ſtreet*, which, by the croſſing of *St. James's-ſtreet*, is ſevered into two Parts; a Street not over well built or inhabited; the South Side being for the greateſt Part taken up by Coach-houſes and Stables, belonging to the Houſes in *Covent Garden*. On the North Side is *Phenix Alley*, the *White Hart Inn*, *Leg Alley*, *Red Lion Inn*, and *Conduit Court*. All which have their Paſſage into *Long Acre*, and are in St. *Martin*'s Pariſh; except ſome ſmall Part of each, next unto *Hart-ſtreet*: Which, by the prick'd Line marking the Bounds of the Pariſh, doth appear.

James-ſtreet. *James-ſtreet*, a very handſome Street, eſpecially that Part ſtanding in this Pariſh; and is well inhabited. But the Part beyond the *Nag's Head Inn*, where it falls into *Long Acre*, is much narrower, and not ſo well inhabited.

AN APPENDIX

OF CERTAIN

Tracts, Diſcourſes, and other Remarks,

Concerning the STATE of the

City of LONDON.

TOGETHER WITH

A Perambulation, or Circuit-Walk, four or five Miles about *LONDON*, to the PARISH CHURCHES; Deſcribing the MONUMENTS of the Dead there interred: With other ANTIQUITIES obſervable in thoſe Places.

LONDON:
Printed in the Year MDCCXX.

AN APPENDIX

OF CERTAIN

Tracts, Diſcourſes, and other *Remarks,*

Concerning the STATE of the

City of LONDON.

CHAP. I.

A Diſcourſe commendatory of the City of London. *Of Cities in general. Of the Singularities of this City. The Benefit of its Situation. Martial Services: And Aids to its Princes. Its Government. Its Numbers of Inhabitants. Their Qualities. Their Strength. Their Wealth. Merchants. Retailers. The great Advantages accruing to Prince and Country by* London. *Rebellions and Tumults of the Citizens. The Cauſes thereof. And of their Puniſhments inflicted by ſome of the Kings.*

J. S.

NOW by Way of APPENDIX ſhall be added ſeveral notable Tracts, and other Diſcourſes, relating to this City; which will farther illuſtrate the State, Grandure, and general Benefit of it. The two firſt whereof, with ſome Part of the third, were collected by *Stow* himſelf, and added to his Work, when he firſt ſet it forth; the reſt are new.

The firſt was written by ſome learned and ingenious Citizen, (whoſe Name is loſt) and an Acquaintance of *Stow*'s, about the Year 1578; when the City began greatly to encreaſe in People, and Buildings were multiplied in and about the City, for the Entertainment of them. A Thing diſliked by the Court and the Politicians, leaſt *London* might grow too great, and ſo become formidable; and the Country, with the reſt of the Towns and Cities of this Realm, left too empty, and deſtitute of Inhabitants neceſſary for them. And hereupon, in thoſe Times, ſeveral Orders were made and iſſued out, to ſtop any farther Progreſs in new Edifices, and ſeveral threatned to be pulled down. This Gentleman, in this Tract, ſhews his Opinion in this Matter; and his Judgment was for countenancing the Greatneſs of the City. He took Occaſion here to treat of the Government of it, the Condition of the Citizens, and of their Power and Opulency; and finally, of the great Benefit that redounded by it to both Prince and People. Before this Diſcourſe *Stow* ſet a Preface, omitted in the after Editions, which I have reſtored: And was this that follows.]

NOW ſince I have given you an outward View of this City, it ſhall not be impertinent to let you take an Inſight alſo of the ſame: Such as a Londoner *born diſcourſed above twenty Years agone; for Anſwer, as it ſeemeth, to ſome Objections that then were made againſt the growing Greatneſs thereof. The Author gave it me; and therefore, howſoever I conceal his Name, (which itſelf pretendeth not) I think I may, without his Offence, impart it to others; that they may take Pleaſure in the Reading, as I doubt not but he did in the Writing. Long may they, that liſt, envy; and long may we and our Poſterity enjoy the good Eſtate of this City.*

A DISCOURSE *of the* Names *and* firſt Cauſes *of the Inſtitution of* Cities *and* peopled Towns; *and of the* Commodities *that do grow by the ſame; and namely, of the City of* LONDON. *Written by Way of an Apology (or Defence) againſt the Opinion of ſome Men, which think, that the Greatneſs of that City ſtandeth not with the Profit and Security of this Realm.*

Cities, whence ſo called.

CITIES and well peopled Places, be called *Oppida* in *Latin,* either *ab ope danda,* i. e. *from giving Help*; or, *ab opibus,* i. e. *from Riches*; or, *ab opponendo ſe hoſtibus,* i. e. *from ſetting themſelves againſt Enemies.* They be named alſo, *Civitates à coëundo,* i. e. *from coming together*; and *Urbes,* either of the Word *urbare, to encloſe*; becauſe the firſt Encloſure of them was deſcribed with the Draught of a Plow, or elſe *ab orbe,* for the round Compaſs that they at the firſt had.

In the *Greek,* a City is termed ϖόλις; either of the Word ϖολὺς, *multus, many*; or of ϖολέω, *id eſt, habitare,*

habitare, alere, gubernare, i. e. *to inhabit, to nouriſh, to govern.*

The *Saxon* Word *Town*, whence.

In the *Saxon* (or old *Engliſh*) it was called ſometimes *Tun*, which we now call *Town*; derived of the Word *Tynan, to encloſe*, or *tyne*, as ſome yet ſpeak. But foraſmuch as that Word was proper to every Village, and encloſed Dwelling; therefore our Anceſtors called their walled Towns Buꞃh, or Biꞃiᵹ; and we now, *Bury* and *Borow*, of the *Greek* Word πύργος, (as I think) which ſignifieth a *Tower*, or a high Building.

The Word *Wall*, whence.

The *Walls* of theſe Towns had their Name of *Vallum*, becauſe at the firſt they were but of that Earth which was caſt out of the Trench, or Ditch, wherewith they were environed.

1. *Politic*. 2.

***De Invention. libr.* 1. in the Beginning.**

***Fol.* 125.**

***Fol.* 62, & 106.**

But afterward, being made of Matter more fit for Defence, they were named *Mœnia, Walls, à muniendo*, from a *Latin* Word that ſignifies *fortifying*. By the Etymology of theſe Names it may appear, that Commonweals, Cities, and Towns, were at firſt invented, to the End that Men might lead a civil Life amongſt themſelves, and be ſaved harmleſs againſt their Enemies. Whereupon *Plato* ſaith, *Civitates ab initio utilitatis cauſa conſtitutæ ſunt. Ariſtotle* ſaith, *Civitas à natura profecta eſt: Homo enim animal aptum eſt ad cœtus, & proinde civitatis origo ad vivendum, inſtitutio ad bene vivendum refertur.* And *Cicero* ſaith, *Fuit quoddam tempus cùm in agris homines paſſim beſtiarum more vagabantur, &c. quo quidem tempore, quidam (magnus,* viz. *vir & ſapiens) diſperſos homines in agris, & tectis ſylveſtribus abditos, ratione quadam compulit in unum locum, atq; eos in unamquamq; rem induxit utilem & honeſtam. Urbibus vero conſtitutis fidem colere, & juſtitiam retinere diſcebant, & aliis parere ſua voluntate conſueſcebant, &c.* The ſame Man diſcourſeth notably to the ſame Effect, in his Oration *Pro Seſtio*, a little after the Midſt thereof: Shewing, that in the Life of Men diſperſed, *Vis, Force*, beareth all the Sway: But in the Civil Life and Society, *Jus, Right*, is better maintained, *&c.* This Thing well ſaw King *William the Conqueror*, who, in his Laws, ſaith, *Burgi & Civitates fundata & edificata ſunt, ad tuitionem gentium & populorum Regni, & id circo obſervari debent cum omni libertate, integritate & ratione.* And his Predeceſſors, King *Ethelſtane*, and King *Canutus*, in their Laws, had commanded thus; *Oppida inſtaurantur, &c. Let Towns be built, &c.*

The Benefit of living together in Cities. *Officior.* 2.

Seeing therefore, that, as *Cicero* ſaith, *Proxime & ſecundum Deos, homines hominibus maxime utiles eſſe poſſunt.* And that Men are congregated into Cities and Commonwealths, for Honeſty and Utility's Sake. Theſe ſhortly be the Commodities that do come by Cities, Communalties, and Corporations: Firſt, Men, by this Nearneſs of Converſation, are withdrawn from barbarous Ferity and Force, to a certain Mildneſs of Manners, and to Humanity and Juſtice: Whereby they are contented to give and take Right, to and from their Equals and Inferiors; and to hear and obey their Heads and Superiors. Alſo, the Doctrine of God is more fitly delivered, and the Diſcipline thereof more aptly to be executed in peopled Towns than abroad, by Reaſon of the Facility of common and often aſſembling. And conſequently, ſuch Inhabitants be better managed in Order, and better inſtructed in Wiſdom: Whereof it came to paſs that at the firſt, they that excelled others this Way, were called *Aſtuti*, of the *Greek* Word ἄστυ, which ſignifieth a City, although the Term be now declined to the worſt Part, and doth betoken evil; even as *Tyrannus, Sophiſta*, and ſome ſuch other originally good Words are fallen: And hereof alſo good Behaviour is yet called *Urbanitas*, becauſe it is rather found in Cities than elſewhere. In ſome, by often hearing, Men be better perſuaded in Religion. And for that they live in the Eye of others, they be, by Example, the more eaſily trained to Juſtice, and by Shamefaſtneſs reſtrained from Injury.

And whereas Commonwealths and Kingdoms cannot have, next after God, any ſurer Foundation than the Love and Good Will of one Man towards another, that alſo is cloſely bred and maintained in Cities, where Men by mutual Society and companying together, do grow to Alliances, Communalties, and Corporations.

Liberal Sciences.

The Liberal Sciences and Learnings of all Sorts, which be *lumina reipublicæ*, i. e. *The Lights of the Commonwealth*, do flouriſh only in peopled Towns; without the which a Realm is in no better Caſe than a Man that lacketh both his Eyes.

Manual Arts.

Merchandize.

Manual Arts, or handy Crafts, as they have, for the moſt Part, been invented in Towns and Cities, ſo they cannot any where elſe be either maintained or amended. The like is to be ſaid of Merchandize; under which Name I comprehend all Manner of Buying, Selling, Bartering, exchanging, communicating of Things that Men need, to and fro. Wealth and Riches, which are truly called *Subſidia belli, & ornamenta pacis*, are increaſed chiefly in Towns and Cities, both to the Prince and People.

The Neceſſity of the Poor and Needy, is, in ſuch Places, both ſooner to be eſpied, and hath Means to be more charitably relieved.

The Places themſelves be ſurer Refuges, in all Extremities of foreign Invaſion; and the Inhabitants be a ready Hand, and Strength of Men, with Munition to ſuppreſs inteſtine Sedition.

Moreover, foraſmuch as the Force of the Wars of our Time, conſiſteth chiefly in Shot; all other Soldiers being either Horſemen or Footmen, armed on Land, or Mariners at the Sea: It ſeemeth to me, that Citizens and Townſmen be as fit to be employed in any of theſe Services, that on Horſeback only excepted, as the Inhabitants that be drawn out of the Country.

Farthermore, even as theſe Societies and Aſſemblies of Men in Cities and great Towns, are a continual Bridle againſt Tyranny, which was the Cauſe that *Tarquin, Nero, Dionyſius*, and ſuch others, have always ſought to weaken them: So, being well tempered, they are a ſtrong Fort and Bulwark, not only in the *Ariſtocritie*, but alſo in the lawful Kingdom, or juſt Royalty.

At once, Propagation of the Religion, the Execution of good Policy, the Exerciſe of Charity, and the Defence of the Country, is beſt performed by Towns and Cities. And this Civil Life approacheth neareſt to the Shape of that myſtical Body whereof Chriſt is the Head, and Men be the Members. Whereupon, both, at the firſt, that Man of God *Moſes*, in the Commonwealth of the *Iſraelites*, and the Governors of all Countries, in all Ages ſithence, have continually maintained the ſame. And to change it, were nothing elſe but to metamorphoſe the World, and to make wild Beaſts of reaſonable Men. To ſtand longer upon this, it were *in re non dubia uti oratione non neceſſaria:* And therefore I will come to *London.*

The Singularities of the City of LONDON.

Advantages relating to the City of *London*.

WHatſoever is ſaid of Cities generally, maketh alſo for *London* ſpecially: Howbeit theſe Things are particularly for our Purpoſe to be conſidered in it. The Situation; the former Eſtimation that it had; the Service that it hath done; the preſent Eſtate and Government of it, and ſuch Benefits as do grow to the Realm by the Maintenance thereof.

This

The Situation of *London.*

Thames.

This Realm hath only three principal Rivers, whereon a Royal City may well be ſituated: *Trent* in the North, *Severn* in the South-Weſt, and *Thames* in the South-Eaſt: Of the which, *Thames*, both for the ſtrait Courſe in Length, reacheth fartheſt into the Belly of the Land; and for the Breadth and Stillneſs of the Water, is moſt navigable up and down the Stream; by Reaſon whereof, *London* ſtanding almoſt in the Middle of that Courſe, is more commodiouſly ſerved with Proviſion of Neceſſaries, than any Town ſtanding upon any of the other two Rivers can, and doth alſo more eaſily communicate to the reſt of the Realm, the Commodities of her own Entercourſe and Traffick.

This River openeth indifferently upon *France* and *Flanders*; our mightieſt Neighbours. To whoſe Doings we ought to have a bent Eye and ſpecial Regard: And this City ſtandeth thereon in ſuch convenient Diſtance from the Sea, as it is not only near enough for Intelligence of the Affairs of thoſe Princes, and for the Reſiſtance of their Attempts; but alſo ſufficiently removed from the Fear of any ſudden Dangers that may be offered by them: Whereas for the Prince of this Realm to dwell upon *Trent*, were to turn his Back, or blind Side, to his moſt dangerous Borderers: And for him to reſt and dwell upon *Severn*, were to be ſhut up in a cumberſome Corner, which openeth but upon *Ireland* only, a Place of much leſs Importance.

Neither could *London* be pitched ſo commodiouſly upon any other Part of the ſame River of *Thames*, as where it now ſtandeth. For if it were removed more to the Weſt, it ſhould loſe the Benefit of the ebbing and flowing: And if it were ſeated more towards the Eaſt, it ſhould be nearer to Danger of the Enemy, and farther both from the good Air, and from doing Good to the inner Parts of the Realm: Neither may I omit, that none other Place is ſo plentifully watered with Springs, as *London* is.

Springs in *London.*

And whereas amongſt other Things, Corn and Cattel, Hay and Fuel, be of great Neceſſity: Of the which, Cattel may be driven from afar, and Corn may eaſily be tranſported. But Hay and Fuel, being of greater Bulk and Burden, muſt be had at Hand: Only *London*, by the Benefit of this Situation and River, may be ſufficiently ſerved therewith. In which Reſpect, an Alderman of *London* reaſonably (as me thought) affirmed, That although *London* received great Nouriſhment by the Reſidence of the Prince, the Repair of the Parliament and Courts of Juſtice, yet it ſtood principally by the Advantage of the Situation upon the River: For when as on a Time it was told him by a Courtier, that Queen *Mary*, in her Diſpleaſure againſt *London*, had appointed to remove, with the Parliament and Term, to *Oxford*; this plain Man demanded, Whether ſhe meant alſo to divert the River of *Thames* from *London*, or no? And when the Gentleman had anſwered, No; Then, quoth the Alderman, by God's Grace we ſhall do well enough at *London*, whatſoever become of the Term and Parliament. I myſelf being then a young Scholar at *Oxford*, did ſee great Preparation made towards that Term and Parliament, and do well remember that the common Opinion and Voice was, that they were not holden there, becauſe Proviſion of Hay could not be made in all the Country to ſerve for ten whole Days together; and yet is that Quarter plentifully ſtored with Hay for the Proportion of the Shire itſelf.

An Alderman's Queſtion to a Courtier.

The ancient Eſtimation of *London.*

For Proof of the ancient Eſtimation of *London*, I will not uſe the Authority of the *Britiſh* Hiſtory, nor of ſuch as follow it, (although ſome hold it credible enough that *London* was firſt *Tinobantum Civitas*, or *Troia nova*, that famous City in our Hiſtories, and then *Lud's Town*, and ſo by Corruption *London*, as they report) becauſe they be not of ſufficient Force to draw the Gainſayers. Neither will I ſtand much upon that honourable Teſtimony which *Gervaſius Tilberienſis* giveth to *London* in his Book *De otiis Imperialibus*, ſaying thus, concerning the Bleſſing of God towards it.

In Urbe London, *exceptionem habet divulgatum id per omnes æquè gentes Lucani proverbium.*

Invida fatorum ſeries ſummiſque negatum
Stare diu:

Nam ea Annis 354 *ante* Romam *condita, nunquam amiſit principatum, nec bello conſumpta eſt.*

But I will rather uſe the Credit of one or two ancient foreign Writers, and then deſcend to later Hiſtories. *Cornel. Tacitus* ſaith, Londinum *copia negotiatorum, & commeatu maximè celebris*, i. e. London *famous for its Plenty of Traffickers and Proviſion.* And *Herodian*, in the Life of *Severus* the Emperor, ſaith, Londinum *Urbs magna & opulenta*; i. e. London *a City great and rich. Beda* ſheweth that Pope *Gregory* appointed two Archbiſhops Sees in *England*; the one at *London*, the other at *York.* King *Ethelſtane*, in his Laws, appointing how may Mint-Maſters ſhould be in each City, allotteth eight to *London*, and not ſo many to any other City. The Penner of thoſe Laws that are ſaid to be made by *Edward the Confeſſor*, and confirmed by *William the Conqueror*, ſaith, London *eſt caput Regni & Legum*, i. e. London *is the Head of the Kingdom, and of the Laws.* King *Henry the Firſt*, in the third Chapter of his Laws, commandeth that no Citizen of *London* ſhould be amerced above an hundred Shillings for any pecuniary Pain. The great Charter of *England*, that *Helena*, for which there was ſo long and ſo great War and Contention, in the ninth Chapter, ſaith, *Civitas* London *habeat omnes ſuas Libertates antiquas, &c.* i. e. *Let the City of* London *have all its ancient Liberties.* About the Time of King *John*, *London* was reputed, *Regni firmata Columna*, i. e. *The firm Pillar of the Kingdom*, as *Alexander Necham* writeth: And in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Richard the Second*, it was called *Camera Regis*, i. e. *The King's Chamber*, as *Thomas Walſingham* reporteth. I paſs over the Recital of the *Saxon* Charter of King *William the Conqueror*; the *Latin* Charters of *Henry the Firſt* and *Second*; of *Richard the Firſt*; of *John*, and of *Edward the Firſt*; all which gave unto the Citizens of *London* great Privileges; and of *Edward the Third*, who reciting all the Grants of his Predeceſſors, not only confirmed, but alſo increaſed the ſame. And of the latter Kings, who have likewiſe added many Things thereunto. Only I wiſh to be noted by them, that during all this Time, all thoſe wiſe and politick Princes have thought it fit, not only to maintain *London* in ſuch Plight as they found it, but alſo to adorn, increaſe, and amplify it with ſingular Tokens of their liberal Favour and good Liking. And whether there be not now the ſame, or greater Cauſes to draw the like, or better Eſtimation and Cheriſhing, let any Man be Judge, that will take the Pains to compare the preſent Eſtate of *London*, yet ſtill growing to better, with the former Condition of the ſame.

Lib. 4. *Annal.*

Lib. Eccleſ. 10. *Chap.* 29.

Princes Favours to the City.

Martial Services of the City.

It were too much to recite particularly the Martial Services that this City hath done from Time to Time: Neither do I think that they be all committed to Writing; only for a Taſte, as it were, I will note theſe few following.

Almoſt threeſcore Years before the Conqueſt, a huge Army of the *Danes* (whereof King *Sweyne* was the Leader) beſieged King *Etheldred* in *London* (then the which, as the Story ſaith, then he had none other Refuge) but they were manfully repulſed, and a great Number of them ſlain

After the Death of this *Sweyne*, his Son *Canutus* (afterward King of *England*) beſieged *London*, both by Land and by Water: But after much Labour, finding it impregnable, he departed: And in the ſame Year repairing his Forces, he girded it with a new Siege, in the which the Citizens ſo defended themſelves, and offended him, that in the End he went away with Shame.

In the Diſſenſion that aroſe between King *Edward the Confeſſor*, and his Father in Law Earl *Goodwin* (which was the mightieſt Subject within this Land that ever I read of): The Earl, with a great Army came to *London*, and was, for all that, by the Countenance of the Citizens reſiſted, till ſuch Time as the Nobility made Reconciliation between them. About ſeventy Years after the Conqueſt, *Maud*, the Empreſs, made War upon King *Stephen* for the Right of the Crown, and had taken his Perſon Priſoner, but by the Strength and Aſſiſtance of the *Londoners* and *Kentiſhmen*, *Maude* was put to flight at *Wincheſter*, and her Brother *Robert*, then Earl of *Glouceſter*, was taken, in Exchange for whom King *Stephen* was delivered: I diſpute not whoſe Right was better, but I avouch the Service, ſeeing *Stephen* was in Poſſeſſion.

The Hiſtory of *William Walworth* the Maior of *London*, is well known. By whoſe Manhood and Policy, the Perſon of *Richard the Second* was reſcued, the City ſaved, *Wat Tyler* killed, and all his Stragglers diſcomfited. In Memory and Reward of which Service, the City had a Dagger added to their Shield of Armes; and the Maiors have been moſt commonly ſithence knighted.

After the common Opinion of Men of late Times. *This was Stow's Note, that was of another Opinion.*

Jack Cade alſo having diſcomfited the King's Army, that was ſent againſt him, came to *London*, and was there manfully and with long Fight reſiſted, until that, by the good Policy of the Citizens, his Company was diſperſed.

Finally, in the tenth Year of the Reign of King *Edward the Fourth*, and not many Days before the Death of *Henry the Sixth*, *Tho. Nevill*, commonly called *The Baſtard of Fauconbridge*, armed a great Company againſt the King, and being denied Paſſage through *London*, he aſſaulted it on divers Parts: But he was repulſed by the Citizens, and chaſed as far as *Stratford*, with the Loſs of a great many.

Aids granted by *London*.

Thus much of certain their principal and perſonal Services, in War only; for it were infinite to repeat the particular Aids of Men and Money which *London* hath miniſtred: And I had rather to leave it to be conjectured at, by Compariſon to be made between it and other Cities, whereof I will give you this one Note for Example. In the twelfth Year of the Reign of King *Edward the Second*, it was ordered by Parliament, that every City of the Realm ſhould make out Souldiers againſt the *Scots*: At which Time *London* was appointed to ſend two hundred Men, and *Canterbury* being then one of our beſt Cities, forty, and no more. And this Proportion of five to one is now in our Age encreaſed, at the leaſt five to one, both in Soldiers and Subſidy. As for the other Services that *London* hath done in Times of Peace, they are to be meaſured by Conſideration of the Commodities, whereof I will ſpeak anon. In the mean Seaſon, let the Eſtate and Government of this City be conſidered, to the End that it may appear that it ſtandeth well with the Policy of the Realm.

The Government of the City.

Cæſar in his Commentaries is Witneſs, that in his Time the Cities of *Britain* had large Territories annexed unto them, and were ſeveral Eſtates of themſelves, governed by particular Kings or Potentates, as in *Italy* and *Germany* yet be; and that *Mandubratius* was King of the *Trinobants*, whoſe chief City *London* is taken to have been. And I find not that this Government was altered, either by *Cæſar*, or his Succeſſors, notwithſtanding that the Country became to be tributary unto them: But that it continued, until at length the *Britains* themſelves reduced all their Peoples into one Monarchy: Howbeit that laſted not any long Seaſon; for upon *Vortiger* their King, came the *Saxons* our Anceſtors, and they drave the *Britains* into *Wales*, *Cornwall*, and *Britain* in *France*; and in Proceſs of War divided the Country amongſt themſelves into an *Heptarchy*, or ſeven Kingdoms, of the which one was called the Kingdom of the *Eaſt Saxons*; which having, in Manner, the ſame Limits that the Biſhoprick of *London* now enjoyeth, contained *Eſſex*, *Middleſex*, and a Part of *Hertfordſhire*, and ſo included *London*. Again, it appeareth, that in Courſe of Time, and about 800 Years after Chriſt, *Egbert*, (then King of the *Weſt Saxons*) *Ut piſces ſæpe minutos magnus comeſt*, i. e. *As the great often eateth up the little Fiſh*, overcame the reſt of the Kings, and once more erected a Monarchy, the which, till the coming in of the *Normanes*, and from thence even hitherto, hath continued.

Now I doubt not (whatſoever *London* was in the Time of *Cæſar*) but that under the Heptarchy and Monarchy it hath been a Subject, and no free City, though happily endowed with ſome large Privileges. For King *William the Conqueror* found a *Portreve* there, whoſe Name was *Godfrey*, (by which Name he greeteth him in his *Saxon* Charter) and his Office was none other than the Charge of a *Bailiff*, or *Reeve*, as by the ſelf-ſame Name continuing yet in *Graveſend*, and certain other Places, may well appear. But the *Frenchmen* uſing their own Language, called him ſometime a *Provoſt*, and ſometime a *Bailiff*; whatſoever his Name and Office were, he was *Perpetuus Magiſtratus*, i. e. *a perpetual Magiſtrate*, given by the Prince, and not choſen by the Citizens, as it ſeemeth. For what Time King *Richard the Firſt* needed Money towards his Expedition in the *Holy Land*, they firſt purchaſed of him the Liberty to chooſe yearly from amongſt themſelves two Bailiffs: And King *John*, his Succeſſor, at their like Suit, changed their Bailiffs into a Maior, and two Sheriffs. To theſe *Henry the Third* added Aldermen; at the firſt eligible yearly, but afterward by King *Edward the Third* made perpetual Magiſtrates, and Juſtices of the Peace within their Wards, in which Plight of Government it preſently ſtandeth. This ſhortly as I could, is the hiſtorical and outward Eſtate of *London*: Now come I to the inward Pith and Subſtance.

A Portreve in London in K. William the Conqueror's Days.

The chief Magiſtrate called afterward *Provoſt*.

Two Bailiffs.

Then a Maior. Sheriffs. Aldermen.

The State of the City.

The Eſtate of this City is to be examined by the Quantity, and by the Quality.

The Number of Citizens.

The *Quantity* therefore conſiſteth in the Number of the Citizens, which is very great, and far exceedeth the Proportion of *Hippodamus*, which appointed 10000; and of others which have ſet down other Numbers, as mete Stints, in their Opinions, to be well governed. But yet ſeeing both Reaſon and Experience have freed us from the Law of any definite Number, ſo that other Things be obſerved, let that be admitted. Neither is *London*, I fear me, ſo great as populous; for well ſaith one, *Non idem eſt magna Civitas & frequens. Magna eſt enim quæ multos habet qui arma ferre poſſunt*; i. e. *A great and populous City is not all one; for that is great which hath many to bear Arms.* Whatſoever the Number be, it breedeth no Fear of Sedition; for as much as the ſame conſiſteth not in the Extremes, but in a very Mediocrity of Wealth and Riches, as it ſhall better appear anon. And if the Cauſes of *Engliſh* Rebellions be ſearched out, they ſhall be found, in Effect, to be theſe twain, *Ambition* and *Covetouſneſs*. Of which, the firſt reigneth in the Minds of high and noble Perſonages, or of ſuch others, as ſeek to be gracious and popular, and have robbed the Hearts of the Multitude. Whereas in *London*, if any where in the World, *Honos verè onus eſt*, i. e. *Honour is truly a Burden*; and every Man rather ſhunneth than ſeeketh the Maioralty, which is the beſt Mark amongſt them: Neither hath there been any ſtrong Faction, nor any Man more popular than the reſt; for as much as the Government is by a Pattern, as it were, and always the ſame, how often ſoever they change their Magiſtrate. *Covetouſneſs*, that other Syre of Sedition, poſſeſſeth the miſerable and needy Sort, and ſuch as be Naughtipacks, Unthrifts; which although it cannot be choſen, but that in a frequent City as *London* is, there ſhall be found many, yet bear they not any great Sway, ſeeing the Multitude and moſt Part there is of a competent Wealth, and earneſtly bent to honeſt Labour. I confeſs that *London* is a mighty Arm and Inſtrument to bring any great Deſire to Effect, if it may be won to a Man's Devotion: Whereof alſo there want not Examples in the *Engliſh* Hiſtory. But for as much as the ſame is by the like Reaſon ſerviceable and meet to impeach any diſloyal Attempt, let it rather be well governed than evil liked therefore; for it ſhall appear anon, that as *London* hath adhered to ſome Rebellions, ſo hath it reſiſted many, and was never the Author of any one.

London never the Author of a Rebellion.

The *Quality* of this City conſiſteth either in the Law and Government thereof, or in the Degrees and Condition of the Citizens, or in their Strength and Riches.

The Subjection of the City.

It is beſides the Purpoſe to diſpute, whether the Eſtate of the Government here be a *Democraty* or *Ariſtocraty*. For whatſoever it be, being conſidered in itſelf, certain it is, that in Reſpect of the whole Realm, *London* is but a Citizen, and no City; a Subject, and no free Eſtate; an Obedienciary, and no Place endowed with any diſtinct or abſolute Power: For it is governed by the ſame Law that the reſt of the Realm is, both in Cauſes, *Criminal* and *Civil*, a few Cuſtoms only excepted, which alſo are to be adjudged, or forejudged by the Common Law. And in the Aſſembly of the Eſtates of our Realm (which we call *Parliament*) they are but a Member of the Communalty, and ſend two Burgeſſes for their City, as every poor Borough doth, and two Knights for their County, as every other Shire doth; and are as ſtraightly bound by ſuch Laws, as any Part of the Realm is: For if Contribution in Subſidy of Money to the Prince be decreed, the *Londoners* have none Exemption, no not ſo much as to aſſeſs themſelves; for the Prince doth appoint the Commiſſioners.

If Souldiers muſt be muſtered, *Londoners* have no Law to keep themſelves at Home: If Proviſion for the Prince's Houſhold be to be made, their Goods are not priviledged. In Sum therefore, the Government of *London* differeth not in Subſtance, but in Ceremony from the reſt of the Realm, as namely, in the Names and Choice of their Officers, and in their Guildes and Fraternities, eſtabliſhed for the Maintenance of Handicrafts and Labourers, and for Equity and good Order, to be kept in buying and ſelling. And yet in theſe alſo are they to be controuled by the general Law: For by the Statutes of 28 *Edward the Third*, Chap. 10. And of the 1ſt of *Henry the Fourth*, Chap. 15, the Points of their Miſgovernment are inquirable by the Inhabitants of the foreign Shires adjoyning, and puniſhable by ſuch Juſticiars as the Prince ſhall thereunto depute: To conclude therefore, the Eſtate of *London* for Government is ſo agreeable a Symphony with the reſt, that there is no Fear of dangerous Diſcord to enſue thereby.

The Multitude (or whole Body) of this populous City is two Ways to be conſidered, generally and ſpecially: *Generally*, they be natural Subjects, a Part of the Commons of this Realm, and are by Birth for the moſt Part a Mixture of all Countries of the ſame; by Blood Gentlemen, Yeomen, and of the baſeſt Sort without Diſtinction; and by Profeſſion buſy Bees, and Travellers for their Living in the Hive of this Common-wealth: But *eſpecially* conſidered, they conſiſt of theſe three Parts, Merchants, Handicraftſmen, and Labourers. Merchantdiſe is alſo divided into three Sorts; Navigation, by the which Merchandiſes are brought, and carried in and out over the Seas: Invection, [or Importation] by the which Commodities are gathered into the City, and diſperſed from thence into the Country by Land: And Negotiation, which I may call the keeping of a retailing or ſtanding Shop. In common Speech, they of the firſt Sort be called Merchants, and both the other Retailers. Handicraftſmen be thoſe which do exerciſe ſuch Arts as require both Labour and Cunning, as Goldſmiths, Taylors, and Haberdaſhers, Skinners, &c. Labourers and Hirelings, I call thoſe *Quorum operæ non artes emuntur*, i. e. *Whoſe Labour, not Skill, is bought*, as *Tully* ſaith, of which Sort be Porters, Carmen, Watermen, &c. Again, theſe three Sorts may be conſidered, either in Reſpect of their Wealth, or Number: In Wealth, Merchants, and ſome of the chief Retailers, have the firſt Place, and moſt Part of Retailers, and all Artificers, the ſecond or mean Place; and Hirelings, the loweſt Room: But in Number, they of the middle Place be firſt, and do far exceed both the reſt: Hirelings be next, and Merchants be laſt.

The City buſy Bees in the Hive of the Common-wealth.

Merchants.

Handicrafts-men.

Labourers.

Three Sorts of Citizens.

Now out of this, that the Eſtate of *London*, in the Perſons of the Citizens, is ſo friendly interlaced, and knit in League with the reſt of the Realm, not only at their Beginning by Birth and Blood, (as I have ſhewed) but alſo very commonly at their Ending by Life and Converſation. For that Merchants and rich Men, (being ſatisfied with Gain) do, for the moſt Part marry their Children into the Country, and convey themſelves after *Cicero*'s Counſel, *Veluti ex portu in agros & poſſeſſiones*, i. e. *as it were out of the Havens into Fields and Poſſeſſions*. I do infer, that there is not only no Danger towards the common Quiet thereby, but alſo great Occaſion and Cauſe of good Love and Amity. Out of this, that they be generally bent to travel, and do fly Poverty, *Per Mare, per Saxa, per Ignes*, i. e. *By Sea, by Rocks, by Fires*, (as the Poet ſaith): I draw Hope, that they ſhall eſcape the Note of many Vices, which idle People do fall into. And out of this, that they be a great Multitude, and that yet the greateſt Part of them be neither too rich nor too poor, but do live in the Mediocrity; I conclude with *Ariſtotle*, that the Prince needeth not to fear Sedition by them, for thus ſaith he, *Magnæ Urbes, magis ſunt à ſeditione liberæ, quod in eis dominetur mediocritas; nam in parvis nihil medium eſt, ſunt enim omnes vel pauperes vel opulenti.*

The Strength of this City.

I am now to come to the *Strength* and Power of this City, which conſiſteth partly in the Number of the Citizens themſelves, whereof I have ſpoken before, partly in their Riches, and in their warlike Furniture: For as touching the Strength of the Place itſelf, that is apparent to the Eye, and therefore is not to be treated of.

The publick Wealth of the City.

The *Wealth* and warlike Furniture of *London*, is either publick or private, and no Doubt the common Treaſure cannot be much there, ſeeing that the Revenue which they have, hardly ſufficeth to maintain their Bridge, and Conduits, and to pay their Officers and Servants. Their Toll doth not any more than pay their Fee-Farm that they pay to the Prince. Their Iſſues for Default of Appearances be never levied, and the Profits of their Courts of Juſtice do go to particular Mens Hands. Arguments hereof be theſe two; one, that they can do nothing of extraordinary Charge, without a general Contribution: Another, that they have ſuffered ſuch as have born the chief Office amongſt them, and were become Bankrupt, to depart the City without Relief; which I think they neither would nor could have done, if the common Treaſure had ſufficed to cover their Shame; hereof therefore we need not be afraid. The publick Armour and Munition of this City remaineth in the Halls of the Companies, as it doth throughout the whole Realm, for a great Part, in the Pariſh Churches; neither is that kept together, but only for Obedience to the Law, which commandeth it; and therefore if that threaten Danger to the State, it may, by another Law, be taken from them, and committed to a more ſafe Armory.

The private Wealth.

The private Riches of *London*, reſteth chiefly in the Hands of the Merchants and Retailers; for Artificers have not much to ſpare; and Labourers had Need that it were given unto them.

The Benefit of Merchandize.

Now how neceſſary and ſerviceable the Eſtate of Merchandize is to this Realm, it may partly appear by the Practice of that peaceable, politick, and rich Prince, King *Henry the Seventh*, of whom *Polydore* (writing his Life) ſaith thus, *Mercatores ille ſæpenumero pecunia multa data gratuite juvabat, ut mercatura ars una omnium cunctis æquè mortalibus tum commoda, tum neceſſaria, in ſuo Regno copioſior eſſet*; i. e. *He often freely helped the Merchants, by giving them much Money, that the Trade of Merchandize, ſo equally both profitable and neceſſary to all, without Exception, might encreaſe in his Realm:* But chiefly by the ineſtimable Commodities that grow thereby. For who knoweth not that we have extream Need of many Things, whereof foreign Countries have great Store, and that we may ſpare many Things whereof they have Need? Or who is ignorant of this, that we have no Mines of Silver or Gold within our Realm, ſo that the Increaſe of our Coin and Bulloin cometh from elſewhere; and yet nevertheleſs, we be both fed, clad, and otherwiſe ſerved with foreign Commodities and Delights, as plentiful as with our domeſtical? Which thing cometh to paſs by the Means of Merchandize only, which importeth Neceſſaries from other Countries, and exporteth the Superfluities of our own. For ſeeing we have no Way to increaſe our Treaſure, by Mines of Gold or Silver at Home, and can have nothing without Money or Ware from other Countries abroad, it followeth neceſſarily, that if we follow the Counſel of that good old Huſband *Marcus Cato*, ſaying, *Oportet patremfamilias vendacem eſſe, non emacem*; i. e. *It behoves the Maſter of a Family to be a Seller, not a Buyer.* And do carry more Commodities in Value over the Seas, than we bring hither from thence; that then the Realm ſhall receive that Overplus in Money: But if we bring from beyond the Seas Merchandize of more Value than that which we do ſend over may countervail; then the Realm payeth for that Overplus in ready Money, and conſequently is a Loſer by that ill Huſbandry. And therefore in this Part great and heedful Regard muſt be had, that *Symmetria* and due Proportion be kept; leaſt otherwiſe either the Realm be defrauded of her Treaſure, or the Subjects corrupted in Vanity, by exceſſive Importation of ſuperfluous and needleſs Merchandize; or elſe that we feel Penury, even in our greateſt Plenty and Store, by immoderate Exportation of our own needful Commodities. Other the Benefits that Merchandize bringeth, ſhall hereafter appear in the general Recital of the Commodities that come by *London*.

Retailers; the Benefit of them.

And therefore it reſteth that I ſpeak a Word of *Retailers*, and finally ſhew, that much Good groweth by them both. The chief Part of Retailing is but a Hand-maid to Merchandizing, diſperſing by Piecemeal that which the Merchant bringeth in Growth: Of which Trade be Mercers, Grocers, Vintners, Haberdaſhers, Ironmongers, Millaners, and all ſuch as ſell Wares, growing or made beyond the Seas. And therefore ſo long as Merchandize itſelf ſhall be profitable, and ſuch Proportion kept, as neither we loſe our Treaſure thereby, nor be cloyed with unneceſſary foreign Ware, this Kind of Retailing is to be retained alſo.

Now, that Merchants and Retailers of *London* be very rich and great, it is ſo far from any Harm, that it is a Thing both praiſe-worthy and profitable: For *Mercatura* (ſaith *Cicero*) *ſi tenuis eſt, ſordida putanda eſt; ſin magna eſt & copioſa, non eſt vituperanda*; i. e. *If Traffick be ſmall, it is to be reckoned baſe; if it be great and plentiful, it is a Matter to be praiſed.* And truly Merchants and Retailers do not altogether *intus canere*, and profit themſelves only: For the Prince and Realm both are inriched by their Riches; the Realm winneth Treaſure, if their Trade be ſo moderated by Authority, that it break not Proportion: And they beſide bear a good Fleece, which the Prince may ſhare, when he ſeeth good.

An Objection againſt the Wealth of *London*.

But here, before I conclude this Part, I have ſhortly to anſwer the Accuſation of thoſe Men, which charge *London* with the Loſs and Decay of many (or moſt) of the ancient Cities, corporate Towns and Markets within this Realm, by drawing from them to herſelf alone, ſay they, both all Trade of Traffick by Sea, and the retailing of Wares, and Exerciſe of manual Arts alſo.

Anſwered. The true Reaſon of the Decay of Towns and Corporations in the Country.

Touching Navigation, which I muſt confeſs, is apparently decayed in many Port Towns, and flouriſheth only or chiefly at *London*, I impute that partly to the Fall of the Staple, the which being long ſince a great Trade, and beſtowed ſometimes at one Town, and ſometimes at another within the Realm, did much enrich the Place where it was, and being now not only diminiſhed in Force, but alſo tranſlated over the Seas, cannot but bring ſome Decay with it; Partly, to the imparing of Havens, which in many Places have impoveriſhed thoſe Towns, whoſe Eſtate doth ebb and flow with them; and partly to the Diſſolution of religious Houſes, by whoſe Wealth and Haunt, many of thoſe Places were chiefly fed and nouriſhed. I mean not to rehearſe particular Examples of every Sort: For the Thing itſelf ſpeaketh, and I haſte to an End.

The Reaſon of the great Reſort to *London*.

As for Retailers thereof, and Handicrafts-men, it is no Marvel if they abandon Country Towns, and reſort to *London:* For not only the Court, which is now a-Days much greater, and more gallant than in former Times, and which was wont to be contented to remain with a ſmall Company, ſometimes at an Abby or Priory, ſometimes at a Biſhop's Houſe, and ſometimes at ſome mean Manour of the King's own, is now for the moſt Part either abiding at *London*, or elſe ſo near unto it, that the Proviſion of Things moſt fit for it, may eaſily be fetched from thence; but alſo by Occaſion thereof, the Gentlemen of all Shires do fly and flock to this City; the younger Sort of them to ſee and ſhew Vanity, and the elder to ſave the Coſt and Charge of Hoſpitality and Houſe-keeping. For herebyit cometh to paſs, that the Gentlemen being either for a good Portion of the Year out of the Country, or playing the Farmers, Graſiers, Brewers, or ſuch like, more than Gentlemen were wont to do within the Country, Retailers, and Artificers, at the leaſt of ſuch Things as pertain to the Back or Belly, do leave the Country Towns, where there is no Vent, and do flie to *London*, where they be ſure to find ready and quick Market. And yet I wiſh, that even as many Towns in the *Low Countries* of King *Philip* do ſtand, ſome by one handy Art, and ſome by another; ſo alſo, that it might be provided here, that the making of ſome Things, might (by diſcreet Diſpenſation) be allotted to ſome ſpecial Towns; to the End, that although the Daintineſs of Men cannot be reſtrained, which will needs ſeek thoſe Things at *London*, yet other Places alſo might be relieved, at the leaſt, by the Workmanſhip of them.

A Specification of the Benefit to the Publick accruing by the City.

Thus much then of the Eſtate of *London*, in the Government thereof, in the Condition of the Citizens, and in their Power and Riches. Now follow the Enumeration of ſuch Benefits as redound to the Prince and this Realm by this City: In which doing, I profeſs not to rehearſe all, but only to recite and run over the chief and principal of them.

Beſides the Commodities of the Furtherance of Religion and Juſtice, the Propagation of Learning, the Maintenance of Arts, the Increaſe of Riches, and the Defence of Countries, (all which are before ſhewed to grow generally by Cities, and be common to *London* with them.) *London* bringeth ſingularly theſe good Things following.

By Advantage of the Situation, it diſperſeth foreign Wares, (as the Stomach doth Meat,) to all the Members moſt commodiouſly.

By the Benefit of the River of *Thames*, and great Trade of Merchandize, it is the chief Maker of Mariners, and Nurſe of our Navy and Ships, which (as Men know) be the wooden Walls for Defence of our Realm.

The flouriſhing State of the adjacent Counties.

* *Philip* King of *Spain*.

It maintaineth in flouriſhing Eſtate, the Countries of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Eſſex*, *Kent*, and *Suſſex*; which, as they lie in the Face of our moſt puiſſant Neighbour,* ſo ought they, above others, to be conſerved in the greateſt Strength and Riches: And theſe, as it is well known, ſtand not ſo much by the Benefit of their own Soil, as by the Neighbourhood and Nearneſs they have to *London*.

It relieveth plentifully, and with good Policy, not only her own poor People, (a Thing which ſcarcely any other Town or Shire doth) but alſo the Poor that from each Quarter of the Realm do flock unto it; and it imparteth liberally to the Neceſſity of the *Univerſities* beſides. It is an Ornament to the Realm by the Beauty thereof, and a Terror to other Countries by Reaſon of the great Wealth and Frequency. It ſpreadeth the Honour of our Country far abroad by her long Navigations; and maketh our Power feared, even of barbarous Princes. It only is ſtored with rich Merchants, which Sort only is tolerable; for beggarly Merchants do bite too near, and will do more Harm than Good to the Realm.

It only, of any Place in this Realm, is able to furniſh the ſudden Neceſſity with a ſtrong Army. It availeth the Prince in Tronage, Poundage, and other his Cuſtoms, much more than all the reſt of the Realm.

It yieldeth a greater Subſidy than any one Part of the Realm; I mean, not for the Proportion of the Value of the Goods only, but alſo for the faithful Service there uſed, in making the Aſſeſs. For no where elſe be Men taxed ſo near to their juſt Value as in *London*; yea, many are found there, that for their Countenance and Credit Sake, refuſe not to be rated above their Ability; which Thing never happeneth abroad in the Country. I omit that in ancient Time, the Inhabitants of *London* and other Cities, were accuſtomably taxed after the Tenth of their Goods, when the Country was aſſeſſed at the Fifteenth; and rated at the Eighth, when the Country was ſet at the Twelfth; for that were to awake the ſleeping Dog, and I ſhould be thought *dicenda, tacenda locutus*, as the Poet ſaid, *i. e. To talk of Things not to be ſpoken, as well as of them that were.*

It only doth, and is able to make the Prince a ready Preſt, or Loan of Money.

It only is found fit and able to entertain Strangers honourably, and to receive the Prince of the Realm worthily.

Almighty God *(qui niſi cuſtodiat Civitatem, fruſtrà vigilat cuſtos,* i. e. *Who, unleſs he keep the City, the Watchman waketh but in vain)* grant, that her Majeſty evermore rightly eſteem and rule this City; and He give Grace, that the Citizens may anſwer Duty, as well towards God and her Majeſty, as towards this whole Realm and Country, *Amen.*

An APPENDIX *to the former Diſcourſe, containing an Examination of ſuch Cauſes as have heretofore moved Princes either to fine and ranſom the Citizens of* London, *or to ſeize the Liberties of the City itſelf.*

THESE all may be reduced to theſe few Heads: For either the Citizens have adhered in Aid or Arms to ſuch as have warred upon the Prince, or they have made Tumult, and broken the common Peace at Home; or they have miſbehaved themſelves in Point of Government and Juſtice; or, finally, and to ſpeak the plain Truth, the Princes have taken hold of ſmall Matters, and coyned good Sums of Money out of them.

The City conſidered taking Part ſometimes againſt the King.

To the firſt Head I will refer whatſoever they have done, either in thoſe Wars that happened between King *Stephen* and *Maud* the Empreſs, being Competitors of the Crown; or between King *John* and his Nobles aſſiſting *Lewis* the *French* King's Son, when he invaded the Realm: For it is apparent, by all Hiſtories, that the *Londoners* were not the Movers of theſe Wars, but were only uſed as Inſtruments to maintain them. The like is to be ſaid of all the Offences that King *Henry the Third*, whoſe whole Reign was a continual Warfare, conceived againſt this City, concerning the bearing of Armour againſt him: For the firſt Part of his Reign was ſpent in the Continuation of thoſe Wars that his Father had begun with *Lewis*; and the reſt of his Life he beſtowed in that Contention which was commonly called *The Barons Wars.* In which Tragedy, *London*, as it could not be otherwiſe, had now and then a Part, and had many a Snub at the King's Hand for it. But in the End, when he had triumphed over *Simon Mountford* at *Eveſham*, *London* felt it moſt tragical; for then he both ſeized their Liberties, and ſucked them dry; and yet *Edictum Kenelworth*, made ſhortly after, hath an honourable Teſtimony for *London*, ſaying, *Te, London, laudamus, &c.* i. e. *We commend thee, London, &c.* As for the other Offences that he took againſt the *Londoners*, they pertain to the other Parts of my Diviſion.

Next after this, againſt whom the *Londoners* did put on Arms, followeth King *Edward the Second*, who, in the End, was deprived of his Kingdom; not by their Means, but by a general Defection, both of his own Wife and Son, and almoſt of the whole Nobility and Realm beſides. In which Trouble, that furious Aſſault and Slaughter, committed by them upon the Biſhop of *Exceſter*,

ceſter, then Treaſurer of the Realm, is to be imputed, partly to the Sway of the Time wherewith they were carried, and partly to a private Diſpleaſure which they had to the Biſhop.

London never led the Dance.

Finally, cometh to Hand King *Richard the Second*, (for theſe three only, in all the Catalogue of our Kings, have been heavy Lords to *London*) who alſo had much Contention with his Nobility, and was in the End depoſed. But whatſoever Countenance and, Aid the City of *London* brought to the Wars and Uproars of that Time, it is notoriouſly true, that *London* never led the Dance, but ever followed the Pipe of the Nobility. To cloſe up this firſt Part, therefore, I affirm, that in all the troubleſome Actions during the Reign of theſe three Kings, as alſo, in all that heaving in, and hurling out, that afterward happened between King *Henry the Sixth* and King *Edward the Fourth*, the City of *London* was many Times a Friend and Fautor, but never the firſt Motive, or Author of any inteſtine War or Sedition.

Tumults in *London*.

In the ſecond Room I place a Couple of tumultuous Affairs, that chanced in the Days of King *Richard the Firſt*: The one upon the Day of his Coronation, againſt the *Jews*, which, contrary to the King's own Proclamation, would needs enter the Church to ſee him ſacred, and were therefore cruelly handled by the common People. The other was cauſed by *William with the long Beard*; who, after that he had inflamed the poor People againſt the richer Sort, and was called to anſwer for his Fault, took *Bow Church* for Sanctuary; and kept it Caſtle-like, 'till he was fired out.

Here is a Place alſo for the ſtoning to Death of a Gentleman, Servant to the Half Brother of King *Henry the Third*; which had before provoked the Citizens to Fury, by wounding divers of them without any Cauſe 1257: For the riotous Fray between the Servants of the Goldſmiths and the Taylors 1268: For the Hurly-burly and Blood-ſhed between the *Londoners* and the Men of *Weſtminſter*, moved by the young Men, upon an Occaſion of a Wreſtling on St. *James*'s Day 1221; and made worſe by one *Conſtantine*, an ancient Citizen: For the Brawl and Buſineſs that aroſe about a Baker's Loaf at *Saliſbury Place* 1391: For the which, and ſome other Miſdemeanors, King *Richard the Second* was ſo incenſed by evil Counſel againſt the *Londoners*, that he determined to deſtroy them, and raze their City: And for the Fight that was between the Citizens and the Sanctuary Men of St. *Martins* 1454, under King *Henry the Sixth*. And finally, for the Miſrule on evil *May Day* 1519: And for ſuch other like, if there have been any.

Seizure of the Liberties.

To the third Head may be referred the Seizure of their Liberties, for a falſe Judgment given againſt a poor Widow, called *Margaret Viel*, 1246. The two ſeveral Seizures in one Year, 1258, for falſe Packing, in Collections of Money, and other Enormities. And finally, the Seizure made by King *Edward the Firſt*, for taking of Bribes of the Bakers, 1285. But all this Security in ſeizing and reſuming of the Liberties, which was in old Time the only ordinary Puniſhment, was at length mitigated by King *Edward the Third* and King *Henry the Fourth*, in their Statutes before remembered.

Rigour of ſome Kings towards the City.

In the laſt Place, ſtand thoſe Offences, which I repute rather taken than given, and do fall within the Meaſure of the Adage, *Ut canem cædas cito invenias baculum*; i. e. *You may ſoon find a Staff to beat a Dog*. For King *John*, in the Tenth of his Reign, depoſed the Bailiffs of *London*, becauſe they had bought up the Wheat in the Market, ſo that there was not to ſerve his Purveyors. King *Henry the Third*, his Son, compelled the *Londoners* to pay him 5000 Pounds, becauſe they had lent to *Lewis the French*, the like Sum, of a good Mind to diſpatch him out of their City, and the Realm, at ſuch Time as the Protector and the whole Nobility fell to Compoſition with him for his Departure. And the ſame King fined them at three thouſand Marks, for the Eſcape of a Priſoner out of *Newgate*, of whom they took no Charge. For he was a Clark, Priſoner to the Biſhop of *London*, under the Cuſtody of his own Servants: And as for the Place, it was only borrowed of the *Londoners*, to ſerve that Turn. Hitherto of theſe Things, to this End, that whatſoever Miſdemeanor ſhall be objected out of Hiſtory againſt *London*, the ſame may herein appear, both in his true Place, and proper Colour.

CHAP. II.

The ancient Tract of Fitz-Stephen, *an Author in the Reign of King* Henry the Second: *Containing a Deſcription of* London *in his Time. With* Stow's *Preface to the Reader. A Writing of the Privileges of the City, by Charters and Acts of Parliament, by Occaſion of the* Quo Warranto.

To the READER.

Becauſe amongſt other mine Authors I have oftentimes alledged *Fitz-Stephens*, as one more choice than other, namely, for the ancient Eſtate of this City, more than four hundred Years ſince: And alſo the ſaid Author being rare, I have in this Place thought good by Impreſſion to impart the ſame to my loving Friends, the learned Antiquaries, as the Author wrote it in the *Latin* Tongue. And firſt, to note in Effect what Maſter *Bale*, in Commendation of the ſaid Author, writeth.

William Stephanides, or *Fitz-Stephen*, a Monk of *Canterbury*, born of worſhipful Parents in the City of *London*, well brought up at the firſt under good Maſters, did more and more increaſe in honeſt Conditions and Learning: For ever in his young Years there appeared in him a certain Light of a Gentleman-like Diſpoſition, which promiſed many good Things, afterward by him performed. Such Time as others ſpent in Brawls and idle Talk, he employed in wholeſome Exerciſes, for the Honour of his Country, following

therein the Example of *Plato*; and was very ſtudious both in Humanity and Divinity.

The City of *London*, his Birth-place, the moſt Noble of all other Cities of this Land, and the Prince's Seat, ſituated in the South Part of this Iland, he loved above all other: So that at length he wrote moſt elegantly in *Latin*, of the *Site* and *Rites* of the ſame. *Leland*, in divers of his Books commendeth him for an excellent Writer. He lived in the Reign of King *Stephen*; wrote in the Reign of *Henry the Second*, and deceaſed in the Year of Chriſt 1191, in the Reign of *Richard the Firſt*.

STEPHANIDES.

Deſcriptio Nobiliſſimæ Civitatis *Londoniæ.*

De Situ [Nobiliſſimæ Civitatis *LONDON.*]

INTER *nobiles Urbes orbis, quas fama celebrat, Civitas* Londonia, *Regni Anglorum ſedes una eſt quæ famam ſui latiùs diffundit, opes & merces longiùs tranſmittit, caput altiùs extollit: Felix eſt aëris ſalubritate, Chriſtiana Religione, firmitate munitionum, natura ſitus, honore civium, pudicitia matronali, ludis etiam quàm jocunda; & Nobilium eſt fæcunda virorum; quæ ſingula ſemotim libet inſpicere.*

De Clementia Cœli.

Ibi ſiquidem emollit animos hominum clementia Cœli, non ut ſint in Venerem [*putres*] *ſed ne feri ſint & beſtiales,* [*ſed*] *potius benigni & liberales.*

De [Chriſtiana ibi] Religione.

Eſt ibi in Eccleſia beati Pauli *Epiſcopalis ſedes, quondam fuit Metropolitana, & adbuc futura creditur, ſi remeaverint cives in Inſulam: niſi forte Beati* Thomæ *Martyris titulus Archiepiſcopalis, & præſentia corporalis, dignitatem illam* Cantuariæ *(ubi nunc eſt) conſervet perpetuam. Sed cum utramque urbium harum Sanctus* Thomas *illuſtraverit,* Lundoniam *ortu,* Cantuariam *occaſu: ipſius ſancti intuitu, cum juſtitiæ acceſſu, habet altera adverſus alteram, quod amplius alleget. Sunt etiam (quod ad Chriſtianæ fidei cultum pertinet) tum in* Londonia, *tum in ſuburbano, tredecem majores Eccleſiæ Conventuum, præter minores parochianas, centum viginti ſex.*

De Firmitate [& Situ] Urbis.

Habet ab Oriente arcem Palatinam, maximam & fortiſſimam, cujus & area & muri à fundamento profundiſſimo exurgunt; cemento cum ſanguine animalium temperato. Ab occidente duo caſtella munitiſſima: muro urbis alto & magno, duplatis Heptapylæ portis intercontinuante, [*ſpatio*] *turrito ab Aquilone per intercapedines. Similiterq; ab Auſtro* Lundonia *murata & turrita fuit: ſed fluvius maximus piſcoſus Thamenſis, mari influo refluoque qui illac allabitur, mænia illa tractu temporis alluit, labefactavit, dejecit. Item ſurſùm ab occidente Palatium Regium eminet ſuper fluvium eundem, ædificium incomparabile, cum antemurali & propugnaculis, duobus millibus ab urbe, ſuburbano frequenti continuante.*

De Hortis [Conſitis.]

Undiq; extra domos ſuburbanorum civium Horti arboribus conſiti, ſpatioſi, & ſpecioſi, contigni babentur.

De Paſcuis.

Item à Borea ſunt agri, paſcui, & pratorum grata planities, aquis fluvialibus interfluis: ad quas molinarum verſatiles rotæ citantur cum murmure jocoſo. Proximè patet foreſta ingens, ſaltus nemoroſi ferarum, latebræ cervorum, damarum, aprorum, & taurorum ſylveſtrium.

De Agris.

*Agri urbis ſationales non ſunt jejunæ glareæ, ſed pingues Aſiæ campi qui faciunt lætas ſegetes, & ſuorum cultorum repleant borrea cerealis * jugere culmi.*

De Fontibus.

Sunt & circa Londoniam *ab Aquilone ſuburbani fontes præcipui aqua dulci, ſalubri, perſpicua, & per claros rivo trepidante lapillos Inter quos Fons Sacer, Fons Clericorum, Fons Sancti Clementis nominatiores babentur, & adeuntur celebriori acceſſu, & majori frequentia ſcholarium & urbanæ juventutis in ſerotinis æſtivis ad auram exeuntis. Urbs ſanè bona, cùm bonum habeat Dominum.*

De honore Civium.

Urbs iſta viris eſt bonorata, armis decorata, multo babitatore populoſa, ut tempore bellicæ cladis ſub rege Stephano *bello apti, ex ea exeuntes qui oſtentati, haberentur* 20000 *equitum armatos, &* 60. *mille peditum æſtimarentur. Cives* Londoniæ *ubicunq; locorum præ omnibus aliis civibus ornatu morum, veſtium, & menſæ locatione, ſpectabiles & noti habentur.*

De [Pudicita &] Matronis.

Urbis Matronæ ipſæ Sabinæ ſunt.

De Scholis.

In Londoniis *tres principales eccleſiæ;* Viz. *Sedes Epiſcopalis Eccleſiæ S.* Pauli, *Eccleſia S. Trinitatis, & Eccleſia S.* Martini, *Scholas celebres habent & privilegio & antiqua dignitate, Plerumque tamen favore perſonali alicujus, vel aliquorum Doctorum, qui ſecundum Philoſophiam noti & præclari habeantur. Et aliæ ibi ſunt Scholæ de gratia & permiſſione. Diebus feſtis ad eccleſias feſtivas magiſtri cum diſcipulis ſuis Conventus, gratia exercitationis, Celebrant. Diſputant ibidem ſcholares, quidam demonſtrativè, Dialecticè alii; alii recitant enthymemata: hii meliùs perfectis utuntur Syllogiſmis. Quidam ad oſtentationem exercentur † diſputationem, quæ eſt inter colluctantes. Alii ad veritatem, ea quæ eſt perfectionis gratia: ſophiſtæ ſimulatores agmine & inundatione verborum beati judicantur. Alii paralogizantur: Oratores aliqui quandoque orationibus Rhetoricis aliquid dicunt appoſitè ad perſuadendum, curantes artis præcepta ſervare, & ex contingentibus nihil omittere. Pueri diverſarum ſcholarum verſibus inter ſe conrixantur: aut de principiis artis Grammaticæ, aut de regulis præteritorum vel futurorum contendunt: Sunt alii qui in epigrammatibus, ritbmis & metris utuntur, vetere illa triviali dicacitate, licentia Feſcennina ſocios ſuppreſſis nominibus liberiùs lacerant, Lædorias ja-*

* *Alias*, Mergite.

† *exercent.*

culantur & ſcommata, ſalibus Socraticis ſociorum, vel fortè majorum vitia tangunt, ne mordacius dente rodant procaciori, audacioribus convitiis Auditores

——multum videre parati;
Ingeminant tremulos naſo criſpante chachinnos.

De diſpoſitione Urbis.

Singulorum officiorum exercitatores, ſingularum rerum venditores, ſingularum operarum ſuarum locatores, quotidiano mane per ſe ſunt locis diſtincti omnes, ut officiis. Prætereà eſt in Londonia *ſupra ripam fluminis inter vina in navibus, & cellis vinariis venalia, publica coquina: ibi quotidie pro tempore eſt invenire cibaria fercula, aſſa, frixa, elixa, piſces, piſciculos, carnes groſſiores pauperibus, delicatiores divitibus, venationum, avium, avicularum. Si ſubitò veniant ad aliquem civium amici fatigati ex itinere, nec libeat jejunus expectare, ut novi cibi emantur, coquantur, dent famuli manibus limphas paneſque, interim ad ripam curritur, ibi præſtò ſunt omnia deſiderabilia. Quantalibet militum vel peregrinorum infinitas intrat urbem, qualibet diei vel noctis hora, vel ab urbe exitura, ne vel hii nimium jejunent, vel alii impranſi exeant, illuc ſi placeat divertunt, & ſe pro modo ſuo ſinguli reficiunt: qui ſe curare volunt molliter, accipiunt Anſerem, ne Affricam avem, vel attagen Ionicum non opus ut quis quærant, appoſitis quæ ibi inveniuntur deliciis: Hæc equidem publica coquina eſt & civilitati plurimum expediens, & ad civilitatem pertinens: Hinc eſt quod legitur in Gorgia* Platonis, *juxta medicinam eſſe coquorum officium, ſimulachrum, & adulationem quartæ particulæ civitatis.*

De *Smithfield.*

Eſt ibi extra unam portarum ſtatim in ſuburbio quidam planus campus re & nomine. Omni ſexta feria, niſi ſit major feſtivitas præceptæ ſolemnitatis, eſt ibi celebre ſpectaculum nobilium equorum venalium. Spectaturi vel empturi veniunt, qui in urbe aſſunt, Comites, Barones, Milites, cives plurimi. Juvat videre gradarios ſuccuſſatura nitente ** ſuaviter ambulantes: pedibus lateraliter ſimul erectis, quaſi à ſubalternis & demiſſis: Hinc equos, qui armigeris magis conveniunt, durius incedentes, ſed expeditè tamen, qui quaſi à contradictoribus pedes ſimul elevant & deponunt: Hinc nobiles pullos juniores, qui nondum fræno bene aſſueti, altius incedunt, & mollia crura reponunt: Hinc ſummarios membris validis & vegetis. Hinc dextrarios precioſos, elegantis formæ, ſtaturæ honeſtæ, micantes auribus, cervicibus arduis, clunibus obeſis.*

In horum inceſſu ſpectant emptores, primo paſſum ſuaviorem, poſtea motum citatiorem, qui eſt quaſi à contrariis pedibus anterioribus ſimul ſolo amotis & admotis, & poſterioribus ſimiliter. Cum talium ſonipedum curſus imminet, & aliorum fortè qui ſimiliter ſunt in genere ſuo ad vecturam validi, ad curſuram vegeti: clamor attollitur, vulgares equos in partem ire præcipitur: Seſſores alipidum pueri: Tres ſimul, aliquando bini certamini ſe præparant, docti equis imperitare, indomitorum lupatis temperant frænis ora: hoc maximè præcaverit, ne alter alteri curſum præripiat. Equi ſimiliter pro modo ſuo ad certamen curſus illius ſe attollunt; tremunt artus, moræ impatientes, ſtare loco neſciunt, facto ſigno membra extendunt, curſum rapiunt, agilitate pervicaci feruntur: certant Seſſores laudis amore, ſpe victoriæ, equis admiſſis ſubdere calcaria, & nec minus urgere eos virgis & ciere clamoribus. Putares omnia in motu eſſe, ſecundum Heraclitum, & falſam omnino Zenonis ſententiam, dicentis, quoniam, non continget moveri, neque ſtadium † pertranſire. Parte alia ſtant ſeorſim ruſticorum peculia, agrorum inſtrumenta, ſues longis lateribus, vaccæ diſtentis uberibus, corpora magna boum, lanigerumque pecus: ſtant ibi aptæ aratris, trabis & bigis equæ: quarundam ventres fœtibus protument: alias, editi fœtus obeunt pulli laſciviores, ſequela inſeparabilis.

De Navibus & Mercimoniis.

Ad hanc urbem ex omni natione quæ ſub cælo eſt, navalia gaudent inſtitores habere commercia. Aurum mittit Arabs, *ſpecies & thura* Sabæus, *Arma* Scythes, *oleum palmarum divite ſilva. Pingue ſolum* Babylon, Nilus *lapides precioſos.* Seres *purpureas veſtes.* Norwegi, Ruſſi, *varium griſium, ſabelinas:* Galli *ſua vina.*

De Antiquitate & Politia.

Urbe Roma *ſecundum Chronicorum fidem ſatis antiquior eſt. Ab eiſdem quippe patribus* Trojanis *hæc prius à* Bruto *condita eſt, quàm illa à* Remo & Romulo. *Unde & adhuc antiquis eiſdem utitur legibus communibus inſtitutis. Hæc ſimiliter illis regionibus eſt diſtincta: habet annuos pro conſulibus vicecomites: habet ſenatoriam dignitatem & magiſtratus minores: Eluviones & aquæductus in vicis: Ad genera cauſarum deliberativæ, demonſtrativæ, judiciales loca ſua, fora ſingula: habet ſua diebus Statutis comitia.*

De Conſuetudinibus Eccleſiarum.

Non puto urbem eſſe, in qua ſint probabiliores conſuetudines, in eccleſiis viſitandis, ordinatis Dei honorandis, feſtis feriandis, eleemoſynis dandis, in hoſpitibus ſuſcipiendis, in deſponſationibus firmandis matrimoniis contrahendis, nuptiis celebrandis, conviviis ornandis, convivis hilarandis, etiam in exequiis curandis & cadaveribus humandis.

Peſtes Civitatis.

Solæ peſtes Londini *ſunt, immoderata ſtultorum * potatio, & frequens incendium.*

Frequentia Nobilium.

Ad hæc, omnes ferè Epiſcopi, Abbates, & Magnates Angliæ, quaſi cives & municipes ſunt urbis Londoniæ: *ſui ibi habentes ædificia præclara, ubi ſe recipiunt, ubi divites impenſas faciunt, ad conſilia, ad conventus celebres in urbem evocati, à Domino rege, vel Metroplitano ſuo, ſeu propriis tracti negotiis.*

De Ludis.

Amplius, & ad ludos urbis veniamus, quoniam non expedit utilem tantum & ſeriam urbem eſſe, niſi dulcis etiam ſit & jucunda. Unde & in ſigillis ſummorum Pontificum, uſq; ad tempora Leonis Papæ, *ex altera parte Bullæ, ſculpto per impreſſionem piſcatore Petro, & ſupra eum clave quaſi manu Dei de cœlis ei porrecta, & circa eum verſu,*

Tu pro me navem liquiſti, ſuſcipe clavem.

Ex altera parte impreſſa erat urbs, & Scriptura iſta, Aurea Roma. *Item ad laudem* Cæſaris Auguſti, & Romæ *dictum eſt:*

Nocte pluit tota, redeunt ſpectacula mane,
Diviſum imperium cum *Jove Cæſar* habes.

De Repreſentatione Miraculorum.

Londonia *pro ſpectaculis theatralibus, pro ludis ſcenicis, ludos habet ſanctiores, repræſentationes miraculorum, quæ ſancti Confeſſores operati ſunt, ſeu repræſentationes Paſſionum, quibus claruit conſtantia Martyrum.*

* *Cute ſucco ſtatura, pilo connitente, MS.* And ſo undoubtedly to be reſtored.

† *Fortè Spatium.*

* *putatio, MS.*

De Pugna Gallorum, & Ludo Pilæ.

Præterea quotannis die, quæ dicitur Carnivalia, ut a puerorum ludis incipiamus (omnes enim pueri fuimus) ſcholarum ſinguli pueri ſuos apportant magiſtro ſuo gallos gallinaceos pugnatores; & totum illud antemeridianum datur ludo puerorum vacantium, ſpectare in ſcholis ſuorum pugnas gallorum. Poſt Prandium exit in campos omnis juventus urbis, ad luſum pilæ celebrem. Singulorum ſtudiorum ſcholares ſuam habent Pilam; ſingulorum officiorum urbis exercitatores ſuam ſinguli pilam * *in manibus. Majores natu patres & divites urbis, in equis ſpectatum veniunt certamina juniorum, & modo ſuo inveniuntur cum juvenibus, & excitari videtur in eis motus caloris naturalis, contemplatione tanti motus & participatione gaudiorum adoleſcentiæ liberioris.*

* *Pilam. MS.*

De Ludis bellicoſis in campis.

Ludi in Quadrageſimæ.

Singulis diebus dominicis in Quadrageſima poſt prandium, exit in campum juvenum recens examen in equis bellicoſis, & in equis certamine primis; quorum quique ſit aptus in gyros currere doctus * *equo. Erumpunt à portis catervatim filii civium laici, inſtructi lanceis & ſcutis militaribus: juniores haſtilibus ferro dempto præfurcatis, ſimulachra belli cient & agoniſticam exercent militiam. Adveniunt & plurimi Aulici, Rege in vicino poſito, & de familiis Conſulum & Baronum ephebi; nondum cingulo donati militiæ, gratia concertandi. Accendit ſingulos ſpes victoriæ: Equi feri adhiniunt, tremunt artus, frænos mandunt, impatientes moræ ſtare loco neſciunt. Cum tandem, Sonipedum rapuit ungula curſum, Seſſores adoleſcentes diviſis agminibus hii præcedentibus inſtant, nec aſſequuntur, hi ſocios dijiciunt & prætervolant.*

De Ludis navalibus.

In Paſcate.

In feris Paſchalibus ludunt quaſi prælia navalia: In arbore ſiquidem mediamna ſcuto fortiter innexo, navicula multo remo & raptu fluminis cita, in prora ſtantem habet juvenem, ſcutum illum lancea percuſſurum; qui, ſi ſcuto illi lanceam illidens frangat eam, & immotus perſiſtat, habet propoſitum, voti compos eſt; ſi vero lancea integra fortiter percuſſerit, & per fluentem amnem dejicietur, navis motu ſuo acta præterit. Sunt tamen hinc inde ſecus duæ naves ſtationariæ, & in eis juvenes plurimi, ut eripiant percuſſorem flumine abſorptum cum primo emerſus comparet, vel ſumma rurſus cum bullit in unda. Supra pontem & in ſolariis ſupra fluvium, ſunt qui talia ſpectent, multum rideri parati.

De Ludis æſtivalibus; ut Lucta & hujuſmodi.

In Æſtate.

In feſtis tota æſtate juvenes ludentes exercentur, in ſaliendo, in arcu, in lucta, jactu lapidum, amentatis miſſilibus ultra metam expediendis, parmis duellionum. Puellarum Cytheræa ducit choros, & pede libero pulſatur tellus, uſque imminente Luna.

De pugna Aprorum, Taurorum, & Urſorum.

In Hyeme.

In hyeme ſingulis fere feſtis ante prandium, vel apri Spumantes pugnant pro capitibus, & verres fulmineis * *accincti dentibus addendi Succidiæ, vel pingues tauri cornupetæ, ſeu urſi immanes cum objectis depugnant Canibus.*

* *Prominentibus MS.*

De Ludentibus ſuper Glaciem.

Cùm eſt congelata palus illa magna quæ mœnia urbis aquilonalia alluit, exeunt luſum ſuper Glaciem denſæ juvenum turmæ: Hii ex curſu motu captato citatiore, diſtantia pedum poſita, magnum ſpatium latere altero prætenſo perlabuntur. Alii quaſi magnos lapides molares de glacie ſedes ſibi faciunt: Seſſorem unum trahunt plurimi præcurrentes, manibus ſe tenentes; in tanta citatione motus aliqui pedibus lapſi cadunt omnes proni. Sunt alii ſuper glaciem ludere doctiores, ſinguli pedibus ſuis aptantes, & ſub talaribus ſuis alligantes oſſa, tibias ſcilicet animalium, & palos ferro acuto ſuppoſito tenentes in manibus, quos aliquando glaciei illidunt; tanta rapacitate feruntur, quanta avis volans, vel pilum baliſtæ. Interdum autem magna procul diſtantia ex condicto, duo aliqui ita ab oppoſitis veniunt, curritur; palos erigunt, ſe invicem percutiunt: vel alter, vel ambo cadunt, non ſine læſione corporali, cùm poſt caſum etiam vi motus feruntur ab invicem procul: & qua parte glacies caput tangit, totum radit, totum decorticat. Plerumque tibia cadentis, vel brachium, ſi ſuper illud ceciderit, confringitur. Sed ætas avida gloriæ, juventus cupida victoriæ, ut in veris præliis fortius ſe habeat, ita in ſimulatis exercetur.

De hiis qui delectantur in Avibus.

Plurimi civium delectantur ludentes in avibus cœli, Niſis, accipitribus, & hujuſmodi, & in canibus militantibus in ſilvis. Habentque cives ſuum jus venandi in Middleſexia, Hertfordſcira, *& tota* Chiltra, *& in* Cantia, *uſque ad aquam* Craiæ.

Virtus Londonenſium.

Londonienſes *tunc* Trinovantes *dicti*, Caium Julium Cæſarem, *qui nullas niſi ſanguine fuſo vias habere gaudebat, repulerunt. Unde* Lucanus,

Territa quæſitis oſtendit terga *Britannis.*

De hiis quos Civitas *London* peperit.

Civitas Londonia *peperit aliquos, qui regna plurima, &* Romanum *ſibi ſubdiderunt Imperium: & plurimos alios, quos mundi Dominos virtus evexit ad Deos, ut fuerat in* Apollinis *oraculo* Bruto *promiſſum:*

Brute, ſub occaſu ſolis, trans *Gallica* Regna,
Inſula in Oceano eſt undique clauſa mari:
Hanc pete: namque tibi ſedes erit illa perennis,
Hæc fiet natis altera *Troja* tuis.
Hic de ſtirpe tua reges naſcentur, & ipſis
Totius terræ ſubditus orbis erit.

Et temporibus Chriſtianis, nobilem illum edidit Imperatorem Conſtantinum, *qui urbem* Romam, *& Imperialia inſignia omnia Deo donavit, & beato* Petro *&* Silveſtro *Papæ, cui & ſtratoris exhibuit officium, & ſe non amplius Imperatorem, ſed Sanctæ Eccleſiæ* Romanæ *defenſorem gaviſus eſt vocari: & ne pax Domini Papæ occaſione præſentiæ ejus ſecularis ſtrepitus tumultu concuteretur, ipſe ab urbe Domino Papæ collata omninò diſceſſit, & ſibi civitatem* Bizantium *edificavit.* Lundonia *& modernis temporibus, reges illuſtres magnificoſque peperit. Imperatricem* Matildem, Henricum *regem tertium.* * *& beatum* Thomam *Archiepiſcopum Chriſti Martyrem glorioſum, quali non candidiorem ipſa tulit, nec quo fuerit devinctior alter omnibus bonis totius orbis* Latini.

Conſtantinus.

* Secundum *potius. Mortuus enim erat* Stephanides *ante* Henrici tertii *tempus: niſi forte hoc manu poſteriori additum. J. S.*

Which Tract, having ſo much of the ancient State of the City, and ſo many remarkable Paſſages of its Condition in the former Times of it, was put into *Engliſh* for the Sake of *Engliſh* Readers, with the Title following, *viz.*

A
DESCRIPTION
Of the Moſt Honourable
City of LONDON.

The Situation thereof.

AMongſt the noble Cities of the World, honoured by Fame, the City of LONDON is the one principal Seat of the Kingdom of *ENGLAND*, whoſe Renown is ſpread abroad very far; but ſhe tranſporteth her Wares and Commodities much farther, and advanceth her Head ſo much the higher. Happy ſhe is in the Wholeſomeneſs of the Air, in the Chriſtian Religion, her Munition alſo and Strength, the Nature of her Situation, the Honour of her Citizens, the Chaſtity of her Matrons. Very pleaſant alſo in her Sports and Paſtimes, and repleniſhed with Honourable Perſonages. All which I think meet ſeverally to conſider.

The Temperateneſs of the Air.

In this Place, the Calmneſs of the Air doth mollify Mens Minds, not corrupting them with Venereal Luſts, but preſerving them from ſavage and rude Behaviour, and ſeaſoning their Inclinations with a more kind and free Temper.

Of Chriſtian Religion there.

There is in the Church of Saint *Paul* a Biſhop's See: It was formerly a Metropolitane, and as it is thought, ſhall recover the ſaid Dignity again, if the Citizens ſhall return back into the Iſland; except, perhaps, the Archiepiſcopal Title of St. *Thomas* the Martyr, and his bodily Preſence, do perpetuate this Honour to *Canterbury*, where now his Reliques are. But ſeeing Saint *Thomas* hath graced both theſe Cities, namely, *London* with his Birth, and *Canterbury* with his Death; one Place may alledge more againſt the other, in Reſpect of the Sight of that Saint, with the Acceſſion of Holineſs. Now, concerning the Worſhip of God in the Chriſtian Faith: There are in *London* and in the Suburbs 13 greater Conventual Churches, beſides 126 leſſer Pariſh Churches: [139 Churches in all.]

Of the Strength and Scite of the City.

It hath on the Eaſt Part a Tower Palatine, very large and very ſtrong; whoſe Court and Walls riſe up from a deep Foundation: The Morter is tempered with the Blood of Beaſts. On the Weſt are two Caſtles well fenced. The Wall of the City is high and great, continued with ſeven Gates, which are made double, and on the North diſtinguiſhed with Turrets by Spaces. Likewiſe on the South *London* hath been incloſed with Walls and Towers, but the large River of *Thames*, well ſtored with Fiſh, and in which the Tide ebbs and flows, by Continuance of Time, hath waſhed, worn away, and caſt down thoſe Walls. Farther, above in the Weſt Part, the King's Palace is eminently ſeated upon the ſame River; an incomparable Building, having a Wall before it, and ſome Bulwarks: It is two Miles from the City, continued with a Suburb full of People.

Of the Gardens planted.

Every where without the Houſes of the Suburbs, the Citizens have Gardens and Orchards planted with Trees, large, beautiful, and one joying to another.

Of their Paſtures.

On the North Side are Fields for Paſture, and open Meadows, very pleaſant; among which the River Waters do flow, and the Wheels of the Mills are turned about with a delightful Noiſe. Very near lieth a large Foreſt, in which are woody Groves of wild Beaſts. In the Coverts whereof do lurk Bucks and Does, wild Boars and Bulls.

Of the Fields.

The arable Lands are no hungry Pieces of Gravel Ground; but like the rich Fields of *Aſia*, which bring plentiful Corn, and fill the Barns of thoſe that till them with a dainty Crop of the Fruits of *Ceres*.

Of their Wells.

There are alſo about *London*, on the North of the Suburbs, choice Fountains of Water, ſweet, wholeſome, and clear, ſtreaming forth among the gliſtening Pebble Stones: In this Number, *Holywell*, *Clerken-well*, and Saint *Clement's-well*, are of moſt Note, and frequented above the reſt, when Scholars, and the Youth of the City take the Air abroad in the Summer Evenings.

A good City, when it hath a good Lord.

Of the Citizens Honour.

This City is honoured with her Men, graced with her Arms, and peopled with a Multitude of Inhabitants. In the fatal Wars under King *Stephen*, there went out to a Muſter, Men fit for War, eſteemed to the Number of 20000 Horſemen armed, and 60000 Footmen. The Citizens of *London* are known in all Places, and reſpected above all other Citizens, for their civil

Demeanour, their good Apparel, their Table, and their Diſcourſe.*

* Or, for their Table Talk.

Of their Chaſtity, and the Matrons.

The Matrons of the City may be parallell'd with the *Sabine* Women.

Of their Schools.

In *London* three famous Schools are kept at three principal Churches, St. *Paul's*, the Holy *Trinity*, and St. *Martin's*; which they retain by Privilege and ancient Dignity: Yet, for the moſt part, by Favour of ſome Perſons, or ſome Teachers, who are known and famed for their Philoſophy, there are other Schools there upon Good Will and Sufferance. Upon the Holidays, the Maſters with their Scholars celebrate Aſſemblies at the feſtival Churches. The Scholars diſpute there, for Exerciſe Sake: Some uſe Demonſtrations, others topical and probable Arguments; ſome practiſe Enthimems, others do better uſe perfect Sylogiſms; ſome exerciſe themſelves in Diſpute for Oſtentation, which is practiſed among ſuch as ſtrive together for Victory; others diſpute for Truth, which is the Grace of Perfection. The Sophiſters, which are Diſſemblers, turn Verbaliſts, and are magnified when they overflow in Speech and abundance of Words; ſome alſo are entrapped with deceitful Arguments. Sometime certain Orators, with rhetorical Orations, ſpeak handſomely to perſuade, being careful to obſerve the Precepts of Art, who omit no Matter contingent. The Boys of divers Schools wrangle together in verſifying, or canvaſe the Principles of Grammar, or diſpute the Rules of the preterperfect and future Tenſes. Some there are that in Epigrams, Rhimes, and Verſes, uſe that trivial Way of Abuſe. Theſe do freely quip their Fellows, ſuppreſſing their Names, with a Feſcennine and railing Liberty: Theſe caſt out moſt abuſive Jeſts; and with *Socratical* witty Expreſſions, they touch the Vices of their Fellows, or perhaps of their Superiors, or fall upon them with a ſatyrical Bitterneſs, and with bolder Reproaches than is fit. The Hearers prepared for Laughter, make themſelves merry in the mean Time.

How the Affairs of the City are diſpoſed.

The ſeveral Craftſmen, the ſeveral Sellers of Wares, and Workmen for Hire, all are diſtinguiſhed every Morning by themſelves, in their Places as well as Trades. Beſides, there is in *London* upon the River's Bank a publick Place of Cookery, among the Wines to be ſold in the Ships, and in the Wine Cellars. There every Day ye may call for any Diſh of Meat, roaſt, fryed, or ſodden; Fiſh both ſmall and great; ordinary Fleſh for the poorer Sort, and more dainty for the Rich, as Veniſon and Fowl. If Friends come upon a ſudden, wearied with Travel, to a Citizen's Houſe, and they be loth to wait for curious Preparations and Dreſſings of freſh Meat; let the Servants give them Water to waſh, and Bread to ſtay their Stomach, and in the mean Time, they run to the Water Side, where all Things that can be deſired are at Hand. Whatſoever Multitude of Soldiers, or other Strangers, enter into the City at any Hour of the Day or Night, or elſe are about to depart; they may turn in, bate here, and refreſh themſelves to their Content, and ſo avoid long faſting, and not go away without their Dinner. If any deſire to fit their dainty Tooth, they take a Gooſe; they need not to long for the Fowl of *Africa*, no, nor the rare Godwit of *Iönia*. This is the publick Cookery, and very convenient for the State of a City, and belongs to it. Hence it is, we read in *Plato's Gorgias*, that next to the Phyſician's Art is the Trade of Cooks, the Image and Flattery of the fourth Part of a City.

Of Smethfield.

Smethfield, as it were *Smoothfield*.

Without one of the Gates is a certain Field, plain [or ſmooth] both in Name and Situation. Every Friday, except ſome greater Feſtival come in the Way, there is a brave Sight of gallant Horſes to be ſold: Many come out of the City to buy or look on, to wit, Earls, Barons, Knights, Citizens, all reſorting thither. It is a pleaſant Sight there to behold the Nags, well fleſhed, ſliek and ſhining, delightfully walking, and their Feet on either Side up and down together by turns; or elſe trotting Horſes, which are more convenient for Men that bear Arms; theſe, although they ſet a little harder, go away readily, and lift up and ſet down together the contrary Feet on either Side. Here are alſo young Colts of a good Breed, that have not been well accuſtomed to the Bridle; theſe fling about, and by mounting bravely, ſhew their Mettle. Here are principal Horſes, ſtrong and well limbed. Here alſo are Breſt Horſes,* [fit to be joined by Couples,] very fair and handſome, and ſleek about the Ears, carrying their Necks aloft, being well fleſh'd, and round about the Buttocks.

* Perhaps Race Horſes.

The Buyers at firſt look at their ſoft and ſlow Pace, and after cauſe them to put on with more Speed, and behold them in their Gallop. When theſe Courſers are ready to run their Race, and perhaps ſome others, which in their Kind are both good for Carriage, and ſtrong for Travel*: The People give a Shout, and the common Hackneys are commanded to go aſide. They that ride are Boys; three together, and ſometimes two, make Matches among themſelves, being expert in governing their Horſes, which they rule with Curb Bridles, labouring by all Means that one get not the Race from the other. And the very Beaſts, in like Manner, after their Faſhion, are eager for the Race, while their Joints tremble, and impatient of Delay, endure not ſtanding ſtill in a Place. When the Token is given, they ſtretch out their Limbs, and run with all Activity and Speed; the Riders ſpurring them on, for the Love of Praiſe, or Hope of Victory; and exciting them with Whips and Cries. You would think every thing were in Motion with *Heraclitus*; and *Zeno's* Opinion to be falſe, ſaying, that nothing moves from Place to Place. In another Part ſtand the Country People with Cattle, and Commodities of the Field, large Swine, and Kine with their Udders ſtrutting out, fair Bodied Oxen, and the woolly Flock. There are alſo Cart Horſes, fit for the Dray, or the Plough, or the Chariot: And ſome Mares big with Foal; together with others that have their wanton Colts following them cloſe at their Side.

* Running.

Concerning Shipping and Merchandize.

To this City Merchants bring in Wares by Ships from every Nation under Heaven. The *Arabian* ſends his Gold, the *Sabean* his Frankincenſe and Spices, the *Scythian* Arms; Oyl of Palms from the plentiful Wood: *Babylon* her fat Soil, and *Nylus* his precious Stones: The *Seres* ſend Purple Garments; they of *Norway* and *Ruſſia*, Trouts, Furs, and Sables; and the *French* their Wines.

Its Antiquity and Government.

According to the Report of Chronicles, it is more ancient than the City of *Rome*: For both being deſcended from the ſame *Trojan* Stock, *Brute* builded this, before *Remus* and *Romulus* did the other. Whence ſtill it uſeth the ſame ancient Laws, and common Inſtitutions. For this our City, like to that, is diſtinguiſhed by Wards and ſeveral Limits; it hath Sheriffs every Year, anſwerable to their Conſuls; it hath Aldermen, enjoying the Dignity of Senators, beſides inferior Magiſtrates; it hath alſo Common Sewers, and Conveyances for Water in the Streets. Concerning Cauſes in Queſtion, there are ſeveral Places and Courts for Cauſes deliberative, demonſtrative, and judicial: Upon their ſet Days alſo they have their Common Council and great Aſſemblies.

Of the Cuſtoms of the Churches.

I think there is no City that hath more approved Cuſtoms, for frequenting the Churches, for honouring God's Ordinances, obſerving of Holidays, giving Alms, entertaining Strangers, Confirmation of Contracts, making up and celebrating of Marriages, ſetting out of Feaſts, welcoming the Gueſts; and moreover, in Funeral Rites, and burying of the Dead.

The Peſts of London.

The only Plagues of *London* are immoderate Drinking of idle Fellows, and often Fires.

Frequented by Nobles.

Moreover, almoſt all Biſhops, Abbots, and Noblemen of *England*, are, as it were, Citizens and Freemen of *London*. There they have fair Dwellings, and thither they do often reſort, and lay out a great deal of Money; and are called into the City to Conſultations and ſolemn Meetings, either by the King, or their Metropolitane, or drawn by their own Buſineſs.

Of Sports and Paſtimes.

Let us alſo come at laſt to their Sports and Exerciſes: For it is expedient that a City be not only commodious for Gain, and ſerious in Buſineſs, but alſo pleaſant and delightful. Therefore, to the Time of Pope *Leo*, the Popes gave in their Seals, on one Side of their Bull, St. *Peter* like a Fiſherman, and over him a Key reached forth to him, as it were from Heaven, by the Hand of God, and this Verſe about it:

For me thy Ship thou didſt forſake,
Therefore the Key of Heaven take.

On the other Part was ſtamped a City, with this Inſcription, *Golden Rome.* Alſo, this was written to the Praiſe of *Cæſar Auguſtus* and *Rome:*

All Night the Sky diſtils down watry Showers,
The Morning clears again to ſhew the Play:
Great Jove *and* Cæſar *have their ſeveral Hours,*
And in this Univerſe by Turns bear Sway.

Repreſentation of Miracles.

London, inſtead of common Interludes belonging to the Theatre, hath Plays of a more holy Subject; Repreſentations of thoſe Miracles which the holy Confeſſors wrought, or of the Sufferings, wherein the glorious Conſtancy of Martyrs did appear.

Of Cock fighting and Ball.

Moreover, that we may begin with the Schools of Youth, ſeeing once we were all Children: Yearly at *Shrovetide*, the Boys of every School bring Fighting Cocks to their Maſters, and all the Forenoon is ſpent at School, to ſee theſe Cocks fight together. After Dinner, all the Youth of the City goeth to play at the Ball in the Fields; the Scholars of every Study have their Balls. The Practiſers alſo of all the Trades have every one their Ball in their Hands. The ancienter Sort, the Fathers, and the wealthy Citizens, come on Horſeback to ſee theſe Youngſters contending at their Sport, with whom, in a Manner, they participate by Motion; ſtirring their own natural Heat in the View of the active Youth, with whoſe Mirth and Liberty they ſeem to communicate.

Sports in Lent.

Every Sunday in *Lent*, after Dinner, a Company of young Men ride out into the Fields on Horſes which are fit for War, and principal Runners: Every one among them is taught to run the Rounds with his Horſe.

The Citizens Sons iſſue out through the Gates by Troops, furniſhed with Lances and warlike Shields: The younger Sort have their Pikes not headed with Iron, where they make a Repreſentation of Battle, and exerciſe a Skirmiſh. There reſort to this Exerciſe many Courtiers, when the King lies near Hand, and young Striplings out of the Families of Barons and great Perſons, which have not yet attained to the warlike Girdle, to train and ſkirmiſh. Hope of Victory inflames every one: The neighing and fierce Horſes beſtir their Joints, and chew their Bridles, and cannot endure to ſtand ſtill: At laſt they begin their Race, and then the young Men divide their Troops; ſome labour to outſtrip their Leaders, and cannot reach them; others fling down their Fellows, and get beyond them.

Sea Fights.

In *Eaſter* Holidays they conterfeit a Sea Fight: A pole is ſet up in the Middle of the River, with a Target well faſtned thereon, and a young Man ſtands in a Boat which is rowed with Oars, and driven on with the Tide, who with his Spear hits the Target in his Paſſage; with which Blow, if he break the Spear and ſtand upright, ſo that he hold Footing, he hath his Deſire; but if his Spear continue unbroken by the Blow, he is tumbled into the Water, and his Boat paſſeth clear away: But on either Side this Target two Ships ſtand in Ward, with many young Men ready to take him up after he is ſunk; as ſoon as he appeareth again on the Top of the Water: The Spectators ſtand upon the Bridge, and in Solars upon the River, to behold theſe Things, being prepared for Laughter.

Summer Sports.

Upon the Holidays all Summer, the Youth is exerciſed in Leaping, Shooting, Wreſtling, caſting of Stones, and throwing of Javelins fitted with Loops for the Purpoſe, which they ſtrive to fling beyond the Mark; they alſo uſe Bucklers, like fighting Men. As for the Maidens, they have their Exerciſe of dancing and tripping 'till Moon-light.

Fighting of Boars, Bulls, and Bears.

In Winter, almoſt every Holiday before Dinner, the foaming Boars fight for their Heads, and prepare with deadly Tuſhes to be made Bacon; or elſe ſome luſty Bulls, or huge Bears, are baited with Dogs.

Sport upon the Ice.

When that great Moor, which waſheth *Moorfields*, at the North Wall of the City, is frozen over, great Companies of young Men go to ſport upon the Ice; then fetching a Run, and ſetting their Feet at a Diſtance, and placing their Bodies ſidewiſe, they ſlide a great Way. Others take Heaps of Ice, as if it were great Mil ſtones, and make Seats: Many going before, draw him that ſits thereon, holding one another by the Hand; in going ſo faſt, ſome ſlipping with their Feet all fall down together: Some are better practiſed to the Ice, and bind to their Shooes, Bones, as the Legs of ſome Beaſts, and hold Stakes in their Hands, headed with ſharp Iron, which ſometimes they ſtrike againſt the Ice; and theſe Men go on with Speed, as doth a Bird in the Air, or Darts ſhot from ſome warlike Engine: Sometime two Men ſet themſelves at a Diſtance, and run one againſt another, as it were at Tilt, with theſe Stakes, wherewith one or both Parties are thrown down, not without ſome Hurt to their Bodies; and after their Fall, by Reaſon of the violent Motion, are carried a good Diſtance one from another; and whereſoever the Ice doth touch their Head, it rubs off all the Skin and lays it bare; and if one fall upon his Leg or Arm, it is uſually broken: But young Men being greedy of Honour, and deſirous of Victory, do thus exerciſe themſelves in counterfeit Battels, that they may bear the Brunt more ſtrongly when they come to it in good Earneſt.

Sport with Birds and Dogs.

Many Citizens take Delight in Birds, as Sparhawks, Goſs-Hawks, and ſuch like, and in Dogs to hunt in the wooddy Ground. The Citizens have Authority to hunt in *Middleſex*, *Hertfordſhire*, all the *Chilterns*, and in *Kent*, as far as *Gray-Water*.

The Valour of Londoners.

The *Londoners*, once called *Trinovants*, repulſed *C. Julius Cæſar*, who commonly paved his Way with Blood: Whereupon *Lucan*;

He was afraid, and foil'd by Briton's *Hand,*
That firſt preſumed to invade their Land.

Natives of London.

The City of *London* hath brought forth ſome who have ſubdued many Kingdoms, and the Empire of *Rome* to themſelves; and many others who being Lords of this World, were deified in another; as *Apollo*'s Oracle did promiſe *Brute*:

Brute, *thou ſhalt find an Iland in the Weſt,*
Beyond the Gaules, *environ'd with the Main*;
Direct thy Journey thither for thy Reſt,
And there a ſecond Troy *ſhall riſe again.*
Kings from thy Heirs, and Conquerors ſhall ſpring,
Who will the World into Subjection bring.

And in the Times of Chriſtianity, it brought forth the noble Emperor *Conſtantine*, who gave the City of *Rome* and all the Imperial Arms to God, and to St. *Peter*, and *Silveſter* the Pope, whoſe Stirrop he refuſed not to hold, and pleaſed rather to be called, *Defender of the holy* Roman *Church*, than Emperor any more. And leſt the Peace of our Lord the Pope ſhould ſuffer any Diſturbance, by the Noiſe of ſecular Affairs, he left the City, and beſtowed it on the Pope, and founded the City of *Conſtantinople* for his own Habitation. *London* alſo in theſe latter Times hath brought forth famous and magnificent Princes: *Maud* the Empreſs, King *Henry the Third*, and *Thomas* the Archbiſhop, a glorious Martyr of Chriſt, than whom no Man was more innocent, or more devoted to the general Good of the *Latin* World.

That no modern Ears may be offended with this Language, remember by whom it was writ; a Monk, the Pope's ſworn Creature, and when; namely, about 500 *Years ago, in the very Depth of Popery.*] J. S.

Both in the *Latin* Tract of this *Fitz-Stephen*, as well as in the *Engliſh* Tranſlation of it, in the former Editions of *Stow*, I have made innumerable Corrections, Emendations and Additions, by the Help of an authentic *MS* and by diligently comparing the Print with it. It is, or was, kept in the Chamber of *London*. Mr. *Petyt*, the late Keeper of the *Tower* Records, and a moſt elaborate and exact Antiquarian, had told me that he had ſeen that *MS*. there, going up Stairs to the *Repertory*, as well as another old Book, called *Britannia*, and ſo marked on the Back. And, knowing that I had Acceſs thither, by the Favour of the Court of Aldermen, deſired me earneſtly to enquire for it, and prayed me to get it tranſcribed for him. And withal told me, there was more in it than in the printed Book; and particularly, what a great Force of Men the *Londoners* ſent out againſt the Empreſs *Maud*. This I thought fit to inſert in Vindication of the Alterations and Inſertions I have made, as may be ſeen by comparing this with the former Editions.]

An ancient *MS* of *Fitz-Stephen.*
J. S.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

A Writing of a learned Lawyer and Antiquarian, concerning the Laws and Privileges of the City of London; *by Charter and Acts of Parliament, compoſed upon the Occaſion of the* Quo Warranto, *in the Reign of King* CHARLES *the Second.*

HERE follows a *Writing* of divers Matters relating to the Laws and Privileges of the City, taken out of *Magna Carta*, and many Charters of *London*, and other ancient Records: Prepared, as it ſeems, by *William Petyt*, Eſq; of the *Inner Temple*, and Keeper of the *Tower* Records, againſt the depriving of the City of their Charter, which was demanded by King *Charles the Second*, to be delivered up to him: Kindly communicated to me by Mr. *Bellamy*, ſome Time the *City Remembrancer*.

A Writing of the Laws and Privileges of *London.* *E Camer.*Lond. Mr. *Bellamy.*

The Heads of theſe Collections, as they are ſet down in the firſt Page, are I. The various *Titles* whereby the Corporation of the City of *London* hath been denoted and expreſſed in general Records. II. The *Antiquities*, Grants and Confirmations touching the Lord Maior. III. Of the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*. IV. Of the Confirmations of the Liberties and Cuſtoms of the City of *London*, by Acts of Parliament. V. Concerning Pleas of the Crown. As to theſe, *Firſt*, They were tryed anciently before the Juſtices *in Eyer* at the *Tower* of *London*. *Secondly*, By the Maior, Sheriffs, and Aldermen of the City. *Thirdly*, Several Times by particular Commiſſions at *Newgate*. *Fourthly*, But by the Charter of the 23d *H. 6.* *Quidam certus, verus, determinatus & indubitatus modus in Civitate, de & ſuper Cuſtodia Pacis, & regimine & gubernatione populi ejuſdem, &c.* i. e. A certain, ſure, true, determinate, and undoubted Manner was ſettled agreed of and upon keeping of the Peace, and of the Rule and Government of the ſame People.

I.

The various Titles whereby the Corporation of the City of London *hath been denoted and expreſſed in general Records.*

Carta Willi. *primi per Inſpeximus* 2. H. 5.

William the Conqueror's Charter runneth thus; *William Kyng gret William Biſceop*, &c. In *Engliſh* thus, '*William* the King greeteth *William* the Bp. 'and *Godfrey* Portgrave, and all the Burgeſſes 'within *London*, *French* and *Engliſh*, friendlie, *&c.*

Carta H. 1. *per Inſpex. ut ſupra. Item in Cod. rubro Scaccarii.*

In the Charter of *Henry the Firſt*, *Middleſex* is granted *Civibus meis London.*

Carta H. 2. *Vid. Inſpexim.* 2. H. 5. *Vid Cart. originalem.*

Henry the Second his Charter; whereby that King confirmeth the Charter and Liberties of *Henry the Firſt* to the City granted *Civibus meis London.* Which not only appeareth by the general *Inſpeximus's*, but alſo by an original Duplicate Charter, remaining in the City Treaſury, without Date.

Per Inſpexim. ut ſupra Vid. Cart. originalem.

In the Charter of *Richard the Firſt*, being a Confirmation of the former Charters, it is thus expreſt, *Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe Civibus noſtris* London. The original Charter is extant, and under Seal in the City Treaſury. Dated *apud* Whinton, 23. Apr. *Anno 5to Regni ſui.*

Cart. Johann. *Anno primo per Inſpex* 2. H 5. *vid. Cart. originalem.*

King *John*, in the firſt Year of his Reign, granteth *Civibus noſtris* London, their ancient Liberties and Cuſtomes. The original Charter is extant, and beareth Date *apud* Sorham 17° Junii.

2da Carta Johann. *Ann.* 1*mo per Inſpex.* 2. H. 5. *vid. Cartam originalem.*

By another Charter in the ſame Year, the King declareth thus, *Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe, pnti. carta nra confirmaſſe Civibus* Londinienſibus *Vicecom.* London. *& de* Middleſex. *&c.* The Charter beareth Date *apud bonam Villam ſuper* Tokam *5to die* Julii, *Regni ſui Ann. primo.* The original Charter itſelf is extant.

3a Cart. Johis *Ao 3io per Inſpexim* 2. H. 5. *vid. Cart. originalem.*

In the third Year of the Reign of King *John*, *ad petitionem Majoris & Civium noſtrorum* London, he granted and confirmed, *Quod Gilda telaria non ſit de cetero in Civitat.* London. For which, *reddant prædicti Cives noſtri nobis & hæredib. noſtris viginti Marcas* of Gold, at the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, in the *Exchequer*. The original Charter is extant. *Dat. ap.* Gornat. 20. Martii, *Anno 3tio.*

4to Cart. Johnn. *per Inſpex.* 2. H. 5. *vid Cart. originalem.*

In the ſixteenth Year of King *John*, he granteth and confirmeth *Baronibus noſtris de Civitat. noſtra* Londoniarum; *quod eligant ſibi Majorem de ſeipſis.* The Charter is extant, and bears Date *ap. novum Templum*, 9. *die* Maii, *A°* 16.

Then Mention is made of a Charter made to the City by King *Henry the Third*, in the 9th of his Reign; and another in his 11th Year, and ſtill others.

In 6. *Ed.* III. *Lib.* E. *Fol.* 233. a. *Murage.* Letting the *Murage* to Farm for ſeven Years. The Maior, Aldermen, and whole Community of the City of *London*, granted and demiſed to *John Vincent*, Clerk, *omnes Denarios provenientes de* Muragio, in the City.

7. E. 3. *Lib.* E *fo.* 239. b.

St. *Butolph's* Fair. A general Commiſſion or Warrant of Atturney granted by the Maior and Commons of the City to certain Perſons, who were their Fellow Citizens, to be *Cuſtodes & Attornatos ſuos in inſtantibus Nundinis Sti.* Botolphi.

Turk Maior, *&c.* 24. *E.* 3. conſtituted and appointed certain Perſons their *Concives*, to be their *Attornatos & Cuſtodes in inſtantibus Nundinis S.* Botolphi.

11. E. 3. *Lib.* F. *fol.* 12. a.

Alderſgate let. The Gate of *Alderſgate* let for the Term of twenty Years. *Henry Darcy* Maior, the Aldermen and Commons demiſed, and to farm let, to *Richard de Felſted*, Carpenter, the Gate of *Alderſgate*, *London*, with the Houſes built upon it.

This Chapter endeth thus. It were endleſs to deſcend lower, ſo various and different are the ſeveral Phraſes, by which Records expreſs and denote the Corporation of the City in the Reigns of *Richard the Second*, *Henry the Fourth*, *Henry the Fifth*, *Henry the Sixth*. But as to the Stile and Title now uſed, and which is one of the Points in the *Quo Warranto*, viz. *Maior & Communitas, ac Cives Civitatis London*; I find it warranted by ſeveral Charters and other Records of the City, as high as *Edward the Fourth* Many of which Mr. *Town Clerk* hath taken Notice of, in his Collection out of the Charters of thoſe Times; and therefore I have here omitted them.

II. *Lord*

II. *Lord Maior.*

The Antiquity, Grants, and Confirmations touching the Lord Maior.

The firſt Maior; how ancient. It muſt be admitted, that the general printed Hiſtorians do all agree, that the firſt Maior of *London* was in the firſt Year of *Richard the Firſt*, and ſo within Time of Preſcription; and that his Name was *Henry Fitz Alwyn*, Draper. And the Reaſon and Authority they went upon was, becauſe they found no Maior to be named before that Time. But that this is a Miſtake, will appear, Firſt, from the *Quo Warranto* Role, the 28. *H.* 3. and ſubſequent Authorities. Secondly, from the Claim made by the City of *London* at the Coronation of our Kings; that the Maior is then to aſſiſt *in Officio Pincernarum, in auxilium Capitalis Pincernæ, tam ad menſam in Aula ad Prandium, quàm poſt Prandium in Camera, &c.* Thirdly, from the general Preſcription in all Returns of Writs and Pleadings.

Maiors before Fitz Alwyn, 1. *Ric.* I.

Ex Libr. Alb. fo. 28. a. *Anno Reg. Hen.* Son of King *John*, 28. Pleas concerning the City of *London* were held at the *Tower*, before *William* of *York*, Provoſt of *Beverly*, *Jeremy* of *Caxton*, and *Henry* of *Bath*, Itinerant Juſtices. Which Pleas had been diſcontinued for 18 Years before. The Juſtices produced ſeveral Queſtions, and demanded *a Majore, Camerario, Vicecom. & aliis de majoribus Villæ*, how the Juſtices ought to begin their Pleas. Who anſwered, that the Juſtices ought to deliver the Articles, upon which they were to anſwer concerning Pleas of the Crown.——— The next was, to whom ſuch Articles ought to be delivered: And if thoſe to whom they were to be delivered, ought to ſwear concerning ſpeaking Truth upon the Articles touching the *Capitula, i. e.* Chapters. To which it was anſwered by the Maior, Chamberlain, Sheriffs, and the reſt of the City, that thoſe *Capitula liberari debent Majori*, without any Oath.

From whence it is evident, that there was a Maior of the City, before the firſt of *Ric.* I. the Time of Preſcription—— That the Articles concerning the Pleas of the Crown were delivered to the Maior, as well in the Time of K. *John* and K. *Richard the Firſt*, as in the Times of K. *Henry* their Father, who was *Henry the Second*.

Maior of London, *Butler at Coronations.*

The Maior of the City of *London*, by Reaſon of his Office of Maioralty, *Secundum Libertates & Conſuetudines Civitatis, prout Majores, Aldermanni, Vicecomites & Cives ejuſdem Civitatis facere conſueverunt de toto tempore*; to ſerve the King in the Day of his Coronation, they claimed this Right, 1. *Rich.* 2. by Preſcription, and had it allowed at the Coronation: So it was done in all ſucceeding Ages. There is a large Entry made *Libro* K. fo. 17. a. 8. *H.* 6. of this Matter. And ſo *Libro* L. fo. 191. a. and b. which is thus tranſcribed:

'*Coronatio Dni* Richardi *Tertii, & Dne* Annæ *Conſortis ſue, &c.* To the Rt. High and Mighty Prince, the Duke of *Norfolk*, Seneſchal of *England*. Shewn unto your good and gracious Lordſhip the Mair and Citizeins of the Citee of *London*, that where after the Libertee and commendable Cuſtomes of the ſaid Citee of Time, that no Man's Mind to the contrary, uſed, enjoyed, and accuſtomed, the Mair of the ſame Citee for the Time being, by Reaſon of the Office of Mairaltie of the ſaid City, in his own Perſon, oweth of Right and Duty to ſerve the King, our Sovereign Lord, in the Day of his ful noble Coronation, in ſuch Place, as it ſhal pleaſe his Highnes to take his Spices; and the ſame Cup, with the Kevering belonging thereunto, and a Layer of Gold, the ſame Mair to have, and with him to bear away at the Time of his Departing, for ſome Fee and Reward.

'And alſo, that divers other Citezeins, that by the ſaid Mair and City ſhal there be named and choſen, owen of Right, by the ſame Cuſtome at the ſame Day to ſerve in the Office of Butlerſhip, in helping of the Chief Butler of *England*, to the Lords and Eſtates that ſhal be at the ſaid Coronation, as wel at the Table in the Hal at Meat, as at after Meat in the Chamber. Beſeeching your ſaid Lordſhip, that *Edmund Shaa*, now Mair, and other Citezeins of the City aforeſaid, to the ſaid Office and Service now choſen, (whoſe Names in a Scedule hereunto annexed, be ſpecified) may be admitted to do the ſaid Service, as their Predeceſſors, Mairs, and Citezeins of the ſaid Citee, in Caſe ſemblable have uſed in Dayes paſſed.

'Alſo, the ſaid Mair and Citezeins praien, that they may ſit in the Day of his ſaid Coronation at the Table next the Cupboard of the Lifte Syde of the Hal, like as of old Time it hath been uſed and accuſtomed; and that the ſaid Mair may have and enjoy the ſaid Fee and Reward, according to the Duty.

The like Bill was offered to the ſame Duke, for the Coronation of the Queen, *mutatis mutandis*.

The ſaid King and Queen were crowned at *Weſtminſter* the 6th of *July*. And in the Day of the Coronation, the ſaid King and Queen after the Feaſt was finiſhed; in which, as well *Edmund Shaa* Maior, as the Aldermen, and other Citizens elected by the Common Council to attend upon the chief Butler of *England*, according to Cuſtom, were kindly and honourably handled. And the ſame Maior, after Dinner ended, as before was ſaid, offered to the ſaid King the King's Wine in a golden Cup, *cum fiola aurea*, full of Water, *ad attenuand. vinum*. After that the Wine was taken by the Lord King, the Maior retained the ſaid Cup and Viol of Gold to his own proper Uſe. In like Manner, the Maior offered to the Queen, after Feaſt ended, Wine in a golden Cup, with a golden Viol full of Water. And after the Wine taken by the ſaid Queen, ſhe gave the Cup with the Viol to the Maior; according to the Privileges and Liberties of the City of *London*, in ſuch Caſes uſed.

The Names of the Citizens choſen by the Common Council to attend the Chief Butler of *England*, were theſe underwritten, *viz. Henry Cole* Goldſmith, *John Tate* Mercer, *William Sandes* Grocer, *William Sparke* Clothworker, *John Swann* Ciſſor, [*i. e.* Taylor] *Thomas Oſtriche* Haberdaſher, *William Mariner* Salter, *Richard Knight* Fiſhmonger, *John Paſmer* Pellipar, [*i. e.* Skinner] *Thomas Bretayn* Ironmonger, *Roger Ford* Vintonner. [All this was taken out of the Records of the Chamber.]

Orphanage.

Lib. I. *Fol.* 120 b. Upon a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, 14. *H.* 4. directed to the Maior and Sheriffs of *London*, to have the Body of *John Hartwel*, Citizen of *London*, in *Chancery*, together with the Cauſe of the taking and detaining of the ſaid *John*: *William Waldron*, Maior; *William Sevenoke*, and *Rafe Lovanburn*, Sheriffs, return; *Quod a toto tempore, cujus contrarium memoria non exiſtit*, the Cuſtody of all Orphans; together with all Lands, Tenements, Goods, and Chattels, deviſed to them, or by hereditary Right belonging to them; and being

ing within the Liberty of the City, *ipſius Civitatis Majori ac Aldermannis pro tempore exiſtentibus, ad uſum & proficuum eorundem Orphanorum cuſtodiend. quouſque ad eorum maturam ætatem per diſcretionem Majoris & Aldermannorum pro tempore exiſtentibus approband. pervenerint*; *vel per eoſdem maritati fuerint, pertinerent, & pertinere debent, juxta conſuetudinem Civitatis predict. hactenus obtent. & uſitat.* And for that *John Hartwel* hath confeſſed before them, that he had taken and carried out of the Liberty of the City, *Ellen*, the Daughter of *Thomas Diſter*, late Citizen and Mercer of *London*, within the Age of ten Years, with divers Sums of Money, againſt the Will of the Maior and Aldermen of the ſame, and contrary to the aforeſaid Cuſtome, they had committed him the ſaid *John Hartwel* to the Priſon of our Lord the King.

Election of Lord Maior.

The firſt Charter now extant is the Charter of the 16. of K. *John.* Wherein ‘ *Conceſſit & confirmavit Baronibus noſtris de Civitate noſtra* Londoniarum, That they chuſe to themſelves a Maior of themſelves; who to us may be faithful and diſcreet, and fit for the Government of the City. So as when he ſhall be choſen, he ſhall be preſented to us, or our Juſtice, if we ſhall not be preſent. After which, it immediately follows: ‘ We have granted alſo to the ſame our Barons, and have confirmed by this our Charter, that they have well, and in Peace, freely, quietly, and entirely, all their Liberties, which hitherto they have uſed, as well in the City of *London* as without, as well in Waters as Lands, and in all other Places: Saving to us our Chamberlainſhip.

That this Charter of King *John* was not an Original Grant to elect a Maior, may be inferred, by comparing the Clauſe for the Election of the Maior, with that concerning the Liberty of the City in the ſame Charter, *&c.* The Words *Conceſſimus & confirmavimus* could not be taken or underſtood to be an Original Grant to the City of their Liberties.

III. *Sheriffs of* London *and* Middleſex.

In the great Caſe between the City of *London* and St. *Martin's le Grand*, in the Reign of *Henry the Sixth*, before ſeveral Commiſſioners appointed to hear the Cauſe, the Citizens pleaded, *Quod Dns. Wilhelmus Conqueſtor ante Fundationem* of the foreſaid Church, and diſpatch of his Charter, whereof there is mention above, by Authority of the Parliament, and by two Charters, which the ſaid Maior and Citizens ſhall produce; to wit, by one of them he deviſed then to the Citizens of *London* all the ſaid City and Sherifwick of *London*, with all Appendages, *&c.* And the Pleading *inter alia* concluded thus: ‘ All and ſingular which, the ſame Maior and Citizens are ready to make good, as well for the ſaid Lord the King, as for themſelves.

Memorandum, Hence it appeareth, that *William the Conqueror*, by two Charters, demiſed and granted to the City of *London*, the whole City, and Sheriffwick of *London*, with all the Appurtenances. And, Secondly, that theſe Charters of *William the Conqueror* were then in Being, in the Time of *Henry the Sixth:* For the Record ſaith, the Citizens did there produce them. And though they are unhappily loſt, as many more of the moſt ancient Books of this City are; yet there are uncontroulable Evidences ſtill remaining upon Record, that in the Time of *Henry the Firſt*, Son to *William the Conqueror*, there were Sheriffs of *London*. Two of which I ſhall here give:

Ancient Books of the City loſt.

Cart. Antiq. N. 1.

I. *Henricus Rex Angliæ* to *Richard* Bp of *London*, *& Vic. ac Prepoſito, & omnibus Baronibus & fidelibus ſuis,* Francis & Anglis *de* London & Middleſex, *Salut.*

II. *Henricus Rex Angliæ, Vicecom. & Baronibus London.*

Ex MSS. Biblioth. Cott.

Wilhelm. Stephanides, or *Fitz-Stephen*, a Monk of *Canterbury*, born in *London*, wrote in the Reign of *Henry the Second*, dyed 1191. *Civitas* London *habet annuos pro Conſulibus Vicecomites.*

Carta original. 1. Johan. Dat. ab bonam Vill. ſup Tokham. 5to Julii.

King *John* granted and confirmed to the Citizens of *London, Vicecomit.* London. *& de* Middleſex . . . . . *Conceſſimus Civibus* London. *Quod ipſi de ſeipſis faciant Vicecomites quoſcunq; voluerint: Et amoveant, quando voluerint.*

In the Information upon the Writ of *Quo Warranto*, brought againſt the City [under K. *Charles the Second*] they were to ſhew by what Warrant they nominate, elect, and conſtitute Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*; and to execute and make Returns of all Writs, Bills, and Precepts, *Dni. Regis infra Civit.* London. *&* Middleſex. *predict. pro adminiſtratione & executione Juſtitie ibidem exequend. & Retorna inde faciend.* abſq; *aliqua Commiſſione, ſive aliquibus Literis patentibus a Dno. Rege obtent.*

There are not, indeed, any particular Clauſes in the Charters we have mentioned, as to theſe Articles: But that the Grant of the *Comitatum* implieth full theſe Powers, and Authorities, is not only Law, but was ſo even in the Time of King *John* And this appears from one great Inſtance; that is, of the Sheriffwick of *Weſtmorland.* King *John*, in the 4th Year of his Reign, granted to *Robert Vipont* the Caſtle of *Appleby* and *Burch*, with the whole Bailiffwick of *Weſtmorland*, to hold during Pleaſure. In the next Year it was granted to him and the Heirs of his Wife he then had, *&c.* By Vertue of King *John*'s Grant, the noble Heirs of that Family have continued Sheriffs of *Weſtmorland* in Fee; and have executed and made Returns of all Writs and Proceſſes for the Adminiſtration and Execution of Juſtice 'till this Day, is beyond Denial.

Rot. pat. 4to Joh. m. 2.

From which it followeth, that the City of *London* having granted to them in Fee, *Vicecomitat.* London *& de* Middleſex, have by Law the like Power, Right, and Authority, as the Sheriff of *Weſtmorland* now hath.

IV. *The Confirmation of the Liberties and Cuſtoms of the City of* London, *by Act of Parliament.*

The firſt Act, beſides *Magna Carta*, is 1mo. *Edw.*3. which reciteth, that the King, for the bettering of the City of *London*, and for the good and laudable Service, which the Maior, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City thentofore hath done to *Edward the Third*, and his Progenitors, he, *De Aſſenſu Prelatorum, Comitum, Baronum, & totius Communitatis Regni ſui, &c.* in the preſent Parliament, called together at *Weſtminſter*, did, by his Charter, grant and confirm, for him and his Heirs, to the Citizens of the City aforeſaid, the Liberties therein written; to have and to hold to them and their Heirs and Succeſſors for ever. . . . . . In which Charter it is farther ſaid, That for ſome Tranſgreſſion of a Perſon, or Perſonal Judgment of ſome Miniſter of the ſame City, the Liberty of that City ſhall not be taken into the King's Hands, or any of his Heirs. Nor a *Cuſtos* be deputed in that City, upon that Occaſion. But that ſuch a Miniſter be puniſhed according to the Quality of his Tranſgreſſion, *&c.*

Poulton's 9. H. 3. c. Fol. 3.

In the Parliament of the firſt of *Richard the Second*, the Commons in their Petition pray the King, that the City of *London* might entirely and peaceably enjoy all their Franchiſes and

Uſages, *&c.* To which the King anſwered, That as to the City of *London*, the Citizens had delivered another Bill, containing this Article, and many other; the which the King had cauſed to be examined, and graciouſly to be anſwered.

Then follows the Subſtance of the Petition, ſet down from the Rolls of Parliament, 1. *R.* 2. *n.* 126.

In the Parliament the 7. *R.* 2. the Commons preſented another Petition to the King, in Behalf of the City of *London*; which paſſed into an Act. [Which was here ſet down in *French.*]

Upon the paſſing of this great Law, for the ratifying and confirming of the ancient Liberties and Cuſtoms of the City, a Proclamation was ſet forth and publiſhed by *Nicolas Brembre*, Kt. then Maior, as well on the Behalf of the King, as of himſelf. The Proclamation is very memorable: Firſt, becauſe it was publiſhed by *Brembre*, who, as Hiſtorians, and even the Parliament Rolls aſſure us, was highly devoted to the Intereſt of *Richard the Second.* Secondly, becauſe that Proclamation was a full and true Comment, Expoſition, or Declaration of the preſent Senſe and Underſtanding, not only of the King and Parliament, when they enacted this Law, 7. *R.* 2. but of the Generality of the City of *London*.

[The Proclamation is here at large tranſcribed out of the Records of the City, entered and enrolled *Lib. H. fol.* 169 *a & b.* It is in *Latin*.

From whence it followeth, that *Richard the Second* had confirmed and granted the Liberties and ancient Cuſtoms of the City, as well thoſe that had their Original Commencement by Vertue of any King's Charter, as thoſe that were preſcriptional without Charter.

Again, it is obſervable, that the King willed and aſſented, that though the Citizens, or their Predeceſſors, had not hitherto, on any Occaſion whatſoever, fully uſed all, or any of the Liberties, Acquittals, Grants, Ordinances, Articles, or free Cuſtoms, or any other Things contained in the ſaid Charter, or Letters: Or though, peradventure, they had abuſed any or all of the Acquittals, Grants, *&c.* Yet, notwithſtanding, they and their Heirs and Succeſſors, Citizens, for the Future, ſhould fully enjoy and uſe all and every the Liberties, Grants, *&c.* any Statutes or Ordinances made, or Judgments given, *&c.* to the contrary.

In the Reigns of ſucceeding Kings, though we find no particular Confirmation of the Liberties and Franchiſes of the City of *London*, by Name, in Parliament, yet after the great Convulſion that fell upon the City of *London*, 16. *R.* 2. which much alarm'd all the other Cities and Boroughs, (the like whereof never happened from that Time to this Day) yet we meet with ſeveral Confirmations by Act of Parliament, of the Liberties and Franchiſes of all Cities and Boroughs of the Realm; and that fixed and knit with the Liberties and Franchiſes of the holy Church, and the Liberties and Franchiſes of all the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, and others the King's Liege People: As in 2. *H.* 4. and 4. *H.* 4. and 9 *H.* 4. *&c.*

And all theſe were only Confirmations of *Magna Carta*; which ſaith, That the City of *London* ſhall have all the old Liberties and Cuſtoms which it hath been uſed to have. 'Moreover, 'We will and grant, that all other Cities, Boroughs, Towns, and Barons of the Five Ports, 'and all other Ports, ſhall have all their Liberties and free Cuſtoms.

Poulton's Stat. 9. H. 3. *cap.* 9. *Fol.* 3.

Magna Carta.

And for the Honour of *Magna Carta*, I will conclude this Head with the Statute of 12. *Ed.* 4. touching the Penalty of them that do not perform the Award and Order of the Commiſſioners authorized to pull down Wears: That great and valiant Prince, after the Overthrow of his Enemies, and peaceful Poſſeſſion of the Crown, aſſiſted with all the Judges of *England*, by Aſſent of Parliament, declared and confirmed the ſame Dues of the great Charter of Liberties thus:

They call it the *laudable Statute* of *Magna Carta*: Which Statute was made for the great Wealth of this Land. Upon which *Magna Carta* the Great Sentence and Apoſtolic Curſe, by a great Number of Biſhops, was pronounced againſt the Breakers of the ſame. And the ſame Sentence is four Times in the Year openly declared, according to the Law of the Holy Church. And in Affirmance of the ſaid Statute of the ſaid *Great Charter*, divers Statutes have been made and ordained.

Poulton's Stat. 12. *E.* 4. *cap.* 7. *Fol.* 350.

V. *Concerning Pleas of the Crown.*

The fourth Point and Charge of Mr. Attorney's *Quo Warranto.*

The Maior and Aldermen of the City of *London*, claim to be Juſtices of the Peace within the ſaid City, and to hold the Seſſion of Peace, and *Pleas of the Crown*, within the ſaid City. For the Charter, as to that, runs thus, *Quanquam ut accepimus talia in omnibus, &c.* [It is long: The Subſtance of all this, as to the Point in Queſtion, amounteth to this, That *Henry the Sixth*, by his Charter, confirmed the Liberties of the City; and conſtituted the Maior, Recorder, and Aldermen of *London*, who had been, or ſhould be, Maiors thereof, (after their Maioralty expired) Juſtices of Peace within the City, for the Peace and good Government thereof: Like a City ſituated upon a Mountain of good Manners and Vertues; diſperſing the Rays of her vertuous Government far and near, to her and their perpetual Peace, *&c.*

6. Hen. 6. An. 23.

The Words are, *Ut de cætero, quidam certus, verus, determinatus, & indubitatus modus in Civitate noſtra predict. de & ſuper Cuſtodia Pacis, ac Regimine & Gubernatione populi noſtri ejuſdem omnium locorum Regni noſtri predict. primo & precipue; ad quam indies confluit, quaſi ab omnib. mundi partibus populi multitudo continue habeatur; & ſit illa ſemper, & permaneat Civitas, Pacis & Quietis, Civitas ſuper montem, morum & virtutum, in repreſſionem & punitionem malefactorum, laudem vero ac nutrimentum bonorum, poſita & locata, radices ſui virtuoſi regiminis longe lateq; diffundens: ut de ea ſemper virtuoſa &glorioſa merito valeant enarrari*]

Yet in this Charter of *Henry the Sixth* there is a ſpecial *Proviſo* inſerted, which is this, *Proviſo ſemper, quod Cives Civitat. predict. habeant & teneant omnes & ſingulas Libertates & conſuetudines antiquas, integras, liberas, & illæſas, permiſſis in aliquo non obſtantib.*

This Charter was alſo confirmed by *Inſpeximus* 2. *E.* 4. as appeareth by an *Inſpeximus* 1. *R.* 3. as Mr. *Town Clerk* ſaith; for I have not ſeen them yet. And the Charter of *Henry the Sixth* and *Edward the Fourth* were pleaded in the Exchequer ... *H.* 8. as I found in the Book of that King's Reign, marked with the Letter ... now in the Cuſtody of Mr. *Town Clerk*.

CHAP. IV.

Of the CHARITIES *and charitable Foundations belonging to the City. Hoſpitals, for Perſons bereft of their Wits. Lepers, Blind, Poor People, and Children. Hoſpitals of later Erection. Lazar Houſes.*

Charities of *London*. *J. S.*

THE *Charities* and charitable Foundations of and belonging to this City, ought to have ſome particular Notice taken of them, they have been ſo large, and ſo well ſuited to the various Conditions of diſtreſſed and needy People. I ſhall therefore firſt ſet down here what Mr. *Stow* hath long ſince collected of ſuch ancient Foundations, omitted in the after Editions; and then I ſhall add ſuch as have been more modern.]

The Hoſpitals in this City and Suburbs thereof, that have been of old Time, and now preſently are, I read of theſe as followeth.

An Hoſpital for frenzy People in *Tower-ſtreet* Ward.

The Hoſpital of St. *Mary*, in the Pariſh of *Barking*, that was provided for poor Prieſts, and others, Men and Women, in the City of *London*, that were fallen into Frenzy, or Loſs of their Memory; until ſuch Time as they ſhould recover; ſince ſuppreſſed, and given to the Hoſpital of St. *Katherine* by the *Tower*.

St. *Anthony*'s in *Brode-ſtreet* Ward.

St. *Anthony*'s, an Hoſpital of thirteen poor Men, and a College, with a Free-School, for poor Men's Children, founded by Citizens of *London*, lately by *John Tate*, firſt a Brewer, and then a Mercer, in the Ward of *Brode-ſtreet*: Suppreſſed in the Reign of *Edward the Sixth*, the School in ſome Sort remaining, but ſore decayed. [Now quite gone. It was near where the *French* Church now ſtands.]

St. *Bartilmew* in *Smithfield*.

St. *Bartilmew* in *Smithfield*, an Hoſpital of great Recept and Relief for the Poor; was ſuppreſſed by *Henry the Eighth*: And again by him given to the City; and is endowed by the Citizens Benevolence.

St. Giles in the Fields, for Lepers.

St. *Giles*'s *in the Fields*, was an Hoſpital for *Leprous* People out of the City of *London*, and Shire of *Middleſex*: Founded by *Matilde* the Queen, Wife to *Henry the Firſt*; and ſuppreſſed by King *Henry the Eighth*.

St. *John of Jeruſalem*, for Defence of the *Rhodes*.

St. *John of Jeruſalem*, by *Weſt Smithfield*, an Hoſpital of the Knights of the *Rhodes*, for Maintenance of Soldiers againſt the *Turks* and *Infidels*: Was ſuppreſſed by King *Henry the Eighth*.

St. James in the Fields.

St. *James in the Field*, was an Hoſpital for *Leprous* Virgins of the City of *London*: Founded by Citizens for that Purpoſe. Suppreſſed by King *Henry the Eighth*.

St. *John* at *Savoy*.

St. *John* at *Savoy*, an Hoſpital for Relief of one hundred poor People; founded by King *Henry the Seventh*: Suppreſſed by King *Edward the Sixth*: Again new founded, endowed, and furniſhed by Queen *Mary*, and ſo remaineth.

St. *Katherine* by the *Tower*.

St. *Katherine* by the Tower of *London*, an Hoſpital with a Maſter, Brethren, and Siſters, and Alms-Women: Founded by *Matilde*, Wife to King *Stephen*: Not ſuppreſſed, but in Force as afore.

Elſing Hoſpital, or Spittle.

St. *Mary* within *Crippleſgate*, an Hoſpital found by *William Elſing*, for an hundred blind People of the City. Suppreſſed by King *Henry the Eighth*.

St. *Mary Bethelem*.

St. *Mary Bethelem* without *Biſhopſgate*, was an Hoſpital founded by *Simon Fitz-Mary*, a Citizen of *London*, to have been a Priory; and remaineth for Lunatick People; having been ſuppreſſed and given to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital.

St. *Mary Spittle*

St. *Mary* without *Biſhopſgate*, was an Hoſpital and Priory, called St. *Mary Spittle*: Founded by a Citizen of *London*, for Relief of the Poor, with Proviſion of 180 Beds there for the Poor. It was ſuppreſſed in the Reign of King *Henry the Eighth*.

St. *Mary Rounceval*.

St. *Mary Rounceval* by *Charing Croſs*, was an Hoſpital ſuppreſſed, with the Priories Aliens, in the Reign of King *Henry the Fifth*. Then it was made a Brotherhood in the 15th of *Edward the Fourth*: And again ſuppreſſed by King *Edward the Sixth*.

St. *Thomas* of *Acon*.

St. *Thomas* of *Acres*, or *Acon*, in *Cheap*, was an Hoſpital for a Maſter and Brethren (in the Record called *Militia*.) It was ſurrendered and ſold to the *Mercers*.

St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*.

St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, being an Hoſpital of great Receipt for the Poor, was ſuppreſſed; but again newly founded, and endowed by the Benevolence and Charity of the Citizens of *London*.

Hoſpital without *Alderſgate*.

An Hoſpital there was without *Alderſgate*, a Cell to the Houſe of *Clugny*, ſuppreſſed by King *Henry the Fifth*.

Another without *Crippleſgate*.

An Hoſpital there was without *Crippleſgate*; alſo a like Cell to the ſaid Houſe of *Clugny*, ſuppreſſed by King *Henry the Fifth*.

Another in *Oldborne*.

A third Hoſpital there was in *Oldborne*, being alſo a Cell to the ſaid Houſe of *Clugny*; and was ſuppreſſed by King *Henry the Fifth*.

God's houſe at *Whittington College*.

The Hoſpital (or Almshouſe called *God's houſe*) for thirteen poor Men, with a College called *Whittington College*, founded by *Richard Whittington*, Mercer; and ſuppreſſed: But the Poor remain, and are paid their Allowance by the *Mercers*.

Chriſt's Hoſpital.

Chriſt's Hoſpital in *Newgate Market*, of a new Foundation, in the *Grey Friars* Church, by King *Henry the Eighth*. Poor fatherleſs Children be there brought up and nouriſhed at the Charges of the Citizens.

Bridewell.

Bridewell, now an Hoſpital (or Houſe of Correction) founded by King *Edward the Sixth*, to be a Workhouſe for the poor and idle Perſons of the City. Wherein a great Number of vagrant Perſons be now ſet at Work, and relieved at the Charge of the Citizens. Of all theſe Hoſpitals, being twenty in Number, you may read before; as alſo of good and charitable Proviſions made for the Poor by ſundry well diſpoſed Citizens.

Book I. & V.

Hoſpitals of later Erection. *J. S.*

Since theſe Times many other Hoſpitals and Houſes of Charity in and about *London*, have been founded and endowed, and ſome of them very nobly: And ſome alſo of thoſe abovementioned have of later Times been very amply encreaſed in their Revenues. Among the more modern erected Hoſpitals theſe are the Chief:

Sutton's Hoſpital.

Sutton's Hoſpital, commonly called *Charterhouſe*, near *Weſt Smithfield*, founded by one *Sutton*, for decayed Gentlemen.

Chelſea College.

Chelſea College, near the Town of *Chelſea*, upon the River of *Thames*, Weſt from *London*, a Royal Foundation, for the harbouring and Maintenance of ancient or maimed Soldiers, whether Officers or others.

Greenwich Hoſpital.

Greenwich Hoſpital, in *Greenwich* Town, another Royal Foundation, for the Relief of ſuch

Seamen

Dulwich College. *Trinity* Hoſpital. *Morden* College. *Aſk*'s Hoſpital. Book I.

Seamen, and their Widows, as have ſerved in the Royal Navy; or other Merchant Ships.

Dulwich College, beyond *Southwark*; founded by one *Allen*.

Trinity Hoſpital, near *Milend*, for decayed Mariners, as have been either Maſters or Mates; founded by the *Trinity Houſe*.

Morden College, founded by Sir *John Morden*, Kt. *Turky* Merchant, for decayed Merchants.

Aſk's Hoſpital, founded by one *Aſk*, for decayed *Haberdaſhers*, and their Children. Of all which large Accounts have before been given.]

Now of Leprous People, *and* Lazar Houſes.

Lepers. *Numb.* 5. A Decree concerning them.

It is to be obſerved, that *Leprous* Perſons were always, for avoiding the Danger of Infection, to be ſeparated from the Sound; God himſelf commanding to put out of the Hoſt every Leper, &c. Whereupon I read, in a Provincial Synod holden at *Weſtminſter* by *Hubert* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the Year of Chriſt 1200, the 2d of King *John*, it was decreed, according to the Inſtitution of the *Lateran* Council, that when ſo many leprous People were aſſembled, that might be able to build a Church, with a Churchyard to themſelves, and to have one eſpecial Prieſt of their own, that they ſhould be permitted to have the ſame without Contradiction; ſo they be not injurious to the old Churches, by that which was granted to them for Pity's Sake. And farther, it was decreed, that they be not compelled to give any Tithes of their Gardens, or Increaſe of Cattle.

Leprous People to be voided the City.

I have moreover heard, that there is a Writ in our Law, *de Leproſo amovendo*, i. e. *of removing away a Leper*. And I have heard that King *Edward the Third*, in the 20th Year of his Reign, gave Commandment to the Maior and Sheriffs of *London*, to make Proclamation in every Ward of the City and Suburbs, ‘That all Leprous ‘Perſons inhabiting there, ſhould avoid within ‘fifteen Days next; and that no Man ſuffer any ‘ſuch Leprous Perſon to abide within his Houſe, ‘and to incurr the King's farther Diſpleaſure. ‘And that they ſhould cauſe the ſaid Lepers to ‘be removed into ſome Out-Places of the Fields, ‘from the Haunt or Company of ſound People.

Four *Lazar* Houſes.

Whereupon, certain *Lazar* Houſes (as may be ſuppoſed) were then builded without the City, ſome good Diſtance; to wit, the *Lock* without *Southwark*, in *Kent-ſtreet*: One other betwixt the *Mileſend* and *Stratford Bow*: One other at *Kingſland*, betwixt *Shoreditch* and *Stoke Newington*: And another at *Knightſbridge*, Weſt from *Charing Croſs*.

A *Lazar* Houſe at *Highgate*.

Theſe four I have noted to be erected for the Receipt of Leprous People, ſent out of the City at that Time: [To which may be added, the Hoſpitals of St. *Giles* and St. *James* beforementioned.] Finally, I read that one *William Pole*, Yeoman of the Crown, being ſtricken with a Leprouſy, was deſirous to build an Hoſpital, with a Chapel, to the Honour of St. *Anthony*, for the Relief and Harborow of ſuch Leprous Perſons, as were deſtitute in the Kingdom; to the End they ſhould not be offenſive to others in their paſſing to and fro. For the which Cauſe, *Edward the Fourth* did, by his Charter dated in the 12th of his Reign, give unto the ſaid *William* for ever, a certain Parcel of Land, lying in his Highway of *Highgate* and *Holoway*, within the County of *Middleſex*, containing 60 Foot in Length, and 34 in Breadth.

The Hoſpital for *Lazars* at *Ilford*. *J. S.*

A little farther from the City, on the other Hand, *viz.* at *Great Ilford* in *Eſſex*, was a more ancient (and that a Royal) Foundation, for ſuch diſeaſed People; built and endowed liberally by King *Stephen*, for a Maſter, who was to be a Prieſt, and 13 poor Brethren, who were called *Fratres Leproſi*, i. e. *Leprous Brothers*; and for certain poor Women to attend on them. Which Hoſpital is in ſome Part ſtill remaining, with the Chapel. But the moſt Part of the Revenue ſwallowed up, being gotten into the Hands of Laymen.

Lepers more frequent than in theſe Days. *J. S.* Laws for them. *Ex Kalendar. Camer. Lond.*

In former Times *Lepers* were in the City very frequent, and the Diſeaſe of the Leproſy ſo infectious, that as there were many ſeparate Houſes for theſe diſeaſed People to dwell in by themſelves, ſo they had their Overſeers and Keepers; and divers Laws and Orders were made by the City concerning them. As, that the Keepers of the Lepers ſhould be eaſed from Inqueſt: That the Overſeers of them be diſburdened from Aſſizes: That the Lepers walk not about the Streets, nor tarry there: That the Keepers of the Gates ſwear, that they will not permit Lepers to enter into the City. And there was ſome Time a Brief for removing them from the City and Suburbs. Another Time there was a Brief for levying an hundred Shillings out of a Tenement of the Lepers, and delivering it to their Officers for the ſuſtaining of them.]

CHAP. V.

Of divers Roman *and other Antique Curioſities found in* LONDON, *before and ſince the great Fire.*

Antiquities found in and about *London*. *J. S.*

THERE are preſerved, either in public Repoſitories, or in more private Cuſtody, many Antique Curioſities: Found chiefly in digging Foundations for the Building of *London* after the great Fire, and occaſionally at other Times.

In *Greſham* College.

In the *Repoſitory* of the *Royal Society* in *Greſham College*, there is a large Glaſs Urn, that holds about a Gallon; and hath a few Shivers of Bones in it: It was taken up ſince the Fire in *Spittle-fields*. The Glaſs is ſomewhat thick, bellying out, and contracting towards the Mouth with a Lip.

In Dr. *Woodward*'s Cuſtody, of *Greſham College*. Great Varieties of them.

But the Collections made by Dr. *John Woodward*, Profeſſor of Phyſic in *Greſham* College, is by much the moſt conſiderable of any. For, beſides an ancient Marble Buſt of *Jupiter*, a Marble Head with a *Phrygian Tiara*, a *Grecian Baſſo-Relievo*, a *Votive Shield*, exhibiting the Sacking of *Rome* by the *Gauls*; the Emboſſment of which is allowed by the greateſt Judges to be the fineſt and moſt exquiſite that all Antiquity hath left us: Several *Icunculi* of the Deities, both *Egyptian* and *Roman*: A conſiderable Variety of Amulets, *Periapta*, *Phalli*, *Bullæ*, *Scarabæi*: Gems with hiſtorical Sculpture, Heads, &c. graven upon them:

Camei and *Intaglia's* of *Egyptian*, *Grecian*, and *Roman* Work: Many *Roman*, *Greek*, *Syrian*, and other Medals: *Roman* Weights: A *Roman Semi-Congius*: Urns, Lachrymatories, and other Things, procured from *Alexandria*, *Conſtantinople*, *Rome*, &c. And beſides, an antient *Roman* Altar from the *Picts* Wall in *Northumberland*, with a conſiderable Inſcription upon it: Several ancient Weapons of Braſs, *Thuribula*, *Pateræ*, Urns, &c. found in the remoter Parts of this Kingdom, *Cumberland*, the *Iſle of Man*, *Yorkſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, *Glouceſterſhire*, *Northamptonſhire*, *Devonſhire*, &c. He hath a vaſt Variety of ancient Inſtruments, Utenſils, *Vaſa*, and the like, that have been diſcovered in ſeveral Places in and about this City: In particular, ſeveral Veſſels of religious Uſe, and employed in the Sacrifices, as for Example, *Præfericula*, *Simpula*, *Pateræ*, *Thuribula*, *Labra*, digged up; together with Horns, Teeth, and other Parts of the Beaſts that were offered in Sacrifice; above twenty Sepulchral Urns, of various Forms and Sizes: Likewiſe, *Lanxes*, *Amphoræ*, *Crateres*, *Scyphi*, *Gutti*, *Pocula*, *Ollæ nummariæ clauſæ*; Parts of the *Plaſmata fictilia*, in which the emboſſed *Vaſa* were molded; and Lamps of various Sorts. The precedent Veſſels are of Pot or Earth; ſeveral of them extreamly fine, well baked, ſome curiouſly glazed, and the Colours very beautiful.

Their *Forms*,

As to their *Forms*, they are univerſally very elegant and handſome. And indeed, the Doctor, the Poſſeſſor of them, well obſerveth, that the Remains of theſe Works of the *Romans* ſhew them to have been a People of an exact *Genius*, good Fancy, and curious Contrivance.

Well and whole preſerved.

'Tis obſervable alſo in this Collection, that the Things are fair, well preſerved, and intire; which, conſidering the great Number and Diverſity of them; how brittle Pots and Glaſſes are, and how liable to be defaced, injured, and daſhed in Pieces, is the more extraordinary.

Ancient Coins, &c.

He hath likewiſe in his Cabinet of Antiquities, a Glaſs Urn, with a Cover; alſo a *Scyphus*; divers *Ampullæ*, *Phialæ*. and *Lachrymatories* of Glaſs, that are very fair and perfect. Then, there are ſeveral Pieces of *Britiſh* Money, coined both before and after the Deſcent of the *Romans* upon this Iſland. As alſo *Roman Numiſmata*, coined here: (Beſides *Saxon*, *Daniſh*, and *Norman* Coins, which, as well as others, are very fair, and happily preſerved.) Likewiſe, Styles of Ivory, Bone, and Steel: Several *Fibulæ*, *Aciculi*, *Bullæ*, *Claves*, *Armillæ*, *Annuli*, Beads of various Sorts; *Aleæ*, *Teſſeræ*, *Pectines*, *Calcaria*, *Spicula*, *Jacula*. Likewiſe Tiles, Pieces of *Lithoſtrata*, or *teſſellated* Pavements of Earth, Glaſs, Paſte, Enamel, and gilded.

So that Dr. *Woodward*'s *Muſæum* is a Treaſury of all Sorts of Commodities and Utenſils, ſacred and profane, of ancient Heathen *Rome*: As Veſſels for Sacrifice, and for other ſubordinate Uſes *in Sacris*. Veſſels alſo for Uſes Domeſtic, Sepulchral, Military, Perſonal, for wearing and dreſſing: Alſo divers Pieces of Art relating to Building, or Sculpture, explanatory of ſome Parts of *Roman* Hiſtory.

Gothic Carvings.

Beſides theſe Remains of *Roman* Skill and Workmanſhip, here are alſo repoſited ſeveral *Gothic* Hiſtorical Carvings, in Copper, Ivory, and Wood; the Work of ſome of them very good: Impreſſes on Lead, and leaden Seals, that have been affixed anciently to Popes Bulls; with various other Things, all well choſen, of real Importance, and ſerviceable to ſome uſeful Deſign.

The Intent of the learned Collector.

One great Intention of this learned Gentleman (as he hath aſſured me) in amaſſing together ſo great a Number of theſe Things, and that with ſo great Diligence, Trouble and Expence, was in order to clear and give Light to thoſe ancient Writers who mention and treat of them, *viz.* the *Greeks* and *Romans*; which he hath read and ſtudied with great Exactneſs. Another of his Ends herein was, to illuſtrate the Hiſtory and Antiquities of this great and noble City; out of the Ruins of which theſe Things were retrieved, upon the Occaſion of that great digging, (greater indeed than ever happened from the Foundation of it before) and the Removal of Rubbiſh that was made in all Parts, after the late great Fire And, indeed, the Medals and Coins, the various Figures, Hiſtorical Emboſſments, and Inſcriptions upon the Vaſes, contribute very much to that End. And farther, from the various Places in which the Urns were found repoſited, (which, according to the Laws of the twelve Tables, were to be buried without the Walls) he is able to aſcertain the ancient Bounds of this City, whilſt *Roman*: From ſeveral Things diſcovered in laying the Foundation of St. *Paul*'s Church, to ſhew, not only that there was anciently a Temple there; but alſo, by ſome Inſtances to prove that it was dedicated to DIANA, according to the ancient Tradition, notwithſtanding what a very learned Antiquary as well as Divine, has lately offered to the contrary.

Bp. *Stillingf.* Tract concerning the origin. Foundat. of St. *Paul's. Lond.*

Indeed, the far greater Part of theſe Things is ſo very conſiderable, that it would afford much Satiſfaction to inquiſitive People, to ſee *Icons* graved of them; and that the Poſſeſſor could have ſpared ſo much Time from his Buſineſs, and his other Studies, as to have writ his own Obſervations and Reflections upon them, that I might have entered them (as I requeſted of him) in this Work.

In *Black Fryars* Four Human Heads found in a Wall.

In *Black Fryars*, in clearing away the Rubbiſh, in order to building after the great Fire, they came to a thick Wall, very probably a Part of the Foundation Wall of the old Fryery. In which Wall was placed ſomewhat like a Cupboard, ſhut. Which being opened, in it were found four dead Men's Heads, repoſited in fine Pewter Caſes, made for them; round, only flat on one Side; and a thick Cover of Pewter, having a Ring faſtened on the Top, for the more convenient taking it off, or putting it on. Three of theſe Heads are now loſt; likely enough conveighed beyond Sea, where they may ſerve for Relicks. That which remained is, or was lately, in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Preſbury*, a Sopemaker in *Eaſt Smithfield*, who ſhewed it me *Oct.* 2, 1703. We took out the Head from the Caſe: It had been wrapt in black Silk, which was then grown rotten. The Skin was like a Piece of tanned Leather, or Bacon. The Hair of the Temples yellow, but upon the Head the Hair was red, ſhort, and thick, and would not be pulled off. There was a Tonſure, or round bare Place on the Crown of the Head, that beſpake him to have been in Holy Orders: The Noſe flat, as tho a Piece of it had been cut off: The Mouth gaping: The Teeth in the Head ſound, ten in Number; the reſt had been pulled out. The Feature ſtill diſcoverable. There remained a great deal of Duſt of a browniſh Colour in the Caſe. On the Side of the Cover was ſcratched this Name in a bad Character, *I. Cornelius*. There was one Corpſe found near it under Ground, without a Head. Theſe ſeem to have been Fryars of this religious Houſe, or ſome of their Benefactors, or their Saints or Martyrs. Whoſe Heads, perhaps, were taken out and ſhewn upon extraordinary Days and Occaſions: And upon the Diſſolution of the Houſe (it may be) here concealed.

Mr. *Preſbury*.

In *Charing Croſs*.

Near the Foundation of *Charing Croſs*, at a great Depth, were Stones found, which ſeemed to be a Sort of coarſe Marble, of a blackiſh Colour, and cut into ſeveral plain Sides, but irregular. From whence, ſaith Dr. *Crew*, they may be argued to be very ancient. Theſe were given by Sir *Joſeph Williamſon* to the *Muſeum* in *Greſham College*.

Muſeum Reg. Societat.

In Mark Lane A ſtrange Brick found. And burnt Corn. *J. Bagford.*

In *Mark Lane* a ſtrange Brick was found 40 Years before, or better, about 28 Foot deep in the Ground, by Mr. *Stockley*, while he was digging a Foundation and Cellars for an Houſe which he built for Mr. *Woolly*. On this Brick was formed *Sampſon* (as I had it from *J. Bagford*) with the Jaw Bone of an Aſs in his right Hand, and his left Hand lifted up; with two Foxes before him, running together, with Firebrands at their Tails; ſcaring them into high ſtanding Corn hard by. This, methinks, might have belonged to the Houſe of ſome *Jew* dwelling thereabouts; ſignifying his Malice to ſome neighbouring *Chriſtian* Merchant that dealt in Corn. For 'tis remarkable, that near this Place where this Brick was found, was alſo digged up burnt Wheat, to the Quantity of many Quarters; very black, but yet ſound: Probably it was ſome Granary conſumed by Fire.

But take what the ſaid Mr. *Bagford* hath ſince writ in his Letter to Mr. *Hearn* of *Oxford*: That this Brick was of a *Roman* Make, of a curious red Clay, and in *Baſs relief*; and was a Key Brick to the Arch: And the burnt Wheat was conjectured to have lain buried ever ſince the burning of the City 800 Years before. And that it is preſerved in the *Muſeum* belonging to the Royal Society in *Fleet-ſtreet*. And that Mr. *Waller*'s Conjecture of it was, that it had been made and ſet there by ſome *Jew*, ſettling here, in the Arch of his own Granary.

In Holborn. A Piece of *Moſaic* Work.

A Piece of *Moſaic* Work found deep under Ground in *Holborn*, near St. *Andrew*'s Church, inlaid with black, white, and Red Stones in Squares, and other regular Figures. In the abovesaid *Muſeum*.

In St. *Paul*'s. Divers Sacrificing Veſſels.

In digging for the Foundations of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral at the Weſt End ſince the Fire, was found Variety of *Roman* ſacrificing Veſſels, whereof a great Quantity of the Fragments were digged up. They were made of a curious red Earth; the Glazing of them ſtill remains, which is curious. They are of divers Shapes and Sizes, as Occaſion ſhould require them to be made Uſe of in their Sacrifices. And in many, the Potter's Name was ſtamped at the Bottom. Some of theſe Mr. *Bagford*, a Citizen of *London*, ſtudious of Antiquities, and eſpecially of ſuch as relate to the ſaid City, took up with his own Hands. Farther, on the South Side of the ſaid Weſt End was found a Potter's Kiln, the Shape of which was circular. In this the abovesaid ſacrificing Veſſels probably were made. It was near to the Temple where *Diana* was worſhipped, for the more Convenience of the People that came thither to ſacrifice; that they might be furniſhed with all Sorts of Veſſels they had Occaſion for, at the Time when they made their Sacrifices. And likewiſe thereabouts were found ſeveral Moulds of Earth, ſome exhibiting Figures of Men, of Lions, of Leaves of Trees, and other Things. Theſe were uſed to make Impreſſion of thoſe Things upon the Veſſels. Theſe Moulds are alſo among the forementioned curious Collections of Dr. *Woodward*. The Repreſentation of the foreſaid Pottery, drawn with a Pen, is in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Hans Sloan*, Bart. M. D. of the Royal Society, with a Deſcription of it added.

J. Bagford.

Sir Hans Sloan, Bart.

Alſo, at the South Side of St. *Paul*'s Church, at the Beginning to build it after the Fire, were found ſeveral Scalps of Oxen, and a large Quantity of Boars Tuſks, with divers earthen Veſſels, eſpecially *Pateræ* of different Shapes.

In *Canning-ſtreet.* A *Roman* Pavement.

In *Canning-ſtreet*, nigh *Buſh Lane*, was found pretty deep in the Earth, a large Pavement of *Roman Moſaic* Work. Dr. *Hook* gave a Piece of it to the Repoſitory in *Greſham College*.

In *Goodman's Fields.* A *Roman* Burying Place.

In *Goodman's Fields*, without *Aldgate*, was a *Roman* Burying Place. For, ſince the Buildings there, about 1678, have been found there (in digging for Foundations) vaſt Quantities of Urns, and other *Roman* Utenſils, as Knives, Combs, *&c.* which are likewiſe in the Poſſeſſion of Dr. *Woodward*. Some of theſe Urns had Aſhes of Bones of the Dead in them, and Braſs and Silver Money: And an unuſual Urn of Copper, curiouſly enamelled in Colours, Red, Blue, and Yellow.

In *Kent-ſtreet.* *Roman* Veſſels.

Janus Head.

In *Kent-ſtreet*, all along the Gardens on the right Hand Side of the Road going out of Town, have been digged up ſeveral *Roman* Veſſels, as Urns, *Ampullæ*, and other Things; and among the reſt, an Head of *Janus*, cut in Stone, that is ſtill preſerved, being placed over the Door at the Entry of one of thoſe Gardiners Houſes. Money was offered for this *Janus* Head, but it would not be taken; being kept ſuperſtitiouſly, as tho' it were found by Revelation in a Dream; a Woman, about the Time it was found, dreaming ſhe was brought to Bed of a Child with two Faces.

At *Peckham.* A Glaſs Urn.

At *Peckham* was a very large Urn of Glaſs digged up in the Highway, which is now in *Greſham College*. For theſe laſt Accounts I am beholden to my Friend, the abovesaid Mr. *Bagford*, late deceaſed in the *Charter Houſe*, having been a Brother there.

Roman Veſſels, *&c.* found at *Biſhopſgate.*

In *April*, in the Year 1707, divers *Roman* Antiquities were found in digging by the Wall near *Biſhopſgate within*. Mr. *Joſeph Miller*, an Apothecary, living very near the Place, while the Labourers were digging for Foundations and Cellars, for ſome new Houſes to be built in *Camomile-ſtreet*, did firſt diſcover ſeveral of theſe Antiquities; which he communicated to Dr. *John Woodward* of *Greſham College* aforeſaid: Who, according to his wonted Exactneſs, gave this Narration of them in a Letter to Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, which he courteouſly let me peruſe. 'About four Foot under Ground was diſcovered a Pavement, conſiſting of diced Bricks, the moſt red, but ſome black, and others yellow; each ſomewhat above an Inch in Thickneſs. The Extent of the Pavement in Length was uncertain, it running from *Biſhopſgate* for ſixty Foot, quite under the Foundation of ſome Houſes not yet pulled down. Its Bredth was about ten Foot, terminating on that Side, at the Diſtance of three Foot and an Half from the Wall.

Dr. *Woodward*'s Letter to Sir *Chr. Wren.*

'Sinking downwards under the Pavement, only Rubbiſh occurred for about two Foot, and then the Workmen came to a *Stratum* of Clay in its natural State. In which, at the Depth of three Foot more were found ſeveral Urns. Some of them were become ſo tender and rotten, that they eaſily crumbled and fell to Pieces. As for thoſe that had the Fortune better to eſcape the Injuries of Time, and the Strokes of the Workmen, they were of different Forms; but all of very handſome Make and Contrivance, as, indeed, moſt of the *Roman* Veſſels we find ever are. Which is but one of the many Inſtances that are at this Day extant of the Art of that People, of the great Exactneſs of their *Genius*, and Happineſs of their Fancy. Theſe Urns were of various Magnitudes; the largeſt capable of holding three full Gallons, the leaſt ſomewhat above a Quart. All theſe had in them Aſhes and Cinders of burnt Bones.

‘ Along with the Urns were found various ‘ other earthen Veſſels; as, a *Simpulus*, a *Patera* ‘ of a very fine red Earth, and a bluiſh Glaſs ‘ Viol of that Sort that is commonly called a ‘ *Lachrymatory*. On this there appeared ſome‘ thing like Gilding, very fine.

There were likewiſe found ſeveral Beads, one or two Copper Rings, a *Fibula* of the ſame Metal, but much impaired and decayed; as alſo a Coin of *Antoninus Pius*, exhibiting on one Side the Head of that Emperor, with a radiated Crown on, and this Inſcription, *ANTONINUS AUG.....*

At about the ſame Depth with the Things beforementioned, but nearer to the City Wall, and without the Verge of the Pavement, was digged up an human Skull, with ſeveral Bones that had not been burnt, as thoſe in the Urns had. But for a larger and more ſatisfactory Account of theſe Antiquities, I refer the Reader to the ſaid learned Doctor's Letter, now printed at large by Mr. *Hearne*, with *Leland's Itinerary*, in *Octavo*.

Mr. *Hearne*.

An Elephant's Body.

Bagford.

An Elephant's Body was found in a Field near to Sir *John Oldcaſtle's* not far from *Battle Bridge*, by Mr. *John Coniers*, an Apothecary, and a great Searcher after Antiquities, as he was digging there.

Some Years ago, on the South Side of *Ludgate*, was taken up out of the Rubbiſh a *Roman* Inſcription, taken Notice of by learned Men.

An Aqueduct.

Coming in at *Ludgate*, in the Reſidentiary's Yard of St. *Paul's*, was diſcovered ſome Years ago an *Aqueduct*, cloſe adjoining to the Wall of the City. And ſuch another was found after the Fire by Mr. *Span* in *Holiday Yard* in *Creed Lane*, in digging the Foundation for a new Building. And this was carried round a Bath, that was built in a *Roman* Form, with Nieches at an equal Diſtance for Seats.

Antiquities in St. *Mary Woolnoth* Church.

Anno 1716, in digging for the Foundation of a new Church, to be erected where the Church of St. *Mary Woolnoth* in *Lombard-ſtreet* ſtood, at the Depth of about 15 Foot, and ſo lower to 22 Foot were found *Roman* Veſſels, both for ſacred and domeſtic Uſes, of all Sorts, and in great Abundance, but all broken: And with all were taken up Tuſks and Bones of Boars and Goats. As alſo many Meddals, and Pieces of Metals; ſome teſſelated Works, a Piece of an Aqueduct; and at the very Bottom a Well filled up with Mire and Dirt; which being taken away, there aroſe a fine Spring of Water. Dr. *Harwood*, of the *Commons*, hath been very exact in taking Notice from Time to Time of theſe Antiquities; and hath ſorted and preſerved a great many of the moſt curious and remarkable of them; and ſuppoſeth, by probable Conjecture, that here was not only a Pottery, but alſo, that on this Place, or near it, ſtood the Temple of *Concord*; which our *Roman* Hiſtorians ſpeak of to have been in this City, when called *Trinobantum*. Theſe Sheards were in ſuch vaſt Quantities, that many Cart Loads were carried away with the Rubbiſh, and the Roads about St. *George's Fields* in *Southwark* mended with them.

Dr. *Harwood*, an exact Collector of them.

A Gold Ring enamelled, an Inch and a Quarter broad; found in an old Wall.

Anno 1718, in the Month of *May*, the Workmen pulling down a Wall at *Bridewel* Hoſpital, found a Gold Ring an Inch and Quarter broad, enamelled: Having the Reſemblance of *Chriſt* on the Croſs engraved on it, with a mourning Heart, and a Pillar with a Cock on the Top. The Inſcription was in *Arabic*; and ſome Antiquaries who ſaw it, reckoned it to be 1500 Years ſince it was made. This is related in the *Weekly Journal*, N°. 1047.

This is what I could, by diligent Enquiry of my Friends, collect, concerning Antiquities found in *London*.

J. S.

The following Tract, being ſomewhat curious, concerning the ancient Priſon of Ludgate, *with the State, Cuſtoms, Uſes, and Abuſes thereof; I have thought worthy the Preſerving, and to be ſubjoin'd to the reſt. Written in the Year* 1659.

CHAP. VI.

LUDGATE, *What it is; not what it was. Or, a full and clear Diſcovery and Deſcription of the Nature and Quality, Orders and Government, Duties of Officers, Benefits and Privileges, Fees and Charges, of that Priſon. Alſo an exact Catalogue of the Legacies now belonging to the ſaid Priſon; the Names of the ſeveral Donors, and the Perſons appointed to pay them. Very uſeful and profitable to all Sorts of Perſons, eſpecially in* London, *whether Creditors or Debtors. Alſo, an Epiſtle Dedicatory, and a Preface, wrote by the Author, then a Priſoner there.*

To the Right Honourable THOMAS ALLEN, *Lord Maior of this Honourable City of* LONDON.

May it pleaſe your Lordſhip,

KING *David* (that Holy Man, Great Prophet, and Good Magiſtrate) longed for, and accepted of, a Bottle of Water, from his three Worthies, drawn out of the Well at the Gate of *Bethlehem*, which was then the Quarters of the *Philiſtines*, his Enemies; though he drank it not, but poured it forth before the Lord, as an Offering, to quench the Thirſt of his droughty Army: I hope, my Lord, his Example may, in ſome Part, be an Incentive to your Lordſhip to accept of this ſmall Tract preſented unto you by one unworthy, though you read it not, which was by him collected during his ſad Reſtraint and Captivity within the Stone Walls and Iron Grates of a Priſon, the pleaſant Territories of a Goaler, but the Charnel Houſe to hide Men ruinated by their diſlocated and broken Fortunes.

It would, my Lord, be an Act worthy your Honour's owning, to inſpect a little into the Premiſes hereafter mentioned: And I beſeech you, my Lord, diſdain them not for the Indigency of the Stile (for he that wrote them wants Learning) but mind them for the Truths therein contained.

If your Honour thinks that a living Dog is better than a dead Lion, then let Compaſſion move your Lordſhip (as God hath now planted you in Authority) to look upon the dying Condition of living Men in a Priſon.

Your Lordſhip, perhaps, may be informed by the Goaler, that Perſons under the Power of his Key want not for Subſiſtance: I do affirm, my Lord, that ſuch an Aſſertion is a notorious Falſhood; and that, if it lay in his Power, the Priſoners of *Ludgate* would be of all Priſoners the moſt miſerable.

My Lord, it would add Excellency to your Worth, and Eternity to your Memory, would you but, according to your Honour's Power and Wiſdom, endeavour the finding out where thoſe noble and great Legacies are buried, and in whoſe Hands they died, which formerly belonged to that Priſon: Generations yet to come would find Reaſon to engrave your Actions in golden Characters.

When your Lordſhip views the Revenues of the Keeper to ariſe from nothing to ſix or ſeven hundred Pounds *per Annum*, it will amaze you: But if your Lordſhip conſiders, that two Turnkeys and a Butler do likewiſe raiſe their Annuities to 2 or 300*l.* a Man, and that it is haraſſed out of the decaying Eſtates of poor Men, I hope then it will be beyond your Admiration.

My Lord, frequent Viſitations of Priſons, by juſt and worthy Perſons authorized to examine Abuſes therein, would (I humbly conceive) ſtop the Torrent of their Avarice and Oppreſſions; their Extortions being, indeed, the real Cauſe why Men are forced rather to compound than pay their juſt Debts.

Two Things I humbly crave of your Lordſhip, *Pardon* and *Protection*: *Pardon* for my Boldneſs in preſenting ſo mean and frivolous a Thing to ſo noble a Magiſtrate: *Protection*, becauſe I have neither *Rhetoric* nor *Eloquence* to defend myſelf againſt the Adverſaries Malice: *Truth* and your *Lordſhip* muſt be herein both my Shield and Buckler.

Your Honour's greater Thoughts ſhall be no longer detained by reading of the meer Entities of,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt humble and obedient Servant,

Ludgate Chapel,
Nov. 7, 1659.

Marmaduke Johnſon.

A ſhort PREFACE to the Citizens of *LONDON*, of what Degree or Quality ſoever.

Gentlemen,

IT is you, of all Men, that are moſt concerned in the following Premiſes, and therefore to you I thought it convenient to declare my Reaſons for the Publication thereof.

It doth in itſelf concern each particular Member of this City, and all Men that are Merchants or Traders in any Way within this Commonwealth.

The rich Citizen or Merchant it concerneth,

I. *For that their Way of Trade oftentimes is to truſt young Beginners, that have but ſmall Stocks, upon Day; and if they proſper, they pay for their Credit; but if they fail, having imbezilled the Stock intruſted with them, their Bodies are immediately forced to Priſon: This Book ſhews you what you gain by that; proving what your Experience could not but tell you,* That Priſons pay no Debts.

To the Money Lender, or rich Uſurer, it declares,

II. *That ſuch as are laid in upon their Account, have no Reaſon to take Care for the Payment of Debts, nor do they: For you ſhall find they here meet with Charges and Expences to ſpend what they have in their Hands, and do it for the moſt Part; and are thereby diſabled to return any Satisfaction.*

To ſuch who think Men have ſufficient in that Priſon to maintain them,

III. *It ſufficiently proves the contrary, fully acquainting them with what Benefits acrew to Priſoners, which is not comparable to what indeed formerly they did receive.*

Them, who hereafter ſhall be Priſoners there, it informs,

IV. *What Fees and Charges they muſt expect to be liable to, and pay, their Poverty and Inability not conſidered; and the utmoſt of Convenience they ſhall be Partakers of during their Impriſonment.*

Them, who againſt good Times do now-a-days withdraw their Charity,

V. It ſerves to undeceive; ſhewing the Legacies given, how they are beſtowed, and the ſad Loſs of their great Donations, to invite all Pious and Good Men to their former Charities and Liberalities.

Its principal End and Intendment being this in general, to ſhew the rich Creditor his common Loſs and Hazard, the poor Debtor his common Miſery and Sufferings, and both of them the common Gain and Profit of Lawyers, Goalers, and their Under-Subſtitutes.

The Prayer of the Author is, That the preſent Power would be pleaſed, in their grave Wiſdoms, to find out a better Way for ſatisfying of Creditors, an eaſier Puniſhment for thoſe Debtors willing to pay their Debts, and a harder for ſuch who make Priſons their Sanctuaries to defraud their Creditors. This is the hearty Deſire of

The meaneſt of Citizens, and humbleſt of your Servants,

Ludgate Chapel,
Nov. 7, 1659.

MARMADUKE JOHNSON.

LUDGATE,

What it is: Not what it was.

I Have, by Preface, given the Reaſons inducing me to write this ſmall Tract, which, perhaps, to ſome may ſeem impertinent, to others ſufficient for the exhibiting of a Matter of this Nature: And that I may methodize the Buſineſs, and model it to my beſt Advantage; and for the better underſtanding of the Reader, (being poor, and deprived of ſuch Lights herein as are afforded by Records, and ſome Books of Hiſtory and Survey) I will, ſo near as I can, give an Account of theſe five Heads following, *viz.*

I. *Of the Nature and Quality of the Priſon.*
II. *Of the Order and Government thereof.*
III. *Of the Officers thereof, and their ſeveral Duties.*
IV. *Of thoſe Benefits and Privileges, which are vulgarly known and enjoyed by the Priſoners in the ſame Priſon.*
V. *The Fees, and other Charges belonging to the Houſe, at a Priſoner's Entrance and Exit.*

Of which briefly thus:

I. To give an Account what the Priſon was two hundred Years ſince, I muſt be beholden to *Report*, which, I aſſure, was very credible, and appears to me very reaſonable, and is thus: That the Priſon then conſiſted of thoſe Rooms or Holes over and belonging to the Gate, built by King *Lud*, about the Year of the World 3895; but ſince beautified and enlarged by others: Neither had it then ſo goodly an Entrance thereinto as now it hath, (nor half ſo many Turnkeys) but only a little Door underneath the Gate towards *Ludgate Hill*, which ſtill remaineth, though now quite uſeleſs.

When the Priſon was in this Condition, there happened to be Priſoner there one *Stephen Foſter*, who (as poor Men are at this Day) was a Cryer at the Grate, to beg the benevolent Charities of pious and commiſerate Benefactors that paſſed by. As he was doing his doleful Office, a rich Widow of *London* hearing his Complaint, enquired of him what would releaſe him? To which he anſwered, Twenty Pound; which ſhe in Charity expended; and clearing him out of Priſon, entertained him in her Service; who afterward falling into the Way of Merchandize, and increaſing as well in Wealth as Courage, wooed his Miſtreſs, Dame *Agnes*, and married her.

Sir *Stephen Foſter*, a great Benefactor.

Her Riches and his Induſtry brought him both great Wealth and Honour, being afterwards no leſs than Sir *Stephen Foſter*, Lord Mayor of the Honourable City of *London*: Yet whilſt he lived in this great Honour and Dignity, he forgat not the Place of his Captivity, but mindful of the ſad and irkſome Place wherein poor Men were impriſoned, bethought himſelf of enlarging it, to make it a little more delightful and pleaſant for thoſe who in after Times ſhould be impriſoned and ſhut up therein. And, in order thereunto, acquainted his Lady with this his pious Purpoſe and Intention; in whom likewiſe he found ſo affable and willing a Mind to do Good to the Poor, that ſhe promiſed to expend as much as he ſhould do, for the carrying on of the Work: And having Poſſeſſions adjoining thereunto, they cauſed to be erected and built the Rooms and Places following, that is to ſay, The Paper Houſe, the Porch, the Watch Hall, the upper and lower Lumbries, the Cellar, the long Ward, and the Chapel for Divine Service: In which Chapel is an Inſcription upon the Wall, containing theſe Words:

The Chapel.

This Chapel was erected and ordained for the divine Worſhip and Service of God, by the Right Honourable Sir Stephen Foſter, *Knight, ſome Time Lord Maior of this Honourable City, and by Dame* Agnes *his Wife, for the Uſe and godly Exerciſe of the Priſoners in this Priſon of* Ludgate, *Anno* 1454.

An Act of ſo great Piety and Worth in a holy and religious Couple, is left without a Parallel in theſe uncharitable Times; which ſooner ſets the Stamp of Authority to Demoliſhments and Devaſtations, than gives the Favour of an auſpicious Look towards the Increaſe of Piety, Vertue, and Godlineſs.

He likewiſe gave Maintenance for a Preaching Miniſter, which I ſuppoſe is in the Hands of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, or ſome by their appointment, who to this Day do allow a Miniſter for Sabbath Days, but what Salary he hath is not certainly known.

Lodging free.

This was not all, his Charity ſtopped not here; he likewiſe ordained what he had ſo built, with that little which was before, ſhould be free for all Freemen, and that they, providing their own Bedding, ſhould pay nothing at their Departure for Lodging or Chamber-Rent, (as now they call it) which to many poor Men becomes oftentimes as burdenſome as their Debts, and are by the Keeper detained in Priſon as for Debt, only for their Fees, though diſcharged and acquitted of what they were committed for.

This worthy Gentleman (ſure) had ſome prophetick Inſpection into the Times that after him ſhould enſue, and we now ſee come to paſs. And therefore it ſeemed needful to his judicious Eye, to lay a Charm or ſtrong Obligation, and an abſolute Fore-warning of the Maſter Keepers that ſhould after come there, not to take or receive any ſuch Money for Lodging, as is now daily exacted and extorted from poor Men; which, that it might be effectual and obligatory enough to the deterring of them from the Breach thereof, was rendered in a Style not ordinary, though very neceſſary; and is ſet down by *Stowe* in his Survey, to be in theſe Words:

For Water and Lodging there is nothing to pay,
As the Keeper ſhall anſwer at dreadful Doomſday.

A Braſs Plate importing the ſame;

This Inſcription, engraven in Braſs, was ſet up (as a Monumental Teſtimony of the Worthineſs of the Act) in the ſaid Chapel, juſt by the former Writing aforementioned, which ſome of the late Maſter Keepers (the Introducers of the preſent Oppreſſion of paying for Lodging) moſt baſely and injuriouſly cauſed to be taken down, and ſet up over the outward Street Door, with theſe Words engraven on the other Side, *This is the Priſon of Ludgate*; abſconding the former Words in the Wall; who could not but have a Reflection on his Conſcience, whilſt this Pillar of Truth and Antiquity ſtood ſtaring in his Face, and was ſo obvious to the Eye of the Oppreſſed, and every honeſt Beholder.

Taken away.

The Abuſes of this Priſon.

According to the Conſtitution of the Priſon by the ſaid Sir *Stephen Foſter*, it continued many Years; and was, (and is ſtill, though falſly) accounted the beſt and freeſt Priſon in all *England*: And it was ſo then. For as Charity built the Houſe, ſo Charity maintained the Priſoners in the Houſe: But ſince Men of corrupt and ſeared Conſciences have got the Dominion, who neither fear God, nor will ſerve Men in their Generations; what is there, or what can there be expected from ſuch Men who make Gain both their God and Godlineſs, but the Baniſhment of Charity and Piety, the razing of Records, the defacing, obliterating, and pulling down the poor Man's Pillar of Truth, and the horrid and inhuman ſpoiling and impoveriſhing of the Miſerable and Oppreſſed?

Water granted to it by Sir *Rob. Knowles*.

The *Water* I find not to be altogether his Gift: (Which, indeed, is the only Thing that is free, though it may well be ſuppoſed by the former Words in the Braſs, that he had made a Proviſion for the Priſoners in that Kind) for that I peruſed lately a Book, wherein I found a Memorandum, That Sir *Robert Knowles* gave Maintenance for the Supply of the Priſons of *Ludgate* and *Newgate* with Water for ever; leaving it to the Care of the Company of Grocers: And that if, at any Time, any Stop ſhould be, that the Water could not come to the Places aforeſaid, (which God forbid) that then the Maſter and Wardens of the ſaid Company ſhall repair to the Chamber of *London*, where the grand Inſtruments are kept; and to conſult with the Lord Maior, Court of Aldermen, and Chamberlain, for the finding out ſome other Way for the Supply thereof. It is ſet down more largely in the Company of Grocers Journal-Book, to which I refer the Inquiſitive.

The Government of it.

II. As touching the *Government* of the ſaid Priſon, it will appear beſt in the Deſcription of the Offices holden in the Houſe. Which I ſhall endeavour to make perſpicuous, as well by the Orders by which they are elected, as by ſome explanatory Additions, wherein there ſhall be Occaſion; therein diſcovering the Government of the preſent from that of the primitive Inſtitution. And ſo, as to this ſecond Diviſion, I ſhall only ſay this, That the political Orders by which it is governed by its own Officers, are derivative from the Power of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, many of whoſe Orders I have ſeen the Originals; and if ſo be that I could procure Copies of them, they would neither prove much uſeful nor profitable to me or the Reader, to publiſh.

The Perſons intruſted with the Government of the Priſon, and the Execution of the ſaid Orders, are the Maſter Keeper, the two Stewards, and the ſeven Aſſiſtants for the Time being. Who likewiſe have made, and do ſtill make, as Occaſion is offered, ſeveral and reſpective Orders, touching the decent and quiet Government of the Priſon, the ordering and civilizing of the Priſoners, and the Puniſhment of Miſdemeanors and Offences therein committed. I ſhall now paſs from this, and come,

The Officers.

III. To the ſeveral *Offices* therein holden, and to decypher (as near as I can) their Duties and proper Employments, *viz.*

1. *A Reader of Divine Service.*
2. *The Upper Steward, called,* The Maſter of the Box.
3. *The Under Steward.*
4. *Seven Aſſiſtants, that is, one for every Day of the Week.*
5. *A Running Aſſiſtant.*
6. *Two Churchwardens.*
7. *A Scavenger.*
8. *A Chamberlain.*
9. *A Running Poſt.*
10. *The Cryers at the Grate, which are commonly ſix in Number.*

I. *Of the Office of the Reader.*

The Reader.

Becauſe I find the Office of *Reader* firſt ſet down in the publick Orders of the Houſe, I therefore will, in the firſt Place, exhibit his Duty, and Manner of chuſing. And the Orders by which he was appointed his Office and Employment, I find to be made in the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen *Elizabeth*, (for before her Time, I ſuppoſe, their Service was the *Maſs*) and to be nominated and choſen thereunto by the Maſter Keeper, Stewards, and Aſſiſtants for the Time being ſucceſſively, and not by common Vote at Elections, as other Officers are: Appertaining to the Appointment and Injunction of whoſe Duty, I find two or three Orders, which I muſt be content only to give the Sum of, being denied the Peruſal of thoſe kept privately, ſo as to take a Tranſcript; and thoſe which are publick and commonly expoſed, being ſo obliterated, that from them I could not. But his Duty was to ring the Bell twice every Day to Prayers: (which is now fallen to the Officer called, *A Running Aſſiſtant*, for what Reaſon I ſhall afterwards ſhew) which, indeed, is all the Alteration which I find in this Office, from the primitive Inſtitution thereof: Which ſaid *Running Aſſiſtant* now ringing the Bell at Ten in the Morning, and Eight at Night, the People having likewiſe Notice by the Church-warden to repare to the Chapel, the Reader goeth into the Pew or Deſk, provided in the Chapel for the ſame Purpoſe, joining to the Pulpit, where he readeth ſuch Prayers, Confeſſions, Pſalms, Chapters, and ſinging Pſalms, as are appointed in a certain Book therefore given: (For you muſt know, that the Common Prayer is not there uſed now, according to the Appointment of the Inſtitutors of the ſaid Office; by Reaſon of a Prohibition by Sir *R. T.* when he was Lord Maior, who took away, or cauſed to be taken, the ſaid Book of Common Prayer, formerly given and belonging thereunto.) For the Performance of which, he hath the Allowance of two Shillings eight Pence ℘ Month, one Penny of every Priſoner at his firſt coming, if he payeth ſixteen Pence for his Table-Money, and a Diſh of Meat out of the Lord Maior's Baſket, when it comes in; which, by reaſon of a Fault that lies in I know not well who, but yet I gueſs, proved often an empty one.

There hath formerly been a Cuſtom to ring a Bell for the Space of a Quarter of an Hour, at Nine of the Clock at Night, for all Strangers to depart the Priſon, which did belong to the *Reader* to do, but that Bell hath been long down, and Strangers are now warned to depart by him that is called the *Chamberlain*; of which hereafter.

II. *Of the Upper Steward, or Maſter of the Box.*

Maſter of the Box.

THE Authority of him that is Maſter of the Box, is by the Priſoners eſteemed almoſt equal to the Maſter Keeper; and by all the Houſe reſpected with a Reſpect befitting him, whoſe Care and Courteſies to and for all Men (to my own Knowledge) hath exceeded, and doth far exceed any with whom I have had yet to deal.

The Order by which He and the *Under Steward* are choſen, ſaith, that they ſhall chuſe (that is, the Priſoners at ſuch Election) two honeſt and diſcreet Perſons, the one to be called *The Maſter of the Box*, the other, *The Under Steward, &c.* To the Charge of which *Maſter of the Box* is committed the Keeping of the ſeveral Orders of the Houſe, as well as all Accompts of Moneys received upon Legacies, given for the Relief of poor Priſoners: (As for thoſe given for their *Releaſe*, I ſhall afterwards point out at that *Scylla* or *Carybdis*, upon or in which they miſcarry before they come to the appointed Haven, where the *Donors* intended their unlading.) Alſo the Diſtribution of all Bread or other Proviſion ſent in by the Right Honourable the Lord Maior, or by any other private Perſons: And (which is the chief and moſt material) the Money which is begged at the Grates by the Cryers, with the Garniſhes, or Table Money, as it is commonly called, payed by every Priſoner at his Entrance, which is ſixteen Pence; and is beſtowed weekly for Bread, Candles, and other neceſſary Charges belonging to the Houſe, except what is paid out of it for Officers Salaries, as is and ſhall be ſhewed in their proper Places. He hath alſo a Liſt, or Roll, of all Priſoners, as well thoſe that are upon the Charity, as thoſe that are not; to whom, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Aſſiſtant* for the Day, he giveth their Proportion and Allowance of Bread, or other Proviſions, according as by Order and Cuſtom of the Houſe is appointed. The Gifts, likewiſe, of the Market People, Butchers, Fiſhmongers, or any other benevolent or charitable Perſon, which is taken by the Clerk of the Market, and brought in by him who is the *Poſt*, is delivered to him or the *Under Steward*; for which they give Receipts, and by either of them, in the Preſence of the *Aſſiſtant* for the Day, is expoſed to Sale to the Charity Men, as a Market: Which Money ſo raiſed for ſuch Victuals or Proviſions, is put into the common Stock or Bank, and there remaineth 'till the Accompt Day.

Elections of Stewards, &c.

Once every Month there is an Election of *Stewards, Aſſiſtants*, and *Church Wardens*, by the Vote and Conſent of all the Priſoners belonging to the Houſe; for the other Officers are only by Nomination and Appointment of the *Maſter Keeper, Stewards*, and *Aſſiſtants.* But you muſt know, that no Officers, choſen by Election or Suffrage of the Priſoners, are elected for any longer Time than one Month; and if he be found honeſt, that is, a popular Man, then he is again choſen; and ſo, many Months together: But if otherwiſe, he is ejected, and another choſen in his Stead. This Election is always on a Saturday. The Monday after this Election is the Accompt Day, wherein the whole Moneys received or gathered in the Boxes; as alſo Legacies given that Month (if any) are ſummed up by the ſaid *Maſter of the Box, Under Steward*, and *Aſſiſtants*, and the Dividend of each Charity Man caſt up; which done, the Maſter Keeper of the Priſon (by Order of his own making) receiveth two Shillings four Pence out of every Man's Charity, if the Dividend amount to three Shillings four Pence to each Man; otherwiſe, he is to have but one Shilling two Pence for his Months Lodging, and the reſt to go on, to be paid at his being diſcharged from Priſon; (all which is contrary to that former recited Diſtich obligatory, made by that good Founder and Benefactor, Sir *Stephen Foſter*.)

Here I may raiſe one Obſervation, *That the Goaler's Creatures and Confidents, are the poor Man's Enemies, and Charity Robbers.* Which you ſhall well perceive, if you obſerve, that all Charges of and belonging to the Houſe, as well ordinary and certain, as extraordinary and caſual, are paid out of the common Stock of Charity Money; and thoſe ordinary Charges are, ſuch as Payment of Officers Fees, and buying of Bread for the Charity and *Ample* Men, (which *Ample* Men are ſuch as are not entred upon the Charity) *which is in the whole, one Penny Loaf every Sunday, after his being one Month Priſoner*; and likewiſe Candles for the Uſe of the Houſe in Places neceſſary: For the Table Money, mentioned before, doth not anſwer that Charge by far, by reaſon of the Multitude of Priſoners in the Houſe. This kind of Charge we grant to be good. Then extraordinary Charges are, when any poor Priſoner is ſick, and is not able to ſupply his Wants; or when any dieth, and is buried at the Charge of the Houſe, that is alſo good. But that which appears to me to be the moſt extraordinary, and moſt unreaſonable Payment, is to the Turnkey of the Priſon, who receiveth twelve Shillings ℘ Month, out of the ſaid Charity; for turning his Silver Key, to let in the Gifts and Charity of the Houſe, (which, God knows, are very few) as, the Lord Maior's Baſket, and the other Proviſion mentioned before: Which twelve Shillings, with what Salary is allowed the *Poſt*, for his Pains in fetching it, I do (and ſo will a hundred Men more) avouch to be as much as it is worth. All which Deductions and Payments made, with ſuch as I ſhall mention hereafter, I have known when the remaining Dividend to each Charity Man hath amounted to no more than ſix Pence ℘ Man, and, indeed, ſeldom more now-a-days. And I hope no ſober Man, or Chriſtian, will judge, that four Pence in Bread, and ſix Pence in Money, can be a Competency ſufficient to maintain a Man a whole Month, taking in withal that Allowance which cometh in by the Lord Maior's Baſket. Some other Matters are alſo pertinent to his Office, which, as Occaſion ſerves, he doth perform with a pregnant Reaſon, and a very commendable Honeſty, according to that Truſt repoſed in him by the Charity Men and the whole Houſe. I ſhall next ſpeak of,

III. *The Under Steward.*

Under Steward.

TOuching whoſe Duty and Office there can no abſolute Alteration be made in any Particular from that of the *Maſter of the Box*, he being indeed in Power and Form the ſame, in the Abſence of the other, and his Authority and Actings of the ſame Latitude and Extent. For he is choſen as a Delegate or Adjutant to the former, to help him in the true and exact keeping and ſtating of the Accounts, and for the writing out the ſame in the Account Book every Month; and, in a Word, to do all Things in his Abſence, and to perform all thoſe particular Duties mentioned in the foregoing Paragraph of the *Maſter of the Box*. I ſhall therefore end with them two, and come to

IV. *The Office and Duty of an Aſſiſtant.*

Aſſiſtant.

I Have made Mention of ſeven ſeveral *Aſſiſtants*, that is, one for every Day of the Week, and they are ſo. But foraſmuch as their Office and Duty is all one and the ſame, without any Alteration or Difference, I ſhall make the Deſcription of one ſerve to delineate all the reſt.

He that is an *Aſſiſtant*, is choſen, as hath been ſaid, every Month, by all the Priſoners at an Election, next after the electing of the two *Stewards*; and by the Orders then read, is enjoyned to the ſeveral Duties following, *viz.* To attend in the *Watch Hall* all his Day, to ſee what Strangers come to ſpeak with Priſoners, and to call them down to them; and to attend for the changing Money for the Cryers at the Grates; (which Duty now is wholly neglected.) Alſo, to ſet down in Writing what Moneys or other Gifts, of what Kind ſoever, are ſent in for the Priſoners in his Day; and what Money is given to the Boxes, and to keep an Account thereof, and the ſame to charge the Stewards withal at the Account Day; and to ſee the Accounts truly caſt up, as well for all the Priſoners as for themſelves; (by which, we ſee, they ought to be Charity Men;) and to ſee whether the Charges of the Houſe, ordinary and extraordinary, brought in by the Stewards, ought to be allowed upon Accounts: And that, if he ſhall refuſe to hold the ſaid Employment before choſen thereto, then to forfeit one Shilling, for a Fine, to the Uſe of the Houſe, or to wear the Bolts or Shackles three Days, or three Nights, unleſs mitigated by the *Maſter Keeper*, *Stewards*, and *Aſſiſtants*, for the Time being, or the major Part of them: Thus far the Contents of the Orders in general. Now he likewiſe hath Power, either by Aſſumption or Conſent, that if one Priſoner abuſe another, or that a Priſoner abuſe or wrong any Stranger, to commit to the Stocks, Bolts, or Shackle, any ſuch Diſturber or Offender, without calling a Table of Officers for the publick adjudging of the ſame. You muſt note, that the Time that every Aſſiſtant cometh into his Office, is at Eight of the Clock at Night, and ſo continueth 'till Eight the next Night; and the Time of the Boxes opening is at Five in the Afternoon, and at Nine at Night. His Duty for the Day being performed, and the Day ended, it is his Care (by ſome collateral Order) to ſee the Cellar cleared by Ten of the Clock, of all Priſoners, and the Priſoners to be in their Lodgings quietly and civilly, for which (by either an Order or Cuſtom of their own conſtituting) ſix Pence is allowed out of the Charity Money every Night, and is accounted thus to be ſpent; two Pence for the *Aſſiſtant*, two Pence for the *Maſter of the Box*, and the other two Pence allowed, in Money or Drink, to him that is the *Running Aſſiſtant*, or to the *Scavenger*, for bearing two Candles before them: (Good Pay for idle Employment in a Priſon!)

Thus you ſee the Sum of the Duty of an *Aſſiſtant:* I have purpoſely omitted the Magnificence of an *Aſſiſtant*'s going down the firſt Night, with the flaring Illumination of forty or fifty great Candles, provided by the Priſoners, with the Expence and Charge which they were at therein, becauſe it is lately laid aſide, and I alſo judge it a Matter both very vain and ſuperfluous: And herein, I think I have left out nothing of the Office and Duty of an *Aſſiſtant*, at leaſt, nothing which is material, but what will be taught them who ſhall come to that Preferment. For Salary, I think the better Sort of them take none, I am ſure there is nothing allowed them; but I believe the poorer Sort borrow of the Charity what they cannot pay, and ſo diſcount for their Duty. I come now to handle,

V. *The Office of Running Aſſiſtant.*

Running Aſſiſtant.

HE that is ſo ſtiled, attends upon the Criers for changing of Money; and alſo their Boxes at appointed Hours, opens them at Five in the Afternoon, and at Nine at Night; ſets up the Candles in their reſpective Places, waits upon the *Aſſiſtants* and *Stewards*, when they go to ſee the Cellar cleared of Company after Evening Prayers, looks to the Clock, rings the Bell to Prayers, is the Crier for Sale of Markets to Charity Men, hath many other ſmall Employments incumbent upon him, for which his Salary is four Shillings eight Pence ⅌ Month, and two Pence out of the ſixteen Pence paid by every Priſoner at his firſt Coming. This Officer ſtands in the Choice of the *Maſter Keeper*, *Stewards*, and *Aſſiſtants*, as their Prerogative, as I ſhewed before, in treating of the Appointment and Nomination of the Reader. Now follows,

VI. *The Office of the Churchwardens.*

Churchwardens.

THere is a Decorum obſerved in the Number, though not in the Quality, with the *Churchwardens* in Pariſhes, they having the Stock of the Pariſh in their Hands, theſe having none at all. Two of the youngeſt Priſoners are nominated at every Election to that Office, for the Month enſuing, who refuſing to hold it, are fined four Pence to the Uſe of the Houſe, and ſo by Gradation of two, 'till ſome wanting Money to fine, are forced to hold. He that firſt holds upon ſuch Nomination and Election, is ſtiled the *Upper Churchwarden*, and hath no Duty but only on Sabbath Days; the other is *Under Churchwarden*, and is, for all the Week Days, to call to Prayers when the Bell is rung: Their Duty likewiſe being to ſet down ſuch of the Charity as comes not to Prayers, who ſhould be therefore fined one Penny; but that Order is now altogether neglected: He that performs his Duty, hath, at the Account Day, for his Reward, one Groat, and no more.

VII. Of

VII. *Of the Office of the Scavenger.*

Scavenger.

IT is the Duty of the *Scavenger* to keep the Houſe cleanſed in all the ſeveral Places and Parts thereof. To him it belongeth properly to put the Bolts or Shakles upon any Priſoner, puniſhed for the Breach of Orders in the Houſe, and to have of the Offender one Penny; the like of them that ſuffer the Stocks, at their Releaſe. He hath for his ſtanding Salary five Shillings eight Pence ℣ Month, two Pence of every Priſoner at his coming in firſt, out of the ſixteen Pence Table Money by him paid; which, as is all the reſt, is paid by the *Maſter of the Box* at the Account Day.

VIII. *The Office of the Chamberlain.*

Chamberlain.

THE *Chamberlain* is by ſingle Nomination of the Maſter Keeper only, and neither by the Table of *Aſſiſtants*, nor by common Vote; the Reaſon is, becauſe to him is committed the keeping and looking to of all the Bedding and Linnen, which is the Maſter Keepers; to him it belongs to place Men in Beds at their coming in, to furniſh them with Sheets, for which he receives one Shilling ſix Pence, and pays to the Keeper at the Rate of ſix Pence for all Sheets uſed in the Houſe: But then note, that Sheets afterwards are only eight Pence or twelve Pence a Pair, if you lie ſingle, or with another; the *Chamberlain* is at the Charge of the waſhing them into the Bargain. He ſhould, by Order of the Houſe, make the Beds for all the Charity Men, for which he ſhould (by an Order made for his Advantage) have two Pence a Month for his Pains; which for a long Time he hath received, though he never touches their Beds; but in the Beginning it was not ſo. He warns all Strangers to depart the Houſe at Ten of the Clock at Night: Which formerly was done by ringing of a Bell. He hath no Houſe Salary, but as aforeſaid, yet lives well thereupon, having moſt of his Subſiſtence at the Maſter Keeper's, and is as his Houſhold Servant.

IX. *The Duty of the Running Poſt.*

Running Poſt.

HE that is *Poſt* is choſen by the Table or Court, conſiſting of the *Maſter Keeper*, *Stewards*, and *Aſſiſtants*. And his Duty is to fetch in the Baſket of broken Meat from the Right Honourable the Lord Maiors; to wait upon the Clerk of the Market for ſuch kind of Proviſion as he gets for Priſoners of the Market People, which, when brought Home, is expoſed to Sale among the Charity, as in a Market, and he that bids moſt carries it: The Reaſon is, becauſe every one cannot partake of that little that is ſo ſent, therefore, he that hath the Market, hath the leſs Money, to prevent Difference amongſt the Neceſſitous. The Clerk of the Market takes a Receipt for what he ſends in, and ſo do all that ſend in any Proviſion. His Buſineſs lies moſt abroad, and therefore called the *Running Poſt*: He hath four Shillings ℣ Month Salary, one Penny ℣ Month out of every Charity Man's Dividend, and the like out of the ſixteen Pence Table Money before ſpoken of, and no other Allowance whatſoever.

X. *The Office of the Cryers.*

Cryers.

THere be ſix *Cryers* at the Grates, which divide the Week amongſt them, and by their Days and their Hours, as they have ſo ordered the Buſineſs, that they have mutual Time of begging allowed them: As for Example, A Box is let down in the Hole at the Gate at five in the Afternoon, the Man begs 'till about Nine, and then it is taken up and opened, and the *Maſter of the Box* takes an Account thereof. In the Morning the ſame Box is let down again, and the ſame Man begs 'till Twelve a Clock; then another Box is let down, and another Man begs 'till Two, then the ſame goes in again 'till five, at which Time the Box is open'd again, and the Cryer receives the fourth Part of what is begged. The like *Decorum* is held at the Window toward *Black Fryars*; only, becauſe of the Little that is there, the Crier hath half what he gets. Thus go they by Turns; and what they ſo crave, and how it is beſtowed, I ſhall hereafter make appear in the Chapter of Privileges.

The Privileges and Benefits of the Priſoners.

IV. Having given an Account of the ſeveral Officers of the Houſe, and their reſpective Duties; it follows in order, to treat of the *Privileges and Benefits vulgarly known and enjoyed by the Priſoners.* And they properly conſiſt in the Gifts and Legacies given by many worthy Men, and good Benefactors; the Arms of ſome of them, with their Names, hang up in the Chapel at this Day, and are moſt of them compriſed in one entire Table, which is likewiſe there; in the Top of which (in good old Characters) is thus written:

> *The Arms of our good Benefactors, which giveth to the Relief of us poor Men, in this Goal of* Ludgate, *Priſoners.*

The Catalogue of whoſe Names I had thought to have expoſed to view as they are there ſet down; but having (by a very ſtrange Providence) the Sight of a Book wherein was ſet down the Names of all the Benefactors, whoſe Donations are now paid unto the Houſe, the ſeveral Sums they gave, and the Perſons or Companies which do pay the ſame, I choſe rather to take a Breviate thereof, and publiſh it for general Satisfaction, and afterwards to give you an Account how they now differ in the preſent diſpoſing thereof from the original Intendment of the Donors, as by that Table beforementioned will appear. It is thus entitled:

Legacies and Ample-Money.

Theſe Legacies, bequeathed by good Benefactors deceaſed, for the moſt part yearly, and for ever, be as followeth.

A Table of Benefactors.

SIR *Thomas Greſham* gave yearly to this Houſe for ever, to be paid by the *Chamberlain*	10 *l.*
Sir *Roger Martin*, by the *Mercers* ———	2 *l.*
Sir *John Peache*, by the *Grocers* ———	5 *s.*
Sir *John Kneeſworth*, by the *Fiſhmongers* ——	1 *l.*
Sir *James Smith*, by the *Fiſhmongers* ——	3 *s.* 4 *d.*
Mr. *John Draper*, by the *Skinners* ——	13 *s.* 4 *d.*
Sir *Will. Horn*, by the Salters ———	5 *s.*
Mr. *Robert Ferrebras*, by the *Leatherſellers*	6 *s.* 8 *d.*
The Lady *Elizabeth Morris*, by the *Armorers*	1 *l.*
Sir *William Peacock*, by the *Haberdaſhers*	1 *l.* 10*s.*
Mr. *Tho. Cottels*, Tallowchandler, gave to this Houſe yearly for ever, a hind Quarter of Beef, and a Peck of Oatmeal, by the Churchwardens of St. *Dunſtans* in the Eaſt, rated at —	1 *l.*
The Lady *Margaret North* gave yearly for ever in Bread 13 Pence every Sunday, out of the King's Head Tavern by *Newgate* ——	2 *l.* 12 *s.*
Mr. *Warner King*, by the *Fiſhmongers* ———	1 *l.*
Mr. *Will. Roper*, by the *Pariſh Clarks* ———	1 *l.*
Mr. *Tho. Dawſon*, White Baker, by the Churchwardens of St. *Ethelburgh's* ———	9 *s.*

Mrs. *Cocke*, Widow, by the *Salters* —— —— 5 *s.*
Mrs. *Margaret Dane*, Widow, gave 12 Stone of Beef, and 8 Dozen of Bread, by the *Ironmongers*, containing —— —— —— 1 *l.*
Mr. *John Heydon*, Alderman, by the *Mercers* 3 *l.*
The Lady *Mary Ramſey*, by the Treaſurers of Chriſt's Hoſpital —— —— —— 2 *l.* 10 *s.*
Mr. *Peter Blundel*, by the *Salters* —— —— 2 *l*
The ſame Mr. *Blundel* gave more by the *Ironmongers* —— —— —— —— 2 *l*
Mr. *John Bennet*, by the *Armorers* —— —— 1 *l.*
Mrs. *Holligrave*, Widow, by the *Clothworkers* — 5 *s.*
Mr. *Robert Rogers*, by the *Leatherſellers* —— 1 *l.*
Mr. *Hugh Offley*, Alderman, by the *Leatherſellers* 5 *s.*
Mrs. *Margaret Simcots*, Widow, by the Chamberlain every nine Weeks, in Bread —— 5 *s.*
Mrs. *Joan Sambach*, Widow, by the Churchwardens of St. *Brides* —— —— —— 1 *l.*
Mr. *John Simmons*, by the *Mercers* —— —— 4 *s.*
Mr. *John Marſh*, by the *Mercers* —— —— 5 *s.*
Mr. *John Wooller*, by the *Merchant-Taylors* — 1 *l.*
Rich. Shipſey, Yeoman, gave, to be paid in ten Years, by 5 *s.* ⅌ Year —— 2 *l.* 10 *s.*
Mr. *William Parker*, by the *Merchant-Taylors* 1 *l.* 10 *s.*
Rich. Jacob, Vintner, gave yearly to be paid for 257 Years, by *Joſeph Hewet*, Haberdaſher, and *Sarah* his Wife, or by their Heirs, *&c.* out of the five Tenements in *Lincoln's Inn Fields* — 2 *l*
Mr. *John Highlord*, Senior, Skinner, gave to be paid by twenty Shillings ⅌ Year —— 5 *l.*
Mr. *Thomas Chapman*, Skinner, by the Churchwardens of St. *Pancras* —— —— —— 6 *s.*
Mr. *James Hodgſon*, Vintner, by the Churchwardens of St. *Sepulchre's* —— —— 10 *s.*
Mr. *John Kendrick*, by the *Drapers*, for the Relief of one Priſoner of the Company 1 *l.* 10 *s.*
The Lady *Mary Carey*, Wife of the Lord *Carey*, by *H. Rochford*, her Executor —— 2 *l.*
John Juckſey, Merchant-Taylor, for the releaſing a Priſoner out of this Houſe, to be paid out of certain Lands in *Moreclack* in *Berkſhire* —— 1 *l.*
Lancelot Andrews, Lord Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, gave two thouſand Pounds, for purchaſing of an hundred Pound Land by the Year, to be diſtributed in four Kinds: 1. Aged Men. 2. Aged Women. 3. Fatherleſs Children and Orphans. 4. For Releaſe and Relief of poor Priſoners out of the four Priſons in *London*, and one in *Southwark*: Of which, five Pounds cometh to this Priſon yearly, the Thurſday before *Eaſter*, one Half for Relief, the other for Releaſe of Priſoners, now paid by Mr. *Shambrook* in *Coleman-ſtreet*, Dr. *Salmon* in *Stepney*, and Mr. *Jones* of the *Temple* —— —— —— —— 5 *l.*
Sir *Ralph Freeman*, Lord Maior of *London* in 1633, by the Company of *Clothworkers* —— —— 5 *l.*
From the Chamber of *London*, in lieu of 250 *l.* this Priſon is to receive 1 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* the Half of 3 *l.* 2 *s* 6 *d.* the other Half to others; the Gift of Mr. *William Middleton* —— 1 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.*
John Stone, Haberdaſher, ſome Time living in *Bow Church Yard*, gave for ever, out of a Tenement in *Bow Lane*, called the *White Griffin* 2 *l.*
It was paid 'till the Year 1650.
In *Anno* 1632, *John Meredith* of *London*, Skinner, gave for ever to buy Coals every *November* yearly, *Elizabeth* his Wife his Executrix —— —— —— —— 1 *l.* 2 *s.*

Here I obſerve two Things: Firſt, That ſome whoſe Names are in the forementioned Table, are not ſet down in this Book of Legacies, out of which I took this Catalogue, for there is wanting Sir *Stephen Foſter*, Sir *John Allen*, Mercer, Mr. *Wyat*, *&c.* And ſecondly, That what Legacies are now belonging and paid to the Priſon, are only the later Gifts of Benefactors: Thoſe large Donations of Charity given before the Reformation, being too full of Superſtition, and looking with Faces like the meritorious Gifts of Papiſts; and therefore thought good by Avarice and Covetouſneſs to be obliviated: Nor knew they a ſurer Way to do it, that they might be utterly obſcured from the Eyes of after Ages, but by conſulting (as it were) with their Religion and tender Conſciences, who ſoon reſolved them, that the wiſeſt Way would be to demoliſh the idolatrous Tombs and Sepulchres of thoſe beſt of Men, and greateſt of Benefactors; and to take from before the Eyes of the Godly, thoſe Monuments of Braſs, which ſpake only of their good Works and Deeds, defacing them as vain-glorious, and pretending they would be more advantageous to a thriving State, to have them expoſed to Sale.

The Sum of theſe known Legacies is about 70 *l.* but ſome of them I find are out of Date, having run their full Race and Time out, therefore I do think 60 *l.* is the Extent of what annually comes in.

The Manner of Releaſe.

The ſmaller Sort I find to be rightly beſtowed, that is, for the Relief of the Priſoners in Bread, or otherwiſe, and thoſe are commonly received by the *Maſter of the Box*: The greater Sums are beſtowed for Releaſe of Priſoners, as they call it. The Way of Relief is to be underſtood the ſupplying of them with Neceſſaries, as Victuals or Money. That called Releaſe is thus, That when a poor Man hath got his Diſcharge from both *Compters*, and run the Gantlope of Clerks Fees and fobb'd Actions, whereby his ſmall Stock is utterly exhauſted, and he hath not wherewith to run quite through the Regiment of Extortions, he ſtops at the Door: By the Turnkey is brought him a Bill of Fees to be paid (which I ſhall ſpeak of when I come to treat of *Charges* and *Fees*) wherein Lodging leads the Van; which he not being able at preſent to pay, ſhall be detained until he either doth, or elſe give Security to pay it (though, perhaps, his Creditors took his own Bond for twenty Times a greater Sum) if he can procure no ſuch Security, there he muſt lie until the next Quarter, or that ſome Legacy be brought by ſome Company, or other Perſon, for to diſcharge Priſoners; and then by Petition to them preſented, ſigned by the Keeper (which he doth for his own Ends) very likely the Man ſhall be immediately turned out.

Corruption, by Demand of Lodging and Fees.

Corruption in ſome, and Policy in others, hath made it cuſtomary now, that theſe larger Gifts never come within the Priſon, but are ſwallowed up in the Paper Office, by the Keeper, for Lodging and Fees, (which is that *Scylla* or *Carybdis* I before ſpake of) contrary to the Intendment of the deceaſed Donors.

I have heard it credibly ſpoken by a knowing and rational Man, that theſe Moneys (and much more than theſe) was, at their appointed Times, uſed to be paid to the Stewards of the Houſe, who kept the Moneys in Stock; and if a Priſoner lay there, that might be diſcharged from his Creditor or Creditors for the Sum of three, four, or five Pound, did, by his eaſy Addreſs, procure the ſaid Money, and his Diſcharge immediately followed.

Note, That Lodging was not then exacted *cum privilegio*, as now it is, the more the Pity: But this I am confident of, that of this ſixty Pound a Year, or thereabouts, there is not above Ten that the Priſoners taſte of; the reſt, by that other Project, is converted into Lodging Money, as I have ſufficiently ſhewed.

Now I have begun to unlock the hid Treaſures of *Ludgate*, I intend, according to my poor Ability, to ſignify what more I underſtand to be given them freely, and for their neceſſary Suſtenance, and not to the Uſe before ſpoken of.

To

Charity Men.

To be upon the Charity of the Houſe, is the accounted Benefit which a poor Man receives; and that he is admitted unto by Petition, and ſhewing the Copy of his Freedom to the *Maſter Keeper*, two *Stewards*, and ſeven *Aſſiſtants*; and of this Kind there are about fifty in Number, ſometimes more, ſeldom leſs now-a-days, who partake of what Money is begged at the Grates, *&c.* as I ſhall demonſtrate.

I gave you an Account of ſix Cryers, and their Manner and Turns of Crying; and alſo that the Money by them begged was put into the Cuſtody of the *Maſter of the Box* until the Accompt Day: And it is ſo. At which Time it is caſt up by the Stewards and Aſſiſtants, and after the Charges of the Houſe is taken out of it for that Month, as the buying of Bread for the Charity Men and *Ample* Men, (that is, ſuch as are not upon the Charity) the buying of Candles, the paying of Officers their ſmall Salaries, and other Things incident and neceſſary for the Houſe, as I have ſhewed; then, I ſay, they, in the next Place, caſt it up into Shares or Dividends for each Charity Man; which done, the Bell being rung, they come all up into the Chapel, where the *Under Steward* reads in the Account Book to this Purpoſe: ‘We the *Stewards* and *Aſſiſtants*, having peruſed the Account for this Month, being ſuch a Day of the Month, do find that it hath pleaſed God to beſtow upon us out of the Boxes, by good Benefactors, (the Houſe Charges being deducted) the Sum of eight Pound eight Shillings (or the like) to be divided amongſt fifty Charity Men and Women, which comes to three Shillings four Pence a-piece, for which we bleſs God, and give Thanks.

A Man hearing this read, would he not, being on the Charity, expect to receive it, think you? But ſtay, when he comes to the *Maſter of the Box* to have his Share, he ſhall find him to write thus in a Paper:

Lodging	2 *s.* 4 *d.*
Poſt and Chamberlain	3 *d.*
Markets (perhaps)	5 *d.*
Remains	4 *d.*

This I have often found to be the Account, nay, ſometimes nothing at all in a Month, when formerly every Man's Share hath come to ſixteen, eighteen, or twenty Shillings a Month; and at a good Time, as *Eaſter* and *Chriſtmas*, it may be, three or four Pound a-piece: Therefore this may well be called *Ludgate, What it is; not what it was.*

This is done, becauſe, with the *Keeper* it is, *Sic volo, ſic jubeo, &c.* Though there is a Pretence of an Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen for his receiving it, but I could never ſee it; and if there be, it was granted when *Charity* did (as *Juſtice* ſhould do) *run down like a mighty Stream.* But the Channel being now almoſt quite dried up, the Banks thereof having been cut by the oppreſſing Hand of Wars and Calamities, it is now high Time for the preſent Lord Maior and Court to ſearch into the Reaſon of its granting, and to abrogate it. For poor Mens Lives are much concerned therein, to my Knowledge; for three Shillings four Pence will go farther with a ſick and indigent Man, than a Groat or ſix Pence will, eſpecially in a Priſon.

I will give you a ſhort Example of an honeſt and charitable Act of the *Maſter Keeper*'s, for which, I think, he had no Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen. It pleaſed God to inflict Sickneſs upon me, after my being in Priſon about a Month or ſix Weeks. I then not being upon the Charity, and being a very poor Man, and altogether friendleſs, (a poor Wife and Child excepted) was, at the Account Day, allowed four Shillings eight Pence by the *Stewards* and *Aſſiſtants*, in Conſideration of my Charge in my Sickneſs, and my known Poverty; which the *Keeper* underſtanding, took half of it for his Lodging, and left me the other, to repair my broken and diſlocated Fortunes. I could give other like Examples of his Kindneſs to Priſoners, but that is not here my Buſineſs.

The freeſt Gift, and now moſt eſteemed Benefit, is that of the Lord Maior's Baſket, which is twice (or thrice ſometimes) in a Week, and is divided amongſt poor Priſoners: His Lordſhip likewiſe ſends in light Bread ſometimes, when he takes it from the light Bakers, which is likewiſe a great Help when it comes.

What is ſent in by the Clerk of the Market, as Chumps of Beef, or any other Kind of Proviſion; and likewiſe by the Water Bailiff, as unſized Fiſh, (but that very ſeldom) is, as I told you, expoſed to Sale, as in a Market, amongſt the Charity Men, by which Means every Man receives a like Benefit.

I may conclude this fourth Head with this obſervable Truth, That all the Benefits (I mean of Legacies) formerly given to Priſoners, doth not add to their Relief a Farthing a Day, which is ſmall Allowance; and that if it were all beſtowed amongſt the Priſoners in general, as it ſhould be, it would not amount to a Penny a Day for each Man. To come now to

The Charges to Priſoners at their Entrance and Exits.

The Priſoners Charges.

A Freeman of *London* being arreſted by Action entered in either of the *Compters*, may refuſe to go to the *Compter*, (as is uſual) but may require to go immediately to *Ludgate*: Which the *Keeper* thereof cannot deny to receive into Cuſtody, although no *Duci facias* be brought then, but ſhall afterwards be ſent for: Which Way, if practiſed, would ſave many a Pound to poor Men, which the *Serjeants* and *Yeomen* do daily extort from them. But the uſual Way, indeed, is to go to the *Compter*, being arreſted, and take a *Duce*, which coſts ſixteen Pence, and ſo go to *Ludgate* with the Officers; for which Service only, they will often exact three, four, or five Shillings, ſometimes more of a poor Man, though their juſt due is but two Pence.

When the Officers have brought him to *Ludgate*, the Turnkey takes him into Cuſtody upon Sight of his *Duce*, and enters his Name and Addition into a Book kept for that Purpoſe; for which Entrance (or turning of the Key) the Priſoner pays fourteen Pence.

Having paid that, and being turned into the Priſon, his next Work is to fit himſelf with a Lodging, which is of three Sorts, or ſeveral Rates, and is one Penny, two Pence, or three Pence ⅌ Night.

Being furniſhed by the Chamberlain of the Houſe with Lodging, his next Payment is for Sheets, which is eighteen Pence, and is paid to the ſaid Chamberlain, who is accountable to the *Maſter Keeper* at a certain Rate for the ſame, whoſe Goods they only are.

Before he ſhall repoſe himſelf in his new provided Lodging, his Chamber Fellows will acquaint him with a *Garniſh* of four Shillings, to be by him paid, and by them ſpent, either in *Coals* or *Candles*, for their own proper Uſe, or elſe in a Dinner or Supper, as they can agree; for Non-payment of which, though through Poverty, or for refuſing through Obſtinacy, his Cloaths ſhall be taken privately from him in the Night, (or *Mobbed*, as they call it) which ſhall be detained by he knows not who, until ſuch Time as he hath paid the uttermoſt Farthing.

Having reſted one Night, he ſhall the next Day be called upon for a Due of ſixteen Pence, which is to be paid to one of the *Stewards* of the Houſe, and is called *Table Money*, with which *Candles, &c.* is bought for the Uſe of the Houſe, and every Night ſet up in Places neceſſary.

Theſe Fees and Dues muſt be paid by every Priſoner, be he never ſo poor, at his Entrance, amounting in all to eight Shillings. Which I have particularly mentioned, to undeceive ſuch who think *Ludgate* to be ſo Free a Priſon, and that the Fees are ſmall, and the Benefits and Privilege therein very great, which in their due Place I have diſcovered.

But now, to adminiſter a Word of Inſtruction to ſuch as deſire (not being brought in upon, nor ſued to Execution) to have Liberty to go out. It is wrought by two ſeveral Ways, though by one and the ſame Engine, *Money*.

He, I ſay, that would have his Liberty, muſt procure to go either with a *Keeper*, or elſe upon Security. In order to which, he muſt ſend to each *Compter*, to know what Actions are entered againſt him: Which muſt be certified under the Clerks Hands, and will coſt four Pence the Search, as much for every Action, and four Pence for the Clerks Hand to them.

This being done, and that he deſires to go out with the *Keeper*, he muſt, for his firſt Day's Progreſs, pay two Shillings ſix Pence to the *Head Turnkey*, twelve Pence to the *Under-Turnkey*, and eighteen Pence to the *Keeper* that attends upon him, which is alſo a Priſoner: And twelve Pence to the *Turnkey*, and as much to his *Keeper* every Day of his going out afterwards.

If a Priſoner will go out without ſuch an Attendant, it muſt be by Security of two Men, ſuch whom the *Keeper* or *Turnkeys* ſhall accept of, and judge ſufficient, each of them entring into Bond ſeverally for his true Impriſonment; and likewiſe one other Bond for Payment of his Lodging to the *Maſter Keeper*; for which the *Turnkey* takes as his Fee five Shillings at the leaſt; nay, I know ſome, of whom he hath demanded twenty Shillings, for his good Will to let him out after Bonds ſealed, for which the Priſoners muſt pay too, with ſome ſaucy Expences to boot; and what they condition for weekly muſt be truly and punctually paid, or he is ſoon fetched in, and deprived of Liberty, and his Bond cancelled and made void.

But ſuppoſing a Priſoner to end with his Creditor, and that he bring his Diſcharge from each *Compter*, he ſhall then find to pay at his *Exit*, the ſeveral Fees following, *viz.* Two Shillings the *Maſter Keeper*'s Fee, fourteen Pence the turning of the Key, twelve Pence for every Action that lies againſt him: If he be charged in Execution, then it is two Shillings ſix Pence, and as much for every Writ that lies againſt him: Theſe added to his Lodging, proves ſometimes as much or more than the original Debt; and yet, perhaps, the Creditor never the nearer being ſatisfied. The Juſtneſs of taking which Fees I refer to the Legiſlators to conſider of.

Having ſtept thus far into the Diſcovery of Matters, I ſhall give you likewiſe an Account what the *Keeper* makes of his Lodgings, and alſo name you the Chambers, as they are called by the Priſoners, and their ſeveral Rates, and then give all in one groſs Sum. And firſt, to begin with the ſeveral Rooms, at three Pence ℘ Night, with the Number of Beds therein contained, two Perſons lying in a Bed for the moſt Part.

Chambers at 3 d. ℘ Night.

The Star Chamber hath three Beds for five Men	8 s. 9 d.
The New Chamber, four Beds	14 s.
The Carpenter's Chamber hath four Beds	14 s.
Two Hoppets, two Beds	7 s.
Another little Hoppet with a ſingle Bed	1 s. 9 d.
The Sun Chamber, four Beds	14 s.
The Horn Chamber and the Hoppet, three Beds	10 s. 6 d.
The Checquer Chamber and the Hoppet, three Beds	10 s. 6 d.
Weekly is	4 l. 0 s. 6 d.

Chambers at 2 d. ℘ Night.

The inner Knights Ward, four Beds	9 s. 4 d.
The outward Knights Ward, three Beds	7 s.
The inner Portcullis, four Beds	9 s. 4 d.
The outward Portcullis, three Beds	7 s.
Weekly is	1 l. 12 s. 8 d.

Chambers (or Lodgings) at 1 d. ℘ Night.

The Long Ward, twelve Beds	14 s.
The Lumbry, twelve Beds	14 s.
The Womens Hole and Hoppet, five Beds	5 s. 10 d.
Weekly is	1 l. 13 s. 10 d.

The Lodgings, at this Rate, amount to ſeven Pound ſeven Shillings ℘ Week: And is in a Year, three hundred ſixty one Pound, fourteen Shillings four Pence.

Now, if an Objection ſhould be, 'That there 'is not ſo many conſtantly, and that ſometimes 'Men die, and then the Money is loſt.

To this I anſwer: That it may and will be affirmed, that take thoſe who are abroad upon Security, which likewiſe pay for their Lodging, with thoſe that are within, which muſt pay, that then theſe Beds would not contain them.

And to the ſecond, That when Men do die, and though they be maintained in their Sickneſs, and buried after their Deaths, by the Charity of the Houſe; yet the Keeper will ſeize upon whatſoever they have in the Houſe, as Cloaths, Bedding, (if they have any) or other Matters, unleſs he be paid his Lodging-Rent by ſome Friend; a Cuſtom not uſual, 'till Covetouſneſs turn'd the Key: But if a Man had been buried at the Charge of the Houſe, his Cloaths were, by the *Stewards* and *Aſſiſtants*, expoſed to Sale among the Priſoners, and the Money for them received was put into the *Maſter of the Box* his Hand, for repairing the Loſs of the Stock by ſuch Diſburſements.

Having peeped into every Room of the Houſe, I think I had beſt ſtep down into the Cellar too, and out of Barrels of Beer and Ale I ſhall find the *Keeper* hath a very conſiderable Profit running into his Purſe.

He is the *Head Butler* of King *Lud*'s Houſe; only, for his Eaſe, he lets it out to another, which is no Priſoner, who allows him ſixteen Shillings a Barrel for all the Beer and Ale that is drawn in the Cellar. The Tobacco he meddles not with, but allows that Profit to his *Under-Butler*, with which, it is ſuppoſed he finds Fire, Pipes, and Candles, and that, I think, is all he can do.

What he pays a Barrel for his Beer and Ale to the Brewer I know not, but it is ſold to Priſoners at two Pence a full Pot for Beer, and two Pence a Quart for Ale, though none of the ſtrongeſt.

His certain weekly Draught I know not, but did you but ſee the Cellar, how it is daily throng'd with Priſoners and their Friends, you would gueſs it to be about twenty Barrels in a Week.

Now, ſuppoſe it ſo, and that he pays the Brewer twelve Shillings a Barrel for both, which is as much as it is worth; then this Kind of Trade brings in the *Keeper* about four Pound a Week, for which he wets not his Finger. This, if conſtant, comes to two hundred and eight Pounds ℘ Year. Now, notwithſtanding all this, yet ſuch is the covetous Cruelty of the *Keeper* and his *Turnkeys*, that if any Drink be ſent to a Priſoner by a Friend, they will take it away at the Door, and give it to ſuch as leaſt want it, and ſometimes break the Veſſels, though, perhaps, the Perſon it was ſent to, is ready to periſh for want of a Draught of it. I hope he hath no Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen for theſe Kind of Practices. Authority, I am ſure, does think that the Profit thereof belongs to the Priſon, but I find that it is tranſmitted into *Black Fryars*. This added to his other Incomes by Lodgings, doth amount to betwixt 5 or 600*l.* ℘ *Annum*, beſides his Fees at the Door, which I hope is more than the Conſcience of a good Magiſtrate will ſuffer to be the Annuity of one Goaler only. I need not trouble myſelf to conclude with a Prayer to the Magiſtrate, for regulating theſe Things, becauſe the Beginning ſupplies that in ſpecial to the Perſons empowered with Authority, as well as good Conſciences (I hope) to do it. And truly, after my tedious writing of this *Tragi-Comedy*, I think it fit to repoſe myſelf and Reader with a Song fitted to the Purpoſe, compoſed by a merry Drolliſt, that was lately a Priſoner there.

The SONG.

THE Ninth of February, *Fifty and eight,*
For to be arreſted it was my hard Lot;
I call'd for a Duce *to better my Fate,*
Which forc'd me to Ludgate *on a Serjeant's Trot.*
Where I eſpy'd a muckle tall Man,
Ruſſling of Papers in a little Room;
He look'd like a Turnkey, and aſk'd me my Name,
But he read unto me my fourteen Pence Doom.

Out of his Pocket he pull'd a great Key,
As bright as a Piſtol, it frighted me ſore:
Into a great Room he ſhew'd me the Way,
And for nine Months I could ſcarce find the Door.

I walk'd up and down with a ſorrowful Heart,
At the Sight of the Shackles, the Bolts, and the Stocks;
The Priſoners ſhew'd me the Cellar *ſo dark,*
Which drowned me faſter than Doors and their Locks:

Where a Crab-footed Tapſter ſtar'd me in the Face,
He told me a Running Aſſiſtant there ſtood:
He aſk'd me four Groats for Candles and Bread;
I told him I never was us'd to ſuch Food.

An aged Man with a Broom I eſpy'd,
I thought he'd been going to ſweep the Streets,
He told me he would me a Lodging provide,
But firſt I muſt pay eighteen Pence for my Sheets.

Then I to a Court of Juſtice was call'd,
Thinking ſome Law or Religion to hear,
Becauſe two Books before him lay ſpread:
But, alas! they were Orders for Pris'ners to fear.

A Garniſh then was buzz'd in my Ear;
With that methought my Money grew ſcant:
I afterwards found what I then did not fear;
But a Cloak to my Back I i'th' Morning did want.

To this I ſubjoin another very memorable Tract, concerning the four Hoſpitals of *London*, when firſt eſtabliſhed with good and pious Orders, for the better Government of them. Which are ſtill in Force, and printed occaſionally, for the more common Information of Governours, and other Officers concerned.

CHAP. VII.

The Order of the Hoſpitals of King Henry the viijth, *and King* Edward the vjth, *viz. St.* Bartholomew, Chriſt's, Bridewell, *St.* Thomas's. *By the Maior, Commonaltie, and Citizens of* LONDON; *Governours of the Poſſeſſions, Revenues, and Goods of the ſayd Hoſpitals, Anno* 1557.

Offley Maior.

Martis viceſſimo Octavo die Septembris, Anno Phil. & Marie quarto & quinto.

At this Court it was agreed, that all the ſeveral Articles and Ordinances hereafter mentioned and expreſſed, and openly read to the Court here this Day, concerning the Governance and Ordering from henceforth of the Houſe of the Poore in West Smithfield, and the Hoſpitals of this Citie, lately deviſed by Sir Martin Bowes, and Sir Rowland Hill, Knights, and divers other of my Maſters th'Aldermen and the Commoners of this Citie, being Governours and Surveyors at this preſent, of the ſaid Houſes, and of all the Lands and other Revenues of the ſame whatſoever, ſhall be entred of Record, and from henceforth be put in due Execution from Time to Time, according to the true Meaning of the ſame.

The Ordinances and Rules for the Governors of the Hoſpitalls in the Citie of London.

To be redd in every of the ſaid Hoſpitalls at a full Courte once every Quarter, either xiiij *Days before or after the Quarter Day.*

Whereas the moſt excellent and worthy Princes our late Soveraigne Lordes Kinge *Henry* the viiith, and King *Edward* the vith, of their bountifull Benignitie and charitable Devotion towardes the Succour and Suſtentation of the Poor in this Citie, have geven and graunted by their Lettres Patents, with Indentures of Covenants and Bandes to the ſaid Princes and their Succeſſors, by the Citie made for Performation thereof, to the Maior and Cominaltie Citizens of this ſaid Citie, aſwell iiij ſeveral Hoſpitalls, (that is to ſay) By King *Henry* the viijth, one Hoſpitall called St. *Bartholmewes the Little*, and by Kinge *Edward* the vith iij other Hoſpitalls, called *Chriſt's Hoſpital, Bridewell Place*, and St. *Thomas Hoſpital*; as alſo certain Lands and Tenements, towards the Relief and Maintenance of ſuche Poore as there are releved, and have alſo, by their Kingly Prerogative, graunted unto the Maior and Cominaltie, for the better Government of the ſame, amongſt other Things in the ſaid Lettres Patents, Authority and Power to elect and chuſe Governours and Officers; and alſo to make and conſtitute good and holſome Ordinances for godlie Maintenance thereof: By vertue of the whiche Lettres Patents We the ſaid Maior and Cominaltie have made and ordained theſe Rules and Ordinances in Maner and Forme followinge.

Firſt, How manye Governours ſhal be elected; the Maner of their Election; and how they ſhal be divided; and of their Continuance.

THE Number of Perſons that ſhal Governe the ſaid iiij Hoſpitals beforementioned ſhal be Lxvi at the leaſt, and xiiij of them to be Aldermen, (that is to ſay) vj Graye Clokes and viij Callabre, with Lij grave Commoners, Citizens and Fremen of the ſaid Citie, whereof iiij to be Skriveners, at the leaſt. To th'Intent that in every Houſe may be one or moe, as Need ſhall require. And ij of the Aldermen of the Auncients Graye Clokes to be Governours General of all the ſaid iiij Hoſpitalls; the Senior of thoſe twaine to be Comptroler, and the other Surveior; and other xij Aldermen and Lij Commoners ſhal be devided equaly to the ſaid iiij Houſes, (that is to ſay) for every Houſe xvj Perſons at the leaſt, to wit, iij Aldermen, whereof one ſhal be a Graye Cloke, who ſhal be their Preſident, and xiij Commoners, whereof one ſhal be their Treaſurer.

And yearly, upon the Day of St. *Matthew* th'Apoſtell, at a General Court to be houlden in *Chriſte Hoſpitall*, or els in ſome other convenient Place, by the ſaid Governours, or the moſt part of them, ſhal be elected and choſen new Governours, to govern the ſaid Hoſpitalls for ij Years then next enſuinge, from the Feaſt of St. *Michaell* th'Archangell; and none to remain above ij Years, except upon reſonable Conſideration, and by Conſent of the greateſt Number of the ſaid general Courte.

And if it happen any of the ſaid Governours do dye within the Year (as God defend) being under the Degre of an Alderman, or the Threſorer (the Governours of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpitall being excepted) the Governors of the ſaid Hoſpitall in the ſaid Howſe where he ſerved, ſhal at the fartheſt within one Month after his Deceaſe, at a full Court, then and there elect and chuſe one other Commoner, in the Place of him ſo deceaſed. But if it happen, that either the Comptroler, or Surveyor General, or any of the Aldermen or Threſorers of the ſaid Hoſpitall, (except before excepted) ſhall happen to die, (as God defend) Then at a generall Courte to be holden in Chriſte's Hoſpitall or elſwhere, as before, within x Dayes at the fartheſt, after the Deceaſe, then and there ſhall by them be choſen one other or more in the Place or Places of him or them ſo deceaſed, and as often as it ſhal happen.

At whiche General Courte, being kept on St. *Matthew*'s Daye, there ſhall alſo be choſen for Auditors Generall of the Accompts of all the ſaid Houſes, xvj Perſons, iiij of every Houſe, to wit, an Alderman and iij Commoners, and the Aldermen to be the Ancients of ſuch as have not been Maior, to audite aſwell the Threſorer and Renters Accompts, as alſo th'Accompts of all other Officers in any wiſe accomptable to the ſaid Hoſpitalls.

The Election being thus finiſhed, Then ſhall be called in before the ſaid Courte, all the *Bedells*, who ſhall deliver up their Staves and depart the Houſe, that the Opinion of the Court may be harde touching the doing of their Duties. To the entent, yf any of them be faultye, that he or they may be rebuked or diſmiſſed, at the Diſcretion of the ſaid Court; and thereupon to deliver unto ſuche as then remayne, their Staves, and again eſtabliſhe them.

And for the better Order and Redines in the general Election, the Governours of every Houſe, xx Days before the ſaid Day of Election, at a Courte to be holden in every of the ſaid Hoſpitals, ſhall then and there confer together, and nominate and put in Writing the Names of ſuch Number of grave Citizens, as by their Diſcretion ſhal be thought mete to ſuccede in the Places of ſuch as have remained their full Time. To the Intent, that out of the ſaid Number ſo nominated, ſuch of them as ſhal by the ſaid General Courte be thought mete, may ſuccede and be Governours for ij Years then next enſuinge.

And the ſame Election, aſwell made upon St. *Matthew*'s Daye, as at any other Time after, within the Yeare, either at a Generall Courte or otherwiſe in any of the ſaid Hoſpitalls, the ſame ſhal be preſented in Writinge to the Lord Maior and Courte of Aldermen in the *Guild Hall*, at the next Courte there holden after the ſaid Day of Election, by them to be ratifyed and confirmed, or els to be reformed according to the Appointment of the ſaid Courte of Aldermen.

And within viij Dayes at the fartheſt, next after the Confirmation of the ſaid Election generall by the Lord Maior and Courte of Aldermen, the Threſorer of every Houſe ſhal cauſe a Courte to be warned, and call thereunto all their Governours, both Aldermen and Commoners, as well the ould remaininge as alſo thoſe that be new elected; and every Man to take his Place according to the Degree of the Company whereof he is free, except he be ſuch a one as have borne th'Office of an Alderman, or Sheriffe, or hath fined for the ſame, who ſhal take Place between the Aldermen and the Threſorer: Then ſhal the Clerke read the general Charge of every Governour as followeth.

The Charge of every Governour in general.

WHereas upon St. *Matthew*'s Day laſt paſt, at a general Court, your Worſhips now here preſent were then elected Governours of this ſaid Hoſpitall for the ij Years next enſuinge from the Feaſt of St. *Michaell* th' Archangell, to ſuccede in the Places of ſuch as be departed, according to the Confirmation and Ratification of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen in that Behalf: Your Charge ſhal be in this Government, that every of you endevour yourſelves, with all your Wiſdomes and Powers, faithfully and dilligently to ſerve in this Vocation and Calling; which is an Office of high Truſt and Worſhip. For ye are called to be the faithful and true Diſtributors and Diſpoſers of the Goods of Almighty God to his poor and needy Members. In the which Office and Calling, yf ye ſhal be found negligent and unfaithfull, you ſhal not onlie declare yourſelves to be the moſt unthankfull and unworthie Servants of Almightie God, being put in Truſt to ſee to the Reliefe and Succor of his poor and needy Flock; but alſo ye ſhal ſhew yourſelves to be very notable and great Enemyes to that Worke, whiche moſt highlie doth advaunce and beautifie the Comonweale of this Realme, and chiefly of this Citie of *London*. For by this moſt commendable and notable Policie, Idleneſs, the Enemy of all Vertue, is ſuppreſſed and baniſhed; the tender Youth of the needy and idle Beggars vertuouſly brought up; the Number of ſicke, ſore, and miſerable People refreſhed, harbored, and cured of their Maladies; and the vile and ſturdy Strumpet compelled to labour and travaile in profitable Exerciſes: Requiring every of you faithfully to travaile in this your Office and Callinge, that this Worke may have his Perfection, and that the needy Number committed to your Charge be diligentlye and holmſomlye provided for. And by your Care towards theſe poore and needy Members of Chriſte, you ſhall be rewarded at his Hand, and receive his Bleſſing in this World, and in the World to come the Joyes everlaſting.

AND foraſmuch as your Worſhips now preſent, aſwell ſuch as be new elected, as alſo ſuch as remaine of the oulde, are now all confirmed and eſtabliſhed Governours; it ſhall be neceſſarie, that preſentlie from amongſt you there be choſen and elected iij Almoners, for the dailie overſight of the Houſe, as Aſſiſtants with the Threſorer; ij Scruteners to gather in the Legacies; with a Rent-gatherer, and ij Surveiors.

And to the Intent that every of your Worſhips may the better underſtande what in this Government yow have to doe duringe the Time you are in Office, now ſhal be preſentlie read unto yow the *Lettres Patents* and Graunte from the Kinge, with the *Indentures* of Covenants; thereby to ſhew to yow, aſwell what Benefits the Citie receiveth by the ſame; as alſo what is by the Citie to be done in that Behalf, for the Maintenance, Succour, and Reliefe of the Poore; with the true Eſtate of the Howſe, aſwell the Foote of the Threſorer's Account, as alſoe the Number of Children remaining and Penſioners relieved at the Cities Charge.

And for the better inſtructinge of your Worſhips touching the Government herein; you ſhal underſtand, that by Vertue of theis Graunts from the Kinge, the Maior and Cominaltie, Citizens of the Citie of *London*, Governours of the Poſſeſſions, Revenues, and Goods of the ſaid Hoſpitalls, have made and conſtituted certaine Ordinances and Rules, declaring aſwell in what Maner your Courtes ſhal be kept, as alſoe the Charge of every ſeverall Governour, accordinge to his Office and Appointment; with the Charge alſoe of everye Officer to the ſaid Hoſpitall appertaining, *viz.*

Firſt, of General Courtes, touching the Government of all the iiij *Howſes, and what in them is to be done.*

A Generall Courte is to be underſtoode, when the greater Parte of the Governours be aſſembled, that is to ſay, xxxij at leaſte in Number, for *Generall Cauſes* appertaining to all the iiij Houſes. Of the which Number, at the leaſte foure ſhal be Aldermen, and one of them to be a Graie Cloke. And whatſoever ſhal be agreed by ſuch a Number, the ſame to be taken as Matters agreed by a *Generall Courte*, and ſhal not be altered or annihilated, but by a *Generall Courte*, incident to Matters concerninge the generall Government of all the iiij Houſes.

Item, That no Governour, either Alderman or Threſorer of any of the ſaid Hoſpitalls, be taken into the Place of any ſuch as ſhal happen to die within the Year, otherwiſe than by Election at a *Generall Courte*, to be called in that Behalf, as before. And that the Names of the ſaid Perſon or Perſons ſoe elected and choſen, be preſented unto the Lord Maior and Courte of Aldermen, before they be called unto the ſaid Hoſpitall, to receive their Charge.

Item, That no Chief Officer, in any of the ſaid Hoſpitalls, to wit, either *Clerke*, *Hoſpitaler*, or *Matrone*, be admitted, or removed, without a *Generall Courte*, or els by Conſent of the Lord Maior and Courte of Aldermen.

Item, That no Leaſes be lett in Reverſion, proceeding of the King's Gifte, or otherwiſe generally graunted to all the Howſes, but one Year before the Years of the ould Leaſes be expired; and that the ſame Lands or Howſes be firſt ſurveied, and no ſuche Graunte to be made but by a Generall Courte: To the Intent, that according to the Covenant with the Prince, the moſt Profit may be made thereof, and to be onlye employed to the Benefit of the Poore, and not otherwiſe; except in Wages, and reaſonable Conſideration to the Officers ſerving in the ſaid Hoſpitalls.

Of a full Court in this Hoſpitall called Chriſt's Hoſpitall, *for weighty Cauſes, and what is thereat to be done.*

A Full Courte ſhal be when xiij of the Governours of this ſaid Hoſpitall be aſſembled at the leaſt, whereof two ſhal be Aldermen, the one of them to be the Preſident with ten Commoners beſides the Threſorer; and what theſe xiij Perſons or vij of them at the leaſte, the Preſident being one of the Number, ſhal decree, ordaine, or agree upon, the ſame ſhal ſtand in Force, and ſhal not be altered nor diſallowed, except by a like Courte to be called in that behalfe.

Item, That no Governour be taken into this Hoſpitall in the Place of any that ſhal happen to die within the Year, except it be at a full Courte, to be holden as afore, for *weighty Cauſes*; and the Name of him ſo admitted, to be preſented to the Maior and Courte of Aldermen, before he be called to receive his Charge.

Item, That no Sale of Land, Tymber, or Wood, Leaſe, Alienation, Buildinge, or Reparation be determined or done, of Lands or Tenements geven to th'onlye Uſe of *Chriſt's Hoſpitall*, or in any wiſe belonginge properlie to the ſame, except at a full Courte, to be holden in the ſaid Hoſpitall as before.

Item, That no Reward be geven to any Perſon above the Somme of v Shillings at once; which muſt be done by the Conſent of the Threſorer and one of the Almoners at the leaſt; except firſt the ſame be graunted and determined in a full Courte, as before.

Item, That there be no Leaſes lett in Reverſion but one Year before the ould Leaſe be expired; and that no ſuch Graunt be made but by a full Courte, as before, or els not; and that all the ſame Leaſes be drawn in Paper by a Scryvenor, one of the Governours of the ſaide Hoſpitall, before they be engroſſed; and he to be allowed for every Draught accordinge to the Quantitie: And the Clerke of the ſaid Hoſpitall to engroſſe them, and to procure the Sealing of all ſuch Leaſes before the Lord Maior and Courte of Aldermen, in the Chamber of *London*, where the Comon Seal of the Hoſpitall doeth remaine.

That noe manner of Bargaines be made for Timber, Tile, or ſuch like, or any other Neceſſaries for the ſaide Howſe, before the ſame be determined at a full Courte, to be holden as before; and the Perſons then and there to be named and appointed which ſhal be the Doers thereof.

What is to be done at Ordinary Courtes, when two or more of the Governours be aſſembled, the Threſorer being one.

TO examine, order, and puniſhe any Officers that ſhal be found to offend at any Time within this ſaide Hoſpitall.

To make Proviſion in convenient Time, for Victualls, Fuell, and other Neceſſaries, as Cloth, Woll, Flexe, Towe, and Lether, and other ſuch like, whatſoever ſhal be by them thought needfull for the Furniture of the Houſhold and Reliefe of the Children.

To paye the ordinary Fees to all ſuche as are allowed to be Officers, and all ſuch others, as the Governours of this Howſe have graunted any Penſion unto.

Touching the Admitting of Children, and Graunting of Penſioners, to be either paid in this Houſe or in Pariſhes.

THere ſhal be no Childe admitted into this Hoſpitall, except it be firſt declared to this Howſe, by a Certificate in Writinge from a Veſtrie holden in the Pariſhe by whom the Suite is made, and the ſame to be ſubſcribed with the Alderman of the Ward, or his Deputy, and vj of the Auncients of the ſame Pariſhe at the leaſt, that the ſaid Childe was there borne in lawfull Matrimonie, or els in no wiſe to be admitted. And that no poore Perſon be admitted to any Penſion, either to be paid in the Pariſhe or in this Hoſpitall, without the like Certificate as before: with Declaration, that the ſaid Parties have continued in this Citie by the Space of iij Years, except by Warrant from the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen. And that this Ordinance touching the admittinge of Children, be not broken, except in Caſes of Extremity, where Loſſe of Life, and Periſhing, would preſently followe, if they be not received into this ſaid Hoſpitall; which is to be conſidered of by the Threſorer and two Almoners at the leaſte; and the ſame Childe to be entred into the Courte Booke, and by the Threſorer and Almoners to be underwritten, for the Clerk's Warrant in that Behalfe. And that all Bills received from Pariſhes, as before, either for Children or Penſioners, be kept on a File; and that there be geven Warrants to the Pariſhe, underwritten by the Threſorer and other Governours, what ſhal be paid to any ſuch Penſioner wekly, ſo long as they live, or ſhal have nede thereof, and dwell in the Pariſhe, being not otherwiſe provided for.

For putting Children forth to Service.

ITEM, The Threſorer, with one other of the Governours at the leaſt, ſhal put forth any of the Children of this Howſe to Service, having a careful Regard to whom they be put; chieflie, that they be honeſt Perſonnes, and ſuch as be well able to keep them, and to bring them up to ſuch Facultie, Service, or Occupation, as they may hereafter be good Members in the Commonweal. Whereas, without ſuch Regard taken, they may happen to become more poore than their poore Parents; and alſo become evil Members, to the great Griefe of ſuch as daily relive them in this Howſe; and that, as nigh as they can, to binde them with none but with Freemen of this Citie: And before they be ſo put foorthe, being Men Children, they may write and reade and caſt Accomptes, being found apt thereunto.

And that ſuche of the Children as be pregnant and very apt to Learninge, be reſerved and kept in the Grammar Schole, in hope of Preferment to the Univerſitie; where they may be vertuouſly educated, and in Time become learned and good Members in the Commonweale.

For the Examination of ſingle Women, being gotten with Childe: And the Perſons with whom they have committed the Offence.

AND that two Governours or more, whereof the Threſorer to be one, if he be not Sicke or out of Town, ſhal alſoe at any Time examine all ſingle Women, or others, being brought into this Howſe with Childe; and cauſe the Parties whom they accuſe to be ſent for before them; and upon his or their Confeſſion, to cauſe him or them to enter into Bands with Sureties to the Maior and Cominaltie, to ſee the ſame Childe kept from the Charge of this Citie and Hoſpitalls; and to ſee the Woman provided for, from that Time untill ſhe be delivered and churched; with ſuch other Covenants as the Caſe ſhal require. And if the ſaid Parties doe not confeſſe the Facte, and the ſame, by all Preſumptions, likely to be true; they ſhal be committed to Ward, there to remaine untill farther Tryal may be had thereof; or els put in Sureties to anſwer this Courte from Time to Time, untill the Truthe may be knowen. And theſe Matters to be uſed according to the Diſcretion of the Threſorer and two other Governours at the leaſte. And this is ordained, to avoide the laying of ſuche Children in the Streets, whereby this Hoſpitall, upon ſuch Extremities, ſhould otherwiſe be charged thereby.

GOVERNOURS.

A Comptroller } General.
A Surveior
A Preſident.
A Threſorer.
iij Almoners.
ij Scruteners.
A Renter.
ij Surveiors.

The Comptroller General.

ITEM, That the Comptroller be warned every General Courte, and alſoe to every Full Courte, which ſhal be holden in every of the ſeveral Howſes for weightie Cauſes: And that the Threſorer of the Howſe, or Clerke by his Appointment, where ſuche full Courte ſhal happen to be called, Do firſt informe the Comptroller of the Matter and Cauſes. So that it may be at his Choice and Pleaſure whether he will be there or not: Or whether it will pleaſe him to appointe ſome other Time in that Behalfe: Notwithſtandinge, if he be not there, yet that he be afterward informed how the ſame Matter was ended and determined.

Item, That after the Generall Courte, or Day of Election, the Copie of the ſaid Election being confirmed by the Lord Maior and Courte of Aldermen, ſhal be delivered unto the Comptroller; to th'Intent, by the ſame remaininge by him, he maye perceive from Time to Time, who be the Governours, for the Year enſuinge, for every ſeveral Howſe.

Item, That the Threſorer of every Howſe, or the Clerke, being thereunto appointed, doe, after the Generall Audite of every Howſe, deliver into th'Hands of the Comptroller, the juſt and true Foote of the Accompte of either of the Howſes, with the Number of Children and Penſioners; and the ſame to be done within vj Daies after the ſaid Audite Day at the fartheſt.

The Surveior General.

ITEM, That the Surveior General be likewiſe warned to every General Courte: And the Comptroller being not in Towne, he to be warned to any ſuch full Courte, as ſhal be houlden in any of the ſaid ſeveral Howſes for weightie Cauſes: And to be informed likewiſe by the Threſorer, or the Clerke by his Appointment, of the Cauſes; to th'Intent, that it may alſoe be at his Choice, whether he will be there or no, or otherwiſe refere the Time untill he may more conveniently.

The Preſident.

ITEM, That the Preſident of every ſeveral Howſe ſhal be taken as Chiefe Ruler and Governour, next unto the Lord Maior for the Time being, of the Howſe whereunto he is choſen. And his Authoritie ſhal be, from Time to Time at his Pleaſure, and as to him ſhal ſeme good, to cauſe the Number of the Governours to be called together; and to reprove and reprehend any Governour in his Office, if there ſhal appere good Cauſe unto him. And all Courtes for weighty Matters ſhal by the Preſident be appointed; and without his Perſon ſhal no weighty Matters be determined or agreed upon.

The Threſorer's Charge.

YOur Office and Charge is to receive and paye all ſuch Sommes of Money as by any Meanes ſhal apertayne or belonge to the relievinge and comfortinge of the poore Children of this Howſe, and Penſioners here paid; and to make a true and juſt Accompte thereof, within iij Months at the fartheſt, after th' End of every Year, during the Time that you ſhal remain Threſorer. And the ſame your Accompte to be made unto the Auditors thereunto appointed; and what Somme or Sommes of Money in the Foote of your Accompte by them ſhal be found due to the ſaid Houſe, you ſhal pay within twentie Dayes at the fartheſt after the ſaid Audite be done and finiſhed, unto the Threſorer whiche ſhal ſucceed you, except you remain Threſorer yourſelfe.

And whereas the Clerke, to th' Intent you ſhould be leſſe troubled, is appointed to many Receipts and Payments, you ſhall, for the more Securitie therein, once every Moneth call him to an Accompt. And on the Saturday before the Moneth's End, you ſhal at Ordinary Courtes appoint two Auditors, aſwell to audite the ſame his Accompte, as alſoe the Accompte of *Blackwell Hall*, or other ſuch like: And if he the ſaid Clerke, or any other, whoſe Accompte ſhal be ſo audited, do not deliver unto you the Money found to remaine in their Hands by the ſaid Auditors, within three Dayes next after at the fartheſt, the ſame being by you demaunded; you ſhal then advertiſe the Lord Maior thereof, (the Preſident not being in Towne) and what any of them ſhal adviſe you therein, the ſame to doe, for your better Safety in that Behalfe. And although here be limited one Moneth for them to accompte; yet you ſhal at your Pleaſure, at any Time within the Moneth, your ſelfe call them to Accompte, and uſe ſuch Means as may be for the moſt Suretie therein; detaining into your owne Cuſtodie the Overplus, if any Money be in their Hands; or by any other Waies or Means, as to you ſhal ſeem good in that Behalfe. Provided always, that the Clerke of this Howſe exceed not at any Time in Arearage x*l.* at the moſt. And as you ſhal receive the Overplus from him, or any other of the Officers at any Time being found: So ſhal you, if apparent need require for Payments to be made by them, deliver ſuche competent Somme or Sommes of Money, as to your Diſcretion ſhal ſeme good.

You ſhal, at your firſt Entrance into your Office, or within one Moneth after at the fartheſt, receive into your Hands an Inventory of all and all manner of Goods in the ſaid Hoſpitall, aſwell at the Hands of the Matron, as alſo at any other Officer charged in this Howſe; and the ſame ſhal be indented, th'one Part thereof to remain in your Cuſtody, and the other in the Cuſtodie of the Perſons charged. And at every Year's End, to peruſe the Inventory of the Goods, during your abiding in Office. And if it ſhal happen, that any ſuch Officer charged, ſhal depart in your Time; you ſhal ſee the Goods, in all Reſpects whatſoever, that were by Indenture committed to the Parties ſo departing, delivered over by Indenture, as before, into the Cuſtodie of the new Officers, what or whoſoever they be. And if there be any Parte or Parcell thereof wanting, which in Conſcience ought to be anſwered, you ſhal cauſe the Partie ſo departing away to pay for the ſame, if otherwiſe they cannot geve Account thereof to your Satisfaction; or els to bring them before a Court, that order may be taken therein.

You have alſo Authoritie to call before you all ſuch Perſonnes or Officers, as have the Collection or gathering of any Somme or Sommes of Money due to the ſaid Howſe, and to demaund an Accompt of their Doing, aſwell of the Collectours of the Pariſhes, as alſo of the Scrutiners, Almoners, Renters, and others whoſoever.

And all the Officers in this Howſe, aſwell Men as Women, whoſoever, (taking Wages of the Citie) not behaving themſelves faithfully in their Offices wherein they ſerve; when any ſuch Thing ſhal happen, you ſhal call them before you, and admoniſh them for the firſt and ſecond Time at the moſt. But if th'Offence be very grievous, and to the Hinderance of the Howſe, then the Matter ſhal be brought before the Courte, and the Parties thereunto anſwer, and abide ſuch Order as ſhal be taken in that Behalfe.

And you ſhal not make Paiment of any Somme or Sommes of Money for any manner of Proviſion of the ſaid Hoſpitall, except it be for nurſing of Children, and ordinary Penſions, Wages, and Fees, before it be condeſcended and determined by iiij of the Governours, and one of them to be an Almoner: From whoſe Hands you ſhal have the Bill for your ſufficient Warrant in that Behalfe.

And you muſt diligently foreſee, that ſuch Neceſſaries and Proviſions as are to be made, as of Butter, Cheeſe, Hering, Wood, Coal, and other whatſoever; that the ſame be provided in due Time, to the Profit and Commoditie of the ſaid Howſes. And if any withdrawinge of the Sommes graunted to the Maintenance of the ſaid Howſes, ſhal at any Time appear unto you, by Reaſon whereof the ſaid Howſes may come to any great Afterdeale; you ſhal then geve Knowledge thereof in due Time, deſiringe the Ayde and Helpe of the reſt of the Governours, for the Readineſſe thereof.

And foraſmuch as your Office muſt of Neceſſity be an Office of much Paines and Attendance, by Reaſon whereof you ſhal have Occaſion to be oftner in the Hoſpitall than other of the Governours ſhal be; it is therefore ordered, that you, with one Almoner, ſhal from Time to Time, in the Abſence of other the Governours, have Power and Authoritie to examine all ſuch Beggars, Vagabondes, Strumpets, or ſingle Women gotten with Childe, and other Perſonnes that ſhal happen to be taken and brought before you by the Beadles, or els ſent by the Alderman, Deputie, or Conſtable of any Warde of this Citie; and then to examine, commit to Priſon, reprove, baniſhe, put to Labour, puniſhe, or being diſeaſed, to admit into the Hoſpitalls at your Diſcretion. And your Warrant in ſending any to the Hoſpitalls, ſhal be ſufficient to the Hoſpitaler for the receiving of the ſame.

This is your Charge, which we require of you diligently to obſerve. And your Labours and Paines herein ſhal be rewarded at the Hands of Almightie God, whom ye chiefly ſerve in this Office. For, as the Apoſtle ſaith, Godlineſs ſhal have his Reward, not onely in this World, but alſo in the World to come.

The three Almoners Charge of this Howſe.

YOur Office and Charge ſhal be at all Times as ye conveniently may, to viſit *Chriſt's* Hoſpitall, and there to learne and knowe the true Number of Children that the Howſe is charged with: Aſwell thoſe that are harboured in the Howſe, as alſoe thoſe that are found at the Charges of the ſame in the Countrie; for fear that you not knowing the true Number, ſhall exceade in burdeninge and charginge of the Howſe.

Alſo ye ſhall enquire of their Diet and Entertainment; and of the Quietneſs of the Howſe, and whether every Officer in his Callinge doe his Dutie; as, the Schole Maſters in Teachinge, the Matron in governinge the Women, and keping the Proviſion of Bedds, Sheets, Shirts, and other committed to her Charge; the Nurſes in waſhinge and keping cleane the Children; the Steward in dividing of Victuals in due Time, and at reaſonable Priſes; the Cooke in holſome dreſſinge, and cleane ſervinge of the ſame; the Butler in providinge their Proportion of Bread and Drinke; the Porter in geving of his Attendance upon the ſafe keping of the Howſe; the Keper of your Cole Howſe, in ſaving of your Fuell, and keping cleane of the Cloiſter, and all other outward Parts of the Howſe; and the Clerke in writinge and entringe of Things done and determined from Time to Time, in ſuch Sort and Manner as every of them is bound to do by his Office, which, in the Book of the Charge of Officers, you ſhal find plainly ſet out. And if any ſhal be found not to doe their Dutie, you ſhal reprove and admoniſh them, that they amend and be no more found faultie; and that if they doe not, you will cauſe them to be brought before the Preſident and Governours at the full Courte: That in like Manner as they were admitted by them, ſo ſhal they before them be diſcharged, to their Shame and Reproch for ever. And that, ſettinge aſide all Favour and Affection, if any offend after ij Admonitions, they ſhal be called to a Generall or Full Courte, without longer Sufferance.

And if, by your good Travaile, there ſhal appeare unto you a Lacke of ſome farther Ordinance or Decree for the better Government of the ſaid Howſe or Howſes than before hath been made; then ſhal it be lawfull unto you to penn the ſame Ordinance, and at the next Full Courte to make Preſentation thereof; committing it to their Wiſdomes to be confirmed or rejected; and being agreed upon, the ſame to be entred into this Book of Ordinances.

The Scrutener's Charge.

YOur Office is diligentlie to ſerch and enquire from Time to Time, for all ſuche Giftes, Legacies, and Bequeſts, as have or ſhal be geven or bequeathed to the Succour and Comfort of the Poore, harbored in *Chriſt*'s Hoſpitall; and the ſame to receive at th'ande of the Executors, or other, and to make Paiment thereof unto the Threſorer of the ſaid Hoſpitall for the Time being; receivinge of him your Acquittance for the ſame, keping a Booke alwayes with you of the Particulars thereof. Which Booke ye ſhal bringe to the Auditors of the Howſe, when the Threſorer maketh up his Accompt; to th'Intent the Legacies by you collected, may be conferred with the Receipts that the Threſorer ſhal make received of you.

And for every ſuch Somme or Sommes as ye ſhal happen to collect and receive of any Perſon, ye ſhal make an Acquittance in your Names, as *Governours* and *Scrutiners* of the ſaid Hoſpitall.

And finally, when you ſhall happen to be in Companie of good, vertuous, and wealthy Men, you ſhal, to the beſt and uttermoſt of your Wits and Powers, advance, commend, and ſet forth the Order of the ſaid Hoſpitall, and the notable Commodities that enſue to the whole Realm of *England*, and chiefly to this Citie of *London*, by Erection of the ſame; and alſoe, how faithfully and truely the Goodes geven to their Uſes, are by the Governours thereof miniſtred and beſtowed.

Ye ſhal alſo enquire who are the Wardens of the *Scrivenors*; to whom ye ſhal reſort, and moſt heartily pray and deſire, that they will convocate and call their whole Company together, and earneſtly exhort them all, that at the makinge of ſuch Teſtaments as they ſhal be called upon, they put the Teſtatour in Remembrance to commend ſomewhat to the Reliefe of the Poore, provided for in the ſaid Hoſpitall.

And that they may the better perſwade them thereunto, ye ſhal deliver unto the ſaid Wardens, for every Houſholder of that Company, one Bill, wherein is ſet forth the true Declaration of all the Commodities that have enſued by th'Erection of the ſaid Hoſpitalls. Ye ſhal alſo make the like Requeſt to the Biſhop of *London* for the Time beinge, that he will likewiſe exhort all Spiritual Miniſters within the Citie, not onlye to provoke and ſtirre up from Time to Time their Pariſhioners to yeld and give to the Maintenance of the ſaid Hoſpitalls wekely that they have graunted; but alſo, when God by Sickneſs ſhal viſit or call any of their Pariſhe, that then they faile not to put them in Remembrance to make ſome ſpecial Legacie, to the Reliefe of that great and nedy Number comforted and ſuccored by th'Erection of the ſaid Hoſpitalls.

Alſo ye ſhal make the like Requeſt to the ſaid Biſhop, to require all Preachers, eſpecially ſuche as ſhal preach at *Paul*'s Croſſe, that they twice or thrice in the Quarter at the leaſte, doe move and exhort the People to further the ſaid Worke.

And the like Requeſt ſhal ye make to all ſuch Preachers and learned Men, as your ſelves are acquainted withall. And to the Phyſicians alſo, requiring them, in like Manner, both by their Doctrine and good Report, to advance the ſame.

And at th'ands of him whom ye chiefly ſerve in this Office, which is Almightie God, you ſhal receive your Reward for your painful and faithful Service herein.

The Surveior's Charge.

IN the Moneth of *March* ye ſhal yerelie ſurvey all ſuch Tenements and Lands as in any wiſe appertayneth to this Howſe. At which Time the Clerke ſhal be redy to attend with a Rentall, wherein ſhal be expreſſed the ſaid Tenements; with the Places and Streets where they are, and their yearly Value, with the Names of the Tenants: And upon the Head of every Tenement ſhal be noted the Terme of Yeares, if it be lett out by Leaſe; and whether the Lord or Tenaunts be bound to Reparations. And alſo thereunto ſhal be joyned ſuch Covenants as ſhal or doe mention any Forfeiture of the ſaid Leaſe, for not obſerving the Covenants; to th'Intent that readily he may know when Faults be made, whether he may re-enter for the ſame. And all Defaults that ſhal be found in ſuch Survey ye ſhal cauſe the Clerke to enter in a Booke; putting apart thoſe Tenements wherewith the Howſe is to be charged with Reparations, from ſuch as the Tenants are bound to repaire. And at the next Courte, (the Preſident being thereat) the ſame Book of Survey ſhall be redd; and ſo much as ſhal be at the ſame Courte determined to be done, the Threſorer ſhal cauſe the Renter to doe or ſee done; whereat the Steward ſhal be alwaies attendant, and the Determination of the ſaid Courte ſhal be the Threſorer's Warrant.

And for your Paines in this Behalfe, you ſhal be recompenced with a Crown in everlaſting Glory, purchaſed by our Saviour Chriſte, for all ſuche as travaile to the Comfort and Succoure of his poore and needy Members.

The Renter's Charge.

YOUR Charge is quarterly to collect and gather for the Terme and Space of one whole Year, all theſe Rents that ſhal be contayned in a Rentall, and delivered yow by the Threſorer of this Howſe for the Time being; and the Sommes by yow collected ye ſhal forthwith pay unto the ſaid Threſorer.

Alſo, ye ſhal doe or cauſe to be done all ſuche Reparations as from Time to Time ſhal be determined by the Governours of the Howſe at a General Courte to be done. Which ſhal be delivered unto you in a Bill, ſubſcribed with the Hand of the ſaid Threſorer.

And of all ſuche Sommes as ye ſhal receive or pay, ye ſhal make Accompt thereof to the ſaid Threſorer. And if at any Time ye ſhall perceive the Tenants negligent in doeing of Reparations, being bound thereunto by Vertue of their Leaſes, ye ſhal give warning thereof unto the Threſorer, that the Governours may take Order therein.

And if ye ſhal perceive any Leaſe or Termes to be nigh expired, or any Suite to be made for them, whereby the Howſe maye take any Commoditie; ye ſhal alſo give Knowledge thereof in due Time.

And the Fees and Rewards that ye ſhal have, ſhal be the ſame that God hath promiſed to all them that lovinglie and carefullie ſeke to ſerve and pleaſe him.

OFFICERS.

The Clerke.
The Matron.
The Nurſes, and Keepers of the Wards.
The Steward.
The Officer appointed to warne the Collectors and Churchwardens.
The Cooke.
The Butler.
The Porter.
The Shoomaker.
The Chirurgeon.
The Barbour.
The Bedles.

The Charges of the Officers of this Houſe.

The Clerke's Charge.

YOUR Charge is to be continually attendant here in this Howſe, or ſome other convenient Perſon at your Appointment, ſuche as yow will anſwer for, to attend as well upon the Preſident, the Threſorer, and Governours, whereſoever they ſhal be, here or elſewhere, about the Affairs of the Howſe, being at due Time advertiſed thereof. To th'Intent, if Occaſion require to have anything put in Writinge, that ſuche Order may be alwaies uſed by yow, as the ſame may be entred into the Books of this Howſe, incident to the Matter.

As alſo to attend upon the Collectors and all other Perſonnes, about the Receipts and Payments of Money; which yow ſhal not only receive and pay duly, but from Time to Time and at all Times, when it ſhall pleaſe the Threſorer to requeſt yow thereto, to yield to him a true and juſt Accompt thereof; and ſuch Money as ſhal at any Time be found to remaine in your Hands, the ſame to deliver to the Threſorer within iij Dayes after your Accompt ſo taken either by himſelf or by the Auditors upon whom ye ſhal attend, as you will avoyde the Perill that maye fall thereof.

And all and all manner of Matters whatſoever, at any Courte or othirwiſe, touching the State, neceſſary Affairs, or Governance of this Houſe, that yow ſhal be appointed to write, being requiſite to be kept ſecret, you ſhal not in any wiſe open or diſcloſe to any manner of Perſonne or Perſonnes whatſoever, as you will avoide the Danger that may happen to you for the ſame; and as the Judgment of a Full Courte for wheighty Cauſes ſhal judge and deeme thereof.

You ſhall not deliver any Money in preſt to any Officer of this Howſe, or to any other, without the Threſorer will yow the ſame to doe, or that the ſame by an Ordinary Courte be graunted.

And to th'Intent that all Things in your Office may be the readier anſwered, yow ſhall keep all theſe Bookes followinge, and any other that may be thought hereafter convenient, for the better ordering of all Things appertaininge to the ſame.

Firſt, You ſhal kepe a Courte-Booke, otherwiſe called a *Memorial Booke*, whereinto yow ſhal write all Things paſſed in any Courte or otherwiſe. And the ſame yow ſhal paſſe into ſuche other Booke or Bookes, as the Cauſe and Matter ſhal require. To th'Intent there may readily be found any Matter that ſhall be required of yow. And whatſoever ſhal be at any Courte by yow written down, the ſame ſhal be redd before the breaking up or departure, that the Governours may perceive thereby, whether yow have entered all Things to their Mindes or not.

Item, You ſhal kepe a Book of all the Children admitted into this Howſe; and the ſame ſhal be called *The Booke of Children.* Which Booke ſhal containe th'Admiſſion of any Childe into this Howſe, and by what order the ſame was received; directing the ſame to the Number of Files of Bills received from the Pariſhes in that Behalfe. Whereby the Daye of the Moneth and Yeare of their Admiſſion may appeare; thereby to find, when View is taken, whether the ſame Child be living and remaining in the Howſe, or at Nurſe; at Service, or els dead, in ſuch Manner as the ſame Booke is ordered, extant to be ſeen.

Item, Yow ſhal kepe a Booke of all the Nurſes which kepe any of the ſaid Children of this Howſe, and the ſame ſhal you call *The Nurſe Booke*; thereby to ſhew how many Children every Nurſe hath, their Wages weekly due for them, and a juſt Note of the Daies they were delivered; the better to kepe a juſt Accompt thereof.

Yow ſhal alſo kepe a *Penſion Booke*, which ſhal declare the Number of the Poore in this Citie, relieved by this Hoſpitall, and paid in the Pariſhes. Wherein ſhal be expreſſed the Time of their Admiſſion, and their Stipends wekely, which ſhal be referred unto the Bills on the Files received for their Admiſſion from

Pariſhes, as Warrants for payinge of them in in that Behalfe.

Item, Yow ſhal kepe an Yerely Book for Collections, Legacies, and Benevolences, Boxe Money, and all other Receipts and Payments for the Year, beginninge alwaies the .... Day of *September*, and ending the .... of the ſame Moneth the next Yeare followinge. Which Booke ſhal ſerve aſwell to accompt with every Pariſh ſeverall; as alſo for the Legacies, and other Accompts beforementioned.

Item, Yow ſhal kepe xiij Moneth Bookes: Every Booke ſhal containe all your Receipts and Paiments received and paid in every Moneth; and they ſhal paſſe under theſe Titles in their Payments, that is to ſay, *Boord Wages* paide wekely to the Matron and Nurſes; *Neceſſaries* for the Houſholde; *Penſioners* paide in this Howſe, with every of their Names recited; and the ſeveral Penſions, with a juſt Accompte what is every Weke due to any of them: And alſo the like for Children abroad at Nurſe. Which Bookes are extant to be ſeen and daily had in Uſe. And at every Quarter's End the Fees and Wages of Officers; as be alſo entred into iiij of their Bookes, ſuch as ſhal be incident to the Cauſe, accordinge to the Time of the Year.

And the Subſtance of all the ſaid xiij Bookes, aſwell Paiments as Receipts, yow ſhal bear over into the former *Collection Book* immediately upon. To th' Intent, that at th' End of the Year, the ſame Book may contain aſwel your Receipts and Paiments in all Reſpects, as alſo the Threſorers. Wherein together ſhall be the whole Accompte of the Threſorer for the Year ſet down. Which yow ſhal engroſſe and write faire into a Book entitled *The Threſorer's Accompts*. And beſides the ſame, make for him a true and juſt private Copie thereof *verbatim*, which he ſhal have under the Auditors Hands, in his own Tuition, for his Diſcharge in that Behalfe.

And yow ſhal not faile to have the ſaid iij Bookes, to wit, *The yearly Collection Booke*, *The Threſorer's Accompt Booke*, and *The Threſorer's private Copie Booke*, all made in a Readineſs in convenient Time for the Audite; and thereupon give Notice to the Threſorer, what Time yow be ready, to th' Intent that the Auditors may be warned to audite the ſame; and that it be within the Time limited.

Item, Yow ſhal kepe a Booke, wherein ſhal be entred all Debts owing to the Howſe by Compoſition, and therein declare their Time of Payment, and the Manner of the Bands; and alſo what Money remaines to any of the Children, which was received at their Admiſſion.

Item, A Booke briefly to declare how many Children from Time to Time have been received out of the Pariſhes of this Citie, and ſhal be entitled *Children from Pariſhes*; how many of them be living; how many be put to Service; how many be dead; and how long they remained at the Citie's Charge before they were put forth; and how many doe remaine at the Citie's Charge. Therewith to charge the Collectors withall, when they ſhall be importunate in their Suites.

Item, A Book briefly to declare what Bands remaine, and from henceforth ſhall be taken, for keeping of Children, or otherwiſe; and as the ſame Bands be delivered, the ſaid Booke to be diſcharged thereof.

Item, A Booke of all the Lands and Tenements belonging to this Howſe; of whoſe Gift they be; where they lie; of their Butts and Boundes; for what Rent they goe; when all their Leaſes will be expired; with all other ſuche neceſſarie Declarations as in that Behalfe ſhal be nedeful; and this Booke ſhall be entitled *The Booke of Lands and Tenements.*

Yow ſhal alſo be mindfull of the Time for chooſinge of Collectors, and prepare their Preceipts in a Readineſs for the ſame. And alſo for the viewing of all the Poore in the Citie, and ſuch like, and put the Threſorer in Mind thereof.

And againſt *Eaſter* yow ſhall prepare a Booke for the Receipt home of Children, to perceive thereby how the ſame will accord with your *Nurſe Booke*, and *Booke of Children*; thereby to kepe your great Bookes faire. And note alſo, that yow neither make nor meddle in any other Man's Office, but in your own: And if you ſee anything amiſſe in them, give the Governours to underſtand thereof, who will reform the ſame.

The Matron's Charge.

YOUR Office is an Office of great Charge and Credite. For to yow is committed the Governance and overſight of all the Women and Children within this Hoſpitall.

And alſo to yow is given Authoritie to commaunde, reprove, and rebuke them or any of them. And if any ſhal happen to diſobey, whom yow ſhal not be able to correct, you ſhal from Time to Time make ſuch known unto the Almoners and Governours of the Howſe, that they may take Order with them, as ſhal be thought mete by their Wiſdomes.

Your Charge is alſo to ſearche and enquire whether the Women do their Dutie, in waſhing of the Children's Sheets and Shirts, and in kepeing clean and ſweet thoſe that are committed to their Charge: And alſo in the Beddes, Sheets, Coverlets, and Apparaile, (with kepeing clean Wards and Chambers) mending of ſuch as ſhal be broken from Time to Time. And ſpecially yow ſhal give diligent Hede, that the ſaid Waſhers and Nurſes of this Howſe be alwaies well occupied and not idle: And that their Linnen be wholſomly and cleanly waſhed; and the ſame firſt received of the Kepers, be (after the waſhing thereof) quietly delivered unto them.

Yow ſhal alſo once every Quarter of the Year, examine the Inventorie which ſhal be delivered unto you, of the Implements of the Howſe; as of Beddes, Bolſters, Mattreſſes, Blanquets, Coverlets, Sheets, Pallads, Shirts, Hoſen, and ſuch other; whether any of the ſame be purloyned, embeziled, ſpoiled, or otherwiſe conſumed; and to make ſuch Lacke and Faultes, as by you ſhal be eſpied, knowen unto the Almoners of this Howſe for the Time beinge; that they may take Order therein.

You ſhal alſo give great Charge unto all the Nurſes of every Ward, that no Childe be received by them, before the Name of the ſame Childe be entred into the Ward Booke; nor that any be delivered to Nurſe or otherwiſe, but that they be alſo entred, and to whom they are delivered, with the Day of the Moneth when the ſame is done.

Yow ſhal alſo neither receive nor deliver any thinge that is in the Wardrobe, unleſs yow cauſe the ſame to be written by them that are appointed thereunto. And be ſure to receive from the Nurſes in the Country, when any Children die, their Apparaile.

Yow ſhal take ſuch Order among the Nurſes or otherwiſe, that the Hall be kept ſwete and clean; and ſuffer none of the Children to be there after their Meals, except it be at Service Time, and when it ſhal pleaſe the Governours to appointe them.

Yow ſhall twice or thrice in every Week ariſe in the Night, and goe aſwell into the Sick Warde, as alſo into every other Warde, and there ſee that the Children be covered in the Beddes, whereby they take no Colde.

And laſte of all, if yow ſhal perceive that any Officer or Officers of this Howſe do abuſe themſelves, either in Word or Deed, yow ſhal admoniſh the Governours of the ſame, and not meddle any farther therin, neither to have to do with any Officer or Officers, other than appertaineth to your owne Office and Charge, as aforeſaid.

The Charge of the Nurſes, and Keepers of the Wardes.

YOUR Charge is faithfully and truely to ſerve in this Howſe, and to obey the Matron thereof.

Ye ſhal alſo flie and eſchue all Railing, Scolding, Swearing, and Drunkenneſs.

Ye ſhal in your Behaviour and Doings be vertuous, lovinge, and diligent.

Ye ſhal alſo carefully and diligently overſee, kepe, and governe all thoſe tender Babes and yonglings that ſhal be committed to your Charge, and the ſame holeſomly, cleanely, and ſwetely nooriſhe and bring up.

And in like Maner ſhal ye kepe your Wardes, and every Part thereof, ſwete and cleane.

Ye ſhal alſo, to avoid all Idleneſs when your Charge and Care of keping the Children is paſt, occupie yourſelves in Spinning, Sewing, mending of Sheets and Shirts, or ſome other vertuous Exerciſe, ſuch as you ſhal be appointed unto.

Ye ſhal not reſort, or ſuffer any Man to reſort to you, before ye have declared the ſame to the Almoners, or Matron of this Howſe, and have obtained their Lycenſe and Favour ſo to do.

Ye ſhal at all Times according to ſuch Order as is and ſhal be taken in this Howſe; be within your Wardes and Places of Lodginge, and ſee that all your Children; before they be brought to Bed, be waſhed and cleane, and immediately after, every of yow quietly ſhal go to your Bed, and not to ſit up any longer; and once every Night ariſe, and ſee that the Children be covered, for taking of Colde.

Theis are the ſpecial Partes of your Charge, which ye ſhal endeavour every of yourſelves, with all your Powers to obſerve and kepe; or els ye ſhal not only remaine under the Correction and Puniſhment that ſhall be thought mete by the Diſcretion of the Governours; but alſo to be expulſed and baniſhed this Howſe for ever. And whatſoever Faults ye ſhal perceive by any other Officers of this Howſe, the ſame ye ſhal declare unto the Governours, and not otherwiſe meddle or make but in your own Buſineſs.

The Steward's Charge.

YOUR Office ſhal be to provide all ſuche neceſſary Victuales as ſhal be aſſigned from Time to Time by the Threſorer or Almoners of this Howſe, to the Uſe of the Poore; and the ſame ſo provided, ye ſhal deliver the due Proportion appointed for every Meale unto the Cooke. And this ſhal yow daily doe in the Preſence of the Matron, or one of the Almoners of the Howſe.

Alſoe yow ſhal diligently foreſee what neceſſarie Proviſions are to be made, as of Butter, Cheeſe, Fiſhe, Wood, Cole, *&c.* and in due Time give Knowledge thereof unto the Threſorer, or one of the Almoners of this Howſe, that Proviſion may be made accordingly.

Yow ſhal not embezell, or convey any maner of Victualls, either to your owne Uſe, or to the Uſe of any Perſon, other than to th' Uſe of this Howſe, as aforeſaid; upon Pain to be deprived of the Howſe, and loſe your Office for ever.

And attendant ſhal yow be upon the Rentar, what Time any Buildinge ſhal be for this Howſe, and upon the Workmen, and carefully to overſee them in all reſpects.

This is your Charge, which ſee that yow doe, and have not to do with any other Man's Office: But if yow eſpy any not to do their Duties faithfully, yow ſhal give Warning thereof to the Governours, and to meddle no farther.

The Officer's Charge, appointed to warn the Collectors and Churchwardens.

YOW ſhal be diligent from Time to Time, when you are required, to warne the Collectors and Churchwardens; aſwell for the bringing in of their Money, and the Preſentation of their Poore, as for any other Cauſes incident thereunto. In the doing whereof, yow ſhal uſe gentle and courteous Speche, as ſhal become yow in that Behalfe.

Yow ſhal alſo ſee that there be aſwell in the Sicke Warde, as alſo in every other Warde, a Booke kept by ſuch a one of the Grammar Children as can readilieſt write, of all the Names of the Children in every Warde; and when any Childe is received into any of the ſaid Wardes, the ſame Childe's Name, with the Day of the Moneth, to be entred. And ſo likewiſe, when any be delivered to Nurſe, or in any wiſe removed, either into the Sicke Warde, or otherwiſe, likewiſe to be entred. And once every Moneth to confer theis Ward-Bookes with the Clerke, to ſee how they will agree with his Bookes.

Yow ſhal alſoe kepe the Wardrobe-Booke, wherein ſhal be written, firſt, the Remainder of all Things at every *Michaelmaſs*. Into the which Booke you ſhall alſoe enter all Things that ſhal be bought in the whole Yeare following, ſetting every Kind by itſelf.

And yow ſhal kepe another Book for the ſaid Wardrobe, which ſhal containe the Names of all the Children belonging to this Howſe; ſetting the Children at Nurſe by themſelves, in ſuch Sorte, that the Nurſes Names may appeare, and how many Children each of them hath, with their Names; and directly againſt every Childe, yow ſhal write what was delivered, (thereby to ſhew whether the Nurſes have received more than they ought or not) and the Time when any of their Children die.

And not to be a Medler in any other Mens Buſineſs than your own; but if you ſee ought amiſſe, to informe the Governours thereof.

The Cooke's Charge.

YOUR Office is to dreſſe ſuch Meate as ſhal be delivered unto yow by the Steward, to the Uſe of the Poore, wholſomly and cleanly. And that you receive no Meate of the Steward, but in Preſence of the Matron of the Howſe, or of one of the Almoners. And the Meate ſo received, you ſhal enter every Meale into a Booke, and once every Moneth your Book ſhal be conferred with the Steward's Book; and your ſaid Booke ſhal be ſubſcribed or ſigned by the Matron or Almoners that ſhal be preſent. And the ſame Steward to have his Allowance according to the Booke ſo ſubſcribed, and not otherwiſe.

Yow ſhal have no manner of Fee, Profit, or other Commoditie, as Tallow, Aſhes, or any other; but onely your Wages and Livery.

This is your Office and Charge, which ſee that yow faithfully do; and have not to do with any other's Office. But if yow eſpie any thing that ſhal founde either unhoneſt or unprofitable to the Howſe, yow ſhal give Warning thereof to ſome of the Governours; and yow to meddle no farther, upon Pain of Diſpleaſure.

The Butler's Charge.

YOUR Office ſhal be to receive of the Baker and Bruer, ſuch Breade and Drinke as ſhal from Time to Time be appointed by the Governours of this Howſe, for the Uſe of the Poore. And the ſame to deliver againe to the Uſe of the Poore at every Meale; after ſuch Maner and Proportion, as ſhal be appointed yow by the Threſorer and Almoners of that Houſe.

And always the Tallies of the ſame Baker and Bruer ſhal be in the Cuſtodie and Keping of the Threſorer, or one of the Almoners, who at the bringing in either of Bread or Drinke, ſhal be called and made privie thereunto.

Yow ſhal have no manner of Fees but your ordinarie Wages.

This is your Office; which ſee that yow doe, and have not to doe with other Mens Offices: But if anything be amiſſe, informe the Governours, and meddle no farther.

The Porter's Charge.

YOw ſhal be attendant diligently and carefully in looking to the Gates, chieflie in the Winter Evenings; and ſee them ſhut in a due Hour; and after they be ſhut in, to be circumſpect whom you let in and out.

And after the Houre of Nine of the Clock in the Winter Seaſon, not to open the Gates in any wiſe, except on a very great Occaſion.

And in Somer Seaſon, yow ſhal kepe the Gates open no longer than Nine of the Clocke; and yow ſhal, after they be ſhut in, neither let any in nor out after Ten of the Clocke at the fartheſt.

Fail yow not this to obſerve, as yow will anſwer thereunto, if any Complaint come thereof before the Governours.

And yow ſhal not make or meddle in any other Man's Office, but duely doe your own. But if yow ſee anything amiſſe in them, yow ſhal certifie the Governours thereof, that they may take Order therein.

The Shoomaker's Charge.

YOW ſhal in due Time put the Threſorer in Minde to provide Leather for this Howſe.

And all the Children under your Governance, yow ſhal not onely teache your Science, but alſoe governe them orderlie. And ſuch of them as you cannot rule, yow ſhal preſent unto the Threſorer and Almoners, that ſuch may receive condigne Puniſhment.

And yow ſhal not deale with any Man's Office and Charge but your owne; and if yow ſee anythinge amiſſe in others, yow ſhall certifie the Governours thereof, that they may uſe Reformation therein.

The Beadles Charge.

YOUR Charge is daily, and as Occaſion ſhal ſerve, to attend at this Hoſpitall, upon the Threſorer and Governours of the ſame Hoſpital; and to be ready and willing to execute ſuch Buſineſs as the ſaide Threſorer and Governours, or any of them, ſhal command you; and to do ſuch other Buſineſſes as is needful, by the Direction of the Clerke, or other cheefe Officers in the Governour's Abſence.

Yow ſhal viſit every Day all ſuch Wardes as are appointed for your Walkes; and ſhal cleanſe all the ſame Wardes from Beggars and other idle People; and the ſame People ſo found to drive away, or to carry to *Bridewell*.

Yow ſhal alſoe, according to the ould Cuſtome, give your Attendance upon the Lord Maior, at the *Guildhall*, the *Seſſions Howſe*, and *Bridewell*; and there performe your Office as yow are commanded, as Occaſion ſhal ſerve.

Yow ſhal alwaies carry your Tipſtaves in your Hands, and weare your blue Liveries; except yow be otherwiſe Licenſed.

And at every Courte Day, yow ſhal deliver into the Courte Houſe your ſaide Tipſtaves in the preſent Courte; and after the Courte is ended, yow may lawfullie take them againe, except the Governours do detaine them from yow, or any of yow, for ſome Offence, or neglecting your Dutie.

All theis Things yow ſhal performe to the utmoſt of your Power, and the Orders hereunder written, and all other good Orders whiche ſhal hereafter be deviſed for the Good of this Citie; whiche ſee yow do obſerve and keep.

And have not to do with other Mens Offices: But if yow ſee any Officer or Officers to doe amiſſe, yow ſhal informe the Governours thereof, and meddle no farther.

The Orders for the Beadles of this Howſe.

FIRST yow ſhal every Day, two and two together, walk through your Wards appointed, with your Staves in your Hands; and all ſuch vagrant and idle Perſons, as yow ſhal find in your Walkes, or in any Place abroad, yow ſhal apprehend and convey to *Bridewell*. And if you chance to be reſiſted by way of the ſaid Vagrants and evil Perſons, yow ſhal call for Aid to every Conſtable next adjoining to aſſiſt you. And if he refuſe ſo to doe, to take his Name, and to goe to the Lord Maior, and deliver unto him the Diſobedience of the ſaid Conſtable. And if the Lord Maior doe not preſently cauſe ſuch Conſtables to be puniſhed, then, at the next Court of Aldermen, yow to attend, and make your Complaint, whereby the Law may be executed accordingly.

Item, if any of your Citizens die within your Walkes, yow are to give your Attendance at the Howſes of them ſo deceaſed; and to ſee that no Rogues or idle Perſons reſort thither to trouble the Street.

And if anything be given yow of Benevolence for your Travaile, take it thankfully, without calling ought of Dutie. And if yow be not of yourſelves able to cleare the Streets of ſuch; then yow ſhal call to your Aid ſuch

Beadles whoſe Walkes are next adjoining, to aid and aſſiſt yow therein. And yow ſhal diſtribute to them Part of ſuch Money as ſhal be given unto yow. And yow ſhal not intrude yourſelves to none other Burials out of your Wardes or Walkes, but unto ſuche as yow ſhal be called by your Fellow Beadles.

Item, One of you every Sunday, with the reſt of the Beadles of the other Howſes, ſhal give your Attendance at *Paul's Croſs*, at the Sermon Time; to viſit all the Streets and Lanes adjoining, and there to apprehend all ſuch vagrant and idle Perſons, as ſhal be there found by yow or any of yow; and to carry them, as well Men, as Women and Children, to *Bridewell*, whereby there may be Order taken, according to the Law preſcribed.

And if any of yow ſhal be found negligent in performing theſe Orders aboveſaid, or any other Orders hereafter made and deviſed; upon every Fault found, your Staves ſhal be taken from yow, and to be ſecluded for evermore for ſerving in thoſe Roomes. Whereof aſſure your ſelves, without any Favour, or otherwiſe, to be puniſhed according to the Governours Diſcretion.

I add one more uſeful Tract, which is for paving and cleanſing the Streets. Being an Act of Common Council: Together with certain Orders, Rules, and Directions, touching the ſaid paving and cleanſing the Streets, Lanes, and common Paſſages within the City and Liberties, and other Things relating thereunto: Made by the Commiſſioners for Sewers, Pavements, &c. This was purſuant of a former Act of Common Council, relating to the paving and cleanſing of the Streets. And it was ordered, for the better diſperſing the Knowledge thereof to all Citizens, that the ſame ſhould be printed in a little Book, and delivered to every Houſholder. Which Book follows.

CHAP. VIII.

An Act of Common Council: Together with certain Orders, Rules, and Directions touching the paving and cleanſing the Streets, Lanes, and common Paſſages, within the City London, *and Liberties thereof: And other Things relating thereunto.*

Veneris *primo die* Martii, 167½.

By the Commiſſioners for Sewers, Pavements, &c. *in* LONDON.

The Commiſſioners willing that all Perſons concerned may take Notice of a late Act of Common Council, and of ſeveral ancient Cuſtoms, and other Statutes, Rules, and Orders relating to the paving and cleanſing of the Streets and Sewers, and preventing other Inconveniencies to the common Paſſages in and about the City of *LONDON*, and Liberties thereof; and that due Conformity may be yielded thereunto, and the Penalties for Breach thereof may be avoided: Have *agreed* and *ordered*, That the ſame be forthwith printed in a ſmall Book, and delivered to, or left for, every Houſholder within this City and Liberties; and which are as follow, That is to ſay:

FORD Maior, *Octob.* 27, 1671.

An Act for ſettling of Lay-Stalls, preventing ſeveral Inconveniencies to Paſſengers, and relating alſo to the cleanſing of the Streets and Paſſages within this City and Liberties thereof.

Whereas, by an Act of this preſent Parliament, entitled, *An Act for the better paving and cleanſing the Streets and Sewers in and about the City of* LONDON, the appointing, ſetting out, and purchaſing of Places convenient for Lay-Stalls, and for publick Stores for Materials and Commodities, is veſted in the Maior, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled; and other Authorities therein mentioned, are thereby veſted in the Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, to be managed, executed, and done by ſuch Perſons as by the ſaid Maior, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled, ſhal be thereunto authorized and appointed, or by any Seven or more of them, (being all Members of the ſaid Court) and no other Perſons whatſoever: Be it therefore enacted, ordained, and eſtabliſhed, by the Right Honourable the Lord Maior, the Right Worſhipful the Aldermen, and the Commons in this preſent Common Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, and the ſaid Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Commons, in this preſent Common Council aſſembled, do hereby appoint, That the ſeveral Pieces or Parcels of Ground hereafter named, that is to ſay, a Piece or Parcel of waſte Ground on the South Side of the hither End of *Mile-End Green*, adjoining to the High Way there, extending from the Place called the *Fort*, to the hither End of the Wall of the Houſe and Ground called the *Red Lion*; a Piece of Ground on the Weſt Side of and contiguous to *Dowgate Dock*, now or late in the Poſſeſſion

ſeſſion of *Job Clark*; a Piece or Parcel of Ground on the Eaſt Side of and contiguous to *Puddle Dock*, now or late in the Poſſeſſion of *John Cock*; and a Piece or Parcel of Ground on the Weſt Side of and contiguous to *White Fryars Dock*, now or late in the Tenure and Poſſeſſion of *Robert Goſling*, ſhall be from henceforth Places for common Lay-Stalls, to be employed for the publick Uſe and Benefit of this City, and Liberties thereof, in ſuch Manner as the Commiſſioners authorized or to be authorized by this Court according to the ſaid Act of Parliament, or any Seven or more of them ſhall order and direct. and the ſaid Commiſſioners or any Seven or more of them, ſhall by Warrant under their Hands and Seals directed to the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, order the Payment of all ſuch Sums of Money as are or ſhall be agreed upon concerning the ſame, between the reſpective Proprietors of the ſaid Grounds and the ſaid Commiſſioners; which Agreements the ſaid Commiſſioners are hereby empowered to perform and make. And the ſaid Chamberlain for the Time being, ſhall make Payment thereof accordingly out of the Moneys ariſing by the Impoſition upon Coals, according to the aforeſaid Act of Parliament.

And the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Seven or more of them, are hereby farther authorized, as Need ſhall require, to appoint and ſet out ſuch and ſo many other Parcels of Ground for common Lay-ſtalls, and for publick Stores, for all Sorts of Fuel, and for all Sorts of Materials for Pitching, Paving, and Cleanſing the Streets, and for other Commodities for publick Uſe, as from Time to Time ſhall be by them found requiſite and neceſſary; and to make Agreement with the Proprietors of the ſaid Grounds, and to order Payment for the ſame, in Manner as aforeſaid; and the Ordering and Managing of the ſaid Places, when ſet out and appointed, ſhall be in the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Seven or more of them. And that all the Profits thereof ſhall be paid unto the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, for the Uſe of the Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſame, and diſtinct Books of Accompts ſhall be kept concerning the ſame. And the ſaid Profits ſhall be diſpoſed of from Time to Time, as the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Seven or more of them, ſhall appoint, to be approved of by this Court.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Seven or more of them, ſhall from henceforth have Authority, and are hereby impowered from Time to Time, to ſummon, enquire after, examine, and, in default of Appearance upon ſuch Summons or Submiſſion to the Cenſure or Judgement of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Seven or more of them, to cauſe to be indicted or informed againſt at the Seſſions of the Peace to be held for this City, all ſuch Perſons as have made and ſhall continue within this City and Liberties thereof, any Bulks or Stalls, contrary to the ancient Uſage and Cuſtom of this City, and ſeveral late Acts of Parliament, or have made and ſhall continue any Stall Boards above the Breadth allowable by the ſaid ancient Uſage and Cuſtom, and Acts of Parliament, or ſhall ſet Goods and Commodities, or Materials for Building, into the common Streets and common Paſſages within this City or Liberties thereof; or ſhall hang out Goods to the Hindrance or Damage of Paſſengers, or their Neighbours Trade, or ſtreightning the common Paſſage; or ſhall throw out or caſt into the Streets any Duſt, Soil, or Rubbiſh; or ſhall dig any Pits, or Drains, or otherwiſe intermeddle with the Pavements, (without Licenſe from the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Seven or more of them) which ſhall tend to the Obſtructing or Annoyance of the Ways, Paſſages, or Water Courſes of this City.

And farther, be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from henceforth no Beggars or Vagrants, Tankard-Bearers, Porters, or other Perſons whatſoever, bearing any kind of Burthens on their Heads, Backs, or Arms, Horſes, or any kind of Cattle, ſhall be permitted at any Time of the Day, from Six of the Clock in the Morning, until Nine of the Clock at Night, to go, or paſs, or be led upon the ſaid flat Pavements in any Street between the Houſes and the Poſts adjoining to the ſaid flat Pavements, except only for going into the ſaid Houſes directly croſs the ſaid Pavements, under the Penalty of five Shillings for every Horſe or other kind of Cattle whatſoever, and three Shillings four Pence for every Tankard-Bearer, Porter, and other Perſon carrying Burthen as aforeſaid, for every Offence, and the ſaid Beggars and Vagrants to be puniſhed according to the Laws already in Force: And that all Conſtables within this City and Liberties thereof, and other Officers, employed or to be employed by the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Seven or more of them, (who ſhall have Power, and are hereby authorized and directed to employ ſuch Perſons accordingly) and all Marſhals and their Men, and Warders, are to take ſpecial Care to prevent the ſaid Offences, and to apprehend all ſuch Offenders. And in Caſe the ſaid Marſhals or their Men, or Warders, ſhall be negligent in doing their Duty herein, it ſhall be lawful for the Lord Maior for the Time being, and his Succeſſors, upon due Proof of ſuch Neglect, to amove ſuch Marſhals and their Men, and other inferiour Warders; and others to put in their Places.

And farther, be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Street-Car, or Brewers Dray, ſhall from and after the Tenth Day of *December* next enſuing, be drawn with more than one Horſe within this City or Liberties thereof, unleſs in ſuch Caſe only where the Load cannot be divided, and that the Weight thereof ſhall require more than one Horſe for the Draught thereof; and in Caſe alſo of drawing up any the Hills from *Thames Street*, and up *Holborn Hill*, upon the Penalty of ten Shillings by the Owner of ſuch Car or Dray which ſhall break this Law, for the firſt Offence, twenty Shillings for the ſecond Offence, and thirty Shillings for the Third, and every other Offences. And that the ſupernumerary Horſe and Horſes ſhall and may be ſeized and impounded by the Officers appointed to take care of the beforementioned Offences, or any of them; or by ſuch Officer or Officers as are or ſhall be appointed by the Preſident, Treaſurer, and Governours of *Chriſt's* Hoſpital for the Time being, for taking care of Cars and Carmen, until the ſaid Penalty be paid.

And be it farther enacted, That all Cars, Wagons, Drays, and other Carriages, during all the Time of their Loading and Unloading within the Streets of this City and Liberties thereof, unleſs before Six of the Clock in the Morning, and after Eight of the Clock in the Evening from *Lady Day* to *Michaelmas*, and before Eight in the Morning and after Six in the Evening from *Michaelmas* to *Lady Day*, ſhall ſtand Side Ways the long Way of the Street, and not croſs the ſame, that ſo Paſſengers may ſafely go between the Houſes and Carriages, (except for ſuch Goods and Commodities as are not portable) and that no Dray, upon any Occaſion whatſoever, ſhall from henceforth ſtand in any Street or Paſſage within this City or Liberties thereof, but where a Coach or other Dray may paſs by ſuch Car or Dray ſo ſtanding; nor ſhall ſtand any longer Time than for Loading or Unloading, or other Caſe of abſolute Neceſſity; And that, if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall cauſe his or their Car or Carriages to be ſet otherwiſe in Loading or Unloading; he or they ſhall forfeit three Shillings four Pence for every ſuch Offence; and upon the Penalty, that every Owner and Owners of every Dray ſtanding contrary to this Act, ſhall forfeit three Shillings four Pence for every Offence. And the Horſe and Dray ſhall be impounded by any the Officers aforeſaid, till Payment thereof.

And be it farther enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the tenth Day of *December* next enſuing, all the Dung, Soil, Filth, Seacoal Aſhes, and other Dirt, as well from all the Streets, Lanes, and Paſſages, as from all the Houſes of the Inhabitants within this City and Liberties thereof, ſhall be carried away by ſuch Perſons or their Servants, who are at preſent, or that ſhall or may from Time to Time hereafter, be permitted or allowed to work any Car or Cars within this City or Liberties thereof, by the ſaid Preſident, Treaſurer, and Governours of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, in ſuch Manner and Method, and for ſuch Conſideration as by the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Seven or more of them, and the Fellowſhip of Carmen, ſhall from Time to Time be agreed upon: And in Caſe the ſaid Commiſſioners and Fellowſhip cannot or ſhall not agree for or touching the carrying away the Soil as aforeſaid, That then and in ſuch Caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Preſident, Treaſurer, and Governours of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, and they are hereby required and impowered, upon Certificate from the ſaid Commiſſioners, to licenſe ſuch Number of Cars, as the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Seven or more of them ſhall think fit, not exceeding eighty over and above the four hundred and twenty licenſed by former Acts of Common Council. Which ſaid Cars are to be diſpoſed of by the ſaid Commiſſioners, for the better carrying on their Work, and are hereby enabled to do ſuch other Work as other Street-Cars do or may do, and the Owner and Owners thereof ſhall in all Points (excepting for carrying of Soil and other Works to be done by Order of the ſaid Commiſſioners) be under the Regulation of the ſaid Preſident, Treaſurer, and Governours, as other Street-Cars, and ſhall pay ſuch Rent as by the ſaid Preſident, Treaſurer, and Governours with the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Seven or more of them, ſhall be adjudged fit and reaſonable, not exceeding ſeventeen Shillings four Pence ℘ *Annum* apiece.

And it is enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That one Act of Common Council, bearing Date the one and twentieth Day of *June* 1665, touching the ordering and diſpoſing of Cars, and all and every the Clauſes therein contained, be put in due and effectual Execution by the ſaid Preſident, Treaſurer, and Governours, and that the ſaid Commiſſioners be aſſiſting to them therein.

And it is enacted, That all Pains, Penalties, and Forfeitures, in and by this Act before limited and appointed, in Caſe the ſame ſhall not be paid to the ſaid Commiſſioners, or Seven or more of them, upon Summons to the reſpective Offenders beforehand made for their Appearance before the ſaid Commiſſioners concerning Payment thereof, ſhall and may be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, or Information, in the Name of the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, in his Majeſty's Court holden before the Maior and Aldermen of the ſaid City in the Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the City of *London*, wherein no Eſſoin or Wager of Law ſhall be admitted or allowed for the Defendant; and after Recovery thereof, one third Part ſhall be to the Proſecutor, and the other two Parts and Reſidue thereof (after all Charges out of the ſaid two Parts deducted) to the Poor of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital in *London*, to be employed for and towards their Relief: In all which Suits to be brought by this Act, the Chamberlain ſhall recover his ordinary Coſts and Charges, to be expended in and for Recovery of all ſuch Forfeitures againſt the Offender or Offenders: And in Caſe the ſame Pains, Penalties, and Forfeitures ſhall be paid to the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Seven or more of them, upon Summons as aforeſaid, without any farther Proceſs, one third Part ſhall be diſpoſed by the ſaid Commiſſioners, for Encouragement of their Officers who ſhall take Pains in the Matter aforeſaid, in ſuch Manner as they ſhall think fit, and the other two Parts ſhall be diſpoſed to the Poor of the Hoſpital as is aforeſaid.

And laſtly, be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the Fellowſhip of Carmen, now conſiſting of twenty three in Number, ſhall be forthwith increaſed and made up to the Number of forty one, and ſhall ſo continue forever hereafter: And that the Eighteen to be ſo added, and ſo upon any Choice or Election of others for the Future, upon any Avoidance, ſhall be ſuch Perſons as have or ſhall actually ſerve an Apprenticeſhip to the ſaid Calling of a Carman, and no other.

AVERT.

Rules; Orders, and Directions.

I. **Item,** That hereafter all Streets within this City, called, known, or ſet down to be *High Streets*, ſhall be paved round, or *Cauſeway* Faſhion: And upon Notice given to the Commiſſioners, of any *defective Pavements* in any of the Streets, Lands, and Paſſages within this City and Liberties, the ſame ſhall be forthwith made good and amended, unleſs by general Conſent ſome better Expedient be found and publiſhed.

Paviers.

II. That inaſmuch as it hath been found by common Experience that the *Paviers*, to hide and cover their bad Workmanſhip, have oftentimes ſpread and laid great Quantities of *Gravel* over their *Pavements*, to greater Charge of the Perſons ſetting them on work, than was needful, and which, upon a ſudden Rain, did either choak the *Common Sewers*, or turn to *dirt* and *Mire* in the *Streets*; therefore the ſaid *Paviers* are required, that hereafter they do forbear to lay or ſpread any more *Gravel* on the *Pavements* than will only fill up the Joints of their Work, and cauſe the ſame to be ſwept and well rammed, and leave the *Pavements* bare of *Gravel*, and keep a regular Method of *Paving*, not paving one Door higher than another, upon Pain of Paying five Shillings for every Complaint.

III. That the Breadth of ſix Foot at the leaſt from the Foundation of the Houſes in ſuch of the ſaid *High Streets* which ſhall be allowed to be poſted, ſhall be paved by the Inhabitants or Owners with *flat* or *broad Stone* for a foot Paſſage, unleſs ſuch Parts thereof as ſhall lie before any Gateway, which may be done with ſquare Rag by the ſaid Breadth of ſix Foot, upon Pain of paying five Shillings for every Week the ſame ſhall be omitted to be done after Notice given.

IV. That every Perſon having Occaſion to rebuild or repair any Houſe or Houſes fronting any *Street*, *Lane*, or *common Paſſage*, do firſt procure

cure Licence of Mr. *Chamberlain* for the Time being, to hourd in a *Piece of Ground* before his *Building*, within which to lay his *Materials for Building*, or in Default ſhall pay forty Shillings, and twenty Shillings for every Week's Omiſſion ſo to do.

V. That a *Fall*, or *Ceſt-pool* of convenient Bigneſs ſhall be made and continued to every Grate of the *Common Sewer* within this City and Liberties, to receive the *Sand* or *Gravel* coming to the ſame, ſo to prevent the choaking thereof. And upon Complaint at any Time made of the *Want*, *Decay*, or *Defect* thereof, the Commiſſioners will forthwith cauſe the ſame to be made or amended.

Carmen. VI. That the *Fellowſhip of Carmen* of this City, having undertaken, for one Year to commence from the firſt of *January* 1671, to *ſweep* and *cleanſe* the Streets, Lanes, and common Paſſages within the ſaid City and Liberties from *Dung*, *Soil*, *Filth*, and *Dirt*, and to carry the ſame, together with what ſhall be brought out of the Houſes of the Inhabitants unto certain *Lay-ſtalls* appointed, or that ſhall be appointed by the ſaid Commiſſioners for the Time being, the ſeveral Perſons by them employed in and about this Affair, (whoſe Names, Places of Abode, Number of Tunbrils or Cars, and the Wards to which they are reſpectively deſigned, are hereafter ſet down) or ſuch others as (by Death, or Removal of any of them) ſhall be employed therein, ſhall keep, obſerve, and follow the Rules and Orders hereafter following, *viz.*

VII. That they, their Agents, or Servants, ſhall come out with their Tunbrils or Cars and Horſes, on Mondays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, and Fridays, in every Week of the Year, from the Eleventh of *October* to the Eleventh of *February*, by Five of the Clock every Morning of the ſame Days, and not to continue and remain in the Streets, Lanes, or Paſſages, after the Hour of Nine of the Clock the ſame Morning; and from the Eleventh of *February* to the Eleventh of *October*, to come out, as aforeſaid, by Four of the Clock every Morning of the ſame Days, and not to continue or remain in the Streets, Lanes, or Paſſages, after the Hour of Seven of the Clock the ſame Morning, and upon every Saturday in the Year to come out as aforeſaid, by Two of the Clock in the Afternoon of the ſame Day, to remain and continue 'till Night, if Need be: And within the Hours and Times aforeſaid, ſhall cleanſe all the Streets, Lanes, and Paſſages, every Man within his or their reſpective Diviſions, from its *Soil*, *Filth*, and *Dirt*, by ſweeping of the ſame, and carrying it away, together with what ſhall be brought out of the Houſes of the Inhabitants to the *Lay-ſtalls* appointed, or that ſhall be appointed, upon Pain to forfeit for every Offence ten Shillings.

VIII. That the ſeveral Inhabitants within this City and Liberties, or their Servants, do take care that the *Dirt*, *Aſhes*, and *Soil* of their Houſes be in a Readineſs for the Carmen, their Agents, or Servants, either by ſetting out the ſame over Night in Tubs, Boxes, Baſkets, or other Veſſels, near and contiguous to their Houſes, or by bringing out the ſame within convenient Time, before the Hours for their Departure as aforeſaid.

IX. That the ſaid Carmen, their Agents or Servants, in their ſeveral Wards or Diviſions, (with the Aſſiſtance of the Servants of the Inhabitants, who are hereby directed to give ſuch Aſſiſtance) ſhall in Times of Froſt and Snow, daily employ themſelves in the opening of the Chanels, and heaping up the Ice and Snow, that ſo the Paſſages may be cleared, and upon a Thaw of the ſame, that all the Soil and Filth found in the Streets, Lanes, and Paſſages, be carried away, upon Pain of ten Shillings for every Days Omiſſion.

X. That no Perſon whatſoever do preſume to caſt out any Soil, Horſe-dung, or Filth, or carry the ſame into any Street, Lane, or common Paſſage, after the Hours aforeſaid, either by Night or by Day, upon the Penalty that the Perſon offending, if known (and if a Servant, his or her Maſter or Miſtreſs) to forfeit and pay five Shillings; and if not known, the Party againſt whoſe Houſe the ſame ſhall be found, (having been laid there in the Day Time, after the Hours beforementioned) ſhall forfeit one Shilling; which ſaid ſeveral Forfeitures ſhall be paid, the one Moiety to the Diſcoverer, and the other to the Carman or Carmen appointed to cleanſe that Ward wherein the Offence ſhall be committed.

XI. That the ſeveral Tunbrils or Cars employed in this Work, ſhall be marked or numbred according to the Number of Cars appointed for each Ward, upon the Penalty of two Shillings for every Load carried without ſuch Mark.

XII. That the ſeveral Carmen, Undertakers in this Affair, ſhall ſet upon the fore Part of his Tunbril or Car, open and plain to view, a Board, whereon to be painted the *City Arms*, the Ward to which he or they are appointed, the Mark or Number of his Tunbril or Car, upon Penalty of paying three Shillings four Pence a Day for want thereof; which ſaid Marking is to betoken the Allowance of the Commiſſioners, and to caution the Inhabitants from employing of foreign Cars.

XIII. That the ſaid Carmen Undertakers, their Agents or Servants, ſhall give Notice of their being in the Streets with their Tunbrils or Cars by loudly knocking a wooden Clapper, eſpecially in Courts, Alleys, and other back Paſſages, upon pain to forfeit three Shillings four Pence upon every Complaint duly proved.

XIV. That the ſaid Carmen, their Agents or Servants, do take Care that the Falls or Ceſt-pools belonging to any Grate within their reſpective Wards, be once in every Week, or oftner, if Need require, cleanſed of its Dirt and Filth, and the ſame carried away, upon pain to forfeit five Shillings for every Complaint duly proved.

XV. That the aforeſaid Carmen, their Agents or Servants and no other, ſhall alſo carry away to the Lay-ſtalls aforeſaid, all ſuch Soil, Dirt, and Dung, (Rubbiſh or Earth excepted) that ſhall be made or found in any of the Houſes or Stables of any Inn-keeper, Livery-Stable-keeper, Brewer, Dyer, Sugar-baker, Sope-maker, or other Trader or Inhabitant within any the Wards to which they are reſpectively appointed and deſigned. For which ſuch quarterly Allowance (over and above the cuſtomary Rates by the Scavenger's Book) ſhall be made by the Aſſeſſors of each Ward according to their beſt Diſcretion, Reſpect being had to the Trade or other Occaſions in the making of more or leſs Dung or Soil by ſuch Traders or Inhabitants.

XVI. That the aforeſaid Carmen, their Agents or Servants, and no other, ſhall take up and carry away to ſuch Perſons or Places as will receive the ſame, all ſuch Rubbiſh or Earth that ſhall be made or found within their reſpective Wards or Diviſions. For which there ſhall be paid them by the Owners or Proprietors thereof twelve Pence ℔ Load, and no more. Provided they carry it away within one Day after Notice given for the Conveniency of the Owners, and to avoid Complaint of them, upon

Pain, that the Perſon Offending in either of theſe Caſes, ſhall pay two Shillings ⅌ Load.

XVII. That no other Tunbril or Car than what is or ſhall be appointed and allowed by the ſaid Commiſſioners for doing the Works aforeſaid, ſhall be employed, or ſhall intermeddle with the carrying of any Soil, Rubbiſh, Earth, Dung, Paving-Stones, Thames-Gravel, or the like, within this City or Liberties; Bricks, or Tyles from the Water-Side within the City or Liberties; upon Pain to pay to the Carman or Carmen employed in cleanſing the Streets as aforeſaid of the Ward where this Offence ſhall be committed, two Shillings for every Load ſo taken up or carried in a Tunbril or Car: And for Non-payment, that ſuch Tunbril or Car ſhall be carried to the City's Pound, called the *Green-Yard*, and there to remain 'till Payment thereof. Provided, that if any the ſaid Carmen ſhall not, immediately after Notice, employ himſelf in carrying the ſaid Materials, to forfeit and pay two Shillings for every Load thereof, and the Owners at Liberty to employ foreign Cars.

XVIII. That no Coachman, Carman, Carter, Drayman, or other Perſon, ſhall feed his or their Horſe or Horſes with Hay or Grains in the Streets, Lanes, or common Paſſages, within this City and Liberties, upon Pain to forfeit and pay for every Offence two Shillings ſix Pence (over and above the like Sum formerly impoſed and to be paid to the Governors of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital) the one Moiety to the Diſcoverer and Proſecutor, and the other to the Carman or Carmen of the Ward in which the ſaid Offence ſhall be committed: And in Caſe of Non-payment, to carry the Horſe or Horſes to the City's Pound, called the *Green-Yard*; there to remain till Payment thereof.

XIX. That none of the aforeſaid Carmen, their Agents or Servants, or other Perſon or Perſons, do ſweep the Filth or Soil of the Streets, Lanes, or Paſſages, into any the Chanels of this City, in Time of Rain, or otherwiſe, upon Pain to pay ſix Shillings and eight Pence for every Complaint duly proved.

XX. That no Man ſhall caſt or lay in the Streets, Lanes, or common Paſſages, or Chanels within this City or Liberties, any Dogs, Cats, Inwards of Beaſts, Cleaves of Beaſts Feet, Bones, Horns, Dregs or Droſs of Ale or Beer, or any noiſom Thing, upon pain of ten Shillings for every Offence.

XXI. That no Perſon ſet a Tunbril, Car, or Cart, in the Street by Night Time, upon Pain to pay two Shillings, beſides Satisfaction to any Perſon hurt thereby.

XXII. That no Perſon do ride or drive a Tunbril, Car, Cart, or Dray, a Trot in the Street, (or ſit on any Part of the Car, Cart, Tunbril, or Dray, unleſs another ſkilful Perſon lead the Horſe) upon Pain to forfeit and pay two Shillings; and in Caſe of Non-payment, to carry the Horſe to the Pound, as aforeſaid, to remain till Payment thereof.

XXIII. That no Waggon, Car, or Cart, ſhod with Iron, or Spignails, or having more Horſes than is allowed by the aforeſaid *Act of Common Council*, ſhall take up any Goods within this City or Liberties, to carry for Hire about the Streets, upon Pain to pay five Shillings for every Offence: And in Caſe of Non-payment, to carry the Horſe or Horſes to the aforeſaid Pound, till Payment thereof.

XXIV. That no Goung-Fermer ſhall carry any Ordure till after Ten a Clock in the Winter, and Eleven a Clock in the Summer, at Night, nor ſhall ſpill any Ordure in the Streets, upon Pain to forfeit and pay thirteen Shillings four Pence.

XXV. That no Pudding-Cart of Shambles ſhall go out till after the Hours laſt beforementioned, upon Pain to forfeit ſix Shillings eight Pence.

XXVI. That no Artificer, Labourer, or other Perſon, ſhall make any Stop or Dam in any Channel, nor ſhall ſlake any Lime in the Streets, Lanes, or Paſſages, upon Pain to pay two Shillings for every Offence.

XXVII. That no Man ſhall feed any Kine, Goats, Hogs, or any Kind of Poultry, in the open Streets, upon Pain to forfeit three Shillings four Pence for every Offence.

XXVIII. That no Man ſhall caſt into the Ditches or Sewers, Grates or Gullets of the City, any manner of Carion, ſtinking Fleſh, rotten Oranges or Onions, Rubbiſh, Dung, Sand, Gravel, or any other Thing that may ſtop the Courſe of the ſame, upon Pain of forfeiting forty Shillings for every Offence.

XXIX. That no Man ſhall make or continue any Widraughts, Seat or Seats, for Houſes of Eaſement over, or Dreins into any the Common Sewers, without Licenſe of the Commiſſioners for the Time being, upon Pain to forfeit forty Shillings, and forty Shillings a Month for ſo long Time as the ſame ſhall be continued after Warning.

XXX. That no Perſon or Perſons do preſume to keep any Lay-Stall for Dung, Rubbiſh, Earth, or other Soil, either at the Water-ſide, or other Place within this City or Liberties, other than the common or publick Lay-Stalls, appointed, or to be ſet out and appointed, by the ſaid Commiſſioners for the Time being; upon Pain to forfeit and pay fifty three Shillings four Pence, and forty Shillings a Week for every Week he or they ſhall ſo continue to do after Warning, or be indicted from Time to Time, as a common *Nuſance*.

XXXI. That no Tyler, Bricklayer, or other Perſon, do throw out of Gutters, or off Roofs or other Parts of Houſes, any Tyles, Loam, or Rubbiſh, into any Street, Lane, or common Paſſage; but do bring down the ſame in Baſkets or Trays, upon Pain to forfeit three Shillings four Pence for every Offence.

XXXII. That no Perſon or Perſons do ſet out in the Streets, Lanes, or Paſſages, any Hogſheads, Barrels, or other Caſks or Veſſels, to hoop, waſh, or dry, or otherwiſe encumber the Paſſage; upon Pain to forfeit and pay twenty Shillings for every Offence.

XXXIII. That the Dung, Mud, Filth, and Soil of the Wards of *Billingsgate*, *Bridge*, *Langborn*, *Cornhill*, *Candlewick*, *Walbrook*, *Vintry*, and *Dowgate*, ſhall be carried down to the Lay-Stall at *Dowgate Dock*: Of the Wards of *Portſoken*, *Tower*, *Aldgate*, *Dukes-Place*, and *Lyme-ſtreet*, to the Lay-Stall ſet out at *Mile-End*: Of the Ward of *Biſhopsgate within* and *without* to the Lay-Stall at *Holloway Lane* End, being Part of a Meadow there belonging to the City: Of the Ward of *Cripplegate within* and *without*, *Alderſgate without*, *Baſſiſhaw*, *Coleman-ſtreet*, and *Broad-ſtreet*, to the Lay-Stall at *Bunhill*: Of the Wards of *Cheap*, *Cordwainer*, *Queenhith*, and *Bread ſtreet*, to the Lay-Stall at or near the *Three Cranes*, and in *Dunghill Lane* near *Broken Wharf*, until ſuch Time as the publick Wharf or Key at the River Side ſhall be laid open, and afterwards to the Lay-Stall at *Puddle-Dock*: Of the Wards of *Farringdon within*, *Caſtle Baynard*, *Alderſgate within*, and *St. Martin le Grand*, to the Lay-Stall at *Puddle-Dock*: Of the Ward of *Farringdon without*, to the Lay-Stall at *White Fryars*: And this Courſe to be uſed until the Commiſſioners ſhall ſee Cauſe to alter the ſame; and whoſo ſhall offend herein, ſhall forfeit and pay five Shillings for every Offence.

XXXIV. That the Carmen, Undertakers, their Agents or Servants, ſhall have Liberty to carry Rubbiſh from all Parts of the City or Liberties, into the *Vineyard* near *Aldgate*, for levelling the ſame, till the firſt of *May* next, and to ſhoot the ſame there *gratis*, and after that Time to pay ſuch Sum for what they there ſhoot as the Commiſſioners ſhall require.

XXXV. That inaſmuch as the ſaid Carmen have undertaken to do this Work in better Manner and to greater Satisfaction than heretofore hath been done; and the Commiſſioners believing from what they have already obſerved, that they will accordingly perform the ſame, do therefore exhort all Perſons that ſhall be rated towards this Work, willingly and readily to pay the ſame; ſo to prevent Trouble to themſelves, and Diſcouragement to the ſaid Carmen, in a Work of this Nature, ſo requiſite and neceſſary to the Health and Trade of the Inhabitants of this City.

XXXVI. That the ſeveral Pains and Penalties beforementioned, not particularly expreſſed to whom to be paid, ſhall be paid into the Chamber of *London*, upon Summons or Warning by the Officers attending the Commiſſioners, or either of them; or in Default, the Offender or Offenders to be indicted at the Seſſions for his or their reſpective Offences.

XXXVII. That if any the aforeſaid Carmen, their Agents or Servants, do offend in any the Particulars aforeſaid, or otherwiſe relating to this Affair; that Complaint be made thereof to the Commiſſioners at the *Guild-Hall*, who will deal with them according to their Offences.

XXXVIII. That the *Scavengers* for the Time being, in the ſeveral Wards and Precincts within this City and Liberties, do take Care, either by their own Obſervations, or Complaints to them by any of the Inhabitants, that the ſaid Carmen, their Agents or Servants, do accordingly perform the ſeveral Branches aforementioned to them relating; or to make Complaint thereof to the Commiſſioners; upon Pain that the ſaid Scavengers ſhall, from Time to Time, for their Negligence or Remiſſneſs, be indicted at the Seſſions, unleſs they ſhall ſubmit to the Cenſure and Judgment of the ſaid Commiſſioners for the Time being.

XXXIX. *Laſtly*, That every Houſhoulder do pay to the Perſon delivering this Book, *three Pence* at leaſt, for and towards the Charge of Printing and Delivery of the ſame.

Then followed the Names of the Carmen, Undertakers in the Affair aforeſaid, being 37 *in Number, their Places of Abode, their Number of Tunbrils or Cars, being* 79, *and the Wards to which they are deſigned.*

Signed,

Ja. Cole, *Cler. to the ſaid Commiſſioners.*

That a farther Account may be given of St. Bartholomew's *Hoſpital, the following little Tract is worthy to be inſerted.*

CHAP. IX.

ORDERS and ORDINANCES,

For the better Government of the Hoſpital of

St. *BARTHOLOMEW the Leſs.*

Publiſhed in the Reign of K. ***EDWARD the Sixth,*** for the Vindication of the Citizens Care thereof, and the faithful Diſcharge of their Truſt in the ſaid Hoſpital, committed to them by King *HENRY the Eighth:* Againſt certain Clamours and Slanders raiſed by ſome ill-minded Perſons in thoſe Days. And printed again *An.* MDLXXX.

The PREFACE to the Reader;

Shewing, what was firſt done by the City, as to their Care and Expence, when that Hoſpital was firſt granted them by that King; and the Caſe and Condition thereof.

THE Wickedneſs of Report at this Day, good Reader, is grown to ſuch Rankneſs, that nothing almoſt is able to defend itſelf againſt the Venome thereof; but that, either with open Slander, or privy Whiſpering, it ſhall be ſo undermined, that it ſhall neither have the good Succeſs, which otherwiſe it might, or the Thanks, which for the Worthineſs it ought. It is better known by Report unto the Number, than weighed in Effect almoſt to any, that for the Relief of the Sore and Sick of the City of London, *it pleaſed the King's Majeſty, of famous Memory,* Henry the Eighth, *(Father to this our moſt dread Sovereign Lord now reigning) to erect an Hoſpital in* Weſt Smithfield, *for the continual Relief and Help of an Hundred Sore and Diſeaſed. And the ſame endowed with the Yearly Revenues of five hundred Marks, to give unto the ſaid City and Citizens conditionally, that they alſo for their Part, ſhould add other five hundred Marks by the Year. Which Thing, with all due Thankfulneſs, they received at his Majeſty's Hands: And (for that they ſaw it proceeded from his Highneſs, as well of moſt charitable Zeal toward the afflicted Members, and his Brethren in* Chriſt, *as of a ſingular Favour toward the City) very gladly embraced the Condition. Thinking it, for their Parts, rather too little than enough. But when they had taken ſuch Survey thereof, as was convenient for them in this Caſe to do; although the King's Majeſty's Endowment was after the Rate of his Highneſs's moſt gracious Gift; yet found they the Nature of the ſame, and the State of the Whole, far under that that they at the firſt had hoped. The raiſing of this five hundred Mark-rent, to lie only in a certain Number of Houſes, ſome in great Decay, and ſome rotten and ruinous: And ſome other, to whom better Tenants had happened, already leaſed out at Term, and Rent, ſcant reaſonable enough for the Behoof of the Poor. So that, firſt to make them again worth the wonted Revenue, and then to continue them in the ſame, was no ſmall Charge: And the Help thereunto, which out of the better repaired might have grown, was by the former Leaſes and Rentings prevented. In the Hoſpital itſelf (beſide the Penſions iſſuing out of the ſaid five hundred Marks, and granted by the Letters Patents of his ſaid Highneſs to the Hoſpitaler there, and to other the Miniſters of the ſame) was found ſo much of Houſhold Implements and Stuff, toward the ſuccouring of this hundred Poor, as ſufficed three or four Harlots then lying in Child-bed, and no more; yea, barely ſo much, if but neceſſary Cleanlineſs were regarded. So far had the godly Meaning of the gracious King been abuſed at thoſe Days; and yet was little then ſmelled, and leſs talked of.*

Good Citizens

The good Citizens nevertheleſs, not ſo much diſcouraged with others evil Doings, and the great fall of their Hope, as moved with the Duty of their Enterpriſe, and godly Regard, not to their own poor and afflicted only, but to all other ſore and diſeaſed, which daily, out of all Quarters of the Realm, reſort to the City, (as into a common Receipt and Refuge of their Miſery) proceeded with ſuch Speed as they could, to the Redreſs of all theſe Decays, Diſorders, and Defaults; and beſtowed thereabout, above their Covenant of five hundred Marks yearly, for their Welcoming and Beginning, not much leſs than a thouſand Pounds; whereby (together with other their good Endeavours) when they had

won

Buſy-Bodies.

Preachers.

won it to ſuch Point, that it was fit to receive the Number, and to ſuccour the ſame with all Neceſſaries requiſite, and in ſuch Caſe needful; and had indeed received, and daily maintained it at the Full; certain Buſy-bodies, more ready to eſpy Occaſion how to blame other, than ſkilful how to redreſs Things blameworthy indeed; yea, I fear me, having all their Zeal in their Tongue only, not contented privately, one and another, among their Neighbours, to hinder the Profit of the Poor, and to ſlander the good Citizens occupied thereabout, rounded into the Ears of the Preachers alſo their tender Conſideration. Who being leſs circumſpect in crediting their Matter-Miniſtrers, than to Men of ſuch Calling appertaineth: And thinking peradventure, if the City had done their Duty herein, this Hoſpital ſhould have made a general ſweep of all Poor and Afflicted: As though this privy Backbiting could not ſo ſufficiently and weightily ſet forth this Enormity of the Citizens, as ſeemed behoveful for the Querele of Charity; took upon them to give Speed and Authority to the Thing, each after his Manner.

Eight Hundred healed.

Eight Score and Twelve dead.

So that the good Citizens, which now for theſe five Years Space have ſhunned for no Loathſomeneſs, to adminiſter the Relief, without other Gain than that Jeſus Chriſt, *God and Man, promiſeth, and will undoubtedly pay, have here received nothing elſe but for a common Benefit, an open Detraction, and the Poor (as ſhall afterward appear) a larger Hinderance. Where, in the mean Seaſon notwithſtanding, there have been healed of the Pocks, Fiſtulaes, filthy Blains and Sores, to the Number of eight Hundred; and thence ſafe delivered, that other, having Need, might enter in their Room. Beſide eight Score and Twelve, that have there forſaken this Life, in their intollerable Miſeries and Griefs; which elſe might have dyed and ſtunk in the Eyes and Noſes of the City, for all theſe Charity-Tenderers, if this Place had not vouched ſafe to become a Pump alone, to eaſe a common Abhorring. Wherein, although they have at all Hands ſo well deſerved, that hard it were with the moſt favourable Report to requite it; yet, for that they look for their Reward another where, contented to paſs that in Silence: It may juſtly be anſwered to all ſuch Charity-Proctors, that if they well weighed theſe Things already alledged, and the Wages of the Chirurgeons, and ſuch Officers and Servants as needfully are attendant about the Poor; the Charges of Bedding and Shift for ſo many Sore and Diſeaſed, and the exceſſive Prices of all Things at this Day: They might both marvel how ſo many are there relieved, and daily maintained; and with Repentance of that they have miſ-ſaid, endeavour themſelves, with as much good Report and Praiſe, to advance both the Deed and the Doers; to wipe away the Slander as they have ſpread, to hinder them both by the contrary.*

But foraſmuch as it is doubtful whether they will do as they may, and of Conſcience are bounden, and the Slander is ſo wide ſpread, that a narrow Remedy cannot amend it: It is thought good to the Lord Maior of this City of London, *as chief Patron and Governour of this Hoſpital, in the Name of the City, to publiſh at this preſent, the* Overſeers *and* Orders *by him appointed, and from Time to Time practiſed and uſed by twelve of the Citizens moſt ancient in their Courſes, as at large in the Proceſs ſhall appear; partly for the Stay and Redreſs of ſuch Slander, and partly for that it might be an open Witneſs, and Knowledge unto all Men, how Things are adminiſtred there, and by whom. Wherein, if any Man judge more to be ſet forth in Word, than in Deed is followed, there be Means to reſolve him. But if there be not ſo much ſet forth as is expedient, (as what Thing at the firſt can attain to the Top of Perfectneſs?) or that any Man ſpieth ought in this Order worthy to be reformed, he ſhall not need to cry it at the Croſs, but ſhall find thoſe at the Hoſpital, that both gladly will and may reform it.*

And where yet by ſuch Means Occaſion is found, as tofore was ſignified, to withdraw Mens Charities, by reaſon that it is thought but Folly to beſtow more Relief where there is enough for the Number already; the City, of their endleſs good Will toward this moſt neceſſary Succour of their poor Brethren in Chriſt, *although at the firſt they ſeemed bound to the preciſe Number of an Hundred, and no more, wiſh all Men to be moſt aſſuredly perſwaded, that if by any Means poſſible they might, they deſire to enlarge the Benefit to a Thouſand, as ordinary as at this Day the Hundred are. Finally, they wiſh that all Almoiſners and Houſes of Almoiſe, known either by the Name of* Hoſpital, *or* Savoy, *might, by theſe their Doings, be provoked to like Endeavour and Benefit to the Poor; that what one is not able alone to ſuccour, the other might in Fellowſhip ſupply at this Time, namely, when the Miſery of the Poor moſt buſily ſeemeth to awake.*

The Lord Jeſus *kindle in us all that Faith that worketh by Love; that we may indeed put on* Chriſt *our Righteouſneſs before God, and not ſuffer him to lie up in Preſſe, that ſeeketh to be worn, to the Glory of his Father and ours, and to the Teſtimony of our Hope laid up in him.* Amen.

The DIVISION of the GOVERNOURS and OFFICERS:

The NAMES and NATURE of them both.

IT behoveth firſt to underſtand for the more evidentneſs of that that followeth, that there are in this Adminiſtration two Sorts or Kinds of Men: The one called *Governours*, (by a Name proper to their Authority) placed there by the Lord Maior, as Patron of this Hoſpital: And the other called *Officers*, that for Wages are hired, for to have the neceſſary Doings in the Service of the Houſe and the Poor.

The *Governours* ſo change, that the one Half remaineth two Years in their Governance, to help and inſtruct the later elected, which alſo become Inſtructors to their Followers. And theſe are in Number twelve, whereof four are Aldermen, and the Reſidue Commoners; and according to their Governance, thus are they named.

The Preſident, alway the Senior Alderman.
Surveyors four, two Aldermen, and two Commoners.
Almoiſners four, one Alderman, and three Commoners.
The Treaſurer, a Commoner.
Scrutiners two, both Commoners.

The *Officers* are ſeven in Number, continuable or removeable, as the Governours ſhall find Cauſe, and be thus called.

The Hoſpitaler.
The Renter-Clerk.
The Butler.
The Porter.
The Matron.
The Siſters, twelve.
The Byddles, eight.

Theſe are alſo as in a Kind by themſelves, three Chirurgions in the Wages of the Hoſpital, giving daily Attendance upon the Cures of the Poor.

And a Miniſter, named, *The Viſitor of Newgate*, according to his Office and Charge.

The Governours are always elected by the Lord Maior and his Brethren; who yearly electeth ſix, that is to ſay, two Aldermen, and four Commoners, which are admitted into the Hoſpital after this Manner.

The whole Company of the twelve old Governours ſitting in Aſſembly together, cauſe their Clerk to read unto the ſix newly elected, the Charge hereafter following.

The Charge.

IT may pleaſe you to underderſtand, that ye are here elected and choſen as fellow Governours of this Hoſpital. to continue by the Space of two Years: By all which Time, according to ſuch laudable Decrees and Ordinances as have been and ſhall be made by the Authority of the Lord Maior, chief Patron hereof, in the Name of the City, and the Conſent of the Governours for the Time being, all your other Buſineſs ſet apart, as much as you poſſibly may, ye ſhall endeavour yourſelves to attend only upon the needful Doings of this Houſe, with ſuch a loving and careful Diligence, as ſhall become the faithful Miniſters of God, whom ye chiefly in this Vocation are appointed to ſerve, and to whom for your Negligences or Defaults herein ye ſhall render an Accompt: For truly ye cannot be blameleſs before God, if after you have ſet Hand to this good Plough, and promiſed your Diligence to the Poor, ye ſhall contrariwiſe turn your Head backward, and not perform the Succour that Chriſt looketh for at your Hands, and hath witneſſed to be done to himſelf, with theſe Words: *Whatſoever ye do to one of theſe needy Perſons for my Name's Sake, the ſame ye do unto me.* And contrariwiſe, if ye neglect and deſpiſe them, ye deſpiſe me. We therefore require and deſire every of you, on God's Behalf, and in his moſt Holy Name, that ye endeavour yourſelves, to the beſt of your Wits and Powers, ſo to comfort, order, and govern this Houſe, and the Poor thereof, that at the laſt Day ye may appear before the Face of God, as true and faithful Stewards and Diſpoſers of all ſuch Things as ſhall for the Comfort and Succour of them, (during the Time of your Office) be committed to your Credit and Charge. And this to do, we require you faithfully to promiſe in the Sight of God, and hearing of your Brethren. And ſo doing, we here admit you into our Fellowſhip.

That done, and the New-elected conſenting, and yielding themſelves to the Charge; the Half of the Governours that have already fulfilled their two Years Governance, to ſtand apart; and the other Half that ſhall remain with the New-elected, to take them by the Hands after their Degrees, and ſo admit them; and not to depart Fellowſhip, before they have dined together, all wholly, as well thoſe that come new as thoſe that have governed their Time, and thoſe that remain, every Man at his own Coſt and Charge.

The Preſident.

THE *Preſident* of this Hoſpital is chief Ruler and Governour of the ſame, under the Lord Maior, who hath Authority from Time to Time to convocate and call together all the Governours for Matters concerning the Maintenance and good ordering of the Poor; and to demand of every of them the Account of their Doings in their ſeveral Offices; and with the Aſſent and Conſent of the ſaid Governours, to grant Leaſes and Fees, and make neceſſary Decrees and Ordinances.

The Treaſurer and his Charge.

ALL the Treaſure of this Houſe is committed to your Charge, that is to ſay, all ſuch Money as ſhall riſe and grow, either by Rents or by Gifts to the Uſe of this Houſe, of the which ye ſhall keep a true and juſt Account. And it ſhall not be lawful for you to pay any manner of Perſon, any Sum or Sums of Money, (except it be to the Steward of this Houſe, for the victualling of the ſame; and the ordinary Fees and Wages that goeth out thereof;) but ye ſhall firſt have the Names of thoſe Perſons ſubſcribed to the ſaid Sum of Money, under whoſe Office and Charge ſuch Payment ſhall happen to riſe and grow, or the Names of the moſt Part of them.

Ye ſhall alſo keep one ſeveral Account between the Renter and you, by which may appear not only the Charge of the ſaid Renter and his Arrearages, but alſo whether the Rents of the Lands pertaining to the ſaid Houſe encreaſe or decay.

Ye ſhall alſo yearly the 20. Day of *October* (within this Hoſpital) yield and give up in Writing unto the Preſident and Governours of the ſame, a true and a perfect Account of your whole Charge, during the Year of your Treaſurerſhip; and then the ſaid Preſident and Governours ſhall name and appoint among themſelves four to be Auditors for the ſame. And the ſecond Day of *November* next following, ye ſhall likewiſe reſort to the ſaid Hoſpital, at the Hour of eight a Clock in the Forenoon, that ye may then anſwer and clear your Account, if any Doubts or Faults ſhall happen to riſe or be found by the Auditors of the ſame. And the ſame Day, then and there ye ſhall declare unto the new Treaſurer that ſhall be appointed, the whole Courſe and State of the Affairs, Profits, and Commodities of this Houſe, in as large Sort as ye poſſibly can, and deliver unto him all ſuch Sums of Money due to the Houſe, as ſhall then reſt in your Hands. and all ſuch Acquitances, Rentals, and other Writings, as neceſſarily ſhall appertain to the Affairs of the ſaid Houſe. And the ſame Day to dine within the ſaid Hoſpital, with the Governours thereof. And in Recompence of your Pains, ye ſhall be aſſured of the Mercies laid up for you in the Promiſes and Blood of Jeſus Chriſt our Saviour.

Surveiors.

UNTO you is committed the View of all the Lands and Leaſes pertaining unto this Houſe, as well ſuch as heretofore have been granted, as alſo hereafter ſhall be granted; and ye ſhall cauſe the ſame to be regiſtered in the *Repertory-Book* by the Clerk, from Time to Time, when, and as often as you ſhall aſſign him. To the Intent that the Governours of this Houſe may always be aſſured what Grants have paſſed them, and both whereunto they have bound themſelves, and alſo whereunto their Tenants are bound: that the Lands and Tenants may be looked unto accordingly. And ye ſhall adjoin unto you the Treaſurer of this Houſe for the Time being, as a neceſſary Aid in all your Doings: for that he moſt chiefly hath Experience of all the Affairs and Doings of this Houſe. And for the better accompliſhing hereof, you, or the greateſt Part of you, ſhall meet every fourteen Days in this Houſe on the *Wedneſday*. At which Time ye may warn the Tenants that have made Default in non-doing of Reparations, or Non-payment of their Rents or other, to be before you, to take Order with them, according to the Covenants expreſſed in their Leaſes. And your Grant, with the Particulars of ſuch Reparations as by you ſhall be allowed, to be entred into a Book with the Name of the Tenant and Tenement, whereunto you or the moſt Part of you ſhall ſubſcribe your Names. And then commit the Overſight thereof to the Renter, ſo that it be agreed, that one or more of you may viſit and peruſe the ſame in ſuch wiſe as the Greatneſs or Quantity of the Thing will require.

Alſo every Year, at the Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Archangel, two new Surveiors to be choſen; and the old with the new to make the 12. Day of *October* following, or within two Days before or after, a general View and Survey of all the Lands appertaining to this Houſe, and truly to keep a Book of the Defaults thereof. And for your Pains taking here, God hath promiſed to give you Reſt and Pleaſure in Heaven perpetually.

Almoners.

YOU ſhall every *Monday* come into this Houſe, or oftner, if you ſhall think good, but at the leaſt once in the Week: Always provided, not on the *Saturday*, for that Day ſpecially ſhall be reſerved and kept for the Seſſion of the Preſident and Governours of this Houſe, for the general Affairs of the ſame.

And every Time of your being here, if there be Cauſe why, ye ſhall call before you every particular Officer of this Houſe, and enquire if every Man do his Duty therein according to his Charge, and whether there be Peace and Quietneſs maintained in the ſame. And if ye ſhall at any Time find any diſordered Perſon or Perſons, then to take ſuch Order with him or them for their better Reformation, as to you ſhall ſeem moſt meet. And if any refuſe to be ordered by you, then to make ſuch Perſon known to the Preſident and the reſt of the Governours, that farther Order may be taken by the whole Houſe.

Ye ſhall alſo diligently enquire, if the Chirurgeons of this Houſe do their Duty toward the Poor without Corruption or Partiality, and calling them before you, ye ſhall enquire what Number there were healed that Week, and the ſame deliver, and reward, according to your Diſcretions. And of the ſame Rewards to have your Allowance of the Treaſurer, ſo that you deliver unto him the Paticulars thereof, ſigned with the Hands of two of you at the leaſt. And in the Places of the Poor ſo departed, to admit other, in ſuch Sort and Manner, as in the Charge of the Hoſpitaler is mentioned and declared.

Ye ſhall view from Time to Time this Houſe, keeping one entire and perfect Inventory of the Utenſils and neceſſary Implements thereof, in a Book, as well that Proviſion may be made in due Time, for ſupplying that which ſhall be found to lack, as alſo in due Time to provide for Wood, Coal, and other neceſſary Furniture. And whatſoever elſe ſhall ſeem needful unto you for the Benefit of the Poor; as the enlarging of Rooms, or encreaſing the Number of Beds, the ſame ye ſhall ſignify to the Preſident and Governours, that by one Aſſent it may be decreed, and by you finiſhed and performed.

Ye ſhall alſo ſee unto the keeping ſweet of the Poor, and in your proper Perſons viſit them once every Week at the leaſt, and to ſee that their Service of Bread, Meat, and Drink, be truly and faithfully delivered unto them. And for your Labours and Pains, ye ſhall be ſure of the Reward that God hath promiſed to all them that ſuccour his Members.

Scrutiners.

YE ſhall be ready and diligent to make Search and Enquiry from Time to Time for all ſuch Gifts, Legacies, and Bequeſts, as have been, or ſhall be given or bequeathed to the Succour and Comfort of the Poor of this Houſe. And the ſame receive at the Hands of the Givers or Executors, together with a Bill of the Sum, ſubſcribed with their Names that make Payment or Deliverance thereof : The which Bill and Money ye ſhall forthwith deliver unto the Treaſurer of this Houſe, receiving his Acquittance for the ſame, keeping nevertheleſs a Book yourſelves, wherein ye ſhall enter and regiſter all ſuch Charity, the Givers, the Time, and the Sum; and for all ſuch Sum or Sums of Money, as by you, or any of you, ſhall be procured, had, or received, ye ſhall (if it be required) make unto the Givers or Deliverers thereof, an Acquitance in your own Names, as the Governours and Scrutiners of this Houſe.

And yearly at the Election of the new Governours into this Houſe, ſhall be elected one new Scrutiner; and the old Scrutiner that ſhall be removed, ſhall make Delivery unto the new Scrutiners, of all ſuch Records, Bills, and Writings as concern the Affairs of this Houſe. And alſo at the Audit of the Treaſurer's Account, the Scrutiner's Book of Gifts and Bequeſts ſhall in like Manner be examined and allowed.

Finally, ye ſhall in every Place where you ſhall have Occaſion to come in the Company of good, vertuous, and wealthy Men, to the uttermoſt of your Power, commend and ſet forth the good Order of this Houſe, and how rightly the Goods given to the Poor, are here beſtowed, to the Encouragement of other to extend their Charity thereunto. Ye ſhall alſo, as Occaſion and Opportunity ſerveth, move thoſe that have the Office of Preaching committed to them, that they may the rather provoke the Devotions of the People, to the Help and Comfort of this Houſe. And thus doing, you ſhall not loſe the Reward that God hath promiſed to all them that ſeek to glorify and reverence his Name in his poor Members.

An Admonition to the Auditors.

INTO your Audit muſt be brought theſe Sorts of Books; Firſt, the Hoſpital Book, being in the Cuſtody of the Hoſpitaler, to which alſo ye ſhall look, that every Page or total Sum thereof be ſubſcribed with two of the Hands of the Almoners: And this Book ſhall ye confer with the Steward's Book, who firſt maketh the Proviſions. Ye muſt alſo have the Scrutiner's Book, to examine the Account of the Treaſurer for Money delivered unto him by Gifts and Bequeſts. Alſo the Book of Survey, to confer the Bills brought in by the Treaſurer, with the Allowances of Reparations, expreſſed in the ſaid Book. Alſo ye ſhall demand of the Renter his Rental for that Year, not forgetting always to charge him with the Arrearages that remain the Year before, (if any be) and to confer the Sums of Money, received by the Treaſurer, with the Charge and Account of the ſaid Renter. And laſtly, to have ſpecial Regard, if any Sum of Money have been paid by the Treaſurer, by any Decree or general Order of this Houſe, to look in the Journal for the ſame.

And thus in the whole Affairs of this Houſe ſhall ye perfectly be inſtructed.

An Order for the ſafe keeping of the Evidences and Writings appertaining to the Hoſpital.

THERE ſhall one fair and ſubſtantial Cheſt be provided, and the ſame be ſet in the moſt convenient and ſureſt Place of the Houſe, the which ſhall have three ſeveral Locks, and three Keys, whereof the Preſident always to have one, and the Treaſurer one, and a Communer appointed by the whole Houſe, to have the Third. And it ſhall not be lawful to any of the Governours to have any Specialty, Evidence, or Writing, out of the ſaid Cheſt, neither any other Perſon, to carry any of them out of the Houſe, (no, tho' it be for the Affairs of the ſaid Houſe) but only a Copy thereof, which ſhall be taken in the Preſence of the three Perſons above-named, that have the Keys, and the Original forthwith to be locked up again.

Officers of Houſhold, with their particular Charge.

The Renter Clerk and his Charge.

YOUR Office is, with all Care and Diligence to collect and gather the Rents due of the Lands and Tenements appertaining to this Houſe, and of all Sums of Money ſo by you collected and gathered, to make Deliverance and Payment to the Treaſurer of this Houſe for the Time being, ~~receiving~~ his Acquitance for your Diſcharge.

You ſhall alſo once every Week at the leaſt, reſort unto the Preſident of this Houſe, or to the Treaſurer thereof, for the Knowledge of the Affairs of the ſame, and at every of the ordinary Sittings of the Governours in this Houſe, for the Affairs thereof, as well at the Days appointed for the Aſſembly of the Surveiors and Almoners, as alſo when the Preſident and all the Maſters ſhall aſſemble, ye ſhall give your Attendance, that from Time to Time ye may enter and regiſter all ſuch Decrees, Orders and Determinations, as by them and every of them in their ſeveral Charges ſhall be decreed, ordained and determined.

And for that, the good Order and Governance of this Houſe may the better appear, as well to the Governours now being, as to all other worthy Perſonages that hereafter ſhall govern, or ſhall deſire the Certainty thereof, it ſhall be requiſite that ye keep diligently four ſeveral Books, the Names whereof, and the Uſe are here deſcribed :

A Repertory.
A Book of Survey.
A Book of Accounts.
A Journal.

And firſt you ſhall note, that before every of theſe Books ye muſt have a Calendar, into the which ye may enter by Order of Letters of the A. B. C. all proper Names and Matters that ſhall be contained in every of them. And for the better accompliſhing hereof, ye ſhall, with your Pen, in the Head of the Leaf, number the Pages of every Leaf, in every of theſe Books, and then adding in your Calendar the Number of the Page, where the Name or Matter is entered,

tered in your Book, the Reader, without any Difficulty, may turn to the ſame.

The Uſe of the firſt Book, called a Repertory.

INTO this Book ſhall ye firſt enter the Foundation of this Hoſpital, and alſo all Deeds, Leaſes, Obligations, Acquittances, and other Specialties; uſing always in the Margent of the ſaid Book, to note in a few *Engliſh* Words the Sum and Content of every Article of thoſe Writings that ſhall appear note-worthy, and the ſame Notes particularly to enter into their ſeveral and proper Places of your Calendar, according to the Order of the A. B. C.

The Uſe of the ſecond Book, called a Book of Survey.

FIRST, in a ſeveral Leaf, yearly before ye enter any other Thing into this Book, ye ſhall make an Abſtract of the Names and Surnames of every of thoſe Tenants, to whom this Houſe is bound to do Reparations, and alſo of them that are bound to find their own Reparations, noting in the Margent the Leaf of your Repertory, where every of their Leaſes is entered. Alſo every Year when the Surveiors ſhall ſurvey the Lands of this Houſe, ye ſhall be attendant upon them, and aptly and plainly enter into this Book all ſuch Defaults as by them ſhall be found, in the Time of their View, making a diſtinct Difference between Tenants at Will, and Tenants by Leaſe; and alſo between thoſe, to whom this Houſe is bound to find Reparations, and ſuch as have bound themſelves to Reparations.

Alſo ye ſhall diligently enter into this Book all ſuch Orders and Grants of Reparations or other, as the Surveiors from Time to Time ſhall make or take with the Tenants.

And every Year when the Treaſurer ſhall bring in his Account, and before the Auditors ſhew ſuch Bills of Reparations, ſigned with two of the Hands of the Surveiors, as he hath paid, ye ſhall, after the Admiſſion of the ſaid Bills by the Auditors, enter every of them into this Book particularly under this Title.

Reparations done in the Year that A. B. *was Treaſurer of this Hoſpital (that is to ſay) from the Feaſt of St.* Michael *in the fifth Year*, &c.

And then ye ſhall write firſt the Name and Surname of the Tenant, the Tenement, and the Day of the Month, and then the Reparations. And thus ye ſhall do with the other. And it is to be noted, that in your Calendar muſt be entred the Name of every Treaſurer, and the Leaf where the Reparations brought in his Account are entred. And next after the Reparations, ye ſhall enter yearly your whole Rental, being firſt examined by the Surveiors, and having two of their Names, at the leaſt, ſubſcribed thereunto. And in a particular and plain Manner ye ſhall expreſs and declare the Encreaſe of Rents that Year, and that ſhall ye enter into your Calendar under this Title, *Augmentation of Rents*, titling from Leaf to Leaf, where the ſaid Encreaſings be noted. And in like Manner ſhall ye do with Rents decayed, entring them into your Calendar by this Word, *Decayed Rents*; likewiſe with Tenements or Rents altered or changed, by this Name, *Alteration of Rents*.

The Uſe of the third Book, called a Book of Accounts.

IN this Book ye ſhall firſt enter all the Accounts (being allowed by the Auditors) of all the Treaſurers that have been ſince this Hoſpital was firſt committed to the City of *London*. And from henceforth at the Foot of every Account made by the Treaſurer, ye ſhall expreſly and plainly add, and enter the Arrearages of the Renter for that Year, which alſo firſt by the Auditors ſhall be examined and ſubſcribed, as aforeſaid.

And foraſmuch as in all Accounts divers and many Things at ſundry Times are requiſite to be known, ye ſhall therefore in your Calendar firſt note the Name of the Treaſurer, with the Leaf where his Account is entered; and alſo in the Margent at the Entrance of the ſaid Account, ye ſhall note the Leaf of your Book of Survey, where the Reparations mentioned in the ſame Account, are particularly entered.

And for the ready finding of every Matter contained in every Account, ye ſhall in the Margent of this Book uſe, as is aforeſaid, to note divers general Words, *Accompts, Proviſions, Liveries, Gifts, Legacies, Rewards, Agreements, Surrenders, Bargains, Suits, Recoveries, Penſions, Fees*, &c. Adding to every one of theſe, being placed in your Calendar, the Leaf where every of them is mentioned in any of the Accounts contained in this Book, that at a Word may be ſeen what hath been done in all theſe Things, from the firſt Treaſurer to the laſt.

And for a perfect Declaration of the whole Affairs of this Houſe, ye ſhall alſo out of another Book (which ſhall contain the Doings of the Almoners, and ſhall be called the *Hoſpital-Book*) enter into this Book of Accounts, as well a perfect Inventory of all ſuch Implements as then ſhall be found within this Hoſpital, as alſo a full Remainder of all the Proviſions and Victuals firſt ſubſcribed by two of the ſaid Almoners. And in the End ye ſhall manifeſtly declare the Names and Surnames of ſo many diſeaſed Perſons as that Year have been cured and delivered out of this Houſe, and alſo the Names and Surnames of ſo many as that Year have dyed in the Houſe: The Names and Surnames alſo of as many as then ſhall remain ſick and diſeaſed in this Houſe, together with the Name of the Shire wherein each was born, and their Faculties, Exerciſe, or Occupations.

The Uſe of the fourth Book, called a Journal.

THIS Book muſt alſo have a Calendar, and it ſhall always be brought forth at ſuch Time as the Preſident and moſt Part of the Governours ſhall ſit within this Hoſpital, for the general Affairs of the ſame. And into this Book ſhall ye enter all ſuch Orders and Decrees, as from Time to Time ſhall by the ſaid Governours, or greateſt Part of them, be decreed and ordained. And in the Margent thereof ye ſhall do as before is aſſigned in the Book of Repertory, in few Words ſet forth the Sum of every Decree, Order, *&c.* contained therein. And chiefly ye ſhall uſe the general Words before deſcribed in the Book of Accounts: that by the Entrance of them into your Calendar, every Matter may eaſily and readily be found. And ye ſhall not fail, but in five or ſix Days after the Entrance of any Thing into this Book, to enter the ſame by a general Word into the Calendar, that as well when you are abſent as preſent, the Governours may, without Difficulty, be ſatisfied of that they ſeek therein:

The Officer of the Hoſpitaler.

YOUR Office is chiefly and moſt principally to viſit the Poor in their Extreams and Sickneſſes, and to miniſter unto them the moſt wholſome and neceſſary Doctrine of God's comfortable Word, as well by reading and preaching as alſo by miniſtring the Sacrament of the holy Communion at Times convenient.

To receive alſo into this Houſe, of the Steward, to the Uſe of the ſame Poor, ſuch Victuals and other Proviſion as by him ſhall be provided, entring the ſame into your Book, and ſafely to keep them to their Uſe.

Alſo to deliver unto the Cook of this Houſe, from Time to Time, ſo much of the ſame Victuals as ſhall be needful from the preſent Time to be dreſſed for the Poor. And the ſame being dreſſed, to ſee ſeaſonably and truly delivered and diſtributed unto them.

Alſo whenſoever any poor Perſon ſhall be here preſented or ſued for, to be admitted into this Houſe, you ſhall receive the ſame Preſentation, calling unto you two of the Chirurgeons of this Houſe, to view and examine the Diſeaſe of the ſaid Perſon, whether it be curable or not curable; if they judge it curable, then you, by a Bill of your Hand, to certify the Name and Surname of the ſaid diſeaſed Perſon unto the Almoners, or two of them at the leaſt, deſiring them to ſubſcribe their Names thereuuto; and that being done, you keep upon a File the ſame Bill for your Warrant. And then ye ſhall commit the ſame Poor to the Matron of this Houſe, to be placed accordingly as the Caſe ſhall require.

Alſo at the Admiſſion of every poor Perſon into this Hoſpital, ye ſhall enquire what Money, or other Things of Value, he or ſhe hath, and the ſame together with his, or her Name, to enter into your Book, and you to receive and ſafely keep the ſame to the Uſe of the ſame Poor, to be delivered again unto him, her, or them, when they ſhall be cured out of this Houſe. And monthly to deliver to the ſaid Almoners a Copy of your Book of Entrances, that they may regiſter the ſame in the Book of their ordinary Doings. And if any ſuch Poor fortune to deceaſe and die in this Houſe, then you to deliver all ſuch Money and other Things as ſhall be in your Cuſtody, to the Treaſurer of this Houſe for the Time being, entering the ſame into your Book, to be committed and diſpoſed to the Uſe of the Poor.

And as often as any of the Poor ſhall be cured and made whole, you, with the Chirugeons to preſent them to the Almoners of this Houſe at their next Aſſembly here, and to regiſter in your Book their Names, and Surnames of them, and every of them, with the Day and Year of their Delivery and Departure out of this Houſe. And at their Departure to give unto them a Paſſport, to be made according to the Precedent and Form that is expreſſed in the End of this Book.

This is your Charge, and ye have not to do with any other Thing in this Houſe. Howbeit, if ye ſhall perceive at any Time any Thing done by any Officer of this Houſe, or other Perſon, that ſhall maintain Diſorder, or procure Slander to this Houſe, that ye then declare the ſame to ſome one or two of the Governours of this Houſe, and to none other Perſon, and no farther to meddle therein.

The Office of the Steward and Butler.

YOUR Charge is faithfully and truly to make Proviſion of ſuch needful Victuals, as from Time to Time ye ſhall be appointed by the Almoners to provide for the Poor of this Houſe: remembring always that whereinſoever you ſhall hinder, or negligently burden this Houſe, either with exceſſive Prices, or not making your Proviſion in due Time, the Dammage and Hurt you do unto God, whoſe Members the Poor are, and therefore ye ought the rather to ſtudy to ſerve in this Houſe with Fear of God and Conſcience, as one that manifeſtly and plainly walketh before the Face of God, who perfectly ſeeth and beholdeth the very Thoughts of your Heart.

Your Charge is alſo to keep a true and perfect Account of all ſuch Victuals as by you ſhall be bought, and to make Deliverance of the ſaid Victuals unto the Hoſpitaler of this Houſe, declaring unto him the juſt Weight, Number, and Prices of the ſame, that he may make due and true Entrance and Account thereof.

Alſo at ſuch Times as ſhall be needful for the Poor to be ſerved of their ordinary Meals or otherwiſe, either of Bread or Drink, ye ſhall not be abſent, but with all Diligence and Readineſs ye ſhall give your Attendance.

Ye ſhall have to do in none other Man's Office in this Houſe, but only with your own in Manner as is above deſcribed. But if ye ſhall perceive at any Time any Thing done by any Officer or other Perſon of this Houſe, that ſhall be unprofitable thereunto, or that may be Occaſion of any Diſorder, or ſhall engender Slander to the ſame: That then ye declare the Thing to ſome one or two of the Governours of this Houſe, and to none other Perſon, nor farther to meddle therein.

The Office of the Matron.

YOUR Office is to receive of the Hoſpitaler of this Houſe, all ſuch ſick and diſeaſed Perſons, as he by his Warrant ſigned from the Almoners of this Houſe, ſhall preſent unto you, and the ſame Perſons to beſtow in ſuch convenient Places within this Houſe, as you ſhall think meet.

You have alſo the Charge, Governance, and Order of all the Siſters of this Houſe, to ſee from Time to Time that every of them in the Wards committed to their Charge, do their Duty unto the Poor, as well in making of their Beds, and keeping their Wards, as alſo in waſhing and purging their unclean Cloaths, and other Things. And that the ſame Siſters every Night after the Hour of ſeven of the Clock in the Winter, and nine of the Clock in the Summer, come not out of the Womans Ward, except ſome great and ſpecial Cauſe (as the preſent Danger of Death, or needful Succour of ſome poor Perſon.) And yet at ſuch a ſpecial Time it ſhall not be lawful for every Siſter to go forth to any Perſon or Perſons (no tho' it be in her Ward) but only for ſuch as you ſhall think virtuous, godly, and diſcreet. And the ſame Siſter to remain no longer with the ſame ſick Perſon then needful Cauſe ſhall require.

Alſo at ſuch Times as the Siſters ſhall not be occupied about the Poor, ye ſhall ſet them to ſpinning, or doing of ſome other Manner of Work, that may avoid Idleneſs, and be profitable to the Poor of this Houſe.

Alſo ye ſhall receive the Flax provided by the Governours of this Houſe; and the ſame being ſpun by the Siſters, ye ſhall commit to the ſaid Governours, that they may both put Order for the Weighing of the ſame to the Weaver, and for the Meaſuring of it at the returning thereof.

You ſhall alſo, as the chief Governeſs and worthy Matron of this Houſe, have ſpecial Regard to the good ordering and keeping of all the Sheets, Coverlets, Blankets, Beds, and other Implements committed to your Charge, that now do, or hereafter ſhall, appertain unto the Poor.

Alſo ye ſhall ſuffer no poor Perſon of this Houſe to ſit and drink within your Houſe at no Time, neither ſhall ye ſo ſend them Drink into their Wards, that thereby Drunkenneſs might be uſed and continued among them; but, as much as in you ſhall lie, ye ſhall exhort them to Vertue and Temperance, declaring this Houſe to be appointed for the Harbour and Succour of the dear Members of Chriſt's Body, and not of Drunkards and unthankful Perſons.

Herewith ye are charged, and not with any other Thing. But if there ſhall be anything done by any Officer or any other Perſon of this Houſe, that ſhall be unprofitable thereunto, or that may be Occaſion of any Diſorder, or ſhall engender Slander to the ſame, that ye then declare it to ſome one or two of the Governours of this Houſe, and to none other Perſon, nor no farther to meddle therein.

The Siſters.

YOUR Charge is, in all Things to declare and ſhew yourſelves gentle, diligent, and obedient to the Matron of this Houſe, who is appointed and authorized to be your chief Governeſs and Ruler.

Ye ſhall alſo faithfully and charitably ſerve and help the Poor in all their Griefs and Diſeaſes, as well by keeping them ſweet and clean, as in giving them their Meats and Drinks, after the moſt honeſt and comfortable Manner. Alſo ye ſhall uſe unto them good and honeſt Talk, ſuch as may comfort and amend them; and utterly to avoid all light, wanton, and fooliſh Words, Geſtures, and Manners, uſing yourſelves unto them with all Sobriety and Diſcretion. And above all Things, ſee that ye avoid, abhor, and deteſt Scolding and Drunkenneſs, as moſt peſtilent and filthy Vices.

Ye ſhall not haunt or reſort to any manner of Perſon out of this Houſe, except ye be licenſed by the Matron; neither ſhall ye ſuffer any light Perſon to haunt or uſe unto you, neither any diſhoneſt Perſon, either Man or Woman; and ſo much as in you ſhall lie, ye ſhall avoid and ſhun the Converſation and Company of all Men.

Ye ſhall not be out of the Woman's Ward after the Hour of ſeven of the Clock in the Night, in the Winter Time, nor after Nine of the Clock at Night in the Summer; except ye ſhall be appointed and commanded by the Matron ſo to be, for ſome great and ſpecial Cauſe that ſhall concern the Poor, (as, the preſent Danger of Death, or extream Sickneſs) and yet ſo being commanded, ye ſhall remain no longer with ſuch diſeaſed Perſon than juſt Cauſe ſhall require.

Alſo, if any juſt Cauſe of Grief ſhall fortune unto any of you, or that ye ſhall ſee Lewdneſs in any Officer, or other Perſon of this Houſe, which may ſound or grow to the Hurt or Slander thereof, ye ſhall declare the ſame to the Matron, or unto one or two of the Governours of this Houſe, that ſpeedy Remedy therein may be had; and to no other Perſon, neither ſhall ye talk or meddle therein any farther. This is your Charge, and with any other Thing you are not charged.

The Chirurgeons.

YOUR Charge is faithfully and truly, to the uttermoſt of your Knowledge and Cunning, to help to cure the Griefs and Diſeaſes of the Poor of this Hoſpital; ſetting aſide all Favour, Affection, Gain, or Lucre; and that, as well to the Pooreſt, deſtitute of all Friends and Succours, as to ſuch as ſhall, peradventure, be better friended, ye ſhall, with all Favour and Friendſhip, procure the ſpeedy Recovery of their Health.

Alſo, for your Stipend and Fee, given and paid out of this Houſe, ye ſhall be ready at the Commandment of the Almoners of this Houſe, and Hoſpitaler of the ſame, to view and look upon ſuch diſeaſed Perſons, as here from Time to Time ſhall be preſented. And after your View, to ſignify to the ſaid Almoners or Hoſpitaler your Judgment of the ſaid diſeaſed Perſon, without all Affection, whether he or ſhe be curable or not; to the Intent there may not be admitted into this Houſe, that ſhall be incurable, to the great Lett and Hindrance of the curing and helping of many other; or none rejected and put back that are curable, to the great Slander of this Houſe, and Diſpleaſure of God.

Alſo, at all ſuch Times as ye ſhall go to the Dreſſing of any diſeaſed Perſon in this Houſe, as much as in you is, ye ſhall give unto him or her faithful or good Counſel: Willing them to mind to ſin no more, and to be thankful unto Almighty God, for whoſe Sake they are here comforted of Men. And above all Things, ye ſhall take nor receive of no Perſon any Gift or Reward for the curing ot helping of them, either of them or their Friends, but ye ſhall firſt make the ſame Offer or Reward known unto the Almoners of this Houſe.

Alſo, we utterly forbid and command you, that ye by no Colour peſter or burthen this Houſe with any Sick or diſeaſed Perſon, for the curing of which Perſon ye before have received a Sum or Sums of Money, upon Pain to be diſmiſſed this Houſe.

This is your Charge and Office, with which ye have to do, and not with any Thing, neither with any other Office in this Houſe. But if you ſhall perceive at any Time anything done by any Officer or other Perſon of this Houſe, that ſhall be unprofitable thereunto, or that may be the Occaſion of any Diſorder, or ſhall engender Slander to the ſame, that ye then declare it to the Almoners, or one of them, and no farther to meddle therein.

The Office of the Porter.

YOUR Charge is, to keep the Doors, opening and ſhutting them in due Time, and to give good Heed to all ſuch Perſons as ſhall at any Time paſs to and fro out of this Houſe, as well for the conveighing or embezelling of any thing that appertaineth to the Poor of this Houſe, as Wood, Coal, Bread, Meat, or Drink, as alſo for all ſuſpicious Perſons, as Men to reſort to the Womens Ward, or Women to the Mens Wards; or ſuch ſuſpicious Men to reſort unto the Men, or Women to the Women, as ſhall be thought to be petty Pickers, or Perſons otherwiſe of naughty Diſpoſition.

And alſo every Night, at the Hour of Seven of the Clock in the Summer, ye ſhall go into every Ward where the poor Men be, and ſee them in good Order; and ſuffer no Siſter nor other Woman to remain among them, (except juſt Cauſe be declared by the Matron) and cauſe them to ſay the appointed Prayers.

And whatſoever poor Perſon ſhall be found a Swearer, or an unreverent Uſer of his Mouth, towards God or his Holy Name, or a Contemner of the Matron or other Officer of this Houſe, or that ſhall refuſe to go to Bed at the lawful Hours before appointed him, ſhall ye puniſh (after once Warning given) in the Stocks, and farther declare his Folly unto the Almoners of this Houſe, that they may take ſuch Order with him or them, as ſhall ſeem meet by their Deſcretions.

Ye ſhall alſo be diligent and ready from Time to Time, to do ſuch other Things as the Governours of this Houſe ſhall aſſign and appoint you. This is your Charge, and more you have not to do; but if you perceive at any Time, anything done by any Officer of this Houſe, or other Perſon, that ſhall maintain Diſorder, or procure Slander to this Houſe, that ye then ſhall declare the ſame to ſome one or two of the Governours of this Houſe, and to none other Perſon, and no farther to meddle therein.

The Bedels.

YOUR Office and Charge is to give Attendance from Time to Time upon the Governours of this Houſe, and to do ſuch Buſineſs as they ſhall aſſign you.

And alſo, all ſuch Days as the Governours of this Houſe ſhall ſit in this Hoſpital for the Affairs of the ſame, ye ſhall ſeparate and divide yourſelves into ſundry Parts and Liberties thereof, every Man taking his ſeveral Walks. And if in any of your Walks ye ſhall happen to eſpy any Perſon infected with any lothely Grief or Diſeaſe, which ſhall fortune to lie in any notable Place of this City, to the Noyance and Infection of the Paſſers by, and Slander of this Houſe, ye ſhall then give Knowledge thereof unto the Almoners of this Hoſpital, that they may take ſuch Order therein, as to them ſhall be thought meet.

Ye ſhall alſo have a ſpecial Eye and Regard unto all ſuch Perſons as have been cured and healed in this Houſe, that none of them counterfeit any Grief or Diſeaſe, neither beg within the City and Liberties thereof. And if ye ſhall fortune to find any ſo doing, ye ſhall immediately commit him or them to ſome Cage, and give Knowledge thereof to the Governours of this Houſe, that they may take farther Order, as they ſhall think beſt.

Ye ſhall not haunt nor frequent the Company of any poor and beggarly Perſons, that is to ſay, to drink or eat with them in any Victualling-Houſe, or other Place, neither ſhall ye receive any Bribe or Reward of any of them, leaſt, by Occaſion thereof ye ſhould wink at them, and ſo lewdly licenſe them to beg, upon Pain to be diſmiſſed this Houſe.

Alſo, ye ſhall not ſuffer any ſturdy or idle Beggar or Vagabond, to beg or aſk Alms within this City of *London*, or Suburbs of the ſame, but ye ſhall forthwith commit all ſuch to Ward, and immediately ſignify the Name and Surname of him or them to the Alderman of that Ward where ye ſhall apprehend any ſuch Beggar, or elſe to the Lord Maior, that Execution may be done as the Law in that Caſe hath provided. This is your Charge.

The Viſitour of Newgate.

YOUR Charge is faithfully and diligently to viſit all the poor and miſerable Captives within the Priſon of *Newgate*, and miniſter unto them ſuch ordinary Service, at Times convenient, as is appointed by the King's Majeſty's Book for ordinary Prayer.

Alſo, that ye learn without Book the moſt wholeſome Sentences of Holy Scripture, that may comfort a deſperate Man, that readily ye may miniſter them to ſuch Perſons as ye ſhall perceive them moſt needful to be miniſtred unto.

Alſo, ye ſhall faithfully and truly uſe and bear yourſelf between Party and Party, excluding Bribes and all other Corruption, that is to ſay, between the Priſoners and the Parties to whom they have offended, exhorting them to the uttermoſt of your Cunning, to make Reſtitution of their Things falſely gotten: Shewing them the Burthen of Conſcience depending thereupon. And that alſo they diſcloſe all ſuch other Perſons as they know living, which by Robbery or Murther may hurt a Commonweal. And in all their Extreams and Sickneſſes, ye ſhall be diligent and ready to comfort them with the moſt pithy and fruitful Sentences of God's moſt Holy Word.

And whatſoever Perſon you ſhall perceive to have Subſtance, and to be minded to beſtow ſomewhat thereof in Deeds of Charity, ye ſhall exhort him or them to beſtow ſome Part to the Relief of the needy and diſeaſed Perſons of this Houſe. And of all ſuch Gifts from Time to Time, to give Knowledge to the Almoners or Scrutiners of this Houſe.

And foraſmuch as you are numbered among the Miniſters of *Chriſt's Church*, ye ſhall therefore four Times in the Year at the leaſt, that is to ſay, every Quarter once, do ſuch Service in the ſaid Church as is requiſite for ſuch a Miniſter to do.

This is your Charge, which ſee that ye do, and with any other Thing ye are not charged.

The Eſtimate of the Yearly Charges of this Hoſpital.

IT is firſt here to be conſidered, that although the Charges were very great to bring the Endowment of the Hoſpital into ſuch Point as behoved, and to furniſh the Houſe with neceſſary Implements and Bedding for ſuch Number (as hath been afore touched in the Beginning) yet is there of all theſe Charges, no Parcel hereafter mentioned, but the yearly Expences only, ſuſtained for the Maintenance and Continuance of the ſame. And albeit theſe Charges following be all and every of them ordinary, and of Neceſſity; yet for that there is a Difference in the Certainty of the one and the other, they are divided into two Kinds, with theſe Titles; Charges certain, and Charges uncertain.

Charges certain,

ARE firſt, the Yearly Wages and Fees of thoſe Officers and Servants that neceſſarily ſerve and attend for the Poor as enſueth, and after them the Charges of Houſhold, Reparations, and ſuch like.

To the Hoſpitaler	x *l.*
To the Renter-Clerk	x *l.*
To the Butler	vi *l.* xiii *s.* iv *d.*

To the Cook, for his Meat, Drink, and Wages	vi *l.*
To the Porter	vi *l.*
To three Chirurgeons	lx *l.*
To eight Beadles	xxvi *l.* xiii *s.* iv *d.*
To theſe and to the other, for their Liveries	x *l.*
To the Matron and twelve Siſters, for their Wages	xxvii *l.* vi *s.* viii *d.*
To the Matron, for her Board-Wages, at xviii Pence the Week	iii *l.* xviii *s.*
To the xii Siſters, for their Board-Wages, at xvi *d.* the Week for every of them	xl *l.* xii *s.*
To the Matron, for her Livery	xiii *s.* iv *d.*
To the Siſters, for their Liveries	vi *l.*
To the Miniſters of *Chriſt*'s *Church*, by the King's Majeſty's Aſſignment, that is to ſay, a Vicar, a Viſitour of *Newgate*, five Prieſts, two Clarks, and a Sexton, yearly,	Cvi *l.*
To the Miniſters of the Church within the Hoſpital, by the ſame Aſſignment, that is to ſay, to a Vicar, a Clark, and a Sexton	xxiii *l.* vi *s.* viii *d.*
To certain Men of Law, and other Perſons, given in Fees by the King's ſaid Majeſty, yearly by Patent	xxviii *l.* iv *s.*

Charges of Houſhold.

FOR the Dyets of 100 Perſons, at two Pence the Perſon for every Day	CCC *l.* vi *s.* viii *d.*
For 68 Load of Coals at xvi *s.* ℘ Load	liiii *l.* viii *s*
For Wood Yearly	xxiv *l.*
For Candles Yearly	v *l.*
For Yearly Reparations of the Hoſpital, and Tenements appertaining to the ſame	xl *l.*
Sum of the Charges certain	DCC.xcv *l.* ii *s.*

The Charges uncertain (foraſmuch as it cannot certainly be known to what they may amount) are here ſet forth without Sums, only to ſignify unto you, that there are many Charges more to be conſidered, then certain Account can be made of.

Charges uncertain.

FOR Shirts, Smocks, and other Apparel for the Poor and Needful, either at their coming in or Departure. For Sugar and Spices for Cawdles for the Sick, Flax for Sheets, and weaving of the ſame, Soltwich Cloth for Winding-Sheets, Bolls, Brooms, Baſkets, Incenſe, Juniper, Aſhes to buck their Cloaths; and alſo Money given to the Poor at their Departure, which is meaſured according to their Journey and Need. The which uncertain Charges amounted one Year to the Sum of lx *l.*

So cometh the certain Charges of this Houſe Yearly, to the Sum of DCCxcv *l.* ii *s.* beſides the uncertain Expences, and other extraordinary Charges, which cannot be rated, or accounted.

Toward the which is yearly received by the Endowment of the King's Majeſty, CCCxxxiii *l.* vi *s.* viii *d.* And by the like Endowment of the City of *London* CCCxxxiii *l.* vi *s.* viii *d.* The which in the whole is DClxvi *l.* xiii *s.* iv *d.*

So is the Hoſpital charged yearly of certain, (beſides the uncertain Expences) over and above the Sum of their Revenues Cxxviii *l.* viii *s.* viii *d.*

Which only riſeth of the Charity of certain merciful Citizens, for whoſe Continuance, with the Increaſe of moe, we earneſtly pray unto the Fountain of Mercy, *Jeſus Chriſt*, the Lord of all, to whom for ever appertain the Kingdom, the Power, and the Glory, World without End, *Amen.*

A Thankſgiving unto Almighty God, to be ſaid by the Poor that are cured in the Hoſpital, at the Time of their Delivery from thence, upon their Knees in the Hall before the Hoſpitaler, and two Maſters of this Houſe at the leaſt.

And this the Hoſpitaler ſhall Charge them to learn without the Book, before they be delivered.

WE magnify and praiſe thee, O Lord, that ſo mercifully and favourably haſt looked upon us miſerable and wretched Sinners, which ſo highly have offended thy divine Majeſty, that we are not worthy to be numbered among thy elect and choſen People: Our Sins being great and grievous, are daily before our Eyes; we lament and be ſorry for them; and with ſorrowful Heart and lamentable Tears, we call and cry unto thee for Mercy: Have Mercy upon us, O Lord, have Mercy upon us; and according to thy great Mercy, wipe away the Multitude of our Sins; and grant us now, O Lord, thy moſt holy and working Spirit, that, ſetting aſide all Vice and Idleneſs, we may in thy Fear walk, and go forward in all Virtue and Godlineſs. And for that thou haſt moved, O Lord, the Hearts of godly Men, and the Governours of this Houſe, to ſhew their exceeding Charity towards us, in curing our Maladies and Diſeaſes, we yield our moſt humble and hearty Thanks to thy Majeſty, and ſhall inceſſantly laud and praiſe thy moſt holy and glorious Name; beſeeching thee, moſt gracious and merciful Lord, according to thy holy Word and Promiſe, ſo to bleſs this thine own dwelling Houſe, and the faithful Miniſters thereof, that there be here found no Lack; but that their Riches and Subſtance may increaſe, that thy holy Name may thereby be the more praiſed and glorified, to whom be all Laud, Honour, and Glory, World without End. *Amen.*

A Paſſport to be delivered to the Poor.

To all Maiors, Bailiffs, Conſtables, &c.

KNOW ye, That *A. B.* Taylour, born in the Town of *S.T.* in the County of *Northampton*, being cured of his Diſeaſe in the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*, in *Weſt Smithfield*, in *London*, and from thence delivered the 13th Day of *Auguſt*, in the ſixth Year of the Reign, *&c.* hath Charge by us *A. B. C.* the Governours of the ſame to repair within . . . . Days next enſuing the Date hereof, to his ſaid Place of Nativity, or to *Weſthandfield*,, the Place of his laſt Abode; and there to exhibit this preſent Paſſport to the Head Officer or Officers, in either of the Places appointed, that they may take farther Order for his Demeanour.

CHAP. X.

A brief DISCOURSE, *declaring and approving the neceſſary and inviolable Maintenance of the laudable Cuſtoms of* London: *Namely, of that one whereby a reaſonable Partition of the Goods of Husbands among their Wives and Children is provided: With an Anſwer to ſuch Objections and pretenced Reaſons, as are, by Perſons unadviſed or evil Perſwaded, uſed againſt the ſame.*

Written by ſome learned Lawyer unkown, about the Year MDLXXX.

Juris civilis de *Conſuitudine* Axiomata ſive Maximæ.

Conſuetudo vim habet rei Judicatæ.
Conſuetudo eſt optima legum interpres.
Conventio & conſuetudo vincunt legem.
Conſuetudo firmata eſt ubi ſimili aliquando contradicto, Judicio quid eſt obtentum ſeu Judicatum.
Cœpta uſucapio vel præſcriptio per defunctum, continuatur per hæredem, cum in omne jus defuncti ſuccedat hæres.
Profunda requie humano generi proſpexit uſucapio. Barto.
Uſucapio eſt quies periculi ſolitudiniſque litium. Cicero.

WE find it neceſſary in all Commonwealths, for Subjects to live under the Direction of Laws, Conſtitutions or Cuſtoms, publickly known and received, and not to depend only upon the Commandment and Pleaſure of the Governour, be the ſame never ſo juſt or ſincere in Life and Converſation. For that the Law once enacted and eſtabliſhed, extendeth his Execution towards all Men alike without Favour or Affection: Whereas, if the Word of a Prince were a Law, the ſame being a mortal Man, muſt needs be poſſeſſed with thoſe Paſſions and Inclinations of Favour or Diſfavour that other Men be; and ſometimes decline from the conſtant and unremoveable Level of Indifferency, to reſpect the Man beſides the Matter, if not to regard the Perſon more than the Cauſe. Wherefore it was well agreed by the wiſeſt Philoſophers and greateſt Politicks, that a dumb Laws Direction is to be preferred before the ſole Diſpoſition of any living Prince, both for the Cauſe afore touched, and for other Reaſons which I will here omit. But to deſcend to the Particularities of my Intention, and to treat of the Validity and inviolable Obſervation of ſome laudable (I might term them ſacred) Cuſtoms, being the principal Joints, and very Sinews of all good Corporations and Fellowſhips, and being alſo the Maintainers of a ſacred Unity and natural Amity between the Huſband and his Wife, the Parents and their Children, which (as *Ariſtotle* the wiſe Philoſopher termeth it) is the *Beginning of a City*. For what is a City but a manifold and joint Society conſiſting of many Houſholds, and living under the ſame Laws, Freedoms and Franchiſes? So I muſt needs confeſs them to be the Procurers and Cauſes of ſundry good Effects to the general Eſtate of the City wherein they be obſerved: As for the other Side, they may breed ſundry Inconveniencies in ſuch a City where the ſame are violated and broken with Allowance and Impunity. I will therefore ſhortly ſhew the Nature of a Cuſtom, and the Difference which it holdeth from a publick Law. And next I will declare how neceſſary the ſame are to manage the Government, and to entertain the Proſperity and Traffique of this City; and namely, that one good Cuſtom which I intend to ſpeak of. Laſtly, I will endeavour to anſwer thoſe pretended Reaſons, and colourable Objections made againſt the preciſe Maintenance and Defence thereof.

Firſt then, I ſuppoſe that a *Cuſtom* which juſtly deſerveth that Name, is of no leſs reverend Regard and Authority, than a written Law, paſſed and allowed in Parliament: Which notwithſtanding, I do grant, that there are certain Differences between a Law and a Cuſtom; for the Cuſtom taketh its Force by Degrees of Time, and Conſent of a certain People, or the better Part thereof; but a Law ſpringeth up in an Inſtant, and receiveth Life from him that is of ſovereign Authority to command. A Cuſtom enlargeth itſelf by plauſible Entertainment, and acceptable Circumſtances of Time and Occaſion, with general Liking and Allowance; whereas a Law is commanded and publiſhed by Power, and received with dutiful Conſtraint, and that often againſt the Good Will of them that are bound by it; for which Cauſe St. *Chryſoſtome* not improperly compared the Cuſtom to a King, and the Law to a Tyrant. Moreover, the Cuſtom doth neither promiſe a Reward for Obſervation, nor inflict a Puniſhment for Violation thereof: Whereas, the Law always importeth either a Conſideration of Gain, or a Terror of Puniſhment or Damage, if the ſame be not a Law of Enlargement, or Permiſſion that diſannulleth the Prohibitions of a former Law. Finally, * a Cuſtom is applied to the Commodity of ſome one Province, Circuit, or City, and grounded upon a ſpecial Reaſon of Conveniency or Commodity, for thoſe Perſons or Place where it is obſerved: Whereas the Law hath a general Reaſon, extended to the whole Nation bound by the ſame, without private Conſideration of the due Importances of any peculiar

A Cuſtom, what.

* See 34 H. 8. B. Cuſtom, 59. A Man may not preſcribe or plead a Cuſtom *per totam Angliam*, for that is Common Law and no Cuſtom otherwiſe, if the Cuſtom had been pleaded to be in ſuch a City or County as *Gavelkind*, *Gloc.* Fee, and ſuch like.

Place or People. Therefore it is well ſaid, and put in ure by the common Lawyer, *Quod conſuetudo ex rationabili cauſa profecta privat communem legem*, That a Cuſtom grounded upon reaſonable and honeſt Conſideration, abridgeth or altereth the Judgment of the Common Law. So that in Cuſtoms the Eſtate or Condition of the People are to be reſpected, and ſuch Cuſtoms as are conſonant to Reaſon, and moſt appliable to the Eſtate and Quality of ſuch People, are to be allowed.

Boroughengliſh.

For Example: The Cuſtom of *Boroughengliſh*, yet in Force in ſundry Places of *England*, whereby the younger Son is to inherit his Father's Land, hath taken Strength by this Reaſon, That the Father may (if he be not careleſs and ſecure to do his Children Good) train up his elder Sons in ſome good Trade or Occupation, by which they may be able to get their own Living: Whereas the youngeſt, by the Impotency and Tenderneſs of his Years, may be, perchance, unapt and unable for ſuch Inſtruction; and ſo the Cuſtom commendable, that provideth for the Relief of the Young and Impotent. Alſo by an old Cuſtom of this Land, in ſundry Boroughs and Towns, Lands were deviſable by Will, though the Laws of *England* pronounced ſuch Deviſes to be void; and the Reaſon was, for that Inhabitants of Boroughs or Cities, whoſe Traffique and Trade reſteth much upon mutual Truſt and Credit, are oftentimes indebted at the Time of their Death.

But ſee now the Statute of 32 *H.* 8. c. 2, & 34. *H.* 8. c. 5. of Explanation.

Wherefore it was thought meet, that they might deviſe their Land for the due Satisfaction of their Creditors; which to do, they were enabled by the Cuſtom. In *Kent* and other Places of this Land, the Cuſtom of *Gavelkinde* is maintained, which importeth an equal Diviſion of the Inheritance to be made among all the Brethren: A Cuſtom partly grounded upon a natural Conſideration; for that all the Sons hold the like Obligation of Nature and Deſert with their Parents, in the which they have an equal Intreſt: And alſo ſuffered to take Place in *Kent*, and other Places of this Land, in thoſe Days moſt inclinable to Rebellion; to the Intent to enfeeble their Forces, and to bring their great Houſes and Families to Impuiſſance and Decay, thereby to diſable and diſcourage them from ſuch unlawful and violent Attempts.

Cuſtomes of *London.*

And to come nearer to the Matter, this famous and renowned City of *London* hath many laudable and ancient Cuſtomes; which, though they derogate and differ much from the Rules of the Common Law, yet have they been not only approved by inviolable Experience of ſundry Ages, but alſo have been of old ratified and confirmed by ſundry Acts of Parliament, and Charters of Princes, and namely by the Statute of *Magna Charta*, by theſe Words following, *Quod civitas* London *habeat omnes libertates ſuas antiquas & conſuetudines quas habere conſuevit:* Which is, *That the City of* London *have all their ancient Liberties and Cuſtoms which they have uſed to have.*

Magna Charta, Cap. 9.

The Words following for other Cities, *&c.* be, *Quod habeant omnes libertates & liberas conſuetudines ſuas:* Which ſignifieth, *That they ſhall ſtill retain their Liberties and free Cuſtoms:* That is to ſay, their Freedoms and Immunities, as to be diſcharged of Toll, Pontage, and ſuch like: Whereas the City of *London* hath Proviſion made by that Statute, for all Uſages and Cuſtoms whatſoever. Verily, as the City of *London* beareth Odds and Prerogative over other Cities in *England*, being the *Metropolis*, or Mother City thereof; ſo are the Inhabitants of it no leſs neceſſary than profitable Members of the Commonwealth, in tranſporting our Commodities into other Lands, and enriching us with the Benefits and Fruits of other Countries. The City of *Rome*, and Citizens of the ſame, had that Prerogative, as in other Things, ſo alſo in their Executions for Cauſes capital, that they ſhould not be crucified, being a Death of great Torment and Infamy, but only beheaded. The Benefit of which Cuſtom St. *Paul* claimed and obtained in the Time of *Nero*, pretending that he was a Citizen of *Rome*. The ſaid Citizens alſo by the Dignity and Reputation of their City, were not, for any Tranſgreſſion or Offence, to be fettered, whipped, or ſcourged; which Privilege likewiſe the ſaid St. *Paul* took hold of, who being oppreſſed by the calumnious Accuſations and Outcries of the *Jews*, was by Commandment of *Claudius Lyſias*, the Captain, to be examined by Torture of Whips; what was the Cauſe of that general Murmur and Exclamation of the People againſt him: Yet St. *Paul*, by alledging that he was a Freeman of *Rome*, not only delivered himſelf from the Injury and Rage of the People, but alſo made the Captain much afraid of Queſtion or Puniſhment, for the Indignity offered unto him.

Acts 22.

So great was the Majeſty of that City, and ſo reverend the Reputation of all ſuch as were accounted Members thereof. *Athenæus* termed *Rome* in thoſe Days very fitly, *Epitome totius orbis*, *An Abridgment of the whole World*, for the continual Concourſe and Reſort of all Nations thither. We may derive thence an Argument for our Purpoſe, that *London* being worthy that Title, *Epitome totius Angliæ*, in Reſpect of the neceſſary Repair and frequent Aſſembly of all Eſtates therein, whether it be for Juſtice by the Laws of this Land, which are here adminiſtred, or by Trade of Merchandiſe, which is here ſo great, that it may be termed *totius occidentis Emporium:* And chiefly, becauſe of the favourable and often ſojourn of our moſt royal and gracious Sovereign, whoſe Majeſty's Chamber this is, as it always hath been of her moſt noble Progenitors: The ſame is no leſs worthy of ſundry Preheminences, which by Cuſtom and Charter it enjoyeth above other Cities of this Land.

43 *Ed.* 3. fo. 17. Vide *Brook*, Preſcr. 8.

We find in our Law Books, that the Scholars of *Oxford* claimed a Privilege by Cuſtom, to have Preferment of any Houſe or Lodging that was to be let in the City of *Oxford*; and the ſame was allowed in the Common Place in *Weſtminſter*, where Juſtice *Finchden*, a Man of great Reckoning at that Time, ſaid, That it is Reaſon, that they which are principal Inſtruments of good in the Commonwealth, ſhould have beneficial Cuſtoms for the Maintenance of their Societies: The like Reaſon, ſaith he, ſerveth for the Merchants of the Staple in *Weſtminſter*; and alſo for the Juſtices of Aſſiſes, or Juſtices in Eyre, to have the like Prerogative.

Barons Prerogatives.

Alſo, it is not unfit to remember, that the *Barons* of the Land have divers Prerogatives above other Subjects, that is, they ſhall not be ſworn when they paſs upon their Peers; and if they bring an Appeal, the Defendant ſhall not wage Battaile againſt them; and they are exempted out of all Returns in Juries, and ſhall not be ſworn in Leets; and all in Reſpect of their Dignity, and for the neceſſary Uſe of them in Government of the Commonwealth.

Citizens.

So that Perſons of needful Employment in the Eſtate, have always been favoured in all their honeſt Cuſtomes or Preſcriptions, and eſpecially the Citizens of *London*, and the rather, for the great Preſumption and Opinion conceived of their Experience; who being trained by hard Education, in great Uſe of Service and Affairs; and alſo by their Travel and Traffique beyond the Seas, by continual Negociation with other Nations, muſt needs, by all reaſonable Likelihood, procure to themſelves great Judgment and Sufficiency, to manage a politick Regiment in their City, according unto that Verſe of the Poet *Homer*, in the Beginning of his Treatiſe of wiſe *Ulyſſes* his Adventures, remembring his Travel into ſundry Nations and Cities:

Dic mihi Muſa virum captæ poſt tempora Troiæ,
Qui mores hominum multorum vidit & urbes.

The Senſe whereof may be well expreſſed in *Engliſh*, without Rhime, thus:

All Travellers do gladly report great Praiſe of Ulyſſes:
For that he knew many Mens Manners, and ſaw many Cities.

Lord Maiors.

Which Opinion of their Policy and Experience conceived and approved by the noble Princes of this Land in all Ages, doth evidently appear by the Manner of their Government; whereat Strangers do no leſs envy than admire, ſeeing ſo populous a City, containing by true Eſtimation, more than 500 Thouſands of all Sorts of Inhabitants, managed not by cruel *Viceroys*, as is *Naples* or *Milain*, neither by proud *Podeſtà*, as be moſt Cities in *Italy*, or inſolent Lieutenants or Preſidents, as are ſundry Cities in *France*, (whoſe Preſidents are Noblemen or Captains, having their Perſons environed with a Guard of Soldiers, and holding their Cities poſſeſſed with a Garriſon, as well in the quieteſt Calm of Peace, as in the hotteſt Combuſtion of War:) But by a Man of Trade, or a meer Merchant; who notwithſtanding, during the Time of his Magiſtracy, carrieth himſelf with that honourable Magnificence in his Port, and Enſigns of Eſtate, that the Conſuls, Tribunes, or Pretors of *Rome*, namely, when the ſame was reduced to a Monarchy, much leſs the *Podeſtà* of any City in *Italy*, never bear the like Repreſentation of Dignity: And that, not only in peaceable Seaſons, but in Time of greateſt War: For ſuch Credit the Princes of this Land have ſtill repoſed in their Fidelity and wiſe Direction, that we have few Examples in any Chronicle, of any Nobleman or other, appointed to aſſiſt the Lord Maior in his Government; much leſs to be ſole Ruler or Lieutenant for the Time, were the State never ſo troubleſome, and the Affairs of never ſo great Conſequence and Importance.

Honour of *London*.

7 *H.* 6. 32.

And to add a little more in Proof of the ſingular good Conceit had of their Service to the Commonwealth: and that the ſame hath in all Ages from the Conqueſt, given them Prerogative above other Cities of this Land, we read in the ſeventh Year of *Henry the Sixth*, that in a *nativo habendo*, brought by the Lord to recover his Villain, it was adjudged a good Return made by the Sheriff of *London*, that ſuch was the Cuſtom of *London*, that a *Villain* having remained there the Space of one whole Year and a Day, could not be fetched or removed out thence. For ſo great is the Prerogative of that Place, that it giveth Protection to the Villain or Bondman againſt his Lord, while the ſaid Bondman ſhall be reſiant there. Likewiſe it was taken for a good Cuſtom in the City of *London*, that no Attaint ſhould be maintained for a ſuppoſed falſe Verdict given in that City. In the which Caſe, the Sheriff of *London* made Return upon a Writ of Attaint, ſued againſt a *Londoner*, that ſuch was, and had been always the Cuſtom of the City, that no Attaint ſued againſt any Commoner, or other Citizen of the ſame; for which Cauſe, he might not *ſalvis Libertatibus*, without Impeachment of their Liberties, ſerve or execute the Writ. Then was there a Writ directed out of the Chancery to the Juſtices of the King's Bench, with expreſs Commandment to allow to the Maior, Sheriffs, and Citizens, all their Liberties, Immunities, and Cuſtoms; and farther, out of that Writ was a *Venire facias*, directed to the Maior and Sheriffs, whereby was Day given them to come and make Declaration of their Cuſtom. At which Day the Parties, Plaintiff and Defendant, being preſent, the Maior and Sheriffs had full Allowance of their Cuſtoms: The Sheriffs were holden excuſed for their Return, and the Parties Writ was abated, and himſelf puniſhed by Impriſonment for his Vexation. I have here at large remembered this Caſe, to the End it may appear both what Credit, and Opinion of Conſcience and Truth the Law aſcribed to the Citizens of *London*; and alſo how careful and vigilant the Maior and Sheriffs have always been to preſerve and uphold their Cuſtoms, although ſithence that only Cuſtom was for eſpecial Cauſes abrogated by the Statute of 11. *H.* 7. and an Attaint given in *London*. Moreover, we find it recorded in *M.* 2. *E.* 3. That whereas a Citizen of *London* brought an Appeal of Robbery, and the Defendant would have tryed his Innocency by Battaile, as he may in ſemblable Caſe againſt another Man, *Wilby*, then Juſtice, anſwered him, that he was not to have Allowance of Battle in an Appeal commenced by a Citizen of *London*: For that by Cuſtom of their City, they were exempted from it. The like Appeal was ſued *P.* 20. *E.* 3. wherein the Defendant made Offer of the ſame Trial. And although he that ſued the Appeal would have joined Battaile, without Regard of this Franchiſe, the Lord Maior, with the reſt of the Corporation, ſued a Writ out of the Chancery, reciting their Cuſtom or Franchiſe, and prayed Allowance of it, in Diſturbance of the Battaile, 20. *E.* 3. *Coron.* 125.

7 *H.* 6. 32. And the ſame Caſe was adjudged in 2 *E.* 3.

11 *H.* 7. *c.* 21.

M. 2. *E.* 3. cor. pl. 157.

P. 20. *E.* 3. cor. pl. 125.

Ludgate.

If a Freeman or Freewoman of *London* be committed to *Ludgate*, they are to be excuſed from the Ignominy of Irons, if they can find Sureties to be true Priſoners, and if the Sum be not above an hundred Pounds. Upon the like Reaſon is that Cuſtom eſtabliſhed for the liberal and midle Impriſonment of the Citizens in *Ludgate*, whereby they have Indulgence and Favour to go Abroad into any Place by *Baſton*, as we term it, under the Guard and Superintendency of their Keeper, with whom they muſt return again to the Priſon at Night: A Cuſtom verily, tho' quarrelled with by ſome, and ſuppoſed to be the Hinderance and Delay of Juſtice, and oftentimes a Means to defraud Men of their true Debts and Executions, yet the Ground thereof being well examined, it wanteth not a ſound Maintenance in the Courſe of Reaſon (as I think.) For the Preſcription or Cuſtom is but a Mitigation of the Extremity of their Impriſonment, ſerving rather for the Expedition of their Diſcharge, and ſpeedy Satisfaction of their Creditors, than for any other Purpoſe: So that this Scope and Licence, in proper Conſtruction and Senſe of the Law, cannot be termed an Enlargement or Liberty. For to remain in the material Priſon in the Night, and to go forth out of the ſame in the Day, under the Reſtraint and Controul of a continual Keeper, is always an Impriſonment, tho' exerciſed with greater Mildneſs and Lenity. And divers Cauſes there are to warrant the ſame in *London* rather than in other Places: The one is, for that the City of *London* ſtandeth chiefly upon the Traffique and Intercourſe of Merchants, and the Uſe of buying and ſelling of their ſundry Commodities, which is not always performed by themſelves, but by their Factors and Servants; and oftentimes one Factor or Agent ſerveth the Turn of many Merchants, whereby he is preſſed to ſundry and ſeveral Accounts. Wherefore, to the End the Priſoners may inform themſelves, upon their mutual Reckonings, both what they owe, and what is due unto them, and alſo that upon Conference and Account with their Agents returning from other Countries, they may be made acquainted with the Increaſe of their Adventures or Commodities, it is neceſſary they ſhould have Places of Meeting, which will not be ſo convenient in a cloſe Priſon, the ſame being no Place of Aſſembly or free Acceſs, (eſpecially it being no common Duty in the Gaoler to permit any Perſon to come among his Priſoners for any ſuch Occaſion) and if the Gaoler were bound to endure and ſuffer ſuch common and voluntary Repair unto his Priſoners, yet will it be no fit Place for Merchants to treat and negotiate their Cauſes, which cannot be well determined without their Books of Accounts, and Witneſſes of their Contracts, and oft muſt the ſame be decided before the Maſters of their Trades or Companies. So that this Cuſtom made in Furtherance of mutual Accounts, do very much enable the Priſoner to procure his Liberty and pay his Debt. Alſo if the Priſoner be poor, and of himſelf unable to pay, this Toleration of their going Abroad with the Keeper, is a good Mean for him to procure the Alms and Relief of other charitable People, thereby the ſooner to purchaſe his Liberty. Whereby it appeareth what Reckoning the Law maketh of them, in Conſideration of their great Hazard by Sea (thro' Danger of Shipwreck or Piracy) and Adventure in ſtrange Countries, (by Falſhood and Negligence of Factors) or by Wars between Princes, the Inconveniences and Miſchiefs whereof are not ſo offenſive or prejudicial to any, as to Merchants, whoſe Condition, as it may by a fortunate Voyage be much enriched, ſo may it, by any of the Miſchances aforeſaid, be ſo impaired and overthrown, that it may turn himſelf, his Wife and Family to utter Calamity and Diſtreſs.

Vide 4 *E.* como. 36.

Cuſtoms of *London* for Wife and Children.

Therefore, as the Hope and Comfort of the (Wife, having commonly no Aſſurance of Jointure in the City, nor Expectation of Dower as other Women have) and alſo of the Children (being for the moſt part born to no great Patrimony, other than that which their Fathers ſhall by their vertuous Induſtry acquire) doth only depend upon the Fortune of their Husband's or Father's Travail, it hath laudably and conſcionably been obſerved for a Cuſtom, and is yet, by the wiſer and better Sort, religiouſly regarded, that when any Citizen of *London* dieth, his Wife ſhall have the third Part of his Goods, and the Children another third Part, equally to be divided among them, according to the Proportion of his Goods, and himſelf another third Part to diſpoſe by his laſt Will and Teſtament at his Pleaſure. A Partition ſo reaſonable, and grounded upon ſo good Conſideration, (the Quality and State of the *Londoners* conſidered) that if it were not approved by Cuſtom, but to be propoſed in the wiſeſt and higheſt Court of Parliament, whether it were fit to have the Force of a Law, I think no Man, (unleſs he were a *Timon* by Nature, or a *Diogenes* by Diſpoſition) no Man, I ſay, poſſeſſed with common Humanity, would gainſay or impugn it. Doth not the Common Law now in Force give the Huſband preſently by the Intermarriage, all the Goods and Chattels of his Wife, tho' the ſame be of the Value of ten thouſand Pounds; ſo that when ſhe is once his Wife, the Law diſableth her to give or diſpoſe any Thing that was hers before? And ſhall not the Huſband be bound by ſemblable Obligation of Reaſon to leave his Wife the third Part of his Goods? And if the Law be in that Reſpect defective, (as what Law in the World, except the Law of God, is without his Imperfections?) ſhall not the Cuſtom ſupply it in ſuch Sort, that no barbarous and uncharitable, or cautelous and unkind Practices by Deed of Gift, or otherwiſe, ſhall diſappoint or defraud the ſame? Eſpecially here in *London*, where the good Eſtate of Men, for the moſt Part conſiſteth in Movables, by Reaſon of their continual Trades and Exchanges: ſo that their Wives cannot aſſure themſelves of their Dowry, commonly called *Thirds*, as they might, if their Huſbands were ſeiſed of Lands in Fee-ſimple. Alſo, the comfortable Society between Huſband and Wife, is of that pretious Eſtimate and honourable Reputation before God and Man, that there may not poſſibly a more ſacred and ſtrait Conjunction be imagined among the Children of Men. *Charondas* the Philoſopher calleth them *Homoſitios*, which ſignifieth, fed with the ſelf ſame Food. And *Epimenides*, another Philoſoper, calleth them *Homocapnos*, which is as much to ſay, as uſing the ſelf-ſame Smoke, and the ſelf-ſame Manger, as it were drawing the ſelf-ſame Breath. Finally, the Scripture giveth expreſs Charge to each Man to tender his Wife with extraordinary good Offices, by ſaying, *Thou ſhalt leave thy Father and Mother, and cleave to thy Wife.* If the Force of Cuſtom did not enforce the Matter, theſe only Conſiderations were ſufficient to prove, that there ſhould be nothing private, nothing peculiar, nothing proper, but every Thing in common, every Thing equally intereſted between the Huſband and the Wife. The like, tho' not equal Affection, is commanded by the Apoſtle to the *Col.* 3. by the Fathers towards their Children: *You Fathers be tender and loving to your Children, and diſcourage them not.*

The Partition.

ὁμοσίπυος.

ὁμόκαπνος.

Matth. ca. 19. *Mark* cap. 10. 1 *Cor.* cap. 7. *Epheſ.* cap. 5.

But let us ſee what Account our common Law hath made of the like Cuſtoms, founded upon the Love and Affection between Man and Wife. It was uſed of ancient Time in *Gavelkinde* Land, and hath received the Allowance and Judgment of a good and lawful Cuſtom, that if the Huſband be attainted and executed for a Felony by him committed, yet ſhall his Wife, for the Solace of her Loſs and Deſolation, have her Dowry of his Land, and alſo the Heir ſhall inherit the ſame according to that old Saying; *The Father to the Bough, and the Son to the Plough:* Altho' the Common Law, by rigorous Imputation, to make Man more fearful to offend in Crimes of ſuch Quality, extendeth the Puniſhment, tho' not to the Perſons of the Wife and Children, yet to their Fortune, ſo far as it may turn to their utter Impoveriſhment and Diſcomfort.

8 *H. M.* 3. Preſ. 60.

8 *E.* 2. It in Can. Preſcr. 50.

P. 35. *H.* 6. 58.

A Cuſtom in *York.*

In the City of *York* there is a Cuſtom, that the Huſband may enfeoffe his Wife of ſuch Land as he ſhall purchaſe, which, tho' it be againſt the Rule of Common Law (which diſableth the Huſband to convey any Land to his Wife) by Feoffement or Deed, yet by Force of the Cuſtom it was adjudged to be lawful and effectual. Alſo the Cuſtom of many Places in *England* is, that the Wife ſhall enjoy the whole Land of her Huſband in Name of her Dowry, as it appeareth by *M. Litt.* himſelf, and the Huſband cannot by any Cautel or Deviſe defeat her thereof. And in ſome other Countries they have the Moiety or tone Part, and generally by the Common Law the third Part. In *North Wales* the Cuſtom is ſo beneficial for Wives, (that altho' they be ſure of their Thirds of ſuch Land as their Huſbands ſhall chance to be ſeiſed of at any Time during the Marriage) yet are they to have the Moiety or tone Part, not only of his Goods and Moveables, but alſo of his Leaſes, be the Terms thereof never ſo long. Not many Years ago, the Cuſtom of *Taundean* was alledged, and allowed by the Court of *King's Bench*, that the Huſband or Wife, whetherſoever of them did

12 *H.* 3. Preſcr. 6. 1.

Litt. ti. Dower.

In *North Wales.*

14 *Eliz.*

did happen to over-live, ſhould have the Inheritance or Fee-ſimple Land of the other by Survivor; a Cuſtom, verily, neither contrary to Reaſon, nor repugnant to Religion; as no well-diſpoſed or good Huſband can deny, when he entreth into Conſideration of thoſe holy Duties and good Obſervances that are commended and commanded in holy Scripture. If then theſe Cuſtoms bear Sway in ſundry Places, and are publickly approved by judicial Sentences, what Citizen will be ſo ſenſeleſs, what *Londoner* ſo looſe, what Merchant or other Freeman ſo inconſiderate, and unregardful of his own good Eſtate, and ſo ready to defile his own Neſt, as once to attempt or practiſe the Violation or Breach of ſo good a Cuſtom? What is he, who ſeeing the Eſtate of *London* is preferred before other Cities of the Land, by the Benefit and Means of their moſt profitable Cuſtoms, that will give a dangerous Example to abrogate the ſame, and to call their Uſages in Queſtion? A Cuſtom, if it have been once notoriouſly diſcontinued, or interrupted, loſeth the Title and Appellation of a Cuſtom, and by Inſtance given of the Time when it was diſuſed, lacketh a great Part of his Authority. Then unnatural, or, at leaſtwiſe, unadviſed is that Citizen, which to ſerve his private Humour, bringeth a general Cuſtom either into Queſtion by his Fraud, or by his Example into Contempt. Pernicious alſo is the Precedent of one Cuſtom called in Queſtion to the Ruin of the reſt: Namely, whenas the City by their Counſel in her Majeſty's Courts of *Weſtminſter*, claiming the Benefit of their Cuſtoms, may be encounter'd and confronted with a Counterplea given by themſelves, that ſuch of their own Aldermen and Commons have by their Deeds and Deviſes either Diſaffirmed or Diſannulled the ſame. A Practice, as of great Condemnation in them that do it, ſo, no Doubt, of great Overſight and Incircumſpection in them that ſuffer it.

Read the Epiſtle to the *Epheſ. ca.* 5.

See before, in the Caſe of Robbery, how careful the City was to avoid this Danger, and to preſerve their Cuſtom: And alſo, in the Caſe of the Attaint before. 7 *H.* 6. *&c.*

Objections to the Cuſtom.

But ſomewhat to ſatisfy the idle Cavils pretended to the contrary: Saith ſome one, Is not the general Law of *England* ſufficient to manage the Government of *London* as well as of all other Subjects, but that *Londoners* muſt have private Cuſtoms and Uſages of their own? This Objection made by the Enviers or Enemies of the Wealth of *London*, (howſoever they make Shew to the contrary) rather deſerveth a Hiſs than a Reply, and is ſufficiently confuted in the former Diſcourſe.

But it is farther urged by ſome hard Huſbands, My Wife is froward and undutiful, and hath not deſerved it. She is a Fool, and cannot rule it. She will marry again, and enrich ſome other with the Fruit of my Travail. Wherefore, I think it neceſſary to abridge her of that Liberality which the Cuſtom doth extend. Alſo, my Children be evil inclined, diſobedient, or untractable, or ſome of them be: Wherefore, I may with Reaſon deprive them of the Benefit of this Cuſtom. Firſt, to anſwer the Undutifulneſs: I wiſh thee, whoſoever thou art, to ſummon and convent thyſelf to the Tribunal Seat of thy inward Mind, as Saint *Auguſtine* ſaith, and to make Conſcience thy Judge, thy Cogitations the Witneſſes, thy Actions the Accuſers, thy Memory the Regiſter or Record to give in Evidence: And let it be diſcuſſed in all due Circumſtances, whether thou didſt not likewiſe forget the Offices of a good Huſband, and defraud her of her Duties, (as Saint *Paul* ſaith) or provoke her to Impatience, which the ſame Apoſtle forbiddeth in theſe Words, *You Huſbands be loving to your Wives, and no Way be bitter unto them.* Which alſo St. *Peter* remembreth in adviſing Huſbands to dwell with their Wives ſincerely and according to Knowledge, in doing Honour unto them as to the weaker Veſſel. Let it, I ſay, be examined in the Conſiſtory of thy Conſcience, whether thou either by thy Fault wittingly, or negligently by thy Default, or by thy Unkindneſs unduly, haſt cauſed her, being the weaker Veſſel, to be the more intolerable. If thou find thyſelf condemned by thy Conſcience, let Remorſe be thy Executioner, and Amendment, with Kindneſs towards thy Wife, be thy Penance: But if thou find thyſelf guilty of no Want of Affection, Love, or good Carriage of thyſelf towards her, ſo that her Undutifulneſs proceedeth of herſelf; yet, I pray thee remember the Benefits which God hath given thee by her Means, whether they be Gifts of Fortune in bettering thy Eſtate, or eſchewing of Sin by her lawful and comfortable Company; or the Bleſſing of Children, a ſovereign Good in this World; thy Children being the Monuments of thy Life and Being upon Earth, and the Repairers of thy Decay. And let theſe Favours and Graces enjoyed by her Company, cover and countervail her other Imperfections whatſoever. Follow therein the Example of the wiſe *Socrates*, who being demanded how he could endure the continual Scolding and Vexation of his Wife *Xantippe*, likewiſe aſked of the other, why he ſuffered the cackling and unpleaſant Noiſe of Hens and Turkeys in his Houſe; becauſe, ſaid the other, they lay Eggs, and breed Chickens for me: And ſo, ſaid *Socrates*, *Xantippe* beareth me Children: Which good Turn alone covereth and diſpenſeth with infinite Defects. *Callicratides*, the *Athenian* being demanded why he, a Man ſo nobly deſcended, but having matched with a baſe *Theſſalian* Woman, yet, by his laſt Will, bequeathed unto her all his Subſtance, leaving his other Friends and Kinſfolks unregarded: Becauſe, ſaid he, ſhe is my Wife. Meaning, that ſhe who was, by his Judgment and Choice, made worthy to be his Wife, ſhould be unworthy of nothing that was his. Which may alſo ſatisfy that ſecond Point of ſuppoſed Folly in the Wife, and Want of Diſcretion to marſhal ſo great a Proportion of Wealth, as the Cuſtom will give her. Wherefore, wouldſt thou marry with a Fool, if thou thoughteſt her unworthy of the Rights of Marriage? Then ſeeing thy Choice hath eſtopped thy Teſtimony of her Folly, thy Duty towards thy Wife ſhall bind thee to Favour and conceal her Weakneſs, and to perform that which the Cuſtom pronounceth to be convenient. It cannot be evil beſtowed upon her, whoſe Right by Cuſtom demandeth it, and whoſe Eſtate and Imperfections have need of it; whereas, if the Huſband may be permitted by this Colour to defeat his Wife, many Inconveniencies and Diſorders might enſue.

Aug. in lib. Confeſſ.

1 *Corin. ca.* 7.
Col. ca. 3.

Peter Epiſt. 1. ca. 1.

Leges ſe accommodant ad ea quæ frequentius non quæ raro accidunt. Bartolus.

Firſt, a general Cuſtom, which is alſo a general Law, never provided for ſuch rare Accidents as ſeldom fall in Experience, but for Things that ordinarily and commonly happen, ſhould be broken, to the general Scandal and offenſive Example of all, through the Inhability of one, which were a Thing unreaſonable. Likewiſe, then might Huſbands (if that were a juſt Allegation) eaſily deviſe and publiſh that or ſome other Imperfection to be in their Wives, and thereby bereave them of their Right. No more than it is a juſt Counterplea, or Bar to a Woman's Dower, to alleage that ſhe is a Fool, no more is the Imputation of ſuch Simplicity honeſt, and ſufficient to exclude her from her Portion. No, it is well ſaid, and maintained for a *Maxim* in the Common Law, *Better it is to ſuffer a Miſchief than an Inconvenience.* Leſs harmful and hateful it is for a Man to ſwallow twenty of theſe light Offences, and to digeſt ſundry of theſe pretenced Scruples, than by violating of a Cuſtom no leſs common than commendable, to leave to Poſterity an odious Memory and Obloquy of his Name.

The laſt Objection againſt Wives is no leſs ridiculous than tyranical, grounded upon an unjuſt Deſire to reſtrain them from Marriage. Marriage is an honourable Ordinance of God, fit and neceſſary for all Perſons diſpoſed thereunto, to the avoiding of Sin, and Maintenance of a comfortable and ſociable Chriſtian Life. To reſtrain or prohibit the ſame either in Maids or Widows, as St. *Paul* ſaith, is the Doctrine of Devils. *Tim.* Ep. 2. ca 4. And to indent or condition with any, that he or ſhe ſhall not marry, is a Condition limited againſt Law, and by the ſame pronounced unlawful and unreaſonable. 43 *E.* 3. 6. Make it thine own Caſe; admit thou didſt match with a wealthy Wife, whoſe Furniture and Riches hath increaſed thy Eſtate; if God ſhould call for her, wouldſt thou in a kind Memorial of the Benefits attained by her Means, make thyſelf a Votary to live unmarried? Do thoſe which marry great Heirs, being Women, and after their Wives Deaths enjoy their whole Inheritance by the Curteſy of *England*, making their Wives Heirs to expect during their Lives, take it for any Matter of Conſcience or Scruple to marry again? Unleſs it be in ſome Place where the Force of the Cuſtom and the Benefit of the Living joined together, work a contrary Reſolution in ſome Huſbands: Which Cuſtom annexed to *Gavelkinde* Lands in *Kent* and other Places is of this Quality, 16 *E.* 3. aid 129. 19 *E.* 3. aid 144. That the Huſband ſhall, after the Deceaſe of his Wife, be Tenant by the Curteſy of her Land, as long as he remaineth unmarried, whether he have Iſſue by her or not; but upon his next Marriage ſhall utterly forgo all his Intereſt therein. A Cuſtom therefore the leſs unreaſonable, becauſe the Reſtraint of Marriage on the one Side is countervailed by the beneficial Favour of the other Side, to have the Land by the Curteſy without Iſſue, and alſo for that he is to deprive the next Heir of his Wife, who perchance hath been married with him but few Months or Days, of the Profit and Commodity of the whole Land during his Life. But chiefly becauſe it is a Cuſtom grounded and grown in Continuance to ſuch religious Obſervation and Regard, that it ſeemeth an Offence of Conſcience to infringe it. But in our Caſe, ſithence there is neither Cuſtom nor Conſcience to warrant thy Will, why ſhouldſt thou then ſeem to quarrel with the lawful Liberty of thy Wife, if ſhe ſurvive thee, ſhe being weak by Kind and Education, and thereby leſs able to direct her Occaſions, and govern her Eſtate without a Companion and Coadjutor? No, on God's Name refer her to her own Choice and Conſcience therein, and make it no Pretence and Colour to abridge her of her Right, becauſe ſhe ſeemeth inclinable unto that which God hath ordained, and all Men and Women do embrace. As to the Fear and Suſpicion pretended, that another in matching with thy Wife ſhould be enriched by thy Travaile: What ſhould move thee to make that ſuperſtitious Account of thy Goods when thou art gone? Were they any longer thine. than while thou haſt Life and Licenſe to employ them? Thou muſt needs know and acknowledge, beſides thy daily Experience, by the very Etymology and Signification of the Word, the true Nature and Quality of the Thing. Theſe worldly Goods are called *Temporal*, becauſe they ſerve one but for a Time: They are termed *Tranſitory*, for that their Property is fleeting from one Owner unto another: They are named *Moveable* or *Current*, becauſe all their Grace and Credit is in running and removing into divers Hands, according to that rude and old (but yet true) *Latin* Rhime:

Omnia mundana per vices ſunt aliena,
Nunc mea, nunc hujus, poſt mortem ſunt alterius.

This worldly Wealth each Day doth change
Their Owners, as we ſee;
Now mine, now his, and after Death
Another's Goods they be.

Then ſithence thy Wealth hath waited upon thee all thy Life long; wouldſt thou require the ſame to reſt at thy Devotion after thy Death? If that ſeem impertinent and unprofitable unto thee, then relinquiſh this Care, and ſuffer the Goods of this World to have their natural Courſe and Condition, which is to be ſtill in Exchange, Paſſage, and poſting from Hand to Hand, ſerving all Men, *ut peregrinationis viaticum*, that is, *A Pilgrim's Charge, or Defrayment in his Journey*, as Saint *Hierome* termeth it. *Hieronymus* in Epiſt. And addreſs thy Mind to the Deſire of ſuch Goods as are neither temporal, tranſitory, current, nor moveable, but perpetual, permanent, conſtant, and not only immutable but ineſtimable.

But finally, to ſatisfy the laſt Objection againſt thy Children, I wiſh thee to look back unto that I have ſaid, that thou mayſt not, for a private Injury or Diſpleaſure, ſeem as much as lyeth in thee to ſupplant and abrogate a publick Cuſtom, to the no leſs Prejudice than Offence of a great Number that have Intereſt therein. In enriching thy Son, thou doſt diſcharge the Duty of a natural Father towards him, which, if he prodigally or wickedly miſpend or abuſe, he carrieth his own Condemnation, and proveth a wilful Enemy to himſelf. The good *Luke* ca. 15. Father mentioned in the Goſpel, who, at the Suit of his undutiful Son, (that would needs abandon the Service and Attendance on his Father, to run the Courſe of an extravagant Libertine with lewd Company) gave him a great Portion of his Wealth, is not any Way blamed by our Saviour for that Indulgence, but rather recommended to all Poſterity as a true Pattern of a kind Father. *Col.* ca. 3. Saint *Paul* commandeth the Father to be well affected to his Children, and no Way to diſcourage them. What may breed greater Diſcouragement or Diſcontentment in any Child, than to ſee himſelf by the Place of his Birth, and the good Fortune of the City entitled to the Commodity of a good Cuſtom, and yet injuriouſly, by his own Father, (whoſe Affection ſhould be always occupied and earneſt in procuring the Good of his Children) diſappointed of his Hope, and defrauded of his Right. And as well as ſome, having juſt Cauſe of Diſpleaſure againſt their Son and Child, may, in this unlawful and diſorderly Sort, practiſe their Revenge: So may ſome other inconſiderate and wilful Father, upon a Conceipt taken againſt a good Son and of ſingular Deſert, for that he concurreth not with him in ſome Humour or Diſpoſition, moſt wrongfully diſtreſs and undo him by ſuch a Preſident. Thus the Miſchiefs objected on the one Side are light and of ſmall Moment, whereas the Inconveniencies apparent on the other Side be manifold and of dangerous Conſequence.

I will not vouchſafe to anſwer that undiſcreet *Sarcaſmus*, or bitter Scoff that ſome uſe, *We may play our Wealth at Dice, without Offence to the Cuſtom; wherefore ſhould we not then diſpoſe the ſame from our Wife and Children by our Deeds of Gift?* This amounteth to as much as if a married Man would ſay, I may commit Felony, or Treaſon, and be attainted and hanged therefore. And then the Law giveth my Wife no Dower, nor my Heir no Patrimony; then why ſhould I not in Reaſon uſe my Diſcretion with the Land, without Incumbrance by the one, or Injury to the other? Match theſe two Caſes together with Judgment, and thou ſhalt perceive they have a ſenſible Concurrency in their Addreſs and Application to this Purpoſe. It is well ſaid by the Poet:

Nil juvat exemplum quod litem lite reſolvit.

The Example of one wilful or wicked Act, giveth no juſt Countenance or Allowance to another. Let ſo much ſaid to thy Objections, take ſome Place to alter thine Humour, or, at leaſt, be a Preparative for thine own Reaſon in the Fear of God, to purge thee of the ſame.

An important Conſideration

But to conclude this ſhort Diſcourſe with one Conſideration of great Importance: I wiſh thee to conſider, that this City of *London* is and hath been happily preſerved in this flouriſhing Proſperity, by the wiſe and politick Conſent, that all and always the Particulars have had to increaſe the general good Eſtate thereof; thinking it their Duty, as they got and acquired their Subſtance in this City, ſo alſo to ſpend and defray it in the ſame; inſomuch, that whatſoever falleth from the one, cometh and groweth unto another; and by Alteration of private Fortunes, (as Chances and Changes of Times do require from one Citizen to another) the general Eſtate hath flouriſhed, and never wanted particular Men of Wealth and Ability, to ſuſtain the Offices and Functions of the City. Upon which Conſideration, by moſt laudable and ancient Cuſtom, the Lord Maior and Senate of *London* have been and are entitled to the Tuition and Cuſtody of young *Orphans* and their Goods; and likewiſe are made acquainted, by ordinary good Means, of Inventories taken and produced, what Subſtance and Wealth each Man dyed poſſeſſed of; to the Intent, that although that Man, which by his good Travaile and Trade hath grown to be rich among them, be departed hence, yet his Goods may remain as among his Wife and Children in Uſe and Property, ſo to the general Strength of this City in Account and Reckoning. For we often ſee that one rich Man's Wealth paſſeth to the Increaſe of the good Eſtate of another Citizen, either by Marriage of the Widow, or of the Orphan: So that the City, though deprived of a Member or Inhabitant; yet is not deſtitute of ſuch as may diſcharge his Employment and Place. Whereas, if this pernicious Practice, and uncharitable Liberty might take Root, by Deeds of Gifts, and cautelous Conveyance to Strangers, not only the Wife and Children may be diſtreſſed, but alſo the State of the City much weakened, and in Danger of a great Diſreputation and Decay, from that that it hath been and yet is. For if it be adjudged lawful in one, of what Degree ſoever he be; it is neither impoſſible nor unlikely, that the ſame will be uſed by many, and conſequently may be practiſed by all; which if it befal, what will become of the happy Condition of this City, it is not hard to conjecture.

I mean not to extend my Speech to the Prejudice of any true Debts that a Man oweth without Fraud or Colluſion, ſeeing the Cuſtom very providently careth for the Diſcharge thereof: But my Purpoſe is to diſſwade Men from evil Example, from inſolent Violation of good Cuſtoms, and from odious and unſeemly Practices of Deceit and evil Meaning towards their Wives and Children: Which Perſuaſion I would wiſh all Profeſſors of the Law ſeriouſly and carefully to uſe and enforce to their Clients, being Citizens of *London*, as in good Conſcience and Diſcretion they ought to do.

An *Apoſtrophe* to the Reader, and the Motive of this Treatiſe.

BLame not my bold Enterprize, gentle Reader, nor reprove my ſimple Cenſure herein preſented unto thee, which might, I know, both for the Matter and Manner of it, have been by any other, and perchance by myſelf more largely and effectually delivered, if the Opportunity of my Leiſure might have anſwered the Quality of the Argument which I had in Hand. But fearing leaſt I ſhould with too long a Diſcourſe in ſo plain a Propoſition, breed more Loathſomeneſs than Liking, I would not; for want of Leiſure, I might not; and if I had had Time at Will, I minded not; (ſeeing, for any urgent Occaſion, the Error being yet freſh, the Practice rare, and not grown to an Enormity, I needed not) but in a Word or two to make thee acquainted with the Cauſe that moved me to addreſs theſe few Reaſons to thy gentle View. So it happened, that I being in Company and Conference with ſome Perſons, (though otherwiſe wiſe and well affected, yet in this Matter ſtrangely conceited) it chanced that the Lawfulneſs and Conveniency of this Cuſtom came in Queſtion and Debate among us, and was by ſome of them (being Men for Sufficiency, of great Opinion, and for Countenance and Credit, of good Appearance and Regard in the City) ſo preſſed with Objections, that the moſt Part of thoſe which were preſent ſeemed to incline to that Perſwaſion. Wherefore, leaſt the Authority of the Men might the ſooner ſeduce the ſimple Multitude unto their Error, and for that I thought it a charitable Policy to prevent the Peril in the Prime, before it grew to a feſtering Sore, or incurable Evil, according to the Poet *Ovid*'s Advice:

Principiis obſta: Sero medicina paratur,
Cum mala per longas invaluere moras.

Withſtand at firſt the ſpringing Evil,
With Medicines fit therefore:
Too late it is to take the Cure
Of old and feſtred Sore.

I thought good to apply this ſimple Receipt of Reaſon to the Minds of all ſuch as ſhall chance to be diſtempered by theſe Perſuaſions; hoping that they will yield me that friendly Requital of good Conſtruction, which my offered Good Will may ſeem to deſerve: And although I keep myſelf unnamed, and unknown; it may pleaſe them to have this Opinion of me, (no more favourable than reaſonable) that he which is well devoted to the Defence of good Cuſtoms, is rather to be juſtified in his good Meaning, than condemned or held ſuſpected of any ſiniſter Conceipt.

CONCLUSION.

Sir Richard Martin, *Kt. L. Maior, to the L. Treaſurer* Burghley: *Complaining of one, for attempting to build a Wharf upon the Watergate of the* Tower.

The Conteſts formerly between the City and the Lieutenant of the Tower, *concerning the Extent of his Liberty, were ſhewed before,* Book I. Chap. 15. *Where an Encroachment upon the City was mentioned to have been granted and countenanced by the Lieutenant, or ſome of his Officers, to the great Injury and incommoding of the Citizens. Of which the L. Maior informed the Lord Treaſurer by his Letter, in order to a Remedy, and to ſtop the Building. Which Letter being upon ſo remarkable an Occaſion, I ſhall enter entirely from the Original, which ſhall be the Concluſion of this* Appendix.

MY Duty humbly don unto your Lordſp. Where manitimes heretofore Variances have ariſen between the City and the Officers of her Majeſties Tower of *London*, touching Encroachments upon the common Soil within the Liberty of the City; which ſome Perſons, reſpecting their private Profit, have ſuppoſed to appertain to the Officers of the Tower; and have therefore procured Grants from ſome Officers unto themſelves, and ſo ſtirred Contention between the City and Maſter Lieutenant; as hath heretofore been made known unto your Lordſp. and other the Lords of her Highnes Honourable Council: And where heretofore, for Stay of Troubles between the City and Maſter Lieutenant, it pleaſed their Lordſhips to give Order, that nothing ſhould be attempted on either Side, until Order ſhould be taken for Pacification of the Controverſies therein.

Now, foraſmuch, my very good Lord, as one *John Cox*, Limeman, a wilful and diſobedient Citizen, pretending Title to a Part of the common Soil within the Liberties of the City, under an Officer of the Tower, as he ſaith, as a public Place of Paſſage for her Majeſties Subjects, Brewers and others, to fetch Water with Carts, and other common Affairs, ordinarily known by the Name of *The Watergate*, ſituate between the Weſt End of the *Tower Wharf*, and that Part of the City of *London*; hath attempted to build a Wharf into the *Thames* there; to the ſtraitning of the Place, and to the great Let and Hindrance of the common Paſſage: I thought it my Duty to give Order for Stay of this proceding with his Building; which nevertheleſs he would not do. And Mr. *Richard Young* * (as he ſaith) commanding him to ſtay his Building, *Cox* heaved up a Staff againſt him, to ſtrike him. And yet he ſtill procedeth. Which I thought good to ſignify unto your Lordſp. humbly beſeeching, that it may pleaſe your Lordſp. (the rather to ſet a quiet End of Controverſies for Time to come, and that al Unkindneſſes between the City and Mr. Lieutenant, and other her Majeſties Officers of her Tower of *London* may be taken away) to be pleaſed to extend unto the City your Honours Favour ſo far, as that by your Lordſps. Honourable Means, the Title of each Side may be examined, touching this and al other Cauſes of Controverſy, which reſt as yet undecided between them. And that in the meantime *Cox* may be commanded to take away his Frame, and to ſurceaſe his ſaid Building of this Wharf, which wil be a great Annoyance to her Majeſties Subjects. And ſo I humbly commit your Lordſp. to the Tuition of the Almighty. *London*, this XVI. of *Auguſt*, 1589.

* An active Juſtice of the Peace.

Your Lordſhip's moſt bounden

Richard Martin *Maior.*

THE PERAMBULATION, OR CIRCUIT-WALK.

J. S.

NOW, for Diverſion, let us ſtep out of our City, and take a Perambulation or Circuit-Walk four or five Miles round about; and eſpecially, let us Viſit the ſeveral Churches within that Compaſs, and take a View of the Monuments and the Inſcriptions thereon: And the rather, ſince many of our eminent Citizens having Country Houſes in thoſe Towns, happened to dye, and be interred there.

And firſt we ſhall walk on the Weſt and South Sides of *LONDON*, and ſo round on the Eaſt and Northern Parts of it.

CHAP. I.

A VISITATION of the Towns and Churches within four or five Miles diſtant of LONDON: *viz.* Kenſington, Hammerſmith, Chelſea, Fulham, Putney, Wandeſworth, Batterſea, Clapham, Camberwel, Lambeth, *and* Newington Butts. *With Cognizance of the Monuments of the Dead in thoſe Churches.*

KENSINGTON.

We begin with Kenſington. *In which Town is ſituate one of the Palaces of our Princes.*

In the Church of Kenſington *are theſe Monuments.*

Monuments in *Kenſington.* *J. S.* *Pet. le Neve,* Norroy.

IN the Chancel, a Black Marble Grave-ſtone, with a White Border; for Sir *William Liſter*, 1649.

In the Pew under the Pulpit, *Aaron Mico*, Merchant, 1652.

Lionel Ducket, Eſq; Son and Heir of *William Ducket*, late of *Hartham* in the County of *Wilts*, Eſq; Born in this Pariſh: Deceaſed 1693.

Nathaniel Barnard the Elder, late of *Langford* in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq; 1685. Alſo, *Nathaniel Barnard*, Gent. his eldeſt Son, 1688.

Joice Robertſon, Relict of *Alexander Robertſon* of *Uxbridge*, 1686.

John Dickins, 1694: And *Katharine Dickins*, his Widow: Who, ſome Time before her Death, was a Benefactrice to this Church. And by her laſt Will and Teſtament bequeathed ſeveral Legacies, to be given to the Poor of this Pariſh preſently after her Death: And the Profits of 50*l.* for ever, to the Maſter of the School belonging to this Town, for teaching of ſuch poor Children to read, write, and caſt Accompt, whoſe Parents are not able to pay for the ſame. She dyed, aged 84, 1702.

Anthony Carnaby, aged 84, 1678.

Dorothy, Daughter to *John Thomas*, Eſq; 1686. Aged one Year. This Stone is never to be taken up, nor undermined, nor the Ground ſtirred within five Inches of either Side, nor four Foot farther Eaſtward, except for the Father or Mother; as may be ſeen by the great Church Book, and by a Silver Baſon given to the Church.

That Stone was never laid upon the Grave; nor what is above-written, entered into the great Church Book; the Baſon being pawned for as much as it was worth, and bought by the Churchwardens: Who cauſed it to be melted down, and more Silver added to it, for the Uſe of the Miniſter at the Communion.

Thomas and *Elizabeth Roberts*, 1687.

Henry Willaſton, Son and Heir of *Will. Willaſton*, Eſq; 1695.

Obrian, the Son of *Obrian Feltham*, Eſq; ten Months old, 168⅔.

Tho. Henſhaw, Eſq; who married *Anne*, the youngeſt Daughter of *Robert Kipping* of *Tewdley* in the County of *Kent*, Eſq. He was Gentleman in ordinary of the Privy Chamber to K. *Charles* and K. *James :* And *French* Secretary to thoſe Kings, and K. *William.* Departed 1699, at his Houſe in this Pariſh, in the 82. Year of his Age. His Wife dyed 1671.

M. S. Henrici Frohock, *A. M. Viri tam propter Mores ſuos, quam Præcepta nunquam ſatis colendi, &c. quod reliquum erat vitæ ſuæ, Tyronibus erudiendis fideliter impendit*, 1692.

Thomas Hodges, D. D. late Dean of *Hereford*, and Vicar of this Pariſh, 1672. And *Margaret* his Wife, 1696.

Charles Blake, Eſq; 1672.

George Underwood, Eſq; Barriſter at Law: Married *Joyce*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Joſcelyn* of *Hyde Hall* in *Hertfordſhire*, Bar. 1678.

James Worthington, Gent. Firſt Page of the Bedchamber to her ſacred Majeſty Q. *Mary*, 1693.

Captain *John Worthington* eldeſt Son of *James Worthington.* Who was in Command in K. *William*'s Army ever ſince the Year 1685, and in all the Wars in *Ireland* and in *Flanders*: And having ſeen an honourable Peace, dyed 169$\frac{7}{8}$.

Charlotte Worthington, only Daughter of *James Worthington*, 169$\frac{7}{8}$.

John Colman Junior, Maſter of the Woodyard to their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Denmark*, 160$\frac{0}{1}$. [Miſwritten, no Queſtion, for 170$\frac{0}{1}$.]

Mary Rolſton, only Daughter of *George Rolſton*, 1688. Aged one Year.

Jeffrey Cook, third Son of Sir *George Cook*, Bar. 1700.

Without the Church, on the Wall at the South-eaſt End:

Juxta hic ſub marmoreo Tumulo jacet Gulielmus Courten. *Cui* Gulielmus *Pater*, Gulielmus *Avus*, *Mater* Katharina Johannis *Comitis de* Bridgwater *filia. Paternum vel ad Indos præclarum nomen, &c. Ob.* 1702, *&c. Hoc qualecunq; Monumentum bene merenti mærens dedit* Hans Sloan, *M. D.*

An Epitaph in Memory of Sir *William Blake*, who deceaſed the 30th Day of *Octob. An. Dom.* 1630.

Stay, Reader, gaze, admire,
And paſs not ſlightly ore
The Caſket of his Corps,
Embalmed in this Flore.
Let his induſtrious Hand,
Paterne of Paternes be ;
And blazon forth his Worth
To al Poſteritie.
And let his oft Footſteps
Unto this ſacred Place,
Be pious Clues to guide
Thee to like holy Trace.
Let him in Peace reſt here in Peace,
Till God of Peace return :
And give him Peace, that loved Peace,
And call him from his Urne.

Unto the Worldly Wiſe,
Death doth apologize.

Suſpend thine own By-thoughts :
His Thoughts did ever aim at Good :
Had I forborne, they had
At full been better underſtood.

The Figure of Death lying under theſe Lines.

HAMMERSMITH.

In the Church of Hammerſmith *you have theſe Monuments.*

Monuments. J. S. Pe. le Neve, Eſq;

CHancel, South Side, a Black and White Marble Altar Tomb for *Edmund Sheffield*, Earl of *Mulgrave.* Erected by *Mariana* his Counteſs, *tempore Jacobi* I.

Sheffield and Bp. of *London.* Their Coats in the Glaſs Windows of the Chancel. Likewiſe of the Earl of *Bedford*, and the City of *London.*

North Ile of the Chancel. An Altar Tomb for *James Smith*, Citizen and Salter of *London :* Fined for Sheriff, 1667. Aged 80.

Mary Green, Daughter of *Edw. Truſſel*, Eſq; Wife of *John Green* of *London*, Merchant: Dyed in Childbed 1657. Aged 17.

Francis Wolley, Son of *Edw. Wolley*, D. D. He was of the Temple, 1659.

Hatchments on the South Wall of the Chancel, of *Hook* and *Needham.*

In the North Side of the Steeple, in the Stone, *Criſp* and *Preſcot* impaled.

South Ile, on the Wall, a Black and White Marble Monument, in Memory of K. *Charles* I.

CHELSEA.

In the Church at Chelſea *are theſe enſuing Monuments.*

In the South Side of the North Ile is this Inſcription.

In obitum illuſtriſſimi viri, Domini Arthuri Gorges, *Equitis Aurati, Epicedium.*

Te deſlent Nati, Natæ, Celeberima Conjux ;
Te dolet argutæ magna Caterva ſcholæ.
At Lucanus *ait, ſe vivo, non Moriturum*
Arthurum Gorges, *Tranſtulit ipſe decus,*
Æthereas Cupiens Arthurus *adire per Auras,*
Et novus ex ejus Nomine Natus adeſt.

Tranſtulit Lucanum

Domini Arth. Gorg. *Equ. Aurat. Filius ejus Natu Maximus.*

In the ſame Ile on the South Side is this Inſcription.

Here lieth the Right Noble and Excellent Princeſſe, Lady *Jane Guildeford*, late Dutcheſſe of *Northumberland* ; Daughter and ſole Heir unto the Right Honourable Sir *Edward Guildeford*, Knight, Lord Warden of the five Ports. The which Sir *Edward* was Sonne to the Right Honourable Sir *Richard Guildeford*, ſometimes Knight, and Companion of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter. And the ſaid Dutcheſſe was Wife to the Right High and Mighty Prince *John Dudley*, late Duke of *Northumberland.* By whom ſhe had Yſſew 13 Children, that is to wete, eight Sonnes and five Dawghters. And aftere ſhe had lyved Yeeres XLVI, ſhe departed this tranſitory World at her Manor of *Chelſey*, the 22. Day of *January*, in the ſecond Yeere of the Raigne of our Soveraigne Lady Q. *Mary the Firſt*, *An.* 1555: On whoſe Soule *Jeſu* have Mercy.

Another on the South Side, thus inſcribed.

In obitum Nobiliſſimorum Conjugum Gregorii *D.* Dacres, & Annæ *uxoris.*

Quos ardens copulavit Amor, Juvenilibus annis,
Abſtulit atra dies, mors inopina rapit;
Ille prior Fatis, Dacrorum *Nobile Germen*
Occidit, in Morbum at incidit illa prius.
Quæ langueſcendo, Miſeræ prætædia vitæ
Senſit, tam dulci conjuge caſſa ſuo.
Ut teneri cordis concordia junxerat ambos,
Sic idem Amborum contegit oſſa locus.
Quos jungit tumulus, conjungunt cœlica Tecta,
Ut teneant Cœlum, qui tenuere fidem.

Nobilis iſte Vir obiit *Septemb.* 25. 1594.	Nobilis iſta Mulier obiit *Maii* 14. 1595.

Nobilis Anna *jaces, prudens* Sackvillia *proles,*
Viva tui deſles funera mœſta viri.
Nil mortale placet, Cœlum tua pectora ſpirant,
Poſtquam Parca viri, conſcidit Atra, diem.
Fœminei lux Clara chori, pia, caſta, pudica,
Ægris ſubſidium, pauperibuſque decus.
Fida deo, perchara tuis, conſtanſque, diſerta,
Ut patiens Morbi, ſic pietatis amans.
O quoties manibus paſſis ad culmina Cœli,
Hanc animam dixti, ſuſcipe, quæſo, Deus?
Mens pia, cœleſtis patriæ pervenit ad arcem;
Hic tumulus corpus mentis inane tenet.

Another Monument on the North Side of the Chancel, thus inſcribed:

O Lord, in thee have I truſted,
Let me never be confounded.

Here lyeth the Body of *Thomas Hungerford* of *Chelſey* in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq; the ſecond Son of *Robert Hugerford* the Elder, of *Cadnam* in the County of *Wilts*, Eſq; Who ſerved King *Henry* VIII, in the Roomth of a Gentleman Penſioner, and was with his Majeſty at the winning of *Bolein*; and King *Edward* VI, at *Muſſelborough Field*; beſides Q. *Mary* and Q. *Elizabeth* in their Affairs; being of the Age of 70 Years. Who had to Wife *Urſula Maidenhead*, the Daughter of the Lady *Sandes*. *Ob. Anno Domini* 1581.

Another on the North Side, with this Inſcription.

The Years wherein I liv'd were Fifty four,
October *Twenty eight did end my Life;*
Five Children of eleven God left in Store,
Sole Comfort of their Mother and my Wife:
The World can ſay what I have been before;
What I am now Examples ſtill are riſe.

Thus Thomas Laurance *ſpeaks to Times enſuing,*
That Death is ſure, and Time is paſt renewing.
Obiit 1593.

J. S.

On the South Side of the Choir, a Monument of Sir *Thomas More*, dated *Anno Dom.* 1532. [Which he himſelf erected in his Life Time for himſelf, and his two Wives, *Joan* and *Alice*. The Body of *Joan* deceaſed, he removed hither, and added ſome *Latin* Verſes, made upon her by himſelf. There is ſtill remaining a very large Inſcription, compoſed alſo by himſelf; giving Account of his Father Sir *John More*, his own honourable Employments and Preferments, and his voluntary Surrender of them by the King his Maſter's Favour, that he might be the more at Leiſure to meditate upon Immortality. The whole Inſcription was taken out by the laborious Antiquarian *Wever*, and remains in his Funeral Monuments, *p.* 522.

There have alſo been interred in this Church, with honourable Monuments, Sir *Edmund Bray*, Kt. Lord *Bray*: *Reginald Bray*, his Brother, of *Stene* in the County of *Northampton*, Eſq;

Modern Monuments.

Monuments modern in *Chelſea*, are theſe that follow.

J. S.

J. Worthington.

For *Simon Box*, that ſerved in Quality of a Soldier to K. *Charles* I. K. *Charles* II. K. *James* II. and K. *William* and Q. *Mary*; whoſe Penſioner he was, belonging to their Majeſties Royal Hoſpital, and the firſt interred in this Burying-Place, *Anno* 1692.

John Grahme, Gent. late Steward of the Royal Hoſpital, 1693.

Penelope Langford, Daughter to *Emanuel Langford*, S.T.P. Chaplain to the Royal Hoſpital, 1695.

Captain *John Ramſey*, 1696.

Collonel *Theophilus Ceſill*, 1695.

James Ford, Sergeant, Penſioner in his Majeſty's Royal Hoſpital, 1698.

Cy giſt le Corps D. Iſaac Lefort, *natif de Vitrel en* Bretagne, *Marchand. Qui mourut* 1694.

Pierre Lefort, 1697.

Daniel Garnier, *Bourgeois de* Londres *Orpheure*, 1697.

1703. *Poſteritati ſacrum. More Majorum. extra Urbis* Pomœria *juxta viam publicam in tumulo editiore, hic prope inhumari voluit* Edvardus Chamberlain *Anglus, Chriſticola, Legum Doctor, ex antiqua Comitis* Tanquerville *proſapia* Normannica *oriundus,* Oddingtoniæ *natus, &c. novem liberos genuit, ſex libros compoſuit, &c. Ob.* 1703.

Poſteritati Sacrum. Hic juxta ſitus eſt Peregrinus Clifford Chamberlayn, *Dux marinus, filius natu maximus* Edwardi Chamberlayn, *Legum Doctoris, &c.* 1691. *Hoc Mon. (non impune temerandum) poni curavit Pater mœrens.*

Hic juxta Conditorio jacet Anna Edwardi Chamberlaine, *L L. D. Filia unica,* Londini *nata* 20 Jan. 1667. *Quæ diu ſpreto Connubio, magnaq; ſupra ſexum ac ætatem animo moliens,* 30 Junii 1690.

Contra Francigenas, *Armis habituq; virili,*
In rate flammifera ſex horas, ſub Duce Fratre,
Pugnavit, dum Virgo fuit, dum caſta Virago.
Heroum poterat ſtirpem generare marinam,
Ni præmaturis fatis abrepta fuiſſet.

Redux ab iſta pugna navali, & poſt paucos menſes nupta Johanni Spragge, *Armigero: Quocum vixit amantiſſimè ſeſquiannum. Tum vero, enixa filiam, poſt paucos dies obiit* 30 Octobr. 1692.

Hoc Monumentum uxori fidiſſimæ poni curavit Maritus mœſtiſſimus.

In a Vault, *Anne*, only Daughter of *Edward Chamberlayn*, L L.D. 1667.

Suſanna Chamberlayn, late Widow of Dr. *Edward Chamberlayn*, and only Daughter of *Richard Clifford*, Eſq; 1703.

Chancel of *Chelſea* Church. North Side.

Hic prope ſitum eſt Corpus doctiſſimi viri ac de Literis optime meriti Adami Littleton, *S.T.P, Capellani Regii, &c. Hujus Eccleſiæ Rectoris, &c.* 1694.

Sacred to the Memory of the Honourable Dame *Griſel*, Relict of the Honourable Sir *John Laurence*, late of *Iver* in the County of *Bucks*, Kt. and Bar. 1675. Aged 80. A fruitful Parent of Childrens Childrens Children.

Sacred to the Memory of *Henry*, *Turkey* Merchant, youngeſt Son of Sir *John Laurence*, Kt. and Bart. 1665.

The Excellent Mrs. *Frances Laurence*, ſecond Daughter to Sir *John Laurence* aforeſaid, by Dame *Griſel* his only Wife.

Sacred to the Memory of Sir *John Laurence*, late of *Iver* in the County of *Bucks*, Kt. and Bart. 1656.

North Ile. *Thomas Larrance :* Noted before.

Sacred to the Memory of *Sara* Wife to *Richard Colvile* of *Newtou* in the Ile of *Ely*, Eſq; Daughter to *Tho. Laurence* of *Iver*, Eſq; 1631.

Wonder not, Reader, how this Stone
Should be ſo ſmooth and pure. Here's One,
That lies within't, by whoſe fair Light,
It ſhines ſo clear, and looks ſo bright, &c.

Chancel. South Wall.

D. O. M. Elizabethæ, *Equitis* Theodori de Mayerne Baronis Albonæ *Filiæ*, Petri de Caumont *Marchionis* de Cugnac, *&c. uxori dulciſſimæ, &c. mœreus poſuit. Ob.* 1653. *Vixit annos* xx.

Sir *Thomas More*'s Monument near *Mayernes*; of which Sir *Thomas* Mention is made before. His Coat of Arms appears with many Quarterings.

Middle Ile. The Return of *Baldwin Hameis*, Dr. of Phyſic, 1676.

South Side of the Church.

Here ſleeps, and feels no Preſſure of this Stone,
He that had all the Gorges *Souls in one,* &c.

The generous and worthy Gentleman *Arthur Gorges*, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir *Arthur Gorges*, Kt. The laſt ſurviving Branch of the firſt Male Line of that Honourable Family : 1668.

North Wall.

M. S.

Pientiſſimæ & Sanctiſſimæ Heroinæ, nec tam avitis Imaginibus quam propriis Virtutibus inluſtris, Dominæ JANÆ CHEYNE, *excellentiſſimi Dni* GULIELMI *Ducis de* Novo Caſtro *Filiæ, &c.* CAROLI CHEYNE *Armigeri, Conjugis dilectiſſimæ, &c.* 1669. She lies within the Chancel in the middle Vault.

Charles Cheyne Viſcount of *Newhaven* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and Lord of this Manor of *Chelſey :* Buried in the ſame Vault with the Lady *Jane* his Wife above-named. He dyed 1698.

James Buck, Eſq; 1680, Son to *Matthew Buck*, Eſq; of *Winterburn* in the County of *Glouceſter*.

5. Par. 8. *Eliz.*

Dutcheſs of *Somerſet's* Houſe in *Chelſea.*

Mr. *King*, Rector of *Chelſ.*

Here alſo, in this Pariſh, lived and dyed, (tho' not buried) the Right Noble and High Born Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, ſome time Wife to *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, Protector and Unkle to King *Edward the Sixth.* Of the Place of her Habitation there is this Mention in the Records of the Rolls. That the Marqueſs of *Wincheſter*, then Lord Treaſurer of *England*, had an Houſe in *Chelſea*, (ſituated where now ſtands *Beaufort Houſe*) and he having a Mind to change ſome Lands with *Robert Richardſon*, then Rector of *Chelſea*; the ſaid *Robert* did by Deed, bearing Date *May* 3, 1566, grant and confirm unto the ſaid Marqueſs about 18 Acres of Glebe Land, and to his Heirs forever. Which Grant was confirmed by *Edmund* [i. e. *Grindal*] Lord Biſhop of *London*, as Ordinary and Dioceſan : And by *Anne* Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, who had a Grant from Q. *Elizabeth*, dated *July* 3. *Eliz.* 2*do.* of the Manour and Advouſon thereof for her Life : And alſo by Q. *Elizabeth* herſelf, as having the Reverſion and Perpetuity of Right of Patronage after the Death of the ſaid *Anne* Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*. The ſaid Dutcheſs was buried in *Weſtminſter Abby*, in a darkſome Chapel on the right Hand, a little beyond the firſt Entrance. The Inſcription (by reaſon of the Darkneſs hard to be read) importing her to be the Daughter of Sir *Edward Stanhope* by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Foulk Bourchier*, Lord *Fitzwarren*, who was deſcended from *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, Duke of *Glouceſter*, Son to King *Edward* III. She dyed on the 10th of *April*, 1577.

Manour and Advouſon of *Chelſea.*

FULHAM.

Here the Biſhops of London *have an ancient Palace, where they uſually reſide in the Summer Time. It hath a fair Church, in which are theſe Monuments.*

A Monument at the Upper End of the Chancel hath this Inſcription.

HIC *ſitus eſt* Gulielmus Billeſby, *Eques Auratus, Fiſci Regii oſtiarius, cum* Anna *uxore, è Familia* Brogravia. *Quæ illi peperit duas Filias,* Franſciſcam & Margaretam, *totidemque Filios, qui infantes obierunt.*
Obiit ille 25 Martii 1607.
Illa 27 Maii 1608.

Franciſca *Filia primogenita, primum nupta* Joanni Madocks, *Armigero, poſtea* Thomæ Walker, *Armigero, Fiſci Regii oſtiario. Obiit die* 6. Novembris 1607, *& hic parentibus tumulatur.* Margarita *altera Filia enupta* Hugoni Parlor *de* Plumſted, *Armigero. Obiit & in Eccleſia Sanct.* Margaretæ Weſtmonaſterii *requieſcit.*

Another Monument on the South Side of the Choir, with this Inſcription.

D. O. M.

Thomæ Smitho *Equiti Aurato, Regii Majeſtati, à ſupplicum libellis, & ab Epiſtolis Latinis, viro doctrina, prudentiaque ſingulari,* Franciſca Guil. *Baronis* Chandois *filia, optimo Marito Conjux Mœſtiſſ. plorans poſuit. Obiit* 28. *die* Novemb. 1609.

Another Monument on the South Side the Choir with this Inſcription.

Epitaphium D. Gulielmi Buttii *Equitis Aurati, & Medici Regis* Henrici Octavi, *qui obiit An. Dom.* 1545. *Novem.* 17.

Quid Medicina valet? quid Honos? quid Gratia Re-
(gum?
Quid popularis Amor, Mors ubi ſæva venit?
Sola valet pietas, quæ ſtructa eſt, Auſpice Chriſto,
Sola in morte valet, cætera cuncta fluunt.
Ergo mihi in vita fuerit quando omnia Chriſtus,
Mors mihi nunc lucrum, vitaque Chriſtus *erit.*

Epitaphium hoc primitus inſcriptum pariete, & ſitu jam penè exeſum, ſic demum reſtitutit Leonardus Buttis, *Armiger,* Norfolcienſis. *Oct.* 30, 1627. *Amoris ergô.*

Another Monument near to this laſt, with this Inſcription on it.

J. S. *At* Earth *in* Cornwall *was my firſt Beginning,*
From Bonds *and* Corringtons, *as it may appear:*
Now to Earth *in* Fulham, *God diſpoſed my Ending,*
In March *the thouſand and ſix hundred Year*
Of Chriſt, *in whom my Body here doth reſt,*
Till both in Body and Soul I ſhall be fully bleſt.
Thomas Bond. *Obiit Anno Ætatis ſuæ* 68.

Againſt a Wall in the Chancel, there is a handſome Monument erected for the Lady *Margaret Legh*, with the *Effigies* of her, and a Child in her Arms. She was Daughter of Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, Maſter of the Rolls: Wife to Sir *Peter Legh* of *Lime* in the County of *Cheſter*; and by him Mother of ſeven Sons and two Daughters. She dyed *July* the 29th, 1603.

Againſt the Wall, a Monument of *William Plumbe*, Son and Heir of *John Plumbe* of *Eltham*, Eſq. He married two Wives, *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Nevyl*, Knight, who was Widow of Sir *Robert Southwel*. His other Wife was *Elizabeth*, only Daughter and Heir of *Edward Dormer* of *Fulham*, Eſq; youngeſt Son of *Geffry Dormer* of *Thame*, Eſq. *Elizabeth*'s firſt Huſband was *John Greſham* of *Mayfield* in *Suſſex*, ſecond Son of Sir *John Greſham*, ſometime Maior of *London*. By whom ſhe had three Sons, *Thomas*, *William*, and *Edward Greſham*. *William Plumbe* dyed *Feb.* the 9th, 1593. Aged 60.

A noble Monument of *John Mordaunt*, appearing in his *Effigies* of White Marble in full Proportion: Younger Son of the Earl of *Peterburgh*. Who was derived 600 Years ago from the *Normans*. And ſo in the Inſcription is mentioned, *Stemma gentilitia* Mordauntiorum, *qui per annos ſexcentos, primum in* Normannia, *deinceps in* Anglia *floruerunt.*

OSBERTUS Mordaunt,
Miles Normannus, *&c.*

This *John* married *Elizabeth Cary*, of the Family of the Earls of *Monmouth*; by whom he had many Children. He dyed *June* the 5th, 1675.

Thomas Winter, *Armiger, Inclyti illius* Winteri *pronepos**: *Qui* Hiſpanorum *Claſſem (quæ vinci non potuit) fudit. . . . . .*
Hic pacis filius in Indos *Mercator navigat.* And there in thoſe *Eaſt Indies* became Governor of *Maſſalipatan*. He is ſaid to have been like another *Joſeph*, raiſed to help his Relations reduced to Poverty for their Fidelity to the beſt of Kings. He dyed *Jan.* the 15th, 1681.

Upon a Stone on the Pavement is this Inſcription.

The Body of *Thomas Carlos*, Son of Colonel *William Carlos* of *Staffordſhire*. Who departed the 25th Year of his Age, the 19th of *May*, 1665.

The Coat of Arms here engraven is, *An Oak, on a Feſſe three regal Crowns:* Given this Gentleman (together with the Alteration of his Name from *Careleſs* to *Carlos*) for his preſerving of King *Charles the Second* in the Oak, after the Defeat at *Worceſter*.

Before the Communion Table is the Monument of *William Rumbold*, Eſq; Clerk Comptroller of his Majeſty's great Wardrobe, and Surveyor-General of all the Cuſtoms of *England*. Dyed in *May* 1667.

On the South Side a fine Black Marble Stone, with theſe Words inſcribed,

Sub certa ſpe reſurgendi hic jacent Reliquiæ Humphredi Henchman Londini *Epiſcopus.*

He was Almoner and Privy Counſellor to King *Charles the Second*. Two Years Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, and twelve of *London*. He dyed *October* the 7th, 1675. Aged 83.

Of ancienter date there were ſeveral others interred here, whoſe Monuments are gone, *viz.*

John Fiſher, Treaſurer to the L. Cardinal *Stæ. Balbinæ*, and Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. Who dyed 1463.

John Long, Gent. and *Katharine* and *Alice* his Wives. He dyed 1503.

John Sherburn, Batchelor of both Laws, and Archdeacon of *Eſſex*. Who deceaſed 1434.

Sir *Sampſon Norton*, Kt. Maſter of the Ordinaunce to King *Henry the Eighth*. Deceaſed 1517.

John Thorley, Eſq; 1445.

Will. Harvey, ſome Time Vicar of this Church, 1471.

George Chancy, Receiver-general of *Ric. Fitz-James*, Bp. of *London*, 1520.

Domicilla Margareta Suanden, born at *Gaunt* in *Flanders*, 1529.

Anne Stourton, Daughter of *John Stourton* Lord *Stourton*, 1533.

Lora, Daughter of *John Blount*, Lord *Mountjoy*, 1480.]

HENRY COMPTON, the late Rt. Reverend L. Biſhop of *London*, lyes interred under a large Black Marble Stone, encompaſſed with Iron Palliſadoes, at the Eaſt End of the Churchyard, pretty near the Chancel, with this Inſcription only, engraven upon the Middle of the Stone, being the Words of St. *Paul*, *Gal.* vi. 14.

Ἐι μὴ ἐν τῷ ϛαυρῷ.

MDCCXIII.

At the Head of this Tomb, upon the Ground lyes a Black Marble Stone, over the Body of the ſaid Biſhop's Brother.

Sir *Francis Child*, Kt. late Alderman of *London*, lyes alſo buried in this Churchyard, under a black Marble Stone, encloſed with an Iron Paliſado. The *Inſignia* of the L. Maior, *viz.* The Sword and Mace engraven on the North and South Sides; and his own Coat of Arms and his Lady's at the Head and Feet. The Words of the Inſcription are as follow.

In a Vault under this Tomb is depoſited the Body of
Sir *FRANCIS CHILD*, Knt. and Alderman, and Preſident of *Chriſt Church Hoſpital*, in *London*.
Who departed this Life, *Octob.* the 4th, 1713. *Ætat.* 71. He was Lord Maior in the Year 1699: And in the Year 1702, he was choſen one of the four Citizens, to ſerve for the ſaid City in the firſt Parliament of the Reign of Queen *ANNE*.
He married *Elizabeth*, the only Daughter and Heireſs of *William Wheeler*, Goldſmith. By whom he had 12 Sons and 3 Daughters. The Bodies of his Sons *James* and *William*, and of his Daughter *Martha*, Wife of *Anthony Collins*, Eſquire, are removed from the Church into this Vault.

---

* Called by them *Invincible.*

PUTNEY.

In the Church at Putney *are the enſuing Monuments.*

This Monument is in the Chancel on the North Side, and hath this Inſcription.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Putney. HEre lyeth the Body of *Richard Luſher* of *Putney* in the County of *Surry*, Eſquire: Who married *Mary*, the ſecond Daughter of *George Scot* of *Stapleford Tauney* in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſquire. He departed this Life the 27th of *September*, *Anno* 1515. *Ætatis ſuæ* 30.

What Tongue can ſpeake the Vertues of this Creature,
Whoſe Body faire, whoſe Soule of rarer Feature?
He liv'd a Saint, he dy'd a holy Wight,
In Heaven, on Earth, a joyful heavy Sight:
Body Soule united, agreed in one,
Like Strings well tuned in an Uni-ſone.
No Diſcord harſh this Navel could untie,
'Twas Heaven, the Earth, this Muſicke did envie.
Wherefore may well be ſaid, he lived well;
And being dead, the World his Vertues tell.

Though Richard Luſher *ſleepeth in the Duſt,*
He ſleeps in Hope, and hopes to live again:
His Soul in Heaven is waking with the Juſt,
And wakes in Joy, being freed from Senſe of Pain.
Bones, take your Reſt, your Soul in Heaven attends
The bleſt Re-union of two loving Friends.

Marito dilectiſſimo, Maria Luſher *conjux Mœſtiſſima, in perpetuum Amoris Teſtimonium, hoc Monumentum plorans poſuit.*

Mary, (by her firſt Match married *Luſher*) Daughter of *George Scot*, Eſquire, deſcended from *John Scot*, Lord chief Juſtice of *England* in the Reign of King *Edward the Third*; and after Wife to *Thomas Knivet*, deſcended from *John Knivet*, Knight, Lord chief Juſtice in the ſame King's Reign, and Lord Chancellor of *England*.

To Thomas Knivet.

That you have laid my Body here,
By that firſt Side I lov'd ſo dear,
I thank you, Huſband: That the Poor
Are ſtill your Care, I thank you more.
Theſe laſt I charg'd you with alive,
Being done, I reſt, while you ſurvive.
But yet I have another Boon,
When Fate ſhall come, (as come full ſoon
It will, and will not be deny'd)
That you would cloſe my other Side.
T'ave thought it worthy to be read
You once were ſecond to my Bed;
Why may you not like Title have,
To this my ſecond Bed, the Grave?
This Stone will cover us all three,
And under it we ſhall be free
From Love, or Hate, or leaſt Diſtruſt
Of Jealouſy to vex our Duſt:
For here our Bodies do but wait
The Summons for their glorious State.

On the ſame Monument is this Inſcription.

Quam Diu, Domine.
Siſte,
Siſte Hoſpes:
Quod Reliqui eſt Lectiſſimæ Fœminæ
Te Rogitat,
Etiam ego, ſuperſtes Maritus
ſuperſtes ipſe Funeri meo,
Nam in Conjuge, Conjunx vixi,
& cum illa Elatus ſum.
Maria, *mea* Maria,
Dulciſſima Maria,
Hic ſita eſt.
Cor Gratiarum, flos venuſtatis merus,
Sedes amorum, Caſtitatis exemplar
Tanti erga me affectus
Taliſque.
Morum ac vitæ perpetuæ Sanctimoniæ,
ut vivens, Morienſque,
Singulari Præluxerit Face
omnibus
Vel ordinis ſui, vel ſexus.
Heu! qualem amiſi,
Ex puerperio Raptam?
Et cum ea, ſpem Poſteritatis.
Sic me relinquis? Sic Terras deſeris?
O Chriſtianæ *perfectionis Imago,*
Injuriarum contemptrix Facilis,
Doloribus Ferendis Fortis:
Omnes in te certabant virtutes,
ſed vicit Pietas.
Fulges etiam in ipſa mortis umbra;
Divini amoris, dum vixiſti, Flamma,
Et Poſtquam vixiſti, Aſtrum.
Vale, Vale, Maria:
Nullum de te dolorem,
Niſi ex Acerbiſſima tua morte,
Accepi.
At (Cara Conjux) non ego te deſinam
Lugerè, donec vi doloris obrutus,
Meis & ipſe liquero luctum parem.
M. S.
Mariæ,
Pientiſſimæ Mariæ,
Cui lucis ortum Staplefordia *dedit,*
Genuſque Scottorum *Familia vetus,*
Georgii *Filiæ & Cohæredi:*
Primis Nuptiis Ricardo Luſhero *junctæ,*
Nicholai *Equitis Aurati Filio;*
Proximis mihi Thomæ Knivetto,
Maritorum Mœſtiſſimo.
Obiit xxvii *Aug.* CIↃ.IↃC.xxiii.
Ætatis 35.

Later Monuments erected in this Church of *Putney* are theſe that follow. *J. S.*

On the North Side next the Pulpit, one for *James Martin* of *London*, with this Inſcription. *Wil.* Reneu. *A. M.*

D. O. M. S.

Hic ſitus eſt JACOBUS MARTYN Londini *oriundus, ejuſdem Civitatis Municeps, & Ornamentum non vulgare. Facultate ſua tam ſollicitè diligens, ut Procurator Dei viſus ſit. In omni Contractu tam feliciter ſecundus, quaſi a Deo fidelis agnitus. Moribus ſine fuco, & fallaciis, & ab omni faſtu alieniſſimus: Pietate inſigni, ſuper ævum Fide, & ſupra Fidem Charitate. Quam vivus aſſiduè exercens, ipſa morte extendebat.*

Upon the ſame Stone are theſe *Engliſh* Verſes added in his Praiſe.

Bleſſings and Vertue here do ly,
Examples for Poſterity.
His Piety no Faſhion had,
But ſcrup'lous Care t'avoid the Bad.
His Hope did then moſt firm appear,
When Death, fierce Champion, drew near.
His Faith was ſuch as would have ſtood
An Abraham's *Trial wrote in Blood.*

His Charity above them all ;
Yet neither fond nor prodigal.
His Dealing, Friendſhip, Moral Parts,
Shewed his own, won others Hearts.
He was and is, take him in Groſs,
The common Love, the common Loſs.
JAMES MARTYN *ſaid, his Name alone,*
Is all, both Epitaph and Stone.

Sæculum Æternitate commutavit Decembr. 2°.
Anno Dom. 1651. *Ætatis ſuæ* 54.

Next, on the ſame Side, is a white Marble Pillar, thus inſcribed :

Sir *Thomas Dawes*, Kt. dyed *Friday* the 5th of *December* 1655.

And underneath, upon the ſame Pillar ;

Dame *Judith Dawes*, the 28. of *January* 1657, ſlept here with her Huſband : To whoſe Memory ſhe erected this Pillar.

Next to this, on the ſame Side, is a middle ſized Monument :

Near to this Place lyes the Body of Sir ROBERT WYMONDESOLDE, who departed the 28. of *July* 1687, in the 24. Year of his Age : Together with three of his Sons, *Thomas*, *William*, and *Robert*, who dyed all Infants.

On this Side, near the Communion Table, an Inſcription on a white Marble for *Andrew Welch*, Merchant, departed the 2d of *June* 1704, in the thirtieth Year of his Age.

Overagainſt it, a ſmall White Monument for *Tho. Paine*, Eſq; Sergeant at Arms for 36 Years to the Crown. Departed the 25th of *December*, 1698, in the 66th Year of his Age.

Near to it, another Oval Monument, with this Inſcription :

M. S.

Magiſtri ROBERTI GALE, *Chriſti Evangelii Præconis Egregii : Qui Doctrinâ vocali, & conſonâ vitâ, Verbum Dei fidiſſimè expreſſit. Qui Mundum ſic in Domino reſpexit, ut quem pro Domino erat deſpectus. Qui inter poſtremi hujus & peſſimi ævi Peccata pius, morbida ſanus, mutabilia conſtans, divertiſſima-idem (pro virili) permanſit. Qui poſtquam per triginti annos prænobili* CHRISTIANÆ Devoniæ *Comitiſſæ in Sacris Domeſticis adminiſtraſſet D. O. M. in cæleſtibus miniſtraturus, abiit* Jun. 23. *An. Dom.* 1659. *Ætat. ſuæ* 64. *Mœrens poſuit Relicta, ſed ſecutura, Conjux* Sarah Gales.

1. *Ad* Timoth. 4. 12.
Eſto Exemplar Fidelium in Sermone, *&c.*

Ore ſiles, virtute doces, tua quóſq; docebit
Vivere vita, fides credere, morſq; mori.

Next, a little Monument for *Daniel Belt*, Eſq; Son of Sir *Rob. Belt* of *Boſſal* in the County of *York*, Kt. Departed the 7th of *July*, 1697, in the 82d Year of his Age.

Near to it another ſmall white Monument for LEICESTER BURDET, Merchant, Son of *Rob. Burdet*, Eſq; Departed the 9th Day of *Sept. An. Dom.* 1690, in the 35th Year of his Age.

Next to this a large Monument of white Marble, and theſe Words inſcribed in Capitals.

M. S. EDWARDUS MARTYN *Generoſus, filius* Thomæ, *cujus Pater* Gulielmus : *Uxorem duxit* Elizabetham, *Filiam & Hæredem* Joannis Bangor *ex antiqua* Bangorum *de* Bangor *in agro* Carnarven-*familiâ. Fato conceſſit anno ætatis ſuæ 60, octavo menſis* Aprilis, *An. Dom.* 1655.
Vir fuit Longiore vitâ digniſſimus ; ſed caduci corporis damnum, honeſti nominis Fama rependet.
Monumentum ex adverſo ſtans, Jacobo *fratri natu minori, affectu grato poſuit. Magna inter eos, dum viverent, neceſſitudo, & ſuaviſſima fuit animorum Conſpiratio : Nunc communis Templi, & ejuſdem Sepulchri conſortio fruentes, placidè conquieſcant ; dum veniat illud Judicis, dono Dei Sanctis paratum, Sæculum.*

Ambo pii, cunctis ambo virtutibus aucti :
Talia vita illis, qualia vota mihi.

Digniſſimæ illorum Memoriæ (qui de ſe Liberiſq; optimè meruerunt) Monumento hoc qualicunque EDWARDO *poſito, & utriúſque Monumenti Inſcriptionibus, ſic parentavit* Gulielmus Martyn, *Fratrum natu maximus.*]

WANDSWORTH.

In the Church at Wandſworth, *are theſe enſuing Monuments.*

In the Chancel.

On the North Side of the Communion Table lyeth a flat Stone, on which, in a Braſs Plate, is this Inſcription.

Under a Stone, within this Place,
Doth lie John Powel, *who for the Space*
Of thirty Years before her Death,
Did ſerve the Queen Elizabeth :
And to King James, *of worthy Fame,*
For nine Years more he did the ſame :
And when the Years of Seventy four
Were now come to an End ;
Into the Hands of God above,
His Soul he did commend.
Obiit 26. *die Junii.*
Anno Dom. 1611.

Againſt the Eaſt Wall is the Figure of a Man kneeling, and under him is thus written.

Here lyeth the Body of *Henry Smith*, Eſquire, ſome time Citizen and Alderman of *London* ; who departed this Life the 30th Day of *January*, *An. Dom.* 1627, being then near the Age of 79 Years. Who while he lived, gave unto theſe ſeveral Towns in *Surry* following, one thouſand Pounds apiece, to buy Lands for Perpetuity, for the Relief and ſetting the poor People on Work in the ſaid Towns, *viz.* To the Town of *Croydon*, one thouſand Pounds ; to the Town of *Kingſton*, one thouſand Pounds ; to the Town of *Guilford*, one thouſand Pounds ; to the Town of *Darkin*, one thouſand Pounds ; to the Town of *Farnham*, one thouſand Pounds. And by his laſt Will and Teſtament did farther give and deviſe, to buy Lands for Perpetuity for the Relief and ſetting their Poor on Work, unto the Town of *Rigate* one thouſand Pounds. And unto this Town of *Wandſworth*, wherein he was born, the Sum of 500 Pounds, for the ſame Uſes as before. And did farther will and bequeath one thouſand Pounds, to buy Land for Perpetuity, to redeem poor Captives and Priſoners from the *Turkiſh* Tyranny. And not here ſtinting his Charity and Bounty, did alſo give and bequeath the moſt Part of his Eſtate, being to a great Value, for the purchaſing Lands of Inheritance for ever, for the Relief of the Poor, and ſetting them on Work.

A Pattern worthy the Imitation of thoſe whom God hath bleſſed with the Abundance of the Goods of this Life, to follow him herein.

A Monument in the South Ile on the Eaſt Wall, with this Inſcription.

Here lyeth the Body of *Edward Snow* of *Chickſands* in the County of *Bedford*, Eſquire: In Memory of whom, *Em* his Wife, Daughter to *William Byne*, in the County of *Suſſex*, Eſquire, erected this Monument: He had Iſſue *Elizabeth*, *Alice*, and *Sarah*. He deceaſed at the Manour of *Alfarthing*, *Anno Dom.* 1587.

He and his Wife are kneeling before a Deſk, and three Children underneath.

A Monument of a Woman kneeling, againſt the Eaſt Wall, North of the Communion Table: And this Inſcription.

Suſanna Powell, late of *Wandſworth*, Widow, Daughter of *Thomas Hayward* of *Wandſworth*, Yeoman of the Guard unto King *Henry the Eighth*, King *Edward the Sixth*, to Queen *Mary*, and to Queen *Elizabeth*, (of ever precious Memory) and Wife unto *John Powell* of *Wandſworth*, Gentleman, who was Servant to Queen *Elizabeth*. This *Suſanna Powell* was a gracious Benefactor unto this Town of *Wandſworth*. She lived a Widow the Space (almoſt) of twenty Years, deceaſed the 19th Day of *February*, 1630; and at her Death bequeathed by her Will, unto 24 poor Widows of this Town of *Wandſworth* for ever, four Pence in Bread, and four Pence in Money; to be diſtributed every Lord's Day, 12 on one Sabbath, and 12 another, for ever, at the North Door of the Church at *Wandſworth*.

She alſo bequeathed 40 Shillings every Year, for ever, to put forth a poor Man Child an Apprentice, with divers other loving Remembrances unto her good Friends and Neighbours. Theſe foreſaid Donations are to iſſue out of the Benefits and Profits of the Rectory of *Wandſworth*.

This was deſired to be recorded, that God might be glorified, the Memorial of the Juſt might be bleſſed, and the Living ſtirred up to ſuch like good Works of Piety and Compaſſion.

More,

To this Church, for the Communion Table, two Flagon Pots of Silver, Price xx *l.* and upwards.

To releaſe poor Priſoners out of Priſon, on the Day of her Burial, xx *l.*

To the Poor of the Pariſh of *Putney*, long before ſhe deceaſed, 50 *l.*

To the poor Houſholders of *Wandſworth*, for many Years before her Death, toward Payment of their Rent, *per Ann.* 5 *l.*

Other Monuments. *J. S.*

There be alſo (beſides the former) theſe more ancient, and other more modern Monuments in *Wandſworth* Church.

In the Chancel.

On a Braſs Plate within the Rails.

Hic jacet Sepultus Robertus Knareſbrough, *Gen. nuper ſervus ſereniſſimæ Dominæ nuper Reginæ* Elizabethæ, *& olim hujus Eccleſiæ Patronus. Qui obiit* 11 *die* Januar. *Anno Salutis* 1611.

Before the Table, without the Rails, the Figure in Braſs of a Knight, the Head torn off. A narrow Liſt round about the Stone, with an Inſcription partly gone, *viz.*

Hic jacet Richardus .... **Serviens Regis** Henrici **Quinti poſt Conqueſtum ad Arma. Qui obiit** M.CCCC.XX. **Cujus anime** .... **Amen. Pater noſter.**

On the South Side of the Rails, a ſmall Braſs Plate, with this Inſcription.

Pray for the Sowle of Mr. Wheddon .... **who deſſeſſed the** xxiiii of .... **in the Year of our Lord God** CCCCCXX. **Upon whoſe Sowle Jeſu have Mercy. Amen.**

On a fair Stone before the Table is this Inſcription in a Braſs Plate.

Hic jacet Richardus Breame, *Gen. oriundus de Comitat.* Suffolciæ; *qui diu & fideliter inſervivit Dominæ* Elizabethæ *Reginæ*; *& poſtea Domino* Jacobo *Regi. Et deinde Senectute provectus, & multis Morbis gravatus, placidè & quietè de vita mortali in immortalem emigravit, Anno Ætatis ſuæ* 62, *& Salutis humanæ* 1610. Jan. 2. Richardus *Filius poſuit Pietatis ergô.*

Entring into the Chancel, upon a Stone a Braſs Plate thus inſcribed:

Depoſitum Henrici Smith, *Senatoris* Londinenſis.

And in another Braſs Plate on the ſame Stone theſe Verſes.

Mole ſub hac quæris Quis conditur, optime Lector,
Cujus & qualis, quantus in Orbe fuit?
A dextris muri ſtatuam tu cernere poſſis,
Oranti ſimilem, marmore de Pario.
Subter quam ſtatuam cernatur Tabula ſculpta,
Auratis Verbis quæ tibi cuncta notant.

A very fair Monument on the North Wall, with the Heads of Sir *Tho. Broderick*, and his Lady *Katharine*, with a large Inſcription in *Latin*. He dyed *Anno* 1641. *Ætat.* 46. She dyed 1678.

In the Body of the Church.

Againſt a Pillar a ſmall white Stone thus inſcribed:

Nicolas Tonnet having lived in this Pariſh of *Wandſworth* about fifty Years, and by his hard Labour and good Huſbandry, with God's Bleſſing, gathered together a conſiderable Sum of Money; out of Regard to the Poor of his Pariſh where he earned the ſame, in his Lifetime gave into the Hands of the Churchwardens 200 *l.* Sterling. Which they carefully laid out, with the Conſent of the Veſtry, and others in the Pariſh, in a Mortgage on ſeveral Houſes in *St. Giles's in the Fields*, paying the yearly Intereſt thereof to the ſaid *Nicolas Tonnet* during his Life: And after his Deceaſe, the Profits thereof to remain to the Uſe of the Poor of the ſame Pariſh for ever, according to his own Direction and Appointment. And being a Proteſtant of the *French* Nation, hath alſo given 200 *l.* in like Manner, to the Uſe of the Poor of the *French* Proteſtants Church in *London*.

To the End that this exemplary Charity may be remembred, and thankfully acknowledged, and for inciting others, whom God ſhall bleſs with the Goods of this World, according to their Abilities, to remember the Poor; this is ſet up at the Charge of the Churchwardens, *May* 29, 1681.

Here lyeth interred the Body of *Thomas Tayer*, Senior, aged 101 Years: Buried the 13. *Decemb.* 1653. Alſo the Body of *Thomas Tayer*, his Son, aged 78, buried the 14. *Jan.* 1662. Both of *Rants* in *Northamptonſhire*, Eſquires.

On the North Window, a ſmall Monument for *Tho. Moſeley*, Reader of this Pariſh: And for his Son in Law *William Taton*, and his Grandchild. He departed the 13th of *Jan.* 1681.

On the North Wall, a Table of Benefactors, both to the Uſe of the Church, and to the Uſe of the Poor.

South Ile.

On a Plate fixed in a flat Stone, this Inſcription.

Of your Charity, pray for the Soule of *Elizabeth Gale*, Widow: The which deceſſed in this Paryſh the 21. Day of *January* M VC XLV. Upon whoſe Sowle, and al Chriſten Sowles, *Jheſu* have Mercy. *Amen.*

Lower, on a black Marble:

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. *Elizabeth Plume*, who departed this Life *June* the 15th, 1703, in the 72. Year of her Age.

In this Pariſh of *Wandſworth* live a great many *French* People, employed in making Hats, and other Manufactures, and have a *French* Church.]

BATTERSEY.

In the Church at Batterſey, [alias Patrichſey] *are theſe enſuing Monuments.*

In the Chancel.

On the North Side of the Choir is a fair Monument with this Inſcription, *viz.*

Deo Trino & Uni Sacrum.

Olivero, Nicolai Sanct. John de Lydeard, *Filio ſecundo; Equiti Aurato, Antiquiſſimis, & Illuſtribus de* Bello Campo, *de* Bleſtoe, Grandiſonis, *&* Tregoziæ *Familiis oriundo. Terra Marique, Domi Foriſque, Belli paciſque Artibus, egregio; Diu* Elizabethæ *è Nobiliſſima Penſionariorum cohorte, ſuis inde meritis, & ſingulari Divi* Jacobi *gratia, in* Hibernia *inſtrumentis Bellicis Præfecto,* Conaciæ *Propræſide queſtori ſummo, & Regis Vicario, Procomiti de* Grandiſonis, *&* Trigoziæ *de* Hyworth *in* Anglia *Baroni: Eidem divo* Jacobo, *& Filio ejus piiſſimo à ſecretioribus & Sanctioribus Conſiliis, Poſtquam is Annos Honoribus æquaverat, & tranquilliſſimè ſenuerat, ſomnienti ſimiliter, extincto,* Johannes de Sanct. John, *Eques & Baronettus, ex Fratre Nepos & Hæres, Avunculo Mœrentiſſimo, Mœſtiſſimus P. in Eccleſia de* Batterſey. *Vixit Annos* 70. *Mor.* 29 Decembris, 1630.

[It is a fair Monument, with the Heads of the Man and Woman finely cut in white Marble.]

July the 2d, 1708, dyed the Honourable Sir *Walter St. John*, Bart. at his Seat at *Batterſea*: A Gentleman of a very ancient, noble, and loyal Family, (three of his Brothers having been killed in the Field, in the Service of K. *Charles* I. and his Father a great Sufferer in his Eſtate for the Royal Cauſe.) He was one of the firſt Baronets, and a Perſon of eminent Worth, ſingular Probity, and univerſal Charity; lived to a very great Age, being upward of 86. Interred here among his Anceſtors.]

J. S.

A Monument in the South Ile, with this Inſcription:

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Elizabethæ, *Filiæ* Chriſtophori Toldervey, *Armigeri, quæ vivens morienſque fuit conjux dilecta* Danielis Caldwall, *Filii* Laurentii Caldwall, *Armigeri, per quatuor annos, Filiorum par Enixa ac unicam Filiolam: ipſa Mater, virgo prius caſta, Uxor dein fida, Morum ſuavitate, vitæ integritate, Religionis conſcientia inſignis; fideliter obiit, & in domino fœliciter obdormivit die* Junii 20. *Ætatis ſuæ Anno* 23, 1620.

Mœrens ejus Maritus, hoc Qualecunque Monumentum, Epitaphium, Amoris verè conjugalis ergò, poſuit, compoſuit.

D. C.

This Stone doth tell, the Children and the Mother,
That liv'd and dy'd all in one Year together:
The Children firſt Death did deprive of Life,
Yet ſtaid not here, but took away the Wife.
Inſatiate Death, not with the Fruit content!
But thy laſt Malice on the Tree haſt ſpent.

Her vertuous Life it needleſs were to praiſe,
That's ſtill the Gloſs to cover vicious Ways:
I'll ſay but this, that all who knew her well,
For Life, for Death, will ſay ſhe did excel.

[It is a middling handſome Monument: The Letters are in Gold.]

Another Monument againſt the North Wall of the Chancel, with this Inſcription.

To *Henry Huſſy*, Eſquire, his loving Wife *Judeth Paget* hath erected this Monument. He was born at *Slinkfold* in *Suſſex*: He was Clerk of the Spicery to Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James*, and lived in the Court 35 Years. He delivered his Soul to God the 23d of *May* 1611, in the 64th Year of his Age. His Body lyeth buried here, waiting for a joyſul Reſurrection.

Beſides theſe, are many other Monuments of the Dead, ſome more ancient, ſome more modern, *viz.*

Other Monuments.

J. S.

In the Chancel.

On the Ground, on a Braſs Plate, this Inſcription.

Here lyeth the Body of *Richard Ratcliff*, late of *Batterſey*, Gent. Who deceaſed the 8th of *July* 1587.

On the Stone was the Figure of a Man, but the Braſs torn off.

On the North Side of the Table, a Braſs very ancient, thus engraven:

Undre this Stone John Stanley **lyeth.**
Pray for hym, and Kateryn **hys Wyf.**
For ſuch Gooden God hem ſent,
They gaf to the Chirch with good Entent.
For that, for their Solles doon pray,
Chriſt quyte ther Mede at Domys Day.

A fair Marble Stone thus inſcribed:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mr. *Charles Chappel*, Son of Mr. *John Chappel*: Who was Prebendary of *Saliſbury* fifty Years. He departed this Life the 6th of *February*, 1685, in the .... Year of his Age. He married *Mary* Daughter of Sir *Alexander Radclyff*, Knt. of the Noble Order of the *Bath*: By whom he left one Daughter, *viz. Anne*, aged ſeven Years.

Next to this, the Figure of two young Men in Braſs; and betwixt them, on a Braſs Plate, theſe Words:

As we were, ſo are ye:
As we are, ſo ſhall you be.
Your ſelves by us ſee here, which lie,
Who dyed to live, though born to die.

And on another Plate under this, thus writ:

Hereunder lie buried *Rowland* and *William Prat*, two of the Sons of *Jacob* and *Margaret Prat*, of *Barmondſey* in the County of *Surrey*.

An old Braſs with three Lines; and another Braſs with Arms. The Inſcription is as followeth.

Hic jacet Robertus Moro de Devonio, quondam de Interiori Templi. Qui obiit 7mo die menſis Septembr. Anno Domini MCCCCLXVIII. Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

South Ile. South Wall.

A Woman kneeling againſt a Deſk, and this Inſcription.

Here lyeth the Body of *Elizabeth Hillary*, late the Wife of *Thomas Hillary*, Gent. both deceaſed. Whoſe Love, Piety, and Charity to the Poor deſerveth never to be forgotten. She dyed an old Woman, childleſs, the 10th Day of *Septemb. Anno Dom.* 1592.

Roland Benſon, Gent. being her Kinſman, and brought up by her, (who likewiſe departed this Life the 9th Day of *October*, 1606, and lyeth buried hard to this Church Wall) carefully in his Life-time, at his Coſt, provided this Monument, to ſhew his Thankfulneſs unto her; and for her Remembrance.

Edwardus Randolph, *Armig. eorum Con hoc Monumentum poſt eorum mortem conſici fecit.*

Lower.

Near this Place are buried the Bodies of *Nicolas Wyld* of *London*, Merchant, and Inhabitant of this Pariſh, and *Elizabeth* his Wife. With whom he lived 35 Years in Marriage, and had four Sons and five Daughters by her. One of which Sons, *viz. John* was buried by them. *Elizabeth* his Wife dyed the 1ſt of *April*, 1688, Aged 58. And the ſaid *Nicolas Wyld* departed this Life the 15th of *April*, 1693, being the 73d Year of his Age.

Next, a very fair Monument of white Marble: On the Top of all, an Head of Sir *Edward Wynter* curiouſly cut. This is the Epitaph:

P. M. S. Edwardi Wynter, *Equitis. Qui adhuc puber ex patria proficiſcens in Orientalibus* Indiis *mercaturam feliciter exercuit, magnas Opes comparavit, majores conflaturus, ſi non ſpreviſſet. Ibidem ſplendidè vixit, & honorificè poſt annos* 42 Angliam *reviſit. Uxorem duxit* Emmam *filiam* Richardi Howe, *Armigeri*, Norfolciens. *Deceſſit* Martii 22°, *Anno ætatis* 64. *Anno Dom.* 168$\frac{5}{6}$.

Poſuit marito optimè de ſe merito ux. mœſtiſſima.

Born to be Great, in Fortune as in Mind,
Too great to be within an Iſle confin'd:
Young, helpleſs, friendleſs, Seas unknown he try'd:
But Engliſh *Courage all thoſe Wants ſupply'd.*
A pregnant Wit, a painful Diligence;
Care to provide, and Bounty to diſpenſe,
Joyn'd with a Soul ſincere, plain, open, juſt,
Procur'd him Friends, and Friends procur'd him Truſt.
Theſe were his Fortune's Riſe, and thus began
This hardy Youth, rais'd to that happy Man.
A rare Example, and unknown to moſt,
Where Wealth is gain'd, and Conſcience is not loſt.
Nor leſs in martial Honour was his Name,
Witneſs his Actions of immortal Fame.
Alone, unarm'd, a Tyger he oppreſt,
And cruſh't to Death the Monſter of a Beaſt.
Thrice twenty mounted Moors *he overthrew,*
Singly on Foot; ſome wounded, ſome he ſlew;
Diſpers'd the reſt. What more could Sampſon *do?*
True to his Friends, a Terror to his Foes.
Here now in Peace his honoured Bones repoſe.

Under theſe Verſes is writ,

VITA PEREGRINATIO.

The Repreſentation of both theſe his Exploits are engraven on the Monument.

In this South Ile is a flat Stone, with an Inſcription; under which lyeth the ſaid Sir *Edward Wynter*.

On another Stone, on a Braſs Plate, the Figure of a Man in a Gown, and a Woman, both ſtanding, with their Hands together, and this Inſcription:

Under this Stone lyeth buried the Body of *Richard Turk*, late of this Pariſh. Who deceaſed the 17th Day of *December*, *Anno Dom.* 1570. Leaving to Goddes Mercy *Bridget* his Wife, of whom he had three Sons and two Dowghters. His Sowl reſteth with God.

In the Middle Ile.

A little Stone, with the Figure of a young Woman in Braſs, and this Inſcription.

Hic jacet Agnes filia Johis. Reynold, Magiſtri Scolar. Sti. Pauli. Que ob. 2do die Octobr. An. Dni. M CCCC XLIIII.

Lower lyeth interred *William Kent*, Gent. late of this Pariſh. Who departed the 17th of *April*, 1705, aged 47: And three Children.

Upon a Table hanging on a Pillar is this Inſcription:

On the South Side of the Chancel lyeth buried *Henry Sayer*, Gent. who dyed in *November* 1619. *John*, Son of *Henry*, dyed in *Novemb.* 1628, and *Rebecca* his Wife; and *John*, Son and Heir of the ſaid *John*, dyed *Decemb.* 31, 1666, And *Mary* his Wife dyed the 14th of *May*, 1659. And *Samuel*, *Rebecca*, and *Edward*, Brothers and Siſter of the ſaid *John*, and three Children of *John Sayer*, Gent. (now living, 1706) lie buried in the Middle Ile near this Place.

But ſince, this *John* is dead too.

North Ile.

On a Braſs Plate are theſe Words:

Hugh Morgan, late of *Batterſey*, Eſq; ſleepeth here in Peace: Whom Men late did admire for worthful Parts. To *Q. Elizabeth* he was Chief Pothecary, till her Death.

And in his Science as he did excel,
In her high Favour he did always dwell.
To God religious, to all Men kind,
Frank to the Poor, rich in Content of Mind.
Theſe were his Vertues, in theſe dyed he,
When he had liv'd an Hundred Year and three.

On the ſame Stone another Plate, thus inſcribed.

Hic jacet venerabilis Vir Hugo Morgan. *Moriebatur* 13 *die* Septembr. *Anno Dom.* 1613. *Cui* Robertus Morgan *Generoſus, ejus ex fratre nepos Saxum hoc amoris ergô Poſuit.*

This Church hath a fine Eaſt Window of painted Glaſs. Wherein is Q. *Elizabeth*'s Arms, and on each Side thereof the Arms of the *St. Johns*, a Noble and ancient Family in this Pariſh. Under which Coats are three Pictures: The firſt is of the Lady *Margaret*, with this Inſcription.

Margaret Beauchamp, (*Grandmother to K.* Henry VII.) *from* Patſhul, Grandiſon, *and* Tregoze, *Aunceſtors to the Family of* St. John *of* Lidiard, Tregoze, *and* Bleiſho, *Earl of* Bullingbroke.

The ſecond of K. *Henry* VII. with this, wrote under.

King Henry VII, *Grandſon to* Margaret Beauchamp, *Wife to Sir* Oliver St. John, *Aunceſtor to the Family of* St. John *of* Lidiard, Tregoze, &c.

The third, of Q. *Elizabeth*, with this Inſcription.

Q. *Elizabeth*, Daughter of K. *Henry* VIII, by a Daughter of *Thomas Bullen* Earl of *Wiltſhire*. great Grandfather of *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Leighton*, Wife of Sir *John St. John*, of *Lidiard, Tregoze, &c.*

In this Church is a new Gallery, built *Anno* 1705, by Sir *Walter St. John*, for the Boys of his School, founded in the Pariſh, for teaching of 28 Children: It is endowed with Lands in *Peckham*.

CLAPHAM.

From *Batterſey* we next take our Courſe to the Pariſh of *Clapham*, ſituate upon a fine Riſing; whence is a pleaſant Proſpect over the River *Thames*, upon *Chelſea*, and the Places on that Side. Here divers Citizens have choſen Manſions for their Country Retirements.

In the Church are theſe Monuments erected, for pious and dutiful Reſpects to the Dead, whoſe Bodies are here repoſited.

In the Chancel.

Within the Rails of the Communion Table is a flat Stone, covering the Body of *John Thomſon*, Eſq; Who departed the 1ſt Day of *March*, 1665. Aged 71. And the Body likewiſe of *Abraham Babington*, Gent. *Febr.* 7, 1681, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, 9. of *May*, 1689.

Under another flat Stone within the Vault lie the Body of Sir *Laurence Bromfield*, Kt. who deceaſed the 20th of *June*, 1668. And alſo his Grandchildren, *Charles Corbet* and *Thomas Corbet*; the former dying 1660, the latter 1667.

Againſt the North Wall a little Monument, with theſe Words:

Hannah Liſter: Dear Wife! dyed 1695, and left ſix Children in Tears for a moſt indulgent Mother.

She was Daughter and Heir of *Tho. Parkinſon* of *Carleton* in *Craven*.

On a Braſs Plate faſtened to a flat Stone before the Rails, is this Inſcription:

Gulielmus Glanvil *Generoſus, Mercator* Exonienſis *feſſus itinere (quod* Londinum *ſuſcepit) necnon febris violentia fatigatus, hic requieſcit, Anno Dom.* 1647. *Et Ætatis ſuæ* 57.

Quis jacet hic quæris? Tibi ſupra ſcripta loquuntur.
At qualis vixit, te ſua fama docet.
Neglexit moriens jactans Encomia Marmor.
Nam benè qui vixit ſat ſibi laudis habet.

Middle Ile.

Mr. *John Wood*, who married the Daughter of Mr. *Arthur*, departed this Life the 9th of *Novemb.* 1656.

Tho. Webb, Citizen and Apothecary, 10 *Apr.* 1669.

John Fountain, and *Agnes* his Wife.

Suſan, the Daughter of *Tho. Troter* of *London*, Merchant, Wife to *John Arthur*, Paſtor of the Church of *Clapham*; with *Judith* and *Anne* his Daughters by her. Alſo *Phanuel*, *Dorothy*, *Elizabeth*, and *Mary*, his Children, by *Dorothy* the Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Hall*, Kt. are here buried.

Honoria Gould, Wife of *John Gould*, Eſq; and Daughter of *John Thompſon*, Eſq; 1661.

Sub ſpe certa reſurgendi Depoſitum humanum Thomæ Way, *Armigeri. Qui natus erat apud* Read, *juxta* Royſton *in agro* Hertfordienſi. *Denatus* 13 *die* Aug. *Anno Dom.* 1668. *Ætat. ſuæ* 56.

Upon a Braſs Plate.

Hic jacet Willimus Tableer. **Qui obiit** xiii **die Menſ.** Octobr. **An. Dni.** MCCCC **primo. Cui. aie propicietur Deus, Amen.**

North Ile.

Againſt the South Wall, a Monument of a Man in a Crimſon Gown, and a Woman, both kneeling before two Deſks: Behind the Man a Son, and under him theſe Verſes:

Ingenium, Eloquium, Doctrina, Scientia, Virtus,
Si vitam tribuunt, CLERCE, *perennis eris.*
Invida mors habeat Corpus, ſed Mente ſuperſtes,
Inviſus nulli, CLERCE, *perennis eris.*
Ob. Martii 12°. *An. Ætat. ſuæ* 52.

Under her:

Caſta, pia, & prudens, conjux ELENORA *relicta:*
O! tali conjux quam bene juncta viro?
Conſortes gemina Omnipotens vos prole beavit,
Sit Proles felix, ſit benedicta Deo.

At the upper End of this Ile is erected a very noble Monument, raiſed from the Ground to ſome Heighth; where appear two Effigies in white Marble, lying along, being a Man in Armour, and a Woman by him. On the South Side of the Baſis of this Monument is this Inſcription:

Domini Richardi Atkins *de* Clapham *in Com* Surrey, *Militis & Baronetti. Qui obiit* 19 Aug. *An. Chr.* 1689. *Et Dominæ* Rebeccæ *mæſtiſſimæ ejus Relictæ; Filiæ & Cohæredis* Edmundi Wright *alias* Bunckley, *de* Swarely *in Com.* Middleſex. *Equitis aurati. Ex qua decem ſuſcepit Liberos, Filios nempe duos, Filias Octo; viz.* Annabellam *&* Rebeccam, *quæ (unà cum* Henrico) *cælebes obierunt, duas filias abortivas; unumq; filium & filias quatuor ſuperſtites; ſcil.* Ricardum, Mariam, Agnetem, Elizabetham, *&* Rebeccam.

The Inſcription on the North Side of the Tomb is this:

D. Richardus Atkins, *Baronettus, (filius & Hæres dicti* Richardi) *duxit in uxorem* Elizabetham *filiam* Thomæ Bide *de* Ware Park *in Com.* Hertford. *Militis.*

Maria Atkins, *Reverendo in* Chriſto *Patri* Gulielmo (Moreton) *Epiſcopo* Kildarenſi *in* Hibernia *nupta eſt.*

Agnes, Edwardo Atkins, *Armigero, filio ſecundo genito* Roberti Atkins *de* Saperton *in Comit.* Glouceſter. *Militis Balnei, ſe Connubio junxit.*

Elizabetha, Thomæ Tooke *de* Wormley *in Com.* Hertford. *Armigero, deſponſata eſt.*

Et Rebecca, Wolſtano Dixie, *Armigero, (filio & Hæredi Apparenti D.* Beaumontis Dixie *de* Boſworth *in Com.* Leiceſtr. *Baronetti) ſe Matrimonio copulavit.*

There be farther belonging to this Monument three other curious Figures in white Marble, placed againſt the Eaſt Wall, ſomewhat advanced; which were Sir *Richard*'s three deceaſed Children.

Under the firſt, which is a Female Child, holding between both her Hands a Death's Head, is this Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body of *Rebecca* the Daughter of Sir *Richard Atkins* of this Place, Knight and Bart. by Dame *Rebecca* his Wife. She departed this Life in the 9th Year of her Age, the 10th Day of *June*, 1661.

Reader, ſurvey with piteous Eye,
The mercileſs Hand of Deſtiny:
Which, from a tender Parent's Breaſt,
With Fury tore this welcome Gueſt:
Still culling out the faireſt Gem,
T'adorn his mighty Diadem.
But Heaven concern'd to hear thoſe Cries,
Which did perform her Obſequies,
In Compenſation, gave no leſs
Than everlaſting Happineſs.

Under the ſecond Figure (which is a Lady ſitting, having a Book in her left Hand, with her Finger in it, and an Handkerchief in the other Hand) is this written:

Here lyeth alſo the Body of *Annabella*, the Daughter of the aforeſaid Sir *Richard*; who dyed at *Paris*, *January* the 1ſt, in the 19th Year of her Age; and interred here, *Anno* 1670.

Could Tears have ſav'd her precious Life, no doubt,
A general Deluge had been poured out:
Or could the Skill of all the Learned have
Prevail'd but to reprieve her from the Grave;
Mankind had ne'er permitted ſo much Worth,
To their great Loſs to vaniſh from the Earth.
She dyed young; not that ſhe really cou'd
Be weary yet ſo ſoon of doing good:
But fit for Heaven, ſhe without Pretence,
Might juſtly ſcorn a meaner Reſidence.

The third Figure is a Man ſitting in Armour, having a commanding Staff in his Hand. Of whom is this Account given underneath:

And alſo the Body of *Henry*, the eldeſt Son of the aforeſaid Sir *Richard*. He departed this Life the 5th of *February*, 1677. *Ætatis ſuæ* 24.

That Miroir of all Youth, whoſe Genius ſtood
So happily diſpos'd towards all that's good:
And who could never, for the baſe Delight
Of filthy Sin, find any Appetite:
Here reſts in Peace, until the Day ſhall come,
When Men muſt all receive their fatal Doom:
Then he, attired like a wedding Gueſt,
Shall be admitted to the Bridegroom's Feaſt:
Mean Time it ſhall be my continual Strife,
Next unto Chriſt to imitate his Life.

In the Church-yard,

Are ſeveral Monuments: One on the South by the Wall, bearing this Inſcription:

Conditur hoc tumulo Reverendi viri SAM. SYMONDS *Eccleſiæ* Anglicanæ *Preſbyteri, admodum pii, probi, prudentis, fidi, animo quo digna fuit, & quod diu deperiit, ad Beatorum Conſortium conceſſit* 30 Jan. *Anno Dom.* 1699, *& peregrinationis ſuæ* 45.

Other Monuments, for *Margaret Whiting*, Wife of *William Whiting*, late Miniſter of *Tutin*; departed 1676. For *Mary*, the Wife of *Will. Kendrick*, 1661. And *John Kendrick*, their Son. And of *Rich. Birch*, 1693. And *Jane Birch*, 1692. *Thomas Barkley*, late of *London*, Goldſmith, 1695. And *Heſter Barkley*, Widow, his Mother: And *Jane Wright*, a Siſter to the ſaid *Heſter*. *Elizabeth Leach. Francis Bridges*, late Citizen and Salter of *London. George Langham*, Eſq; 1683. *Tho. Juxon* of *Mortlake*, Gent. 1705. *Andrew Crawley*, 1690. And *Joſeph* his Son. And *Will. Maniſtie* his Grandſon. And *Wm. Shelden*, Gent. Aged 84, 1700.

CAMBERWELL.

SOmewhat farther on this Side is ſituate the pleaſant Town of *Camberwell*: Where the ancient worſhipful Families of the *Scots* and *Bowyers* now (or lately) inhabited; with divers other fair Seats. The Pariſh taketh in *Peckham*, and *Dulwich*, famed for its purging Waters, and the College. *Dulwich.*

The Church is ancient, and adorned with many Monuments for Remembrances of the Dead.

In the Chancel.

On the North Side, againſt the Wall, is an ancient Monument raiſed from the Ground; where, on a Plate of Braſs, is the Effigies of a Woman kneeling, her Hands together, with a long Pair of Beads hanging at her Girdle, and reaching to the Ground. And a Man in Armour alſo kneeling, Hands together. Labels of Braſs proceeding out of their Mouths, but torn away. Coats of Arms, ſome remaining, and ſome torn off. The Arms are, *On a Feſſe three Boars Heads couped.* Behind the Woman kneel ſeven Daughters: Behind the Man four Sons.

The Plate underneath them, containing the Inſcription, is half looſe, and like ſuddenly to be quite gone; but our entering it here may preſerve the Inſcription itſelf: Which was this;

Of your Charite pray for the Soul [This was defaced] of John Scot, Eſquier, and one of the Barons of the Eſcheker. Which John deceſyd the vii. Day of September, in the xxiiii. Yere of the Reygne of our Soveraign Lord King Henry the VIII. and in the Yere of our Lord God XV^c. & XXXII. On whos Sowles Jeſu have Mercy..... Amen.

By this, Eaſtward, againſt the Wall, on a Braſs Plate, is a Man in a Gown, kneeling, and eight Sons kneeling behind him; and a Woman kneeling, with four Daughters behind her. The Inſcription:

Here lye buried the Bodies of John Bowyer, *Eſquire, and* Elizabeth *his Wife, one of the Daughters of* Robert Draper, *Eſquire. They had Iſſue eight Sons and three Daughters; and* John *dyed the* Xth *of* October, 1570. Elizabeth *after maried* William Foſtar, *Eſquire, who had Iſſue by her one Son and one Daughter; and dyed* April 27, 1605.

On the South Side of the Table, againſt the Wall, a ſmall Monument plated.

Here lyeth the Body of Mathye Draper, *Eſq; who was maried unto* Senſe Blackwel, *Daughter of* William Blackwel *of* London, *Eſq; who dyed without Iſſue the* 21. *Day of* July, *in the Year of our Lord God* 1577. [His Picture and hers kneeling.

Next to this, Weſtward, againſt the Wall, on a very old Monument, is the Effigies of a Man and a Woman in Braſs, kneeling: Behind him five Sons; behind her five Daughters; and this Inſcription:

Hic jacet Rycus. Skynner, Et Agnes uxor ejus Qui quidem Rycus. ob. 3^o die Januar. Ann. Dom. MCCCCVII. Agnes vero ob. V° die Martii Ann. Dom. MCCCCLXXXXIX. Quorum .... [Here muſt needs be a Miſtake in the Date.]

Juſt over this is an Inſcription engraven in Stone:

Here lyes interred the Body of Dame Anne Vernon, *deceaſed the firſt of* March, 1629. *Wife ſhe was to Sir* Robert Vernon, *Kt. Clerk of the Green Cloth to his Majeſty, and Mother of ſeven Children to her Howſband; yet living.*

Her virtuous Life and godly End, God grant they al may imitate: That as ſhe is departed in Peace, by God's Mercy, and through Chriſt's Merits, they may al at the laſt Day meet again in Joy.

Chancel, South Wall.

A handſome Monument there, advanced ſomewhat high, for Dame *Heſter Bowyer*, late Wife of Sir *Edmund Bowyer* of this Pariſh, Kt. and eldeſt Daughter of Sir *Anthony Aucher*, Knight.

There was a happy Sympathy between the Vertues of the Soul and the Beauty of the Body of the excellent deceaſed Perſon. She lived an holy Life, and dyed the Death of the Righteous, *Decemb.* 19, 1665.

A good Life hath but few Days, but a good Name endureth for ever.

Sir *Edmund* alſo (as he deſired) lyes here by his moſt loving and welbeloved Wife. Likeneſs begat Love, and Love Happineſs: True here, complete in Heaven, where they reap the Fruit of Faith and good Works. He dyed the 27. of *Jan.* 1681. Aged 67.

Tam pios Cineres nemo conturbet.

In the middle Ile,

Before the Communion Table, the Figures of a Man and Woman in Braſs, praying; the Arms and Inſcription torn off.

By this Stone, another with the Figure of a Child in Braſs, but torn off with the Epitaph; only a Part of the Label remains, containing theſe Words: Sancti Innocentes orate pro nobis.

Lower in this Ile, an ancient Figure of a Man in Braſs, and this written:

Hic jacet Mighel Skenner, Generos. qui ob. die..... Novembr. Ann. Dni Millimo CCCCLXXXXVII. Cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen.

Lower, under a fair Marble Stone are buried four Sons of *Robert Maddocks*, Eſq; and *Anne* his Wife; *Roger*, *Richard*, *Robert*, *Roger*, and afterwards was buried *Byſhe*.

Margaret Dove, Wife to *John Dove*, Daughter of *Tho. Kelette* of *Surrey*, Gent. and had Iſſue by the ſaid *John* five Sons and four Daughters: And deceaſed the 22. of *April*, 1582.

North Ile.

A Monument againſt the Wall, of a Woman kneeling, with a Book before her. She was *Jane*, the Daughter of Sir *Tho. Hunt*, and Wife of *Thomas Grimſton*. By whom ſhe ſeems [for the Inſcription is obſcure] to have had ten Sons and three Daughters.

When twenty Years and ..... Days were ſpent
In Wedlock Bands, and loyal Loves Delights;
November 12 *day then ſhe was content*
This World to leave, and give to God his Right:
Her 63 *Year ful complete and ended,*
Her Soul to God, to Earth her Corps commended.
Ann. Dom. 1604.

On a Braſs Plate.

Here lies buried the Body of *Tho. Muſchamp*, Gent. youngeſt Son of *Francis Muſchamp*, Eſq; Married *Elizabeth* the Daughter of *Thomas Nayler* of *Standiſh* in the County of *Lancaſter*, Gent. who departed this Life, in certain Hope of a joyful Reſurrection, the 3. Day of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1637. For whoſe Memory, *Elizabeth*, his loving Wife, cauſed this Memorial, *&c.*

Engraven upon the ſame Stone:

Here lyeth the Body of *Elizabeth Pearſe*, the Widow of *John Pearſe*, Gent. and Daughter of *Francis Muſchamp* of this Pariſh, deceaſed, Eſq; who departed this Life the 14. of *May*, 1694. Aged 84. And her dear Son *George Pearſe*, Gent. *April* 29, 1685. Aged 48.

Henry Duntot, Born at *Horſham* in *Suſſex*; dyed *Novemb.* 20, 1600.

On a Pillar, between the Middle Ile and North Ile, is erected a decent Monument, upon which is the following Inſcription:

This Monument is erected in Memory of the vertuous Mrs. *Joanna Vincent*, by her moſt ſorrowful Huſband *Thomas Vincent*, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the Peace of this County, and Alderman of the City of *London*. To whom ſhe was Wife twenty Years; and by whom he had five Sons and nine Daughters: The laſt, finiſhing her Mother's ſhort but pious Courſe, made Death her Triumph, not her Conqueror, in the 27. Year of her Age, the 22. *Febr.* 1654. She was one of the Daughters of *Thomas Burgeſs* of *Horly* in the County of *Surrey*.

In her Grave, at the Foot of this Pillar, is interred *Vincent Blayney*, Son to *Richard* and *Elizabeth Blayney*: He was Son to *Henry* Lord *Blayney*; and ſhe the eldeſt Daughter of *Thomas* and *Joanna Vincent*. He was born the 17th, and buryed the 29th of *March*, 165$\frac{4}{5}$. *O Lord, how glorious art thou in thy Saints!*

What Solomon *ſcarce found, was truly here;*
And Time to come will hardly find her Peer:
For all the Vertues now in one you find,
One of ten thouſand, ſhe excell'd her Kind.
Her vertuous Life, if writ, might t' all Inſtruction give;
To be a Wife, a Mother, Friend, and teach them live.

VINCENTI corona dabitur.

South Ile.

Againſt the Eaſt Wall, a Monument for *Robert Waith*, Gent. Pay-Maſter of the Navy to King *Charles the Second*; who dyed the 28th of *Octob.* 1685. And *Elizabeth* his Wife, who dyed the 13th of *April*, 1667. And *Rob. Waith*, Gent. their eldeſt Son, the 16th of *Decemb.* 1686.

Againſt the South Wall in this Ile, a fair large Monument, thus inſcribed:

D. O. M.

Here ſleeps, in Hope of Reſurrection, the Body of Sir *Peter Scot*, Kt. who having lived deſired and beloved both of his Friends and Neighbours, deceaſed the 28th of *June*, 1622, and in the ..... Year of his Age. He married *Elizabeth* eldeſt Daughter of *Edmund Kederminſter*, Eſquire, one of the Six Clerks of *Chancery*; and left behind him one Son and three Daughters, with their moſt ſorrowful Mother; who, among other Teſtimonies of a pious Affection to his Memory, conſecrated this Monument in her Tears.

Here might be Praiſes, but he needs not them;
Thoſe Puffs the Vertuous and the Dead contemn,
For ſuch are better pleaſed good to be,
Than to be called ſo; and ſuch was he.
This then for Oſtentation raiſe we not,
Nor out of Fear his Worth may be forgot;
But that the Readers, and the Paſſers by,
Reflecting on the Shrine of Death an Ey,
May mind their own: So neither will the Coſt
Seem vain, nor the Beholder's Labour loſt.

Next adjoining on this Wall:

M. S.

Ex adverſo hujus Parietis in Cœmiterio requieſcit MARGARETA *lectiſſima fœmina*, Gulielmi Bowls *Militis ex* Margareta *Conjuge (filia* Joannis Donne, *S. T. P. & Eccleſiæ Sancti* Pauli *Decani) filia obſequentiſſima*; Petri Scot *(Nepotis* Petri Scot *Militis ex unico filio* Joanne, *Liberæ Capellæ Regiæ Sancti* Georgii *infra Caſtrum de* Windſor *Canon.) per Annos prope* XIX *verè Conſors. Communium Liberorum*, Petri, Margaretæ, Elizabethæ, Bartholomei, Gulielmi, & Iſabel *Superſtitum*, Joannis *inſuper &* Actoni *(quorum ille Sept. 5. An. Dom.* M DCLXXXI. *anno ætatis* 15. *hic infans defunctus eſt) mater pientiſſima. Suorum Deſiderium, omnium Deliciæ & Dolor*; *Obiit* Februarii 5. *An.Dom.* MDCLXXXI. *Ætatis ſuæ* XLV.

Juxta quam jacet ejuſdem maritus PETRUS SCOT *ſupradict. Qui* Margaretam Clementis Spelmani *Baronis Scaccarii filiam, viduam reliquit. Obiit* 26. *die* Decembris M DCLXXXIX. *Ætatis ſuæ* XLIX.

Lower on the ſaid Wall, the Figure of an old Man in a Gown, kneeling; and on the Back of him, one kneeling in Armour, and a Woman in the ſame Poſture facing him: And thus underwritten:

John Scot, the Son and Heir of *John Scot*, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, being married to *Elizabeth* the Daughter and Heir of *John Roberts* of *London*, Merchant of the Staple at *Calais*, had Iſſue, *John*, *Richard*, *Edward*, *William*, *Bartholomew*, *Acton*: Being alſo married to a ſecond Wife *Chis*, (the Widow of *John Sandford*) had Iſſue *Mary*; and by *Margaret Borton*, his third Wife, had *Edgar* and *Southwel*. Of which his nine Children, *Bartholomew Scot* the fifth Son, repairing the decayed Ruines of this Right Worſhipful and ancient Family, reviveth the Deceaſed.

Bartholomew Scot, the Son of *John Scot*, Eſq; and Juſtice of Peace in the County of *Surrey*, having no Iſſue of his Body begotten, liveth notwithſtanding after Death, by the never dying Commendation of his Vertues, being a valiant, wiſe and religious Gentleman; and leaveth behind him *Peter Scot* his Nephew, the Son of *Acton Scot* his Brother; whom he had carefully and lovingly foſtered from his Youth, the Heir of his Lands, and the Hope of their Family. This Gentleman was married to three Wives: The firſt was *Margaret* the Widow of the Right Reverend Prelate and Martyr *Tho. Cranmer*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. The ſecond was *Chriſtian*, the Widow of ..... *Laud*, Citizen of *London*. And the third and laſt was *Margaret*, the Widow of *William Gardiner*, Eſq; Juſtice of Peace in the County of *Surrey*.

Margaret the laſt Wife of *Bartho. Scot*, at her own Coſt erected this Tomb, to the happy Memory of her beloved Huſband.

In this South Ile, on the Pavement, is a Stone with a Braſs Figure of a Man in Arms, and this Inſcription:

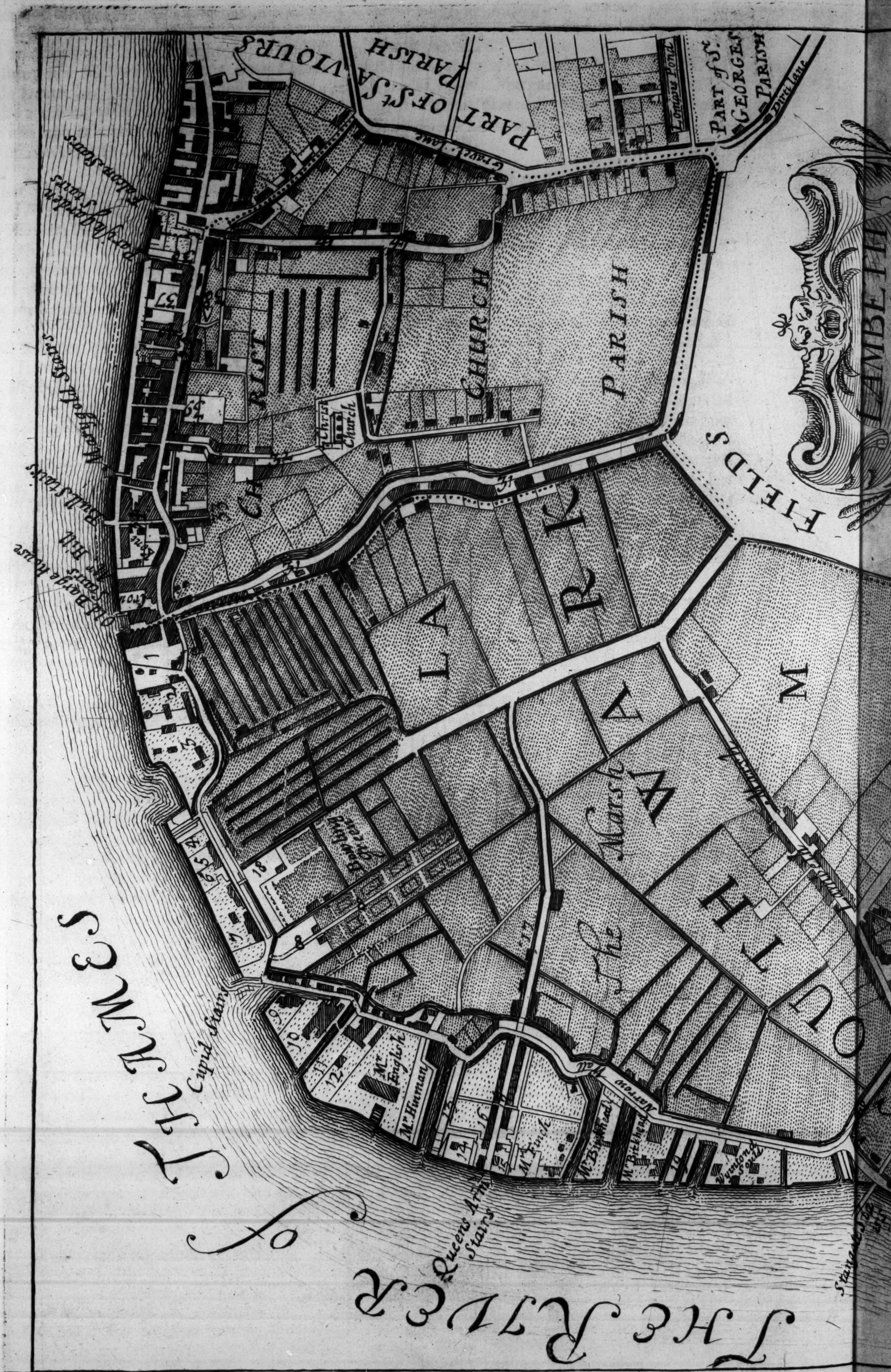
Of your Charite pray for the Soul of Edward Scot, **one of the Sons of** John Scot, **Eſq; which** Edward **deceſſed the** 29. **Day of** September, **Anno Domini** M° CCCC XXXVIII. **On whoſe Soul, and all Chriſten Souls, Jeſu have Mercy.**

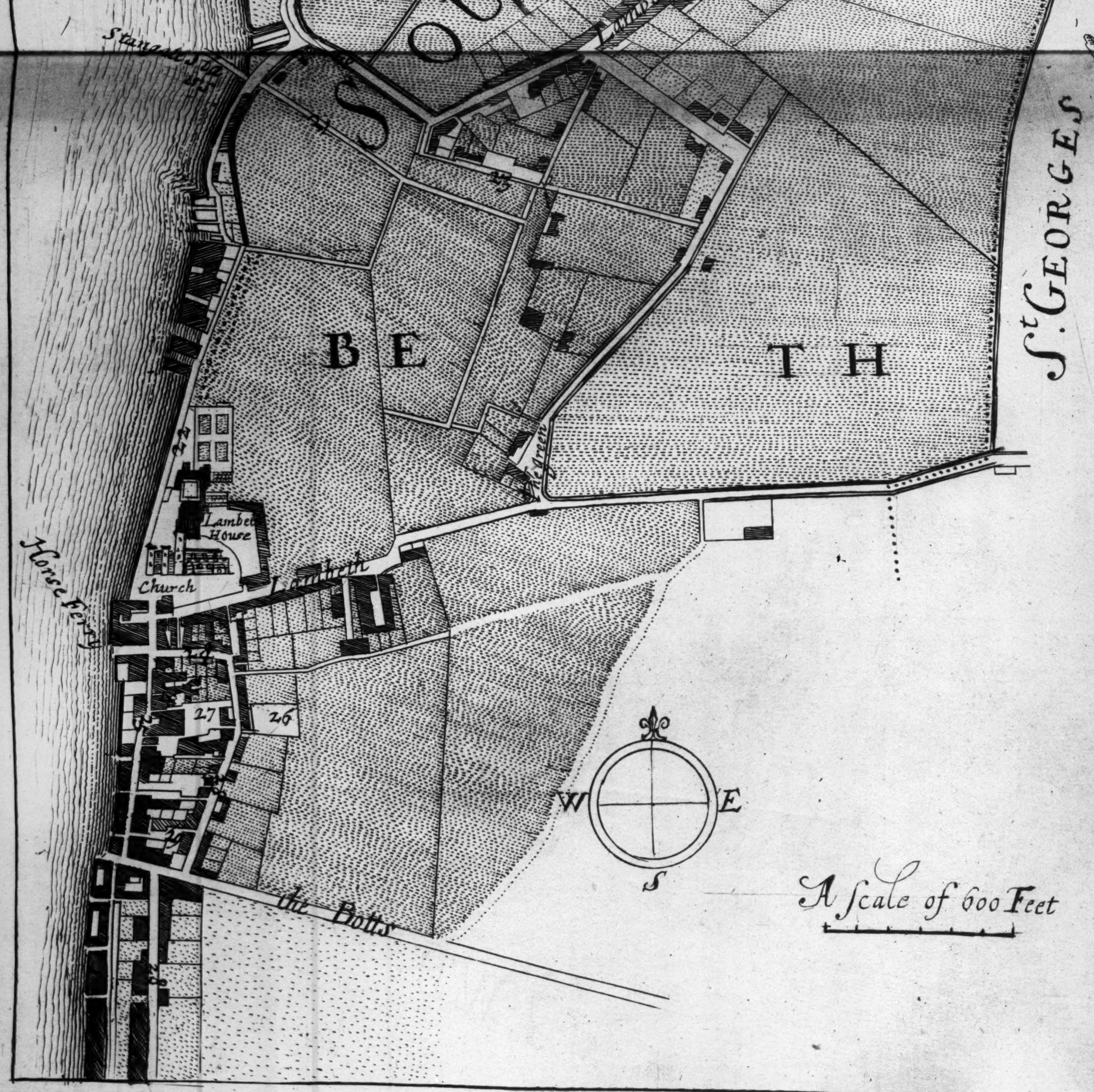
This Gentleman is figured with a great long Sword, reaching to the Ground, hanging before him, faſtened to his Belt, and a leſſer Sword or Dagger hanging on the right Side of him.

Anthony Stanlake, Eſq; Citizen and Dyer of *London*, who departed *July* the 26th, 1671. And *Anthony Stanlake* his eldeſt Son, 1671.

...... Coleby *Ludimagiſter de* Camerwel, 1651.

Church-


THE RIVER of THAMES
PART OF St SAVIOURS PARISH
Gravel lane
Dirty lane
PART of St GEORGES PARISH
CHRIST CHURCH PARISH
Christ Church
FIELDS
LAMBETH
The Marsh
Bowling Green
Narrow Wall
Mr English
Mr Harman
Mr Finch
Mr Birkhead
Cupid Stairs
Queens Arms Stairs
Old Barge house Stairs
Bull Stairs
Marygold Stairs
Paris garden Stairs
Falcon Stairs


Stangate Stairs
S
O
BE
TH
Sᵗ. GEORGES
Green
Lambeth House
Church
Horse Ferry
Lambeth
26
27
28
the Butts
W
E
S
A Scale of 600 Feet

LAMBETH
and
CHRIST CHURCH
Parish, Southwark
Taken from yᵉ last Survey
With Corrections

Refferences for Lambeth
and Christ Church Pariſh

1 Sqʳ. Shorter
2 Mʳ. Tibals
3 Mʳ. Batcher
4 Mʳ. Phillips
5 Mʳ. Baker
6 Mʳ. Hering
7 Sʳ. Peter Rich
8 Cupid Garden
9 Mʳ. Hoper
10 Mʳ. Malthos
11 Mʳ. More
12 Sʳ. Peter Rich
13 Sparagus garden
14 Mʳ. Clovis
15 Mʳ. Lovsly
16 Colledge Street
17 Vine Street
18 Sʳ. Peter Rich gar
19 Sʳ. Peter Rich
20 Great Stangate lan
21 Litt: Stangate lane
22 Biſhops Wall
23 Royall Row
24 Hors Ferry lane
25 Pore Street
26 New Church Yard
27 Howards Yard
28 Bak lane
29 Mʳ. Lomans Yard
30 Cocketr Alley

Christ Church Pa

31 Angell Street
32 Bennet Street
33 Bode Bridge
34 Bull Ally
35 Upper Ground
36 Pariſh garden lane
37 Falltrop
38 Glas House
39 Queens Arms Court
40 Greahound Ally
41 Green Walk

V2. B6. p 83.

Church-yard.

Entring into the Porch is a Stone thus engraven:

Conditus hoc tumulo variis vigilavit in oris,
Aſſiduus Chriſti Paſtor ubiq; gregis.
Quod poſt fata poteſt in limine dormit Ovilis,
Exprimat ut priſcam cum pietate fidem.
Dupliciter . . . . . locum; nam ducit ad ædem
Hic Lapis, & poſitus duxit ad aſtra Senex.

Piæ & fragranti Memoriæ chariſſimi Conjugis NEHEMIAH LAMBERT, *tam Charitate in proximos quàm in ſuos Pietate conſpicui, Sacroſancti Evangelii foras domiq; Promulgatoris fideliſſimi, inſtituendæ Juventutis Profeſſoris indefeſſi, nati ipſis Calend.* Decembr. *anni* 1644, *denati* 7. *Calend.* April. 1700. *hanc Inſcriptionem Sacram eſſe mæſta voluit Uxor.*

On the South Side of the Church-yard, a raiſed Tomb, with this Inſcription:

S. R.

Under this, in a Vault, lyeth the Body of *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Roger James*, Kt. late Wife of *Rich. Parr*, D. D. Who departed this Life *Novemb.* the 8. 1688. For her Modeſty and Sobriety, Prudence and Humility, Charity and Piety exemplary.

M. S.

Here alſo lyeth her Huſband *Richard Parr*, D. D. Vicar of this Place almoſt 38 Years; *Ob. Nov.* 12. 1691. He was in preaching conſtant, in Life exemplary, in Piety and Charity moſt eminent: A Lover of Peace and Hoſpitality; and, in fine, a true Diſciple of Jeſu Chriſt.

In this Vault alſo was buried *Jane Bradford*, Relict of *John Bradford*, D. D. Prebendary of *Canterbury*. *Ob.* 30. *July*, 1702.

Here be alſo Monuments for *John Granſden*. . . . . . *Badger*, Tallowchandler. *Tho. Fox*, Merchant. *Mary Harris*. And one of a larger Size than ordinary, whereon are theſe Words only inſcribed:

Sir *THOMAS GARDINER*, Kt. the Servant of Jeſus Chriſt.

On the Eaſt Window in the Chancel, is painted in the Glaſs between the Letters *R. W.* a Mitre and a Crozier-ſtaff ſtruck thro' it, (which ſeems ancient) for ſome Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, probably a Benefactor here.

Alſo in the Eaſt Window of the North Ile, an ancient Figure in the Glaſs, of a Lady Crowned, her golden Hair hanging about her Shoulders, with a Sword in her left Hand, the Point downwards; perhaps intended for Q. *Elizabeth* on her firſt Acceſſion to the Crown, when Executions, ſo rife in the former Reign, were happily ſtopt.

LAMBHITH, alias *LAMBETH.*

IN *Lambhith*, or *Lambeth* Pariſh, is a moſt noble ancient Palace belonging to the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*. In the Church are theſe Monuments.

On the North Side, on a Marble Tomb, is written as followeth:

Here under this Tomb lyeth buried the Body of *Thomas Clere*, Eſquire, Son of *Robert Clere* in the County of *Norfolk*, Kt. Which *Thomas* deceaſed the 14. Day of *April*, *Anno Dom* 1545. On whoſe Soul, and all Chriſtian Souls, Jeſus have Mercy.

And upon a Table hung up was an Epitaph made by the Right Noble *Henry* Earl of *Surrey*; being thus intitled:

Epitaphium Thomæ Clere, *qui fato functus eſt* 1545. *auctore* Henrico Howard, *Comite Surrey. In cujus fælicis ingenii ſpecimen, & ſingularis Facundiæ Argumentum, appenſa fuit hæc Tabula per* W. Howard, *filium* Thomæ *nuper Ducis* Norfolcienſis, *filii ejuſdem* Henrici *Comitis.*

Norfolk *ſprung thee,* Lambeth *holds thee dead,*
CLERE, *of the County of* Cleremont *thou height:*
Within the Womb of Ormond's *Race thou bred,*
And ſaw'ſt thy Coſin crowned in thy Sight.
Shelton *for Love,* Surrey *for Lord thou chaſe:*
Ah! me, whilſt Life did laſt, that League was (tender,
Tracing whoſe Steps, thou ſaweſt Kelſal *blaſe,*
Landerſey *burnt, & batter'd* Bulleyn *render.*
At Muttrel *Gates, hopeleſs of al Recure,*
Thine Earl, half dead, gave in thy Hand his Wil.
Which Cauſe did thee this pining Death procure,
Ere Summers four times ſeven thou couldſt fulfil:
Ah! CLERE, *if Love had booted, Care or Coſt,*
Heaven had not won, nor Earth ſo timely loſt.

In the Chancel, on the North Side, is an old Tomb of Marble, thus written on:

Sub pedibus ubi ſtatis jacet Corpus Magiſtri Hugonis Peyntwin, *Legum Doctoris, nuper Archiepp.* Cant. *Revendiſſimorum Patrum, Dom.* Johannis Morton *Cardinalis,* Henrici Dene, & Willielm. Warrham *Curiæ Archiep. Audien. Cauſarum Auditoris. Qui obiit* VI. *die* Auguſti, *Anno Dom.* MDIIII. *Cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.*

On a flat Stone before the Communion Table, within the Rails, is thus written:

Volente Deo.

Hic jacet Richardus Bancroft *S. Theologiæ Profeſſor, Epiſcopus* Londinenſis *primo, deinde* Cantuarienſis *Archiepiſcopus, & Regi* Jacobo *à Secretioribus Conſiliis. Obiit ſecundo* Novembris, *Anno Dom.* 1610. *Ætatis ſuæ* 67.

Volente Deo.

On another flat Stone, is thus written:

Here lyeth the Lady *Elizabeth Howard*, ſometime Counteſs of *Wiltſhire*.

On the South Side

Lyeth the Body of Sir *Noel Caroon*, Ledger Ambaſſador for the States of *Holland*, with his Arms and Hatchment; as namely, his Creſt, Helmet, Arms, Sword, Gantlet, and Spurs.

In the South Chapel is a fair Monument of Marble engraven as followeth:

Here lyeth Sir *John Legh* Knight of the *Bath*, Son of *Ralph Legh*, Eſq; Lord of the Mannors of *Stockwell* and *Leveburſt*, and Dame *Iſabel* his Wife, Daughter of *Otwell Worſley*. Which Sir *John* deceaſed the 17. Day of *Auguſt*, *Anno Dom.* MDXXIIII. and the ſame *Iſabel* deceaſed the 18. Day of *April*.

On the upper End on the Wall, a Monument as followeth:

Here lieth the Body of *John Arundell* of *Gwarnicke*, in the County of *Cornwall*, Eſquire, Sonne and Heire of *Roger Arundell*, of the ſaid County, Eſquire, of an ancient, honourable, and faire deſcended Family, who died the 25. of *May*, 1613. without Iſſue, and in the 56. Yeere of his Age.

Sape & prævale.

On the North Side of the Quire is this Inſcription, againſt the Wall near the Rails, with the Effigies half Way.

Neere to this Place, lyeth interred, the Body of *Robert Scot*, Eſquire, deſcended of the ancient Barons of *Bawery* in *Scotland*. Hee bent himſelf to travell, and ſtudy much, *&c.* And, amongſt other Things, he invented the Leather Ordnance, and carried to the King of *Sweeden* 200. Men; who, after two Yeeres Service, for his Worth and Valour, was preferred to the Office of Quarter-Maſter General of his Majeſties Army; which he poſſeſſed three Yeeres. From thence, with his Favour, he went into *Denmarke* (where he was advanced to be General of that King's Artillery.) There being adviſed to tender his Service to his own Prince, which hee doing, his Majeſty willingly accepted and preferred him to be one of the Gentlemen of his moſt Honourable Privy Chamber, and rewarded him with a Penſion of 600 *l. per Annum.*

This deſerving Spirit, adorned with all Indowments befitting a Gentleman, in the Prime of his flouriſhing Age, ſurrendered his Soul to his Redeemer, 1631.

Of his great Worth to know who ſeeketh more,
Muſt mount to Heaven, where he is gone before.

In *France* he tooke to Wife *Anne Scot*, for whoſe Remembrance ſhe lovingly erected this Memorial.

Overagainſt the other, in the ſame Ile, lieth the Body of *Elizabeth Bayly*, late Wife of *John Bayly. Obiit* 24. of *June*, 1629. *Ætatis ſuæ* 25.

Reader tread ſoft, under thy Foot doth lye,
A Mother buried with her Progeny:
Two Females and a Male, the laſt a Sonne,
Who with his Life, his Mother's Thred hath ſpun,
His Breath her Death procur'd (unhappy Sinne,
That thus our Joy with Sorrow uſhers in.)
Yet he being loth to leave ſo kind a Mother,
Changes this Life to meet her in another.
The Daughters firſt were robb'd of vital Breath,
The Mother next in Strength of Yeeres met Death,
The Father's only Joy, a hopeful Sonne,
Did loſe his Life when Life was ſcarce begun.
If harmleſſe Innocence, if loyal Truth,
Found in a conſtant Wife combin'd with Youth;
If a kind Huſband's Prayers, or Father's Teares
Could have prevail'd, they had liv'd many Yeeres.
But theſe all fayling, here rak'd up in Duſt,
They wait the Reſurrection of the Juſt.
A Huſband's Love, a Father's Piety,
Dedicates this unto their Memory:
And when he hath his Debt to Nature paid,
In the ſame Grave himſelf will then be laid,
That altogether, when the Trumpe ſhall ſound,
Huſband, Wife, Children, may in Chriſt be found.

Another Monument on the South Side the Quire, with this Inſcription againſt a Pillar:

Here lieth four, Foot Diſtant from this Wall, the Body of *William Suthies*, Gent. a Man adorned with the Gifts of Grace, Art, and Nature: By Grace he was Religious and Charitable; by Art he was in Maſonry exquiſite; and by Nature he was humane and affable. He, by God's Appointment, changed his Mortal Life of Miſery for glorious Immortality, on the fifth of *October*, 1625. His ſorrowful and grateful Wife, Mrs. *Anne Suthies*, as a loyal Teſtimony of her Love to her deceaſed Huſband, cauſed this Monument to be erected for an exemplary Token of his Worthineſſe, and her Affection. He was Maſter Maſon of *Windſor* Caſtle; he was a Citizen and Goldſmith of *London*, and an Aſſiſtant of the ſaid Worſhipful Company. He left three Sonnes towardly and hopeful, to be each of them the Imitators of their Father's Vertues, *John*, *James*, and *Matthew*. And herein the Reader may ſee expreſt the Goodneſs of the deceaſed Huſband, and the thankfulneſſe of a ſurviving Wiſe.

He now ſings Praiſe amongſt the Heavenly Hoſt,
To God the Father, Sonne, and Holy Ghoſt.

Other ancient Monuments there have been in this Church; as of *Katharine Howard*, one of the Siſters and Heirs of *John Broughton*, Eſq; and Wife of L. *Will. Howard*, one of the Sons of the High and Mighty Prince L. *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*. She deceaſed *April* 23, 1535.

Other ancient Monuments, *MSS. in Offic. Armor.* Surrey, N° 129. *J. S.*

In *Howard*'s Chapel.

Good Dutcheſs of Norfolk, **the Lord have mercy upon thee: Which dyed at** Lambeth **the laſt of** November, ...

On a Table.

Farewel, Good Lady and Siſter dere,
In Erth we ſhall never mete here;
But yet I truſt, with Godis Grace,
In Haven we ſhal deſerve a Place:
Yet thy Kindneſſe ſhal nere depart,
During my Life out of my Hert;
Thou waſt to me both fare and nere,
A Mother, a Siſter, a Frende moſt dere:
And to al thy Frendes moſt ſure and faſt,
Whan Fortune had ſounded the froward Blaſt.
And to the Powre a very Mother,
More than was known to any other.
Which is thy Treſure at thys Day,
And for thy Sowle they hertily pray.
So ſhall I do that here remayne;
God thy Sowle preſerve from Payne.

By thy moſt bounden Brother,

Henry Lord *Stafford.*

Hic jacet Henricus Howard, *Armig. filius Comitis de* Surrey. *Qui obiit* 2. *die Menſ.* Febr. *An. Dom.* 1502. *Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.*

Hic jacet Johannes Howard, *Armig. filius Comit. de* Surrey, *&* Agnetis *uxoris ejus. Qui ob.* 23. *d. Menſ.* Mar. *An.* 1503. *cujus, &c.*

Hic jacet Carolus Howard, *unus filiorum*, Tho. Howard *Comit. de* Surrey. *Qui quidem* Carolus *ob.* 3. *d.* Maii, *An. D.* 1512. *Cujus, &c.*

Another Inſcription for the L. *Thomas Howard*, Son of *Thomas* Lord *Howard*, and *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *Edward the Fourth*, King of *England*, *obiit* 3. *Aug.* 1508.

Lord *Henry Howard*, Son of the Duke of *Norfolk*, *ob.* 22 *Feb.* 1513.

Richard Howard, Son of *Tho.* Duke of *Norfolk*, and *Agnes* his Conſort, *obiit.* 22 *March*, 1517.

Lady *Elizabeth Fitzwater*, late Wife of *Henry Fitzwater*, Son and Heir of the Lord *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*, and one of the Daughters of the right noble Prince Lord *Tho.* late Duke of *Norfolk*. She deceaſed the 18. *Septemb.* 1534.

Here lyeth *Jane Wynkeſley*, ſometime Gentlewoman to the Right Honourable *Anne* Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*. She deceaſed the 34. Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *Henry the* VIIIth.

Two other fair Monuments of the *HOWARDS*; their Portraitures with their Arms in Braſs, but the Inſcriptions gone.

Under the Communion Table was buried *Cutbert Tonſtal*, ſometime Biſhop of *Durham*, dying at the Palace; with theſe Verſes inſcribed:

Anglia Cuthbertum Tunſtallum *mœſta requirit,*
Cujus ſumma domi Laus erat atq; foris.
Rhetor, *Arithmeticus*, *Juris conſultus & æqui,*
Legatúſq; fuit, deniq; Præſul erat.
Annorum ſatur & magnorum plenus honorum,
Vertitur in cineres aureus ille ſenex.
Vixit Annos 85. *ob.* 18 Novembr. *An.* 1559.

Hic jacet Georgius *filius Dni.* Johis. *Dni.* Dynham, *&* Elizabethæ *Dnæ.* Fitzwater *uxoris ejus. Qui ob.* 28. *d.* Junii *A. D.* 1487. *Cujus, &c.*

Philip Daughter of Lord *John* Lord *Dynham*, and *Elizabeth Fitzwater* his Wife. She dyed 26. *Nov.* 1485. *Cujus, &c.*

Hic jacet Magiſter Willielmus Uttinge *S. Th. Profeſſor, quondam Capellanus cum Reverendiſſ. in Xto patre Dno* Thoma Bourgchier *Cardinale Archiepo.* Cantuar. *Eccliarum. parochialium de* Clyve *&* Chartham Cantuarien. *Dioc. Rector meritiſſ. Qui ob.* 10. *d.* Febr. *An.* 1480. *Cujus anima, &c.*

Here lyeth buried the Body of *Tho. Pool*, Son and Heir of *Henry Pool* of *Dicking*, Eſq; His Mother was *Margaret* Daughter to *Geo. Nevyl* L. *Abergavenny*; and her Mother was *Mary* Daughter of *Edward Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, *&c.* He deceaſed *Febr.* 13. 1609.

A Monument in the Wall for Dr. *Monpeſſon*, Maſter of the Prerogative of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Of your Charity pray for the Sowl of Sir Ambroſe Payne, **Parſon of** Lambeth, **and Bachelour of Muſick, and Chapleyn to the Lords Cardinals** Bouſar **and** Morton, **who departed** May **the** xxviii. A. D. 1528.

Here lyeth the Body of *Beter Betteſworth* of *Chidden* in the County of *Southampton*, Gent. deceaſed *Sept.* 13. 1613.

D. O. M.

Andreæ Perne, *S. Th. D. Cathedralis Eccleſiæ* Elienſis *Decano*, *Collegii Sti* Petri *in Academia* Cantabrigiæ *Magiſtro*, *munifica benemerendi virtute inſigni*, *Literarum Mecœnati optimo*, *hoc Monumentum Pietatis & Amoris Ergô*, Ricardus Perne *nepos poſuit. Ob.* 26. *d.* Aprilis, *An.* 1589.
Scienta inflat.
Charitas ædificat.

J. S.

There be alſo theſe Monuments, beſides thoſe already mentioned, in this Church of *Lambeth*; and ſome of them more modern.

A large plain Stone in the Chancel, with this Inſcription:
Hic jacet Thomas Thirleby, *olim Epiſcopus* Elienſis. *Qui obiit* xxvi. *Aug. Anno Dom.* 1570.

Next beneath him lay the Stone of Biſhop *Tunſtal*, ſometime Biſhop of *Durham*. But a Pew is now erected over his Monumental Stone, which anciently was under the Communion Table. Both theſe Biſhops being confined, by Q. *Elizabeth*'s Command, in the Palace at *Lambeth*, whilſt *Matthew Parker* was Archbiſhop, dyed there in Peace, and were buried here by his Order.

Near lyeth *Elizabeth*, one of the Siſters of *William Sancroft*, late Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, ſometime Wife of *Francis Herdſon*, Clerk; after whoſe Death ſhe lived 17 Years a Widow indeed, and dyed *Septemb.* 7. 1689.

At the Head of this Stone, a Stone for *Katharine Battely*, Wife of *John Battely*, *S. Th. P.* and Chaplain to the above-ſaid Archbiſhop. She lived 23 Years, 9 Months, 9 Days. Dyed the 1ſt of *Octob.* 1685.

John Alſop, Comptroller of the Family of *Richard* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; afterward Treaſurer to *George* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. Dyed *July* 12, 1611. *Ætatis* 51.

On the Side of Archbp. *Bancroft*'s Stone, within the Rails, lyeth a fair Stone over *Miles Smith*, Secretary to *Gilbert* Archbp. of *Canterbury*. *Ob.* 17. of *Febr.* 1671.

Without the Rails, near adjoining, lyes *Rob. Thompſon*, L L. D. Secretary alſo to *Gilbert* and *William*, Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*. *Obiit Feb.* 3. 1683. *Ætat.* 42.

In the North Chancel or Chapel, a plain Stone, round about it thus engraven:

Hic jacet MARGARETA *caſtiſſima & integerrima Conjunx quondam* MATTHÆI *Archiep.* Cantuarienſis, *Quæ obiit* 17. Aug. *An.* 1570. ....
[The reſt not legible.]

In this Chancel, or Chapel, is a ſtanding Monument of the Duke of *Norfolk*, as they ſay; the Inſcription pulled off.

On the Wall on the South Side of the Chancel is this Inſcription:
In Memory of *Anthony Burleigh*, third Son of *John Burleigh*, late of the *Iſle of Wight*, Eſquire, who was Lieutenant to K *Charles* I. of bleſſed Memory; and was put to Death at *Wincheſter* the 26. of *Jan.* 1647. for endeavouring to releaſe his ſacred Majeſty, Priſoner in *Cariſbrook* Caſtle in the ſaid *Iſle of Wight*. His two elder Brothers were ſlain at *Worceſter* Fight, in the Forces of his preſent Majeſty K. *Charles* II. This being the laſt of that loyal Family, except his truly loving and ſorrowful Siſter, who cauſed this Monument to be erected. *Obiit* 17. of *Febr.* 1681. *Ætat. Suæ* 48.
Spe reſurgendi.

Near this, a Monument of *William Beeſton* of this Pariſh, Eſquire; who dyed the 9. of *Auguſt*, 1679. And *Jane* his Wife, who dyed the 17. of *May*, 1652. Left only one Daughter, who married *Edward Leventhorp*, Eſq; by whom ſhe had Iſſue three Sons and five Daughters.

In the South Chancel a Stone upon *Elias Aſhmole*.

Hic jacet inclytus ille & eruditiſſimus ELIAS ASHMOLE Litchfeldienſis, *Armiger. Inter alia in Rep. munera, Tributi in Cerviſias Contrarotulator: Fecialis autem* Windſorienſis *Titulo per annos plurimos dignatus. Qui poſt duo Connubia in uxorem duxit tertiam* Elizabetham Gulielmi Dugdale *Mil.* Garteri *Principalis Regis Armorum Filiam. Mortem obiit* 18 Maii, 1692. *Anno Ætatis* 76. *Sed durante Muſeo* Aſhmolæano Oxon. *nunquam moriturus.*

For the Creſt, is a *Mercury* mounting, ſtanding upon two little Boys.

A Table Monument of white Marble for *Richard Laurence* of this Pariſh, Merchant; one of the Members of the *Levant* Company. Who married *Joan Stephens*. By whom he had Iſſue two Sons and one Daughter. He departed *Octob.* the 8th, 1661. Aged 53.

Another Monument againſt the Wall, to this Tenour:

Abſalom *had no Son, and he built him a Pillar.*

The Body of *John Goſton*, Eſq; younger Son to Sir *Francis Goſton* of *Stockwel*, Kt. who, with his Lady, were buried in a Vault in this Ile, which doth belong unto the Manour-Houſe. His elder Brother *Francis* dyed in *France*, 1642; and he departed the 9th of *May*, 1686, the .... Year of his Age.

A Stone upon Sir *Peter Rich*, late Alderman of *London*: And a Monument againſt the Wall near the ſaid Stone. He dyed the 26. *Aug.* 1692, in the 62. of his Age. Near his Grave twelve of his Children are interred, who died before him.

Againſt the South Wall, lower in the Church, an old Monument, with Man and Wife, and Children behind each. Over their Head written,
Ad Sumptum Thomæ Folkys,
Anno Dom. 1583.

Agnes Tydnam *(married firſt*
To Thomas Marſhal, *then*
To John Manning*) lyes buried here:*
She lived eight times ten,
And full five Years. Six Childeren
By Marſhal *ſhe had, three*
Were Sons; the other Daughters; of
Them none now living be.
She dyed the 22th Day
Of March, *and in the Year*
Of our Lord God, as by the Date
Here written may appear.

Three later Monuments. *Ralegh.*

Here are lately ſet up againſt the North Wall, in *Howard*'s Chapel, theſe Monuments: One for *Judith Ralegh*, late Wife of Captain *George Ralegh*, ſometime Governor of the Ile of *Jerſey*. She departed *Decemb.* 14, 1701. [This Gentleman, who is ſtill living, was Nephew to the famous Sir *Walter Ralegh*.]

Morleigh and *Granvile.*

Another fair Monument of white Marble for Colonel *Cutbert Morley*, buried 30. of *June*, 1669. And for *Bernard Granvile*, Eſq; who married *Anne*, Daughter of the ſaid *Cutbert*; and dyed *June* 14, 1701; and for the ſaid *Anne*, Daughter of *Francis* Earl of *Scarſdale*: She dyed the 20th of *Septemb.* 1701. Then follows a large Inſcription in Latin of their Families.

Marſh.

And a third Monument for *Richard Marſh*, Eſq. Part of the Inſcription is, That *before he went to bed, he ſupped with Chriſt.* He departed *May* the 18. 1704. Aged 61. And was buried in a Vault near adjoining.

This Church of *Lambeth* is newly repaired and beautified, and new pewed, with much Decency. To the Charge of which, *Ralph Snow*, Eſq; Treaſurer to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was a very liberal Benefactor.

In this Pariſh, in the Road to *Clapham*, ſtands a fair Alms-houſe for ſeven Widows of the ſaid Pariſh, who receive each 4 *l.* yearly. It was founded by a Nobleman, Ambaſſador from the States of *Holland* in K. *James the Firſt* his Time.

It hath this Inſcription:
D. O. M. S.

Noelus *de* Caron. Fland. *Eques* Schoonewalliæ *Toparch. Illuſtrium Ordinum Confœderat.* Belg. *Provinc. apud Sereniſſ.* Britanniæ *Regem Legat. Debitæ Deo Gloriæ, Genti Gratitudinis, Pauperibus munificentiæ, Monumentum qualecunque Anno Legationis ſuæ* XXIIX. *Reſtauratæ Salutis* CIↃIↃCXIIX. P.
Pro. XIX. 17.
Fœneras JEHOVÆ, ſi recordaris pauperum.

NEWINGTON-BUTTS.

In the Church of St. Mary Newington, *on the North Side, is this Monument:*

Deo Viventium. Pietati Sacrum.

Sir *Hugh Brawne*, Kt. the Founder and Adorner of this Ile, and for the Space of two and twenty Years, the whole Ornament of this Pariſh: Religious toward God, and reſpectful of the Poor: Determining to provide for the Day of his Death, deſires here to repoſe his Body, in a happy Hope of a glorious Reſurrection.

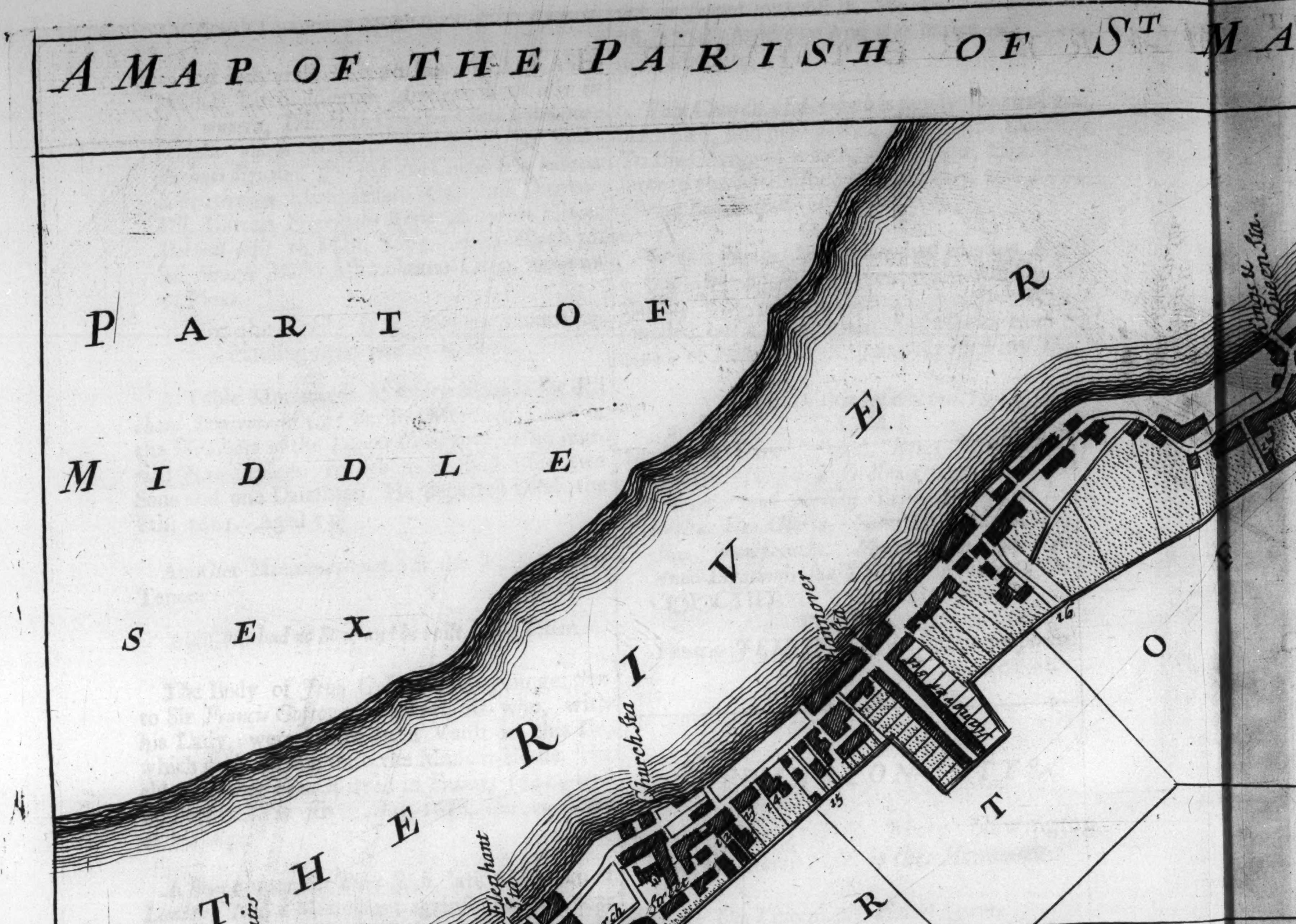
Reader, it pleas'd th' Almighty to infuſe
Senſe of his Goodneſs in my bleſſed Heart.
Faith quickned Love, and did this Church-Work chooſe:
Both jointly here did ſhew themſelves in Part.
His be the Glory, Peace. Soul-ſaving mine,
Prayer, Thankſgiving, Uſe, Example thine.
1614. Vivens poſui, An. Ætatis 77.

He is repreſented here in Armour, kneeling; and in that Poſture are his two Wives againſt him, and four Sons and five Daughters kneeling underneath.

J. S.

A pretty new Monument againſt the Eaſt Wall, on the South of the Pulpit, with this Writing:

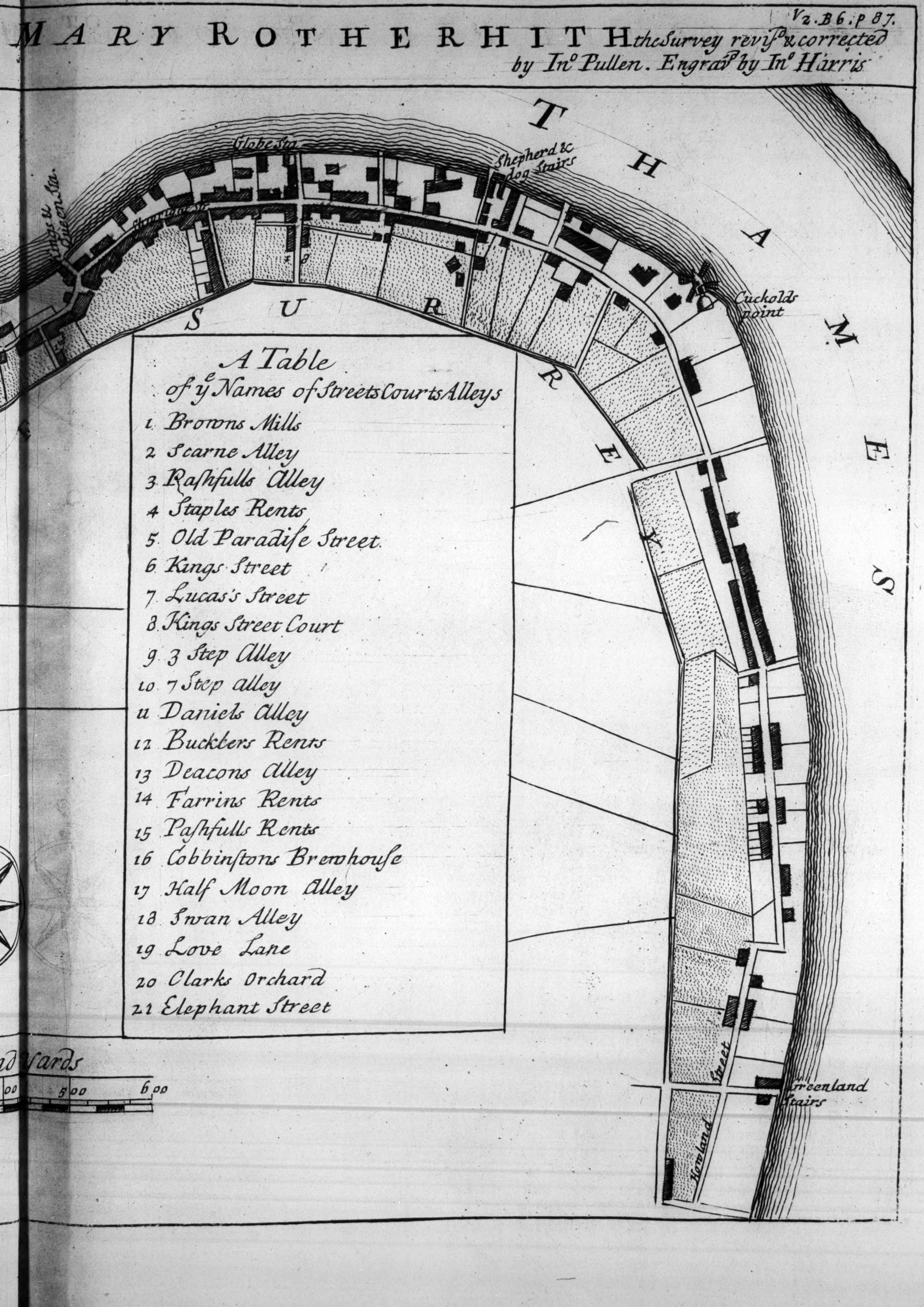
Under the Communion Table, in Hopes of a glorious Reſurrection, lie the Bodies of *James Reading*, Eſq; and *Mary* his third Wife. whoſe exemplary Piety towards God, Integrity towards Men, Charity to the Poor, Humility towards all, made them live deſirable, die lamented by all that knew them. Lovely and pleaſant they were in their Lives, and


A MAP OF THE PARISH OF S^T MA

PART OF MIDDLE SEX
THE RIVER
PART OF
Mill Stairs
Redrif Stairs
Kings Stairs
Elephant Sta
Church Sta
Hanover Sta
Kings & Queens Sta
Church Street
New Paradise Street
Way to Deptford
Rashful Rents
16
15
22
20
8
A Scale of Feet and Yard
100
200
300
400
5

V2.B6.p87.

MARY ROTHERHITH the Survey reviſd & corrected by Jnº Pullen. Engravd by Jnº Harris


THAMES
SURREY
Globe Sta.
Shepherd & dog Stairs
Kings & Queen Sta.
Cuckolds point
Greenland Stairs
Howland Street
Yards
500
600

A Table of ye Names of Streets Courts Alleys

1. Browns Mills
2. Scarne Alley
3. Raſhfulls Alley
4. Staples Rents
5. Old Paradiſe Street
6. Kings Street
7. Lucas's Street
8. Kings Street Court
9. 3 Step Alley
10. 7 Step alley
11. Daniels Alley
12. Buckers Rents
13. Deacons Alley
14. Farrins Rents
15. Paſhfulls Rents
16. Cobbinſtons Brewhouſe
17. Half Moon Alley
18. Swan Alley
19. Love Lane
20. Clarks Orchard
21. Elephant Street

and in their Death not long divided. He departed this Life the 24th of *Novemb.* 1694, in the 70th Year of his Age. She on the 9th of *Auguſt* 1697, in the 62. of her Age. To whoſe Memory and perpetual Care their Son *Edmund* hath erected this Monument.

Middle Ile.

The Body of *Richard Atkinſon*, late of this Pariſh; who departed the 3d of *Septemb.* 1677, aged 37. Alſo the Bodies of three Children, *Katharine*, *James*, and *James*.
Alſo his Mother, Mrs. *Katharine Stallings*, Widow, who departed the 12th of *Novemb.* 1688. Aged 68.
Alſo *Thomas* Son of *Richard Atkinſon*, who departed the 11th of *July* 1700. Aged 30.
Alſo *Lot*, eldeſt Son of *Richard Atkinſon*: Who departed 15 *Aug.* 1700. Aged 34.

The Body of *Joan Bliſſe*, Wife of *William Bliſſe*, Eſq; formerly the Wife of *Henry Partridge*, Eſq; and one of the Daughters of *Robert Jaques*, Eſq; by *Joan* his Wife, who was Daughter and Heir of *William Fox*, Eſq; and lyeth alſo interred here. She departed the 2. of *October*, 1673. *Ætat. ſuæ* 27.

George Powel, of this Pariſh, who departed 28. *Decembr.* 1705, in the 47th of his Age.

A Table of Benefactors is ſet up in this Church, which was repaired and beautified, and the Altar-Piece erected, and the Chancel railed, at the Charge of the Pariſhioners, *Anno Dom.* 1704.

A ſudden Rupture in this Church.

Upon a Sunday in the Month of *July*, 1° *Reg. Georgii*, in the Time of Divine Service, there happened a ſudden Rupture in the Wall of this Church: Which put the Congregation then aſſembled into ſuch a general Conſternation, that they all ran out; and many, in making their Eſcape, were bruiſed, and trodden under Foot, and received great Hurt. And upon a careful Review of the Church by experienced Workmen, (the Structure being very ancient) it was found ſo much decayed in the Pillars, Walls, and Beams, and in the Roof and Foundation: That notwithſtanding the Sum of 850 *l.* laid out in Repairs by the Pariſh, the ſame could not any longer be ſupported: And ſo of late was taken all down, and rebuilt from the Foundation. For which the Pariſh got a Brief, wherein the Charge was ſaid to amount to 926 *l.* and upwards.

In this Pariſh, fronting the Road, is a fine Hoſpital, very handſomely and largely built, like the Houſe of ſome Gentleman of Rank, for 22 Perſons; who have Eight Shillings a Month each, beſides Coals and Cloth. To it belongeth a Chapel, where Prayers are ſaid every Day by a Chaplain. The worſhipful Company of *Fiſhmongers* of *London* have the Care of it.

And now we proceed in our Walk to the Pariſhes on the South Eaſt and Eaſtern Parts bordering upon LONDON: Some in *Kent*, and ſome in *Eſſex*; whoſe Banks are moſtly waſhed by the River *Thames*.

CHAP. II.

The Circuit-Walk on the South Eaſt and Eaſt Parts: viz. Rotherith. Deptford. Greenwich: *The College there: The Hoſpital there.* Stepney: *The Parſonage: Divers Remarks of that Pariſh.* Poplar. Blackwall. *With Cognizance of the Monuments of the Dead in thoſe Pariſhes.*

ROTHERHITH.

J. S.

THE next Town onward to the South Eaſt of the City, and lying upon the Bank of the River, is *Rotherhith*, commonly called *Redriff*.

The Church repaired.

Sermons.

It hath a ſmall old Church, going down into it by ſome Steps. It is not ſufficient to contain the numerous Inhabitants; and requires new building and enlarging. It was repaired and new pewed at the Pariſh Charge, 1687. At five a Clock in the Afternoon, every third Sunday in the Month, is a Sermon here preached, maintained by Batchelors: Which Sermon is accompanied with a Collection at the Church Door. The Maintainers of this Lecture put out and keep about 20 Boys to School. Sacrament Sermons are alſo preached here every Thurſday in the Month.

Free-School.

In this Pariſh is a Free School, for teaching eight Children of Seamen to read and write. For which is allowed 8 *l.* ℘ *Ann.*

The Decay of *Rotherith* Church.

This Pariſh Church hath of late Years coſt the Inhabitants ſeveral hundred Pounds in Repairs: But yet, by ſtanding low and near the Banks of the River *Thames*, is overflowed: Whereby the Foundation of the Church is rotted; and was in ſuch great Danger of falling down, that the Inhabitants could not without Danger of their Lives, aſſemble to hear Divine Service therein. Which occaſioned them to obtain a Brief *Anno* 1710, to enable them to take it down, and rebuild it. The Charge whereof they computed at 4361 *l.* and upwards. And that it might be built again of larger Capacity, the Church not being able to contain half the Pariſhioners, which good Work is now effected.

This Pariſh conſiſts of abundance of Seafaring Mens Families; which encreaſeth the Poor there exceedingly. So that in thirty Years, the Aſſeſſments for the Poor were advanced [in the Year 1710] from 80 *l.* to above 700 *l.* ℘ *Ann.*]

In the Church at *Rotherith* are theſe enſuing Monuments.

In the South Ile, on the Wall, is this written.

Poſt tenebras, ſpero Lucem.

Next without this Wall are buried *Brian*, *Richard*, and *Marke*, *Alize*, and *Elizabeth*, the three Sons, and two Daughters of *Nicholas Reynolds*, Citizen and Goldſmith of *London*, and of *Elizabeth* his Wife. The forenamed *Elizabeth*, their younger Daughter, was married to *Robert Wheatley*, Salter, the 20th Day of *Auguſt*, 1593, and died the 18th of *September* in the ſame Year.

Theſe Bloſſomes young and tender, loe,
Blown down by deadly Wind,
May urge the riper Sort to know,
Like Blaſt ſhall them out find.

For Fleſh, as Graſs, away doth wither;
No Age can it eſchew;
The Young and Old decay together,
When Death ſhall them purſue.

No Parents, Friends, or Advocate,
Can him entreat to ſpare
The Faire, the Fine, or Delicate,
For Threats he doth not care.

Let that moſt certain Statute made
By God our heavenly King;
All Men aſſure, and eke perſwade,
Death ſhall them equal bring.

Poſt Mortem, Vitam Æternam.

In the Middle Ile of this Church is thus written:

Trinitas in Unitate.

Here lies buried the Body of *Richard Hills*, Mariner, one of the eldeſt Brothers and Aſſiſtants of the Company of the Trinity, and his two Wives. Who, while hee lived in this Place, gave liberally to the Poor, and ſpent bountifully in his Houſe; and after many Troubles, being of the Age of 80 Years and upward, departed this Life without Iſſue, upon the 16th of *February*, 1614.

This was made at the Charge of Robert Bell.

Tho' Hills *be dead,* Hills *Will and Act ſurvives,*
His Free-School, and his Penſion for the Poor:
Thought on by him, performed by his Heir,
For eight poor Seamens Children, and no more.
1627.

On the Outſide of the North Wall is a Monument bearing the Figure of a Ship at Sea; under it the Portraiture of him for whom it was erected, with his Wife, ſix Sons, and four Daughters; the Living and the Dead diſtinguiſhed by Deaths-Heads, which the buried ſeem to bear in their Hands, and under them this Inſcription.

Here beneath lyeth interred, the Body of Captain *Anthony Wood*, who departed this Life the 24th of *Auguſt* 1625, being the 40th Yeere of his Age, and had Iſſue by his Wife *Martha Wood* ſix Sonnes, and four Daughters.

In the Chancel, J. S.

A little Monument againſt the Wall, and this Epitaph:

Roger Tweedy, Eſq; was interred in the Middle Ile of this Church, in the Year 1655. He gave by Will two Shillings every Lords Day forever, to be diſtributed among 12 poor Seamen, or Seamens Widows, in Bread: The Officers of this Church to take Care to diſtribute it: And thoſe neareſt of Kin to him, to enquire of its Diſpoſal; and if not performed according to the Will, to take it into their Hands.

In Commemoration of Mr. Roger Tweedy:

Who living, was Landmens Counſellor, Seamens Glory,
Schiſmes Scourge, and Truth's living Story.
His Soul a Ship, with Graces fully laded,
Through Surges deep did plow, and ſafely waded.
With Principles of Faith his ballanc'd Mind,
Did ſteddy ſail 'gainſt Blaſts of boiſt'rous Wind, &c.
At Rotherhith *he did at length arrive,*
And to their Port his Tribute freely give;
And in this Port he did at Anchor ſtay,
Hopefully expecting Reſurrections Day.

A Hatchment for Mr. *Tho. Lewſley*, 1688. And *Anne Lewſley*, 1698.

On the South Wall, a ſmall Hatchment for Mr. *John Roope*, 1678.

Under a flat Stone in the Chancel,

The Body of *Thomaſin Pasfield*, the faithful Yoke-fellow and beloved Wife of *George Pasfield*, Eſq; and the only Daughter of *William Hacker* of *Rotherhith*, Gent. 1659. Alſo *Thomaſin* their youngeſt Daughter, 1660. And the ſaid *Geo. Pasfield*, 1660. And *Samuel Pasfield*, Jun. 1700.

North Wall of the Chancel, a Hatchment for Mr. *Phil. Mell*, Mercer, ſecond Son of Mr. *Guſtavus-Adolphus Mell*, 1699.

Another ſmall one for *Joſeph Lyne*, 1688.

A flat Stone over *Elizabeth Lock*, Daughter of *Charles Lock*, 1683.

In the Middle Ile, a great Braſs Plate torn off and gone; and a little Braſs Plate thus inſcribed.

This was made at the Charge of Robt. Bell.

Though HILLS *be dead,* HILLS *Will and Acts ſurvive,* &c. as before.

In the North Ile, a flat Stone over *Elizabeth* Wife of Capt. *William Evan*, 1703.

An Hatchment for *Jone* late Wife of *Jonas Shiſh*, 1685.

Another for *Matthew Hungerford*, Eſq; late of *Chiſbury* in the County of *Wilts*, 1677.

Elizabeth Wife of *Guſtavus-Adolphus Mell*, Daugh- of *Lancelot Coppleſton*.

Capt. *Nathaniel Pecket*.

Church Yard.

On the South Side a Tomb for *Anne Blake*, Widow of Capt. *John Blake*, 1681, with four Sons and two Daughters.

In Jettipore *the Head, in* Callibar *the Heart,*
The Body here entombed, muſt meet tho' far apart.

In

Henry Smith's Gift.

In the Chancel, near the Veſtry Door, is a Table, containing Directions for the Diſpoſal of Mr. *Henry Smith*'s Gift, conſiſting of eight Articles, beginning,

The Churchwardens and Overſeers of each Pariſh immediately, &c.

It ſeems to be the ſame Gift with that of St. *Olave's Southwark*; but is ſcarcely legible.

DEPTFORD:

O R,

WEST GREENWICH.

NEXT beyond *Rotherhith* on the Eaſt is *Deptford* ſituated, being the firſt Town in *Kent*, bordering upon *Surry*; a Place on the *Thames* Side, where many good Ships are built, and where is a Wet Dock: And eſpecially, where is a Store-houſe for the Royal Fleet, erected at firſt by K. *Henry the Eighth*, and govern'd by the Maſter and Wardens of *Trinity Houſe*.

A great Harbour and Mold made here for Ships.

Here at *Deptford* were 250 Acres of Meadow Ground, lying next unto the River of *Thames* by the Dock and Yard: Which were, about the Year 1655 or 1656, purchaſed by *Robert Stanton*, *Samuel Moyer*, *Charles Harris*, and others, for making Harbours and Molds for the Riding of 300 Sail of Ships, without the Uſe of Anchor or Cable: And where many Conveniencies were to be made for building, careening, and repairing Ships. Towards which much had then been expended in digging one of the Molds, and Cuts towards the other; and Contracts made for Proviſions and Workmanſhip to a great Value. This was confirmed in an Act of Parliament *Anno* 1656.

Trinity Hoſpitals.

There be two Hoſpitals in this Town, whereof the Members of this Corporation are Governours. One (which is ancient) is ſituate near the Church, hath Rooms for 21 poor Seamen The other, called *Trinity Hoſpital*, hath 38 Houſes, fronts the Street in Length. A very fair Building, and large Gardens, well kept, belong to it. On the Arch going into the Garden is this Inſcription:

DOMINO POTIORA.

Sir *Richard Brown* of *Sayes Court* in *Deptford*, Kt. and Bart. Elder Brother and Maſter in the Year 1672, gave the Inheritance of the Land on which theſe Alms-houſes are built, after the Expiration of 28 Years formerly leaſed.

In the Garden is a good Figure in full Proportion, of a Mariner, with this Inſcription:

Capt. *Maples* a great Benefactor.

To the Memory of Captain *Richard Maples*, who dying Commander of a Ship in the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the Year 1680, left to the *Trinity-houſe* the Value of 1300*l.* With which part of theſe Alms-houſes were built. The ſaid Corporation cauſed this Statue to be erected *Anno* 1681.

Tho' this Hoſpital is the finer Structure, yet the other hath the Preference for the Antiquity of it. And the Brethren of the *Trinity* hold their Corporation by that Houſe; where their Meetings muſt be for Buſineſs at particular Times.

The Church rebuilt.

The Church of *Deptford* is new built. It hath a fair Organ; the Pipes gilt. It was ſet up at the Coſt of ſeveral Perſons. The Church was begun to be rebuilt, and the Organ erected *Anno Dom.* 1697, and both finiſhed the ſame Year by a voluntary Subſcription, and an Aſſeſſment of 5*s.* in the Pound.

Snelling Thomas, } Churchwardens.
William Thornton, }

And the Organ gilded at the ſole Charge of Mr. *Robert Caſtle.*

But the greateſt Benefactor towards this ſacred Structure was Mr. *Loader*, a generous Inhabitant of this Pariſh: As may appear by an Inſcription upon a Pillar North in the Middle Ile:

In Thanks to ſo generous a Benefactor, for the Encouragement of others, to imitate good Works of Piety and Charity: This Pariſh have thought fit, at their own Charge, to perpetuate the Memory of the voluntary Contribution of *Iſaac Loader*, Eſq; preſent High Sheriff of this County, towards the rebuilding and beautifying of this Church.

Given for Subſcription to the Church —	125*l.*
For paving the Iles with Marble ——	161*l.*
For the Altar —— —— ——	293*l.*
For the Veſtry and Portals —— ——	50*l.*
For the Bells —— —— ——	38*l.*
For the Charnel-houſe —— ——	194*l.*
For recaſting the Tenor, with Addition of Metal —— —— ——	40*l.*
In all ——	901*l.*

Thomas Lucas } Churchwardens.
William Street }

Altar-Piece.

Here is a very good Altar-Piece over the Communion Table: *Mary* with the Babe, and *Joſeph*, and the Shepherds worſhipping. It is either upon Glaſs, or ſomething tranſparent. Two fine Figures in Wood, of *John* writing, and of St. *Paul* writing; both in a leaning Poſture, *John* on the North Side, and *Paul* on the South; the one with an Eagle by him, and the other with a Sword.]

In the Church at Deptford *are theſe enſuing Monuments.*

A Monument at the upper End of the Chancel hath this Inſcription: R.

M. S.

H. S. E. Rogerus Boyle, Richardi *Comitis* Corcagienſis *Filius Primogenitus, qui in* Hibernia *natus, in Cantio ſolo Patris Natali denatus, dum hic ingenii cultum capeſſit. Puer eximiæ indolis, præcocitatem ingenii funere luit immaturo. Sic luculenti, ſed terreni Patrimonii factus exhæres, cœleſtem crevit Hæreditatem. Deceſſit A. D.* 1615, iv *eid.* viii bris.

Death.

Richardus, *prænobilis Comes* Corcagienſis *Uxoris ſuæ Patruo.*

B. M. P.

Memoriæ perenni Edwardi Fenton, *Reginæ* Elizabethæ, *olim pro corpore Armigeri*, Jano O-Neal, *ac poſt eum, Comite* Deſmoniæ, *in* Hibernia *turbantibus, Fortiſſimi Taxiarchi. Qui poſt luſtratum improbo auſu, ſeptentrionalis Plagæ Apocryphum Mare, & excuſſas variis Peregrinationibus inertis Naturæ latebras, Anno* 1588, *in celebri contra* Hiſpanos Naumachia, *meruit Navis Prætoriæ* Navarchus.

Obiit Anno Domini 1603.

Cognatos Cineres, & Amicam Manibus umbram,
O Fentone, *tuis, excipias Tumulo.*
Uſuram Tumuli victuro Marmore Penſat,
Et reddit gratus, pro Tumulo Titulum.

At the upper End of that Chancel, on the North Side, is thus written:

Sacræ perpetuæq; Memoriæ Gulielmi
Haukyns, *de* Plimouth,
Armlgeri.

Qui veræ Religionis verus cultor, Pauperibus præcipuè Naviculariis Munificus, Rerum Nauticarum ſtudioſiſſimus, longinquas inſtituit ſæpè Navigationes; Arbiter in cauſis difficillimis Æquiſſimus, Fide, Probitate & Prudentia ſingulari. Duas duxit Uxores, è quarum una 4. ex altera 7. ſuſcepit liberos.

Johannes Haukyns, *Eques Auratus, Claſſis Regiæ Quæſtor, Frater Mæſtiſſimus poſuit.*

Obiit ſpe certa Reſurgendi 7. die menſis Octobris, *An. Dom.* 1589.

In the upper End of the Chancel.

There lieth buried near this Place the Body of *Jane Ediſbury*, Widow, Mother of *Kenrick Ediſbury*, Gentleman, Pay-maſter of the King's Majeſty's Navy, under Sir *William Ruſſell*, Knight, Treaſurer. She died on the 16. Day of *March*, 1618.

On the North Side of this Quire, a worthy Memorial of Sir *Sackevile Crow*, for ſeeling and beautifying of that North Ile.

New Monuments. *J. S.* In the new Church appear divers Monuments and Hatchments, that hang about on the North and South Walls, within the Rails.

In the North Side is an Hatchment for *Anthony Tong*, lying within the Veſtry. Who dyed 1693. *Ætat. ſuæ* 77.

Another for Captain *George Pomeroy*.

On the South are Hatchments: For *Elizabeth*, Widow of *Tho. Jekyl*, 1678.

For *Jane* late Wife of Capt. *Blake*, and formerly married to Capt. *Robert Callis*: 1677.

On the South Side of the Church, againſt the Eaſt Wall:

M. S. Neer this Place are depoſited the Bodies of Sir *Richard Browne* of *Sayes Court* in *Deptford*, Knight, and his Wife, Dame *Joanna Vigorus* of *Langham* in *Eſſex*, deceaſed, *Novemb.* 1618.

Sir *Richard* was younger Son of an ancient Family of *Hitchin* in *Kent*; ſeated afterwards at *Horſley* in *Eſſex*: Who being Student in the *Temple*, was, by *Robert Dudley* the great Earl of *Leiceſter*, taken into the Service of the Crown, when he was Governour of the *United Netherlands*. And was afterwards by Q. *Elizabeth* made Clerk of the Green-Cloth: In which honourable Office he alſo continued under K. *James*, until the Time of his Death, in *May* 1604. Aged 65 Years.

Of *Chriſtopher Brown*, Eſq; Son and Heir of Sir *Richard*, 1645.

Of *Thomazin* his Wife, Daughter of *Benjamin Gonſon* of *Much Baddow* in *Eſſex*, Eſq; 1638.

Of Sir *Richard Brown*, Kt. and Bart. only Son of *Chriſtopher*.

Of his Wife Dame *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *John Prettyman* of *Dryfreld* in *Glouceſterſhire*, 1652.

This Sir *Richard* was Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to K. *Charles* I. And Clerk of the Privy Council to his Majeſty, and to King *Charles* II. And after ſeveral foreign and honourable Employments, continued Reſident in the Court of *France* from K. *Charles* I. and from K. *Charles* II. to the *French* Kings, *Lewis* XIII, and *Lewis* IV, from the Year 1641, until the happy Reſtoration of K. *Charles* II. *Anno* 1660. He deceaſed 12 *Febr.* $168\frac{2}{3}$. Aged 78 Years, *&c.*

This Title was erected by *John Evelyn* of *Sayes Court*, Eſq; who married *Mary* ſole Daughter and Heir of Sir *Richard*.

Robert Caſtel of this Pariſh, Gent. 1698. A Man of excellent Worth. *Margaret* his Wife erected this Monument.

North Ile: Againſt the Eaſt Wall.

Monumentum hoc omnes, qui aſpexerint inclyti viri PETRI PET, *Armigeri, famam & Laudes benignè audiant. Dic igitur, Lapis, &c.*

Non ſolum Nauticam noſtram reſtituit rem, verum illud eximium & novum Navigii Ornamentum, quod noſtri Frigatum *nuncupant, hoſtibus formidoloſum, ſuis utiliſſimum atq; tutiſſimum, primò invenit. Qui Archinaupegi munus per viginti & tres Annos tanta cum fide & ſolertia geſſit, &c. Seculi ſui* Noah, *&c. ob.* 1652.

Quantum antiqua viris tribuerunt tempora magnis,
Utile qui patriæ attulerint, vel nobile quicquam,
Tantum hanc ætatem tibi, Pette, *rependere oportet.*
Ergo inter veteres tu collaudabere ſemper.
Namq; tibi hoc proprium eſt, retro ut tua fama recurrat
Laudibus atque novis Priſcorum jungat Honores.

The Repreſentation of a Frigate (this Shipwright's Invention) underneath this Inſcription.

Another Monument againſt this Wall (the Inſcription not legible) for ſomebody, the King's Maſter Shipwright: It ſeems to be *Shiſh*; and of *John* his eldeſt Son, Maſter Shipwright of his Majeſty's Yard at *Deptford*, 1686. And of *Thomas* his third Son, Maſter Shipwright of his Majeſty's Yard at *Woolwich*, 1685. And *Kendrick* the Son of *John* and *Mary Shiſh*, 1685.

The Coat of Arms was ſutable to their Trade, *Argent, three Bars wavy Azure, a Chief Gules, an Ax Argent, between two Anchors Or.* Again, under the Inſcription, *A Boat Or, upon the Waves Vert, a Chief charged with an Ax Gules, on which Ax is a Lion paſſant Or.*

Middle Ile.

Elizabeth Pomeroy, late Wife of Captain *George Pomeroy*, $169\frac{4}{5}$.

North Ile.

John Wilſhaw Son of *Thomas* and *Mary Wilſhaw*, 1668. And *Thomas Wilſhaw* himſelf, 1672. And *Grace* his Daughter, 1680. And *Richard*, 1683, and *William*, 1694.

Captain *John Guy* of *Glaſtenbury*, 1698. And Captain *John Guy* his Son, $169\frac{8}{9}$.

In the Gallery againſt the South Wall.

M. S. *Prope hanc parietem depoſuit Exuvias carnis* Jo. Turner, *Armiger navis (cui Titulus* EBORACUM) *nuper Strategus,* Thomæ Turner & Elizabethæ *uxoris ejus, unicæ filiæ & hæredis* Johannis Holmden *militis, filius natu ſecundus: Illibatæ Fidelitatis erga Regem infractus Aſſecla, &c. Qui cum in utroque bello* Batavico, & *contra Prædones* Argerinos *ſtrenuam navaverat operam, &c. fortiſſimam animam Deo tranſmiſit,* 1672. *Ætat. ſuæ* 27.]

GREENWICH.

The next is Greenwich, *a Town on the Bank of the River* Thames.

The Palace.

J. S.

HERE the Kings of this Land had a fair Palace, and Park on a Hill adjoining to it: Part of which is turned into a vaſt Structure of Charity, for the Reception and Harbouring of ſuch who have ſerved in the Royal Navy or Merchant-Ships; and by Reaſon of Wounds, Loſs of Limbs, or Age, are diſabled.

The Church of *Greenwich* is dedicated to St. *Alphage*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who is ſaid to have been kill'd by the *Danes*, in the very Place where the Church is built.

Prayers are ſaid here twice every Day; that is, in the Morning between Ten and Eleven, and at Night between Six and Seven. And twelve Monthly Sermons are preached here on the Wedneſdays before the firſt Sundays in each Month. For both which, by a Collection made in the Pariſh, is paid 30*l.* ℔ *Ann.*

This Church is furniſhed with an Organ.

Two Schools in *Greenwich.*

There be two Free-Schools in this Pariſh. One founded by Sir *William Boreman*, Kt. for 20 Boys, who are to be boarded as well as taught. For which Uſe there is a large Houſe appropriated for the Maſter and Scholars. The preſent Maſter is Mr. *William Lee.* The Boys wear Green Coats and Caps. This School is but of late Foundation, of twenty Years and upwards. The other School alſo maintains twenty Boys: For which the Founder left an Eſtate in Houſes about the Church for ever. It was founded by Sergeant *John R*..... The preſent Schoolmaſter is Mr. *William Herringham*, who hath a Salary of 20*l.* a Year. Theſe Boys wear Grey Coats.]

In the Church are theſe enſuing Monuments.

R.

In the Chancel, on the South Side, a pretty Monument of a Man in Armour, kneeling at a Deſk, with eight Sons behind him; and a Woman kneeling at the ſame, with ſeven or eight Daughters behind her. Over their Heads this Inſcription:

Dilectiſſimæ Conjugi Saræ Heitonæ Franciſcus Heitonus *Viduus Mœſtus, non ſine Lachrymis, poſuit.*

O *mea* Sara, *oculis multo mihi Charior ipſis,*
Deſeris (heu!) viduum cur ita, Sara, *virum?*
Tu ſecura manes, portu requieſcis Amœno,
Non tibi fraus, Moribus nec mala obeſſe valent.
Tu pace Æterna frueris, in vivis ovaſque,
Quippe tibi eſt Terris gratior Aula Dei.
Conjux ipſe tuus maneo vivoque ſuperſtes,
Mœſtificis plenus ſollicitudinibus.
Spero tamen tempuſque brevi (mea ſacra) futurum eſt
Cum te viſurus ſim, vel in Arce poli.
Cuncta tibi ſcio ſalva manent, vereque Beata es,
Cui mors vita fuit, vitaque morte viret.
Eheu! quam noſtræ eſt evanida gloria vitæ,
Certa dies nobis nulla, nec hora datur:
Stare decet vigiles ergo, ſemperque paratos,
Ne mors incautos nos inopina premat.
Ecce rei teſtis, ſacra hic Blomera, *jugali*
Franciſco Hettono *Conſociato Thoro,*
Annos octodecim: placuitque Marita Marito,
Nulla magis potuit, nec placuiſſe magis.
Filiolos illi peperit, ter quinque utriuſque
Pignora: Et ex illis, octo fuere Mares.
Quadraginta Hyemes, binos ſi dempſeris Annos
Vixit, & octodecim, ſuaſilis uxor erat.
Obiit 13 *Jul.* Anno Dom. 1600.

Another Monument on the South Side the Choir, with this Inſcription.

D. O. M. Et Servatori. I. C. S.

In Memoriam

Gulielmi Hattecliffe, *ex Antiqua* Hattecliſſorum, *de* Hattecliffe, *in Agro* Lincolnienſi *Familia oriundi. Qui cum ſumma in Deum pietate, in pauperes benignitate, in amicos humanitate, in omnes bonitate, Annos plus minus quinquaginta ſeptem Cœlebs in terris vitam egiſſet tranquillam, tandem* 17. *nempe die* Maii, *Anno* 1620. *Deo Animam Reddidit* Grenovici, *& hic ſitus in pace quieſcit.*

On a Monument on the North Side of the Chancel is this Inſcription.

In piam Memoriam dilectiſſimæ ſuæ conjugis Dorotheæ Lok *Filiæ* Jacobi Brampton, *de* Brampton, *in Comitatu* Norfolciæ *Generoſi, &* Mariæ *uxoris ejus, Filiæ clariſſimi viri* Edwardi Bulein *Militis, &* Annæ Tempeſtiæ *uxoris ejus, &c. Quæ poſt Annos triginta ſex, in hac peregrinatione terrena peractos (Annoſque pene Trinos, in fideli, Caſtiſſimoque Matrimonio perimpletos) in vera Fidei Chriſtianæ confeſſione, & Ardentiſſima Dei omnipotentis invocatione, pie ex hac vita deceſſit* 24. *die* Februarii 1596.

Cujus corpus juxta inhumatur, in medio hujus Chori, Adjacente à ſiniſtra corpore Henrici Lok *filii ſui.* Zacharias Lok *Amoris & officii ergo Monumentum hoc poni fecit* 24. *die* Octobris 1597.

In an Ile on the North Side is this Inſcription.

Egregio viro, Roberto Adams, *operum Regiarum Superviſori, Architecturæ peritiſſimo; Religione, & moribus Integerrimo. Qui piè obiit Anno ſuæ... Ætatis* 1595.

Simon Baſil *operationum Regiarum Contrarotulator hoc poſuit Monumentum* 1601.

Next to the other is this Inſcription.

Spiritus in Cælis, fæx hic Clementis Adami,
Cui ex tredecim, ſeptem pignora viva manent,
Regius ille diu vixit, moriturque Scholarcha,
Tumque ubi bis ſeptem luſtra peregit, obit.
Anno Dom. 1516. Jan. 9.

Et lateri conjuncta jacet ſuaviſſima conjux,
Quindenis Annis qua fuit ille minor.
Anno Dom. 1588. Maii 11.

Next to the other is this Inſcription.

Near to this Place lyeth interred the Body of Miſtreſs *Mary Ward*, late Wife of *Richard Ward*, Eſq; Serjeant at Arms unto K. *James* and K. *Charles*; Father and Mother of Captain *Cæſar Ward*, who dyed in the Service of his King and Country in *October* 1627. She dyed in *February* following, in the aforeſaid Year.

Which three Months Time with Sighs her grieved Life
did ſpend;
Her Son's untimely Death haſten'd her End.]

J. S.

But beſides theſe Monuments already mentioned, there be in this Church of *Greenwich* many more both ancient and modern, *viz.* theſe that follow.

In the Chancel.

A Stone before the Rails, having a Braſs Plate thus inſcribed in old Letters.

Enterred here doth ly a worthy Wyght
Who for long Tyme in Muſick bore the
Bell:
His Name to ſhew, was Thomas Gallys hyght,
In honeſt vertuous Lyff he dyd excell.
He ſerv'd long Tyme in Chapp … with
grete prayſe,
Fower Sovereygnes Reygnes (a Thing
not often ſeen)
I mean Kyng Henry and Pryнce Edward's
Dayes,
Quene Mary, and Elizabeth our Quene.
He maryed was, though Children he had
none,
And lyv'd in Love full thre and thirty Yeres,
Wyth loyal Spowſe, whos Name yclyipt
was Jone,
Who here entomb'd, him Company now
bears.
As he did lyve, ſo alſo did he dy,
In myld and quyet Sort (O! happy Man)
To God ful oft for Mercy did he cry,
Wherefore he lyves, let Death do what
he can.

A fair black Marble Stone, inſcribed,

Heic ſita eſt Dorothea Littleton, *uxor* Edvardi Littleton *de Comitatu* Salop. *Armigeri, ex* Boothiorum *orta familia, antiqua Probitate, & illuſtri prudentia, pudore, pietate, & omnimoda virtute conſpicua, &c.* 1686.

Againſt the South Wall of the Chancel, an old Braſs Plate, with a Man and Woman kneeling one behind another, thus inſcribed:

Hard to this Wal lyeth buryed the Body of Antonie Lyle, Eſquier, and his Wife. Which Antonie was one of the fower Gentlemen-Uſhers, daily Waiters unto our moſt Gracious Sovereigne Lady Quene Elizabeth: And dyed in the Lord the xviii. Day of January 1579. Unto whom God grant a joyful Reſurrection.

Againſt the Eaſt Wall, a Monument for

Anne Newton, Daughter of Sir *Henry Newton*, Kt. and Dame *Katharine* his Wife. Who dying of the Age of 17 Years, in the Year of our Lord God 1600, in the Prime of her Years, and in the perfect Fear of God, and Love of Vertue, expecteth with holy Virgins a joyful Reſurrection.

Colonel *Richard Oxenden*, 1697. Aged 84. And *Sarah* his Wife, 1700. Aged 78.

Within the Rails are three flat Stones, with Braſs Plates:

One for *Rychard Bower*, late Gentleman of the Chapel, and Maſter of the Children to K. *Henry the Eighth*, K. *Edward the Sixth*, Q. *Mary*, and Q. *Elizabeth*. He deceaſed 26. *July*, 1561.

Another hath the Picture of a Man in the Dreſs of thoſe Times, with Trunk Breeches, Doublet embroidered, and Garters with Knots; a Chain of Gold over his right Shoulder, coming down under his left Side, and a Roſe and Crown with the Queen's Supporters on his Breaſt; and ſlit Sleeves, ſhort Hair, and a trimmed Beard: With this Inſcription:

Here under this Stone lyeth buried the Body of John Whytte, Gent. who was born in Cornwal; and was one of the Quene's Majeſty's Ordinary Footmen: Who ended his Life the 6. Day of Octob, in the 21ſt Yere of the Raygn of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, An. Dom. 1579, being of the Age of 42. Whoſe Sowl reſteth with God.

The third Plate is for *Henry Traifford*, Eſq; ſometime Clerk of the Green Cloth to the vertuous Q. *Elizabeth*, deceaſed, 1585. With the *Trafford's* Coat and Creſt: The Motto, NOW. THUS.

Edward Berti, Son of *Francis* and *Katharine Berti*, 1588. Aged 27.

A Table with Coats of Arms, and this Inſcription:

Juxta heic poſitæ ſunt Sepulchrales Johannis Sanct-Amandi *ex Agro* Nottinghamienſi, *Armigeri, Exuviæ. Qui ob. An. Ætat.* 70. *Salutis humanæ* 1664. *Una cum* Johanne *Filio ſuo primogenito duobuſque liberis.*

South Ile.

On the Eaſt Wall, a rich Monument of white Marble, with the Figure of a Man half Way, in his Alderman's Gown:

Sacred to the Memory of Sir *William Hooker*, Kt. of *Eaſt Greenwich* in the County of *Kent*, and *Latitia* his firſt Lady, Daughter of *Francis Coppinger*, of *Middleſex*, Eſq; *&c.* He was Sheriff of *London* and *Middleſex* in the great Plague and dreadful Fire of *London*, in the Year 1665 and 1666. He was Lord Maior of *London* in the Year 1674. In which Place he acquitted himſelf with great Loyalty, Honour, and Honeſty. He had by his firſt Lady three Sons and four Daughters. His ſecond Wife was *Suſanna*, Daughter of Sir *Tho. Bendiſh* of *Bumſted* in the County of *Eſſex*, Bart. He finiſhed his well-ſpent Pilgrimage 10 *July*, 1697, in the 85 Year of his Age.

Favete Linguis. Sub hoc marmore requieſcunt ſacri Cineres Johannis Wardal, *inclyti olim* Londinenſis *Mercatoris, &c.* Of the ancient Stock of the *Wardals* of *Calais* in *Normandy*, 1658. Aged 80.

The learned Antiquarian's Monument againſt the South Wall, *viz.*

William Lambard of *Lincoln's Inn*: Sometime Maſter in Chancery: Keeper of the Rolls and Records within the Tower. Of the Office of Alienations to Queen *Elizabeth*. Founded the College of the Poor of *Greenwich*, and endowed it. *Ob.* 1601, *Aug.* 19, at *Weſtcomb* in *Eaſt Greenwich*.

Sir *Moulton Lambard* of *Weſtcomb* in *Eaſt Greenwich*, Kt. Son and Heir of the foreſaid *William Lambard*, 1634.

Thomas Lambard, Eſq; his only Son and Heir, erected this Monument to Sir *Moulton Lambard* his aged and dear Father.

Major *John Mawgridge*, who ſerved three Kings, K. *Charles* I. K. *Charles* II. and dyed in the Reign and Service of K. *James* II, 1688. And *Elizabeth Mawgridge* his Wife, 1692.

Flat Stones laid over,

Richard the Son of *Benjamin Glanvil*, Merchant of *London*, 1656.

——— Eldeſt Daughter of *William* Lord *Sherrard*, Baron of *Letrim*: Interred near her Grandfather and Great Grandfather of her Mother's Side, 1648.

Heſter Crayford, Daughter and Heir of *William Crayford*, Eſq; 1654.

Katharin Moor, Widow, late Wife of *Marmaduke Moor*, of the Pariſh of St. *Martins in the Fields*, Eſq; She was Daughter of *William Aſfordby* of *Aſfordby* in *Bilſby* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq; *Ob.* 1667.

Anne the Widow of Sir *William Tufton*, Kt. and Bart. Daughter of *Cecil Cave* of the County of *Leiceſter*, Eſq; 1649. Theſe before are upon Tables and Hatchments.

Capt. *Francis Stacy*, 1674. And *Mary* his Wife, 1684.

A Table for *Annabella Humble*, Daughter of *Will. Humble*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife, 1652.

In the Church is the Picture of K. *Charles* I. at his Devotions:

And likewiſe the Picture of Q. *Elizabeth*, who was born at *Greenwich*: Under which is this Diſtick:

Olim parva fuit Grenovicum *villa, ſed ortu*
Virginis Auguſtæ clarior urbe micat.

On the North Side of the Church:

A Tablet in the Wall for *Mary Ward*, late Wife of *Richard Ward*, Eſq; mentioned before.

Thomas Hixon of *Greenwich*, Eſq; Wardrobe Keeper to Q. *Elizabeth* and K. *James*. Married *Margaret* Daughter to *Tho. Manley*, and had Iſſue five Sons and two Daughters.

His Son *Humphrey* of *Greenwich*, Eſq; was afterwards Keeper of the Standing Wardrobe there, and married *Mary* Daughter to *John Bradſhaw* of *Bradſhaw* in the County of *Lancaſter*.

Joſeph Son of *Nathaniel Horneby* of this Pariſh, Eſq; 1684. Aged 7.

Hic jacet ille puer, dolor unus & una Voluptas,
Qui moriens vitæ gaudia mille rapit, &c.

Mary Smith, Wife of *Rob. Smith*, Citizen and Maſon of *London*, 1694.

Richard Davers, 1678.

Weſt End of the South Ile.

M. S. *En! ad pedes tuos, Lector, Stus.* Johannes Clark, *Gen. quod mortale depoſuit: Vir optimus, moribus ſuavis, ſerenus mente, Facultatis ſuæ felix ornamentum, Deo & Eccleſiæ ſemper devotiſſimus, &c. Uxorem duxit* Mariam Gulielmi Turner *ex agro* Somerſettenſi *Equitis filiam. Ex qua ſuſcepit liberos*, Janam, Gulielmum, & Mariam.

Ralph Dallans, Organ-maker, deceaſed while he was making this Organ: Begun by him *Feb.* 1672. *James White*, his Partner, finiſhed it, and erected this Stone, 1673.

Nicolas Turner, 1686.

St. John Clark, *Sept.* 27, 1680.

Anne Denew, 1665.

Capt. *William Baxter*, 1686.

In the Church-yard of *Greenwich*.

South Side.

Mary Tuke, Wife of *George Tuke* of *Eaſt Greenwich*, Eſq; 1662.

William Collet, 1618.

Francis Clarke, Maſ. 1664.

Over the Eaſt Door.

This Door was rebuilt by the Feoffes of *Will. Stanton*, a good Benefactor to this Church, Poor of the Town, and Poor of Mr. *Lambard*'s College. He gave a Perpetuity yearly of 40s. to each of them, as by his own Will appeareth.

The Body of *Tho. Hixon* of *Greenwich*, Eſq; Maſter of the Soldier under *Henry* IV King of *France*; Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Q. *Elizabeth*, and Keeper of the Standing Wardrobe at *Greenwich* unto Q. *Elizabeth* and K. *James*: Eſpouſed *Margaret*, Daughter to *Tho. Manley*, ſecond Son of *Tho. Manley* in the County of *Cheſter*, Eſq;

By the Door, againſt the Wall.

Hic jacet Gulielmus Boreman, *Armig. Qui cum Reginæ* Elizabethæ, *Regibuſque* Jacobo & Carolo ——— LX *annis fideliſſime* ———

The reſt not legible. But the ſame Inſcription is preſerved on a Tomb hard by, *viz.*

Hic jacet Gulielmus Boreman, *Armiger, Qui cum Reginæ* Elizabethæ *Regibuſque* Jac°. & Car°. *(decurſis* LX *annis) fideliſſime ſerviſſet, animam Deo pacatè reddidit ult.* Junii, *Anno Salutis* 1646. *Ætatiſque ſuæ* 82. *Recumbunt hic pariter* Jana *Conjux ipſius probatiſſima. Amborum filiæ* Suſanna & Jana *hoc inſuſurrant*, OMNES POSTERI, QUOD SUMUS ERITIS.

Dulcibella Boreman, 1675.

By the great North Door:

John Warner, Eſq: Son of *Novel Warner*, Eſq; Maſter of the Barges to K. *Charles* II, K. *James*, and K. *William*, 1694.

Richard Warner Senior, Eſq; Maſter of the Barges to Q. *Elizabeth*: Dyed 1612.

Richard Warner Junior, Eſq; Maſter of the Barges to K. *James*, 1625.

Nowel Warner, Eſq; Son to *Richard Warner* Junior, Maſter of the Barges to King *Charles* I, and King *Charles* II, 1662.

Richard Warner, Merchant, eldeſt Son to *Nowel Warner*, 1653.

Thomas Sheffield, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Sewers of his Hall, Keeper of the Manour of *Greenwich*; Superviſor and Keeper of his Majeſty's Gardens and Orchards at *Greenwich*, 1613.

Captain *William Higgin* of *Eaſt Greenwich*, 1698.

Eaſt Church-yard.

Suſanna Robinſon, late Wife of Sir *Rob. Robinſon*, Kt. 1673. And four Children.

COLLEGE at GREENWICH.

There is at *Greenwich* a fair College built, fronting pleaſantly the *Thames*, for Maintenance of twenty poor Men, and a Maſter: Founded and well endowed by *Henry* Earl of *Northampton*, and committed by him to the Care of the worſhipful Company of *Mercers* of *London*.

In this College is a fair Chapel, where the Body of the ſaid Noble Peer is laid. Whoſe ſaid Body, together with his Monument, was lately tranſlated by the ſaid Company from the Chapel of *Dover* Caſtle hither: Where is a moſt ſumptuous *Mauſolæum* erected for him.

There is a black Marble in the Reſemblance of a Stone Coffin, reſting upon Pedeſtals. Four Figures in white Stone, on the Corners of the Fabrick, reſembling the four cardinal Vertues.

On the Top of all is the Figure of the Earl kneeling: His Hands claſped, his Sword by his Side, with his Robes of the Garter on. It is placed on the South Side of the Communion Table. There is an Inſcription on the Side, *viz.*

Inclytus hic Comes tria Hoſpitalia fundavit, & latifundiis dotavit, unum Greenwici *in* Cantio: *In quo* xx *egeni, & Præfectus: Alterum* Cluni *in Comitat.* Salopiæ, *in quo* xii *egeni cum Præfecto: Tertium ad* Caſtrum Riſing *in Comitat.* Norfolciæ, *in quo* xii *pauperculæ cum Gubernatrice in perpetuum aluntur.*

On the Wall South, by the Tomb:

Deo Patri Domini noſtri Jheſu Chriſti, *Omnipotenti, Glorioſo, ſempiterno, & Primæ Trinitatis individuæ Perſonæ,* Henricus Howardus *trinæ & unius Majeſtatis Cultor obſequentiſſimus Feſto quo natus erat B.* Matthiæ *Apoſtoli, devotiſſimè ſua manu poſuit, Anno Domini* 1613. Februarii *die* 25°.

Upon the Weſt Side is this Inſcription.

Johanne Griffitho *huic Comiti ab Epiſtolis curante, Poſitum.*

On the North Side of the Chapel is another Inſcription, ſhewing the Removal of this Monument and the Body of the Earl from the Chapel of *Dover* Caſtle (of which he was Conſtable) to this Chapel, by the Company of *Mercers, William Ivat,* Eſq; Maſter.

Upon a flat Stone in this Chapel.

Here lyeth buried the Body of *Robert Gilbert* Citizen and Mercer of *London:* Who was the Son of *Thomas Gilbert* of *Weſt Beer* in *Eaſt Kent,* Gent. And *Anne* his Wife, who was the eldeſt Siſter unto *George Fitz-Gerald* Earl of *Kildare* in *Ireland.* Which *Robert* was late Warden of this College ſeveral Years, and dyed *May* 28, 1689. Aged 63. In Memory of whom, his Son *Robert Gilbert* cauſed this Stone to be laid.]

HOSPITAL at GREENWICH.

King *William* Founder. *J. S.*

KING *William the Third,* Founder of this Hoſpital, directed a Subſcription to be made for the ſaid Hoſpital. In the Preamble to which he declared his Deſire to promote and advance the Trade, Navigation, and Naval Strength of this Kingdom, and invite greater Numbers of his Subjects to betake themſelves to the Sea. And therefore did determine to erect and eſtabliſh this Hoſpital: And that for this peculiar Uſe, *viz.* For ſuch *Engliſh* Seamen and their Children, as by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents, ſhould be diſabled from farther Service at Sea: And for the Widows and Children of ſuch as happened to be ſlain in Sea-Service.

The King and Queen's Letters Patents;

For the Ground and Palace.

His ſaid Majeſty, and Queen *Mary* his Royal Conſort, by Letters Patents under the Great Seal, dated the 5th of *Octob.* 1694, did give and grant unto ſeveral Truſts, for the Uſe of that intended Hoſpital, a Parcel of Ground in the Pariſh of *Eaſt Greenwich* in *Kent,* with their Royal Palace in *Greenwich* thereon erected by King *Charles the Second,* and ſeveral other Edifices, Buildings, and other Things in the ſame Grant particularly mentioned.

Commiſſioners.

And the ſaid King *William,* by Letters Patents dated *Mar.* 12, 1694, appointed Commiſſioners for the better carrying on his pious Intentions. And therein deſired the Aſſiſtance of his good Subjects; the Neceſſity of his Affairs not permitting him to advance ſo conſiderable a Sum towards the ſaid Work as he deſired.

July 1, 1708. This Hoſpital had now in it poor Seamen to the Number of 350. The Incomes of it are computed at 12000 *l.* ℘ *Ann.* whereof 6000 *l.* goes yearly towards the Maintenance of the poor Men placed there; and the other 6000 *l.* towards the Buildings.

De la Fountain's Gifts.

John de la Fountain, a Gentleman of *Lincolnſhire,* lately deceaſed, gave by his laſt Will 2000 *l.* to the publick Charity; that is, one thouſand Pounds to this Hoſpital of *Greenwich,* and one other thouſand Pounds to that of *Chelſey*]

STEPNEY.

TO this Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan Stepney* belonged a Rector and a Vicar. The Rectory was of conſiderable Value; and the Patronage ſeems to have been in the Biſhop of *London.* The Rector had the Right of preſenting the Vicar. In *Richard the Third*'s Time, one *William Kemp* Deacon, was Rector: Related, 'tis like, to *Tho. Kemp,* then Biſhop of *London,* who had preferred him to a Prebend in St. *Paul's.* The ſaid Rector had granted the next Preſentation of the Vicarage to one *Nicolas Sudbury* of *London,* Haberdaſher. Who, upon the next Voidance, preſented one *Degory Watur.* But the Biſhop, it ſeems, delayed his Inſtitution: And at length one *Richard Fox* was preſented. Which *Richard* was afterwards a great Man, and Biſhop of *Wincheſter,* and the Founder of a College in *Oxford:* But now with the Earl of *Richmond.* Who at that Time was actually in Arms againſt K. *Richard.* The Wrong done to *Degory* was complained of to the King. And he eſpouſing his Cauſe, after ſome Meſſages ſent to the Biſhop of *London,* for declining the Perſon that was truly and rightly preſented, the Matter at length was on both Sides referred to the King, (eſpecially *Fox* being at this Juncture in Rebellion) and the King gave it for *Degory,* requiring the Biſhop forthwith to admit him.

A Rector, and Vicar here, preſented by the Rector. *J. S.*

And theſe were his Letters to the Biſhop, declaring the Cauſe, and his Determination of the Buſineſs: Which having met with, I inſert here, as a Thing relating to this Pariſh, worthy to be preſerved.

RICHARDUS *Dei gratia, &c. Reverendo in* Chriſto *Patri, Dno.* Thomæ *divinâ Providentia* Lond. *Epiſcopo, ſeu ejus Vicario in Spiritualib. Generali.*

Cum Dns. Wilhelmus Kemp, *Diaconus & Rector Eccleſ. Parochialis Sti.* Dunſtani *de* Stepnethe *vre. Dioceſios, & verus Patronus Vicarie hujus. Eccleſie conceſſit dilecto nro.* Nicolao Sudbury, *Haberdaſher Civitat. nre.* London. *proximam Advocation. ſive Jus Patronatus, Vicarie Eccleſ. Parochialis dict.* Dunſtani *predict. Cum ipſa Vicaria primo & proximè vacare contigerit, pro unica vice tantum: prout per diverſa Script. & Inſtrumenta de actib. notariat. inde confect. evidentius apparet. Et cum tempore hujus. Scriptor. & Inſtrumentorum confectionis eid.* Nicolao, *ut premittitur, quidam Magiſter* Ricus. Luke *Clericus dictam vicariam cum ſuis juribus & pertinen. univerſis canonicè aſſecutus fuit, & ultimus inde Vicarius, & ſic inde legitimè aſſecutus naturali morte obiit.*

Poſt cujus mortem dict. Nicolaus *authoritate Conceſſionis predict. dilect. & fidelem Subditum nrum. Magiſtr.* Degoreum Watur *Preſbyterum, in Decretis Baccalaur. ad Vicariam predict. cum ſuis juribus & pertinentiis univerſis, vobis in forma juris preſentaverit. Quod utiq; non obſtante vos dict. Magiſtrum* Degorium *ab Inſtitutione & Inductione ad dict. Vicariam vigore dict Preſentationis multimodis viis quampluries, ut intelligimus, dilataſtis: Et quendam Magiſtrum* Ricum. Fox *Clericum, nunc & ad tunc exiſtentem cum magno Rebelle nro.* Henrico ap Tudder *nuncupat. Comit.* Richmond, *in dict. Vicariam promoviſſe propoſuiſtis, in noſtram derogationem, & prejudicium juris & Tituli predict. Magiſtri* Degorei, *ut informamur.*

Unde idem Magiſt. Degorius *nobis & Concilio noſtro, lamentabilites conqueſtus eſt, ſupplicando nobis ut de congruo remedio pro ipſo in hac parte providere vellemus. Super quibus non tantum una vice, bina vice ſcripſimus vobis, ſed etiam miſimus vobis de Concilio nro. rogando & exhortando vos ex parte nra. quatenus dict. Magiſtrum* Degorium *juxta Preſentationem dict.* Nichi. *& jus ſuum, ſinautem authoritate nra. in dict. Vicariam cum ſuis jurib. & pertinentiis univerſis, preſentat. inſtituere & inducere voluiſſetis: Quod ita peragere ſimiliter dilataſtis Attamen miſiſtis nobis & Conſilio nro. veſtras mentem & intentionem oretenus per* Johann. Aſsheby *unum clericor. de nro. Signeto, dicendo, quod in caſu quo compertum & probatum fuiſſet, quod dict.* Ricardus Fox *extitiſſet cum dict. Rebelle nro. quod tunc haberemus authoritatem nram. & jus preſentandi Vicarie predict. talem Perſonam qualem in ea parte complaceremur. Et quoniam firmiter intelligimus ut vob. in preſenti ſignificamus quod dict.* Ricard. Fox *eſt cum dict. Rebelle nro. conſilio, favore & auxilio, quantum in ſe eſt, contra nos & Regnum noſtrum, & Pacis nre. & omnium noſtror. fidelium ſubditorum ejuſd. Regni nri. Et pro eo quod dict.* Nicolaus *jus ſuum preſentandi ad dict. Vicariam nob. conceſſit. Igitur ſciatis, quod Nos tam aucte. nra. nobis conceſſa, quàm ex Conceſſione ejuſd.* Nichi. *prefatum Magiſtr.* Degorium Watur *ad dict. Vicariam cum ſuis juribus & pertinentiis vob. tenore preſentium preſentamus: Affectans & deſiderans vos, quatenus ad nram. Contemplationem ipſum Magiſtrum* Degorium Watur *ad eand Vicariam admittere, ipſúmq; Vicarium in ead. cum ſuis jurib. & pertinentiis univerſis canonicè inſtituere velitis: Ceteráq; peragere que vro. in hac parte incumbunt officio paſtorali dignemini. cum favore, omnibus Exceptionibus, dilationibus & interp. poſtpoſitis. Dat. ſub ſigneto nro. infra placeam nram. de* Garderoba *in Civitat nra.* London. 22*mo ſecundo die* Januarii *An. Dom. ſecundum curſum & computationem Eccleſ.* Anglicane *Milleſſimo Quadringenteſimo Octogeſimo quarto.*

But notwithſtanding this Letter of the King, *Watur* had not the Vicarage, but *Fox* obtained it. Whoſe Name ſtands in the Biſhop of *London*'s Regiſter, next after *Luke* deceaſed.

Among the Vicars of this Church were two in the Reign of King *Henry the Eighth*, of eminent Note, both Deans of St. *Paul*'s; the one Dr. *John Colet*, the Founder of St. *Paul*'s School; and the other Dr. *Pace*, that had been the King's Embaſſador in foreign Parts.

The Rectory and Vicarage of *Stepney*, purchaſed by *Brazen Noſe* College:

The Parſonage and Vicarage of this Pariſh of *Stepney*, were purchaſed ſome Years ago by the *Principal* and Scholars of *King's Hall* and College of *Brazen Noſe*, *Oxon*, with the perpetual Advouſons, Donations, Rights of Patronage and Preſentation to the ſaid Rectory, Parſonage, and Vicarage; which, before the ſaid Purchaſe, was granted to others. And alſo the perpetual Advouſons, Donations, and Rights of Parſonage and Preſentation of and to the Rectory or Parſonage of St. *Mary Matfelon, alias White Chapel*. And alſo of and to the Rectory or Parſonage of St. *John Wapping*. And alſo a Leaſe of the ſaid Rectory of *Stepney*, formerly granted for three Lives, whereof one of them then in Being. Which ſaid Leaſe, Advouſons, Donations, and Rights of Parſonage, were, and ſtood veſted in Truſtees, in Truſt for the only Benefit of the ſaid Principal and Scholars of the ſaid *King's Hall*, and College of *Brazen Noſe*, and of their Succeſſors and Aſſignes for ever; for the Payment of the Purchaſe-Money, they were obliged to borrow, and take up, being great Sums of Money, at Intereſt.

And of St. *Mary Matfelon*: And St. *John Wapping*.

Confirmed by Act of Parliament.

For the confirming this Purchaſe to the ſaid Principal and Scholars, and of the Advouſon of *Stepney*, and the other Churches, and for the ſettling the ſame to the Benefit of the ſame College, an Act of Parliament was obtained about the Year 1710. By this Act it was declared, that the Right Reverend Father in God *Henry* late Lord Biſhop of *London*, Ordinary of the ſaid Church, and *John Wright*, the Vicar, were willing and deſirous, that upon the Terms there mentioned, the ſaid Vicarage ſhould be for ever united to the ſaid Rectory: And that the ſaid Principal and Scholars ſhould have and enjoy the yearly Penſion and Sum of 106 *l* to be iſſuing out of the ſaid Rectory and Vicarage ſo united, and out of the Profits of the ſame; toward the reimburſing of the ſaid Sums by them borrowed, and for the better Support of the College and Principal. And ſo, by Vertue of this Act, the ſaid Advouſons, Donations, Rights of Patronage and Preſentations of thoſe ſeveral Pariſhes, and all their Rights, Members, and Appurtinences, were for ever veſted in and confirmed to the ſaid Principal and Scholars, their Succeſſors and Aſſigns.

And the ſaid Vicarage was for ever united and annexed to the Rectory. And the Rectory and Vicarage ſo united, to be deemed and called, *The Rectory of* Stebunheath *alias* Stepney. And *John Wright* the then Vicar, thereby to be conſtituted and appointed the actual and full Incumbent of the ſaid Rectory and Vicarage, ſo united: And that without any Diſpenſation, Inſtitution, or Induction into the ſame; he paying, as long as he ſhould remain Incumbent, the yearly Penſion of 106 *l.* unto the ſaid Principal and Scholars, free of all Taxes and Payments whatſoever: The firſt quarterly Payment to begin at the Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt*, *Anno* 1711. And from and after the Death, Reſignation, Ceſſion, *&c.* of the ſaid *Wright*, the ſaid Rectory to be, and be conſidered and underſtood in the Law to be, and under the Term of two Moieties or Portions of the ſaid Rectory. And that it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Principal and Scholars, and their Succeſſors, under their Common Seal, to preſent two fit Perſons, as Portioniſts, to the ſaid united Rectory, in Manner following: One Perſon, by the Name of the Portioniſt of *Stepney*, [*Ratcliff Stepney*:] And the other Perſon, by the Name of the Portioniſt of *Spittle-Fields Stepney*: Who ſhall be ſeverally admitted, inſtituted, and inducted, as two Portioniſts, into their ſeveral Portions of the united Rectory. And the ſaid Principal and Scholars, and their Succeſſors, from Time to Time, upon the Death, Reſignation, Ceſſion, Deprivation, *&c.* of any of the ſaid Portioniſts, or any other Avoidance, to preſent a fit Perſon, to be inſtituted into ſuch void Portion.

The ſaid two Portioniſts to have their reſpective Cure of Souls of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſh; and alternately to ſerve, *viz.* One of the ſaid Portioniſts to ſupply the Cure of his Pariſh, and perform all Duties belonging to the ſaid Cure, during the Space of one Month; and the other Portioniſt the ſucceeding Month; and ſo on in continual Succeſſion. And they, from Time to Time, to hold, take, receive, and enjoy, the ſame Rectory, and the Meſſuages, Glebe, Lands, Rents, Reverſions, Services, to the ſame Rectory and Vicarage appertaining; and all manner of Tithes as well great as ſmall; and all Fruits, Oblations, Obventions, Perquiſites, *&c.* equally to be divided and enjoyed between them, Part and Part alike.

The Portioniſts likewiſe to pay to the Principal and Scholars of the ſaid College for ever, at the four moſt uſual Feaſts, and Days of Payment, the yearly Penſion of 106 *l.* free of and from all Charges, Payments, Taxes, *&c.* each Portioniſt to pay 53 *l.* [being his Share] to be made at or in the common Dining-Hall of the ſaid College, and without any Demand to be made for the ſame. Twenty Pounds thereof, Part of the ſaid yearly Penſion, to be paid and applied towards the Maintenance of two Scholars in the ſaid College, and other Uſes; for which the Principal and Scholars purchaſed and applied certain Wood-Grounds, called *Aſhenſhaw*, *&c.* Which they ſold for the Purchaſe of this Rectory.

John Wright, during the Time he ſhould continue Rector, to hold and enjoy the Vicarage Houſe: And afterward, the firſt Portioniſt, of *Ratcliff Stepney* Portion, and his Succeſſors, may enjoy the Rectory, or Parſonage Houſe, with the Orchard and Gardens thereunto belonging, after the Determination of a Leaſe of the ſame, now in being, made by *Edward Northey*, Eſq; now Sir *Edward Northey*, *&c.* and others, for the Term of 99 Years, if *Charles* Earl of *Peterburgh*, and *Thomas White* the then Rector of *Stepney* ſhould ſo long live, and until the Determination thereof; ſhall and may receive, enjoy, and take the Annual Rent of 26 *l.* reſerved by the ſaid Leaſe.

The firſt Portioniſt of *Ratcliff Stepney*, to be liable to pay to the Queen's Majeſty, her Heirs and Succeſſors, the firſt Fruits and Tenths, as the ſaid Rectory of *Stepney* now ſtandeth charged with in her Majeſty's Books in the Firſt Fruits Office: And alſo all Procurations, Synodals, *&c.* And the firſt Portioniſt of *Spittle-fields Stepney* Portion, and his Succeſſors, to enjoy the Vicarage Houſe, with the Orchards, Gardens, *&c.* from and after the Death of *John Wright*, until a more convenient Houſe ſhall be provided for him, by and at the Charge of the Pariſhioners of the ſaid Pariſh of *Stepney*; to be approved of and by the Lord Biſhop of *London*, and the Principal of the aboveſaid College. And after ſuch Proviſion of an Houſe, the ſaid Vicarage ſhall be and remain to ſuch Perſons as ſhall be the Churchwardens of the ſaid Pariſh for the Time being; for the Uſes and Purpoſes, as the Veſtry ſhall from Time to Time order, direct, and appoint. And this ſaid firſt Portioniſt of *Spittle-fields Stepney* Portion, and his Succeſſors, ſhall be liable to and pay to the Queen, her Heirs and Succeſſors, all ſuch and the ſame firſt Fruits and Tenths, as the ſaid Vicarage of *Stepney* now ſtandeth charged with, in her Majeſty's Books in the Firſt Fruits Office, and alſo all Procurations, Synodals, *&c.*

It ſhall be lawful for the Principal and Scholars of the ſaid College, and their Succeſſors, upon any Vacancy, from Time to Time, to nominate fit Clarks to officiate in the Chapel at *Stratford Bow*; and in all other Churches and Chapels, that now are, or ſhall be built within the ſaid Pariſh of *Stepney*; and to receive the Profits belonging to the ſame.

This Act to be taken and allowed in all Courts of Juſtice, as a publick Act. And all Judges and Juſtices, hereby required as ſuch, to take Notice thereof, without ſpecial Pleading the ſame.

Mr. *Wright*, the aboveſaid Vicar, died *July*... 1718. So that the ſaid Rectory being actually void; and the Act for dividing and diſpoſing it two Portions commenced from hence. And accordingly the College have preſented their Clarks.]

In the Church of St. Dunſtan's Stepney *are theſe enſuing Monuments.*

In the Chancel.

One ancient Monument of Sir *Henry Collet*, Kt. third Son of *Robert Collet*, Eſq; twice Lord Maior of *London*, and free of the *Mercers*, and Father to Dr. *John Collet*, ſometime Dean of St. *Paul's*. It was refreſhed by the Company of *Mercers* in the Year 1605, on the North Side. *R.*

The ſaid Sir *Henry* deceaſed 1510.

This Tomb was repaired the ſecond Time, at the Charge of the Company of *Mercers*, *London*, the 28th of *July*, 1697. *J. S.*

Sir *John Wolfe*, Kt. Maſter, and Sheriff of *London*.

Laurence Moyer, Surveyor-Warden,
William Willis, Houſe-Warden,
William Trigg, Renter-Warden.]

On the North Side of the Chancel, is the following Inſcription.

Here reſteth the Body of *Robert Clarke*, Eſquire, Sonne of *Roger Clarke*, Eſquire, late Alderman of the City of *London*: A Man humble in Proſperity, and a liberal Diſtributer to the Poore, courteous and affable to all; an upright and juſt Dealer in this World, and a moſt religious Seeker of the World to come. He had to Wife *Margaretta*, Daughter to *John Langton*, Eſquire, ſometime Governour of the *Engliſh* Company in *Sprucia*, under the King of *Polonia*. Who lived together in great Love and Integrity almoſt ſixe Yeeres. He had by her one only Daughter, named *Frances*, who lived one Yeere three Quarters; and here lies interred with her moſt deare and loving Father.

In whoſe Memory the ſaid *Margaretta*, to expreſſe her true Love and Affection, hath cauſed this Monument to be erected. He died the xxx. Day of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1610, having lived xxxvi Yeeres.

A little Monument on the South Side of the Chancel, hath this Inſcription.

Genero ſuo Guilielmo Dawtrey, *quondam* Lincolnienſis *Hoſpitii ſocio*, Willielmi Dawtrey, Suſſexiæ, *Armigeri*, *Filio & Hæredi*; *viro ingenii accumine, mentis acie, & non vulgari Municipalium* Angliæ *legum ſcientia præcellenti*, Richardus Stonley, *Armiger, hoc Amoris, & pietatis ſymbolum poſuit.* *Obiit* 16 Octobris, 1589.

A Monument at the upper End of the Chancel hath this Inſcription.

Sacræ Memoriæ

Janæ Nevillæ *Dominæ* Dethicke *Matronæ Religioſiſſimæ, Modeſtiſſimæ, omnibus quæ corporis, quæ Animi (dum vixit) dotibus ornatiſſimæ*: Jeſu Chriſti *ſervæ devotiſſimæ*; *conjugi ſuæ fideliſſimæ, amantiſſimæ. Quæ cum viginti fere duos Annos feliciſſime tranſegerat*, Alexander Nevillus, *Armiger*,

miger, hoc nunquam intermorituri amoris ſui Monumentum fieri, Teſtamento curavit. Poſtquam Annos ferè ſexaginta novem vixerat, viceſſimo nono Novembris 1606, *placidiſſimè in Domino obdormivit.*

Tobiah Worthington, Alexandro Nevillo, *ex Teſtamento ſolus, ipſius mandato, hoc Monumentum poſuit.*

On a little Braſs Monument in the South Side of the Chancel is thus written:

Hereunder lieth buried *Nicholas Gibſon*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, and *Avis* his Wife: Who were Founders of the Free Schoole at *Ratcliffe*. And after ſhe married with Sir *Anthony Knevit*, Knight, which lieth here buried alſo. Which *Nicholas* died the xxiij. of *September*, *Anno* 1510: And the ſaid Lady *Avis* died the third Day of *October*, 1554. Whoſe Souls *Jeſu* pardon.

J. S. The Writer of this Epitaph was guilty of Careleſſneſs, both in the Date of *Nicholas Gibſon*'s Death, For he was Sheriff in the Year 1538, (that is, long after the Year here ſet down, in which he is ſaid to die.) And alſo in the Name of *Avis* her ſecond Huſband, who was *William Knevit*, Eſquire. As appears by the Verſes graven upon *Nicholas*'s Marble Monument, yet preſerved in our Books, (though not in the Church) *Wev.* p. 541. which ran thus:

The fyve and twentyth Day of thys Monyth of Septembyr,
And of owre Lord God the fifteenth hundryd and fourty Yeere,
Maſter Nicholas Gybſon *dyde, as thys Tombe doth remembyr.*
Whoſe Wyff aftyr marryed the worſchypful Eſquier,
Maſter William Knevet, *one of the Kynges privy Chambre, &c.*]

But here the Monument itſelf is wrong: For his Name was indeed *Anthony*. As appears in *Porter*'s Caſe, in the ſecond Book of *Cook's Reports*.

J. S. Here were two other (and they ſpiritual) Perſons of great Note in their Time, buried anciently in this Church, with Monuments and Inſcriptions, which are long ſince gone; but preſerved in *Wever*'s Monuments.

The one was *John Kitte*, or *Kite*, a Londoner born, firſt a Titular Archbiſhop in *Greece*, afterwards made Biſhop of *Carliſle*. He flouriſhed under three Kings, as the old Verſes on his Stone ſhewed; namely, K. *Edward* IV, K. *Henry* VII, and K. *Henry* VIII. By which laſt he was ſent Ambaſſador to the King of *Spain*. Dyed *Jun.* 19, 1537. The Epitaph began,

Undyr thys Stone cloſyd & marmorate
Lyeth JOHN KITTE Londoner **natiff,** &c.

The other was *Richard Pace*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, a very learned, affable, and good Man; whom K. *Henry* VIII employed Ambaſſador to *Maximilian* the Emperor, and at *Rome*. He was bred up under Cardinal *Wolſey*. He dyed young, at the Age of 40, *Anno* 1532. His Epitaph was in tolerable good *Latin* Verſe; beginning,

Ricardus *jacet hic venerabilis ille Decanus,*
Qui fuit ætatis doctus Apollo ſuæ, &c.]

In the Chancel likewiſe was the Monument of one deſervedly to be remembred to Poſterity, having been the firſt Founder of *Trinity Houſe*.

D. O. M.

Hereunder was laid up the Body of Sir *Thomas Spert*, Knight, ſometime Comptrowller of the Navy to K. *Henry* VIII, and both the firſt Founder and Maſter of the Society or Corporation of the *TRINITY* Houſe. He lived innobled by his own Worth; and dyed the 8th of *September*, in the Year 1541. To whoſe pious Memory the ſaid Corporation hath gratefully erected this Memorial.

Not that he needed Monument of Stone,
For his well-gotten Fame to reſt upon:
But this was rear'd to teſtify that he
Lives in their Loves, that yet ſurviving be.
For unto Vertue, which firſt rais'd his Name,
He left the Preſervation of the ſame.
And to Poſterity remain it ſhall,
When Braſs and Marble Monuments do fall.
Learn for to die while thou haſt Breath,
So ſhalt thou live after thy Death.

Anno Domini 1622, by the Company of the *Trinity Houſe*, this Monument was erected 81 Years after the Deceaſe of their Founder.

Here lyeth alſo in the ſame Chancel, under the Communion Table, the Body of HENRY STEWARD, Lord DARLEY, of the Age of three Quarters of a Year; Son and Heir of MATTHEW STEWARD Earl of *Lenox*, and Lady MARGARET his Wife. Which *Henry* deceaſed the 28th Day of *Novemb.* in the Year 1545. Whoſe Soul *Jeſu* pardon.

The Noble Father of this *Henry* had another Son of the ſame Name: Who afterwards had the Honour to marry *MARY* Queen of *Scots*; by whom he had *JAMES the Firſt*, King of *England*.

Add. The Wife of *John Brewſter*, Eſq; *ob. An.* 1596. On a Braſs Plate theſe Verſes:

Here lyes the Wife of JOHN BREWSTER, *Eſquire,*
Whoſe heavenly Death declares her happy Life;
Fame, ſay thy worſt of her, I thee deſire,
And thou muſt blaze her for a godly Wife.
Of Rich and Poor thou know'ſt belov'd was ſhe:
Speak thou, therefore, the reſt of her for me.
I ſay no more, her Name was Thomaſine.
Now bleſſed is Almighty God therefore,
And praiſed be his Name for evermore.

Againſt the Eaſt Wall, ſomewhat out of Sight; South of the Communion Table:

In Memory of …… *Elizabeth*, the Widow of *Richard Startute* Citizen and Fiſhmonger of *London*. Who had Iſſue by him 3 Sons and 4 Daughters. After 16 Years ſpent with him, remaining 34 Years his Widow: In Life and Death a conſtant Example of true Vertue; and ſweetly ſlept in the Lord *Decemb.* 5, 1620. *Ætat. ſuæ* 74.

Under this Monument:

Michael Merrial and *Clare* his Wife, eldeſt Daughter of *Eliz. Startute* …… A Monument of her Vertue and their Love …..

Later Monuments of Perſons here interred.

In the Chancel.

Sir *John Berry*, born in *Devonſhire*; a brave and ſucceſsful Sea Captain, 1689. *J. S.*

William Buſhel, Eſq;

William Hunt, late of *Poplar*, 1648.

Sir *Humphrey Nicolſon*, Kt. 1682.

Alſo Dame *Mary Nicolſon*, his late Wife, 1690.

Captain *John North*, 1690.

Anne, late Wife of Captain *Abraham Wilde* of *Ratcliff*.

Mary Ruſſel, Wife of Captain *Henry Ruſſel* of this Pariſh, Salter, 1700.

North Ile, above the Stone Step. Four Sons and one Daughter of *Thomas Hull*, and *Suſanna* his Wife, 169$\frac{5}{6}$.

Juſt about this Place lies buried *John Van Stryp*, Citizen, Silk-thrower, and Merchant of *London*. Who deceaſed *Jan*. .... 1647.

Near the ſame Place lye interred by him two of his Sons, *John* and *Daniel*, who dyed young.

Under the Rails:

Elizabeth Warcup, eldeſt Daughter of *Rodulph Warcup*, in the County of *Oxford*, Eſq; 1627.

South Ile.

Captain *Thomas Woodfine*, Senior, 1662.

Captain *William Morrice*, late of *Ratcliff*, 16$\frac{79}{80}$.

Margaret Daughter of *Edward* and *Mary Rhodes*, 1686.

Joh. Balch, 1682, Silk-throwſter and Juſtice of Peace: Who lived in a great Corner Houſe in *Spittle-fields*.

Elizabeth Balch, Mother of the foreſaid *John*, 1695.

Will. Barnes, Eſq; 1694.

Humfrey Higiſone, 1665.

Arrabel Allabear, 1618.

Captain *Henry Cuttance*, of *Waymouth* and *Melcomb Regis* in *Dorſetſhire*, 1689.

Roger Cuttance, 1686.

Richard Mott, 1700.

Captain *William Kempthorne* of *Ratcliff*, 1680. And *Rebecca* his Wife, 1691.

In the Church-yard, againſt the Eaſt Wall of of the South Ile.

Captain *Laurence Browning*, of *Talmpton* in the County of *Devon*, 1675. And three Sons.

Eaſt Wall, directly on the oppoſite Side of the Place of the Communion Table.

Dame *Rebecca Berry*, the Wife of *Thomas Elton*, of *Stratford Bow*; and Relict of Sir *John Berry*, Kt. 1696.

Come, Ladies, ye that would appear
Like Angels fair, come, dreſs you here.
Come, dreſs you at this Marble Stone;
And make that humble Grace your own;
Which once adorn'd as fair a Mind,
As ere adorned Womankind, &c.

Underneath this Inſcription, a Tomb for *Mary Elton*, Daughter of *Thomas* and *Winifrid Elton*, 1680. With divers other of their Children.

Theſe following, are Altar Monuments, and ſeveral of them, very fair and coſtly, of Marble.

A Tomb for *John Hills*, late of *Ratcliff*, Baker, 170$\frac{2}{3}$. And *Hanna Hills* his Wife, 1698. And *Robert* his Son, 1692.

William Coles, late of *Ratcliff*, Ship-chandler, 1699. And ſome Children.

Michael Honey, late of *Ratcliff*, Mariner, 1703. And *Matthew Hall*, Mariner, 1703.

North Side of the Belfrey.

Richard Pool, of *Wakefield* in the County of *York*, Eſq; Clerk of the Check to the Meſſengers of his Majeſty's Chamber in Ordinary: An obedient Son of the Church, and a faithful Subject to his Prince, &c. 1647.

William Culham of *Stepney*, 1666.

Divers Children of *William Culham* and *Jane* his Wife.

In the Church-yard, Weſt.

William Knight, 1636.

Ceaſe, Labours: Reſt, ye Seas of Cares and Fears,
Whoſe Waves have toſs'd me ſix and forty Years.
And now go ſleep, mine Eyes, ſleep here, 'till ye,
Waking, ſhall my Redeemer's Glory ſee.
Sleep, 'til my happy Soul rejoyned, may,
With re-created Body live for ay.
Tandem Portum.

On the North Side near the Church.

M. S. Timothei Cruſo *in Agro* Surriæ *oriundi, Evangelii Miniſtri egregiè fidelis, tam eximia Pietate, quam præclara Eruditione ornati, &c.* 1698. *Ætat. ſuæ* 41.

Nathaniel Cruſo Son of *Timothy Cruſo*, 1695. And *Timothy* his Son.

Suſan Ell, Wife of *Richard Ell*, 1643.

Captain *Edward Pierce* of *Ratcliff*, 1675.

Elmodum White, 1699.

Dorothy Widow of Capt. *John Burford*, 1701. And *Nicolas* Son of *Thomas* and *Freelove Swain* his Wife, and Grandſon to *Dorothy Burford*.

Abigail late Wife of Capt. *Leonard Edgecomb*, 1700.

Another raiſed Tomb with no Inſcription.

Mary late Wife of *Peregrine Browne* of *Ratcliff*, 1691.

Capt. *Richard Burley* of *Ratcliff*, Mariner, 1678. And four Children.

Mary Wife of Capt. *Malachi Simons*, 1677. Alſo Capt. *Malachi Simons*, 1678.

Henry Mudd, late of *Ratcliff*, Eſq; 1692, an *Eaſt India* Commander.

Capt. *William Sharp* of *Ratcliff*, Mariner, 1696. And *Jone Sharp* his Wife, 1700.

Richard Webb, Mariner, 1694.

Flat Stone upon *Thomas Barker*, Son of *Thomas Barker* of *Limehouſe*: Who being Lieutenant under Sir *Robert Holmes*, Kt. Commander of his Majeſty's Ship *S. Michael*, loſt his Life in the Engagement againſt the *Dutch* the 28th of *May*, 1672, fighting valiantly in Honour to his King and Country.

A Vault belonging to the Family of *John Raymond* of *Ratcliff*: Built 1675.

William Weſton, Brewer, 1677.

Elizabeth Bainbrigg, 1691.

Tho. Gibſon, Miniſter, 1680. And *Sarah* his Wife, 1680.

William Booth of *Wappin*, Deal Merchant, 168$\frac{1}{2}$. And *Grace Booth* his Daughter, 1655. And *Mary Booth* his ſecond Wife, 1673.

Hanna Bartlet, late Wife of Capt. *Edward Bartlet* of *Ratcliff*, Marine, 1687. Alſo the ſaid Captain *Bartlet*, 1696.

William Dixon, Merchant, 1688.

William Jones late of *Ratcliff*, Ropemaker, 1655.

Edward Hawkins: And *Anna* his Wife, 1670. And ſeveral Children.

Lydia Martin, Wife of *Henry Martin*, Brewer, 1699.

Elizabeth Spagg, Wife of *James Spagg* of *Limehouſe*, Surgeon.

A flat Stone over *William Wheatley*, 1683.

Whoever treadeth on this Stone,
I pray now tread moſt neatly:
For underneath this Stone here lyes
Your honeſt Friend Will. Wheatley.

Elizabeth Jefferſon, Wife of *John Jefferſon* of *Ratcliff*, Goldſmith, 1677.

Elizabeth the Wife of *Alexander Henderſon:* Sometime Curate of this Pariſh.

Here lies interr'd the Body of ſhe who was *Sarah Hartland*, 1696, Aged 25.

Whoſe Heart, too tender for to bear,
From neareſt Friends ſuch Calumnies,
Receiv'd a Wound; and ſo ſhe fell,
To Death a mournful Sacrifice.

Capt. *George Langborn*, 1703.

Will. Lucas of *Limehouſe*, Brewer, 1658.

Upon the Wall of a Porch, on this North Side, is a Stone laid into it, on which is inſcribed,

Of Carthage Great *I was a Stone,*
O! Mortals, read with Pity:
Time conſumes all, it ſpareth none,
Man, Mountain, Town, nor City.
Therefore, O Mortals, all bethink
You whereunto you muſt:
Since now ſuch ſtately Buildings lie
Buried in the Duſt.

Capt. *Tho. Eliot*, Mariner, 1668.

And ſeveral more.

Church-Yard, on the South Side.

On a flat Stone.

Hic jacet, Viator, ipſum Decus Matronarum, Elizabetha Webbe, *quæ fuit* Thomæ Webbe Radcliffienſis ...... *uxor caſta, &c.* 1668.

Capt. *William Cooper*, 1702.

Capt. *James Adams*, 1687.

Capt. *Charles Hall*, 1699.

Capt. *Richard Swanley* of *Limehouſe*, late Admiral of the *Iriſh* Seas, 1650.

Mary Cole, Wife of Capt. *John Cole* of *Mile-end*, Mariner, 1685. Alſo Capt. *John Cole*, 1687.

Elizabeth the Wife of Captain *John Harding*, 1685.

Capt. *Tho. Spencer*, 1658.

Capt. *Henry Weſt*, 1657.

Capt. *William Baſſe*, Mariner, late of *Mile-end*, 1690.

Here Thomas Saffin *lyes interr'd: Ah! why,*
Born in New-England, *did in* London *dy?*
Was the third Son of Eight, begot upon
His Mother Martha *by his Father* John.
Much favour'd by his Prince he gat to be;
But nipt by Death at th' Age of Twenty three.
Fatal to him was that we Small-Pox *name,*
By which his Mother and two Brethren came
Alſo to breath their laſt, nine Years before;
And now have left their Father to deplore
The Loſs of all his Children, with that Wife,
Who was the Joy and Comfort of his Life.
Deceaſed 1687.

James Baily, Mariner.

Maſter and Chaplain's Place he well did bear:
Each threatning Wave aſtoniſh'd with his Pray'r,
Shrunk in his Head, when pious James *was there.*
Baily *on Board! The baffled Tempeſt flew*
As ſwift as Morning's Sun exhales the Dew.

Chri. Henly, late of *Ratcliff*, 1693.

John Harman of *Limehouſe*, Mariner, 1657.

Joanna Frampton, Wife of *Tho. Frampton*, Gent. 169$\frac{5}{6}$.

Capt. *John Dunch*, 1696.

Tho' Boreas *Blaſts, and* Neptune's *Waves,*
Have toſt me to and fro;
In ſpight of both, by God's Decree,
I harbour here below.
Where I do now at Anchor ride,
With many of our Fleet:
Yet once again I muſt ſet Sail,
Our Admiral CHRIST *to meet.*

Capt. *John Woodfine*, 1693.

Capt. *Simon Rowe*, 1691.

Mary Bendal, 1692.

Edward Bendal, 170$\frac{1}{2}$.

Tho. Nicholſon, Son of Capt. *Richard Nicholſon*, 1701.

Capt. *Abraham Daws*, Merchant, 1696.

John Turner of *London*, Merchant, 1694.

Here remains all that was mortal of *Roger Crab*, 1680.

Tread gently, Reader, near the Duſt,
Cometh to this Tomb-ſtone's Truſt.
For while 'twas Fleſh, it held a Gueſt,
With univerſal Love poſſeſt.
A Soul that ſtemm'd Opinion's Tyde,
Did over Sects in Triumph ride.
Yet ſeparate from the giddy Crowd,
And Paths Tradition had allow'd.
Through good and ill Reports he paſt;
Oft cenſur'd, yet approv'd at laſt.
Wouldeſt thou his Religion know?
In brief 'twas this: To all to do
Juſt as he would be done unto.
So in kind Nature's Law he ſtood,
A Temple undefil'd with Blood:
A Friend to ev'ry Thing that's good.
The reſt, Angels alone fitly can tell:
Haſte, then, to Them and Him; and ſo farewel.

This *Crab*, they ſay, was a *Philadelphian*, or *Sweet Singer*.

Mary Wood, Widow, late Wife of Capt. *Matthew Wood*, 1693. And *Hanna Wood* his Daughter, 168$\frac{8}{9}$.

Edward Awdley, only Child of Capt. *Edward Awdley*, 170$\frac{2}{3}$.

Ellen Lurting, Wife of Capt. *Robert Lurting*, 1689.

Penelope Wife of Capt. *Caleb Grantham*, one of the Daughters of *Rob. Kenwrick* of *Nottinghamſhire*, Eſq; 1685.

Capt. *Thomas Chivers*, 1675. And *Anne* his Wife, 1675.

Katharine Dyke, late Wife of Capt. *William Dyke*, 1683.

Capt. *Richard Matthew*, 1665.

H. S. E. *Quicquid Mortale fuit* Matthæi Mead, V.D.M. *honeſtâ inter* Catieuchlanos *familiâ orti, a Pietate, doctrina, facundia præclari, &c.* 1699.

Mary Gutteridge, Wife of Capt. *William Gutteridge*, 1683.

Jane Jenkins, Wife of Capt. *John Jenkins*, 1696.

Capt. *William Gutteridge* late of *Mile-end*, Mariner, 1687.

Capt. *Francis Mann*, Mariner, 1685.

Sarah, firſt, Wife to Capt. *Giles Laurence* of *Ratcliff:* Late, to Capt. *Tho. Mann*, 1688.

John Greaves of *Limehouſe*, Shipwright, 1637: And thirteen Children. And *Will Greaves*, Shipwright, his Son, 1667.

And alſo *John Greaves*, Shipwright, Son of *William*, 1690.

Suſanna the Wife of *Samuel Sambrook* of *London*, Merchant, Daughter of Capt. *Arnold Browne* of this Pariſh, Eſq; 1672. Over, and on each Side of the Arms, *Aſpice. Reſpice, Proſpice.*

Capt. *William Wildy*, Mariner, 1679. And *Sarah* his Wife, 1667. And *Richard Wildy* late of *Ratcliff*, 1703.

Capt. *Edward Johnſon*, late of *Low-Leyton* in *Eſſex*, Gent. 1669. And *Elizabeth* his Wife, 1662.

Capt. *Nicolas Sulk*, 1664. And *Margaret Sulk*, his Wife, 1660.

Robert Wakelyn, late of *Ratcliff*, Rope-Merchant, 1679. And *Mary* his Wife, 1681.

Capt. *John Willimot* of *Ratcliff*, 1699.

Richard Power, late Captain of the *Prince Rupert*, 1681.

Thomas Wiſe of *Ratcliff*, Diſtiller, 1683.

Sarah the Wife of *Richard Marſhe* of *Limehouſe*, Eſq; Keeper of the Stores of Ordinance, Arms, and Ammunition in the Tower of *London*, and elſewhere, unto his late Majeſty K. *Charles the Firſt*, and Gentleman Uſher, daily Waiter to King *Charles the Second*. She departed 1659.

William Alderſey, late Lieutenant of his Majeſty's Ship *Kings-fiſher*, 1691.

Capt. *John Dawſon*, late Commander of his Majeſty's Ship *Advice*, 1675.

Capt. *Arthur Baily* of *Mile-end Green*, Mariner, 1682.

Anne Briſtan, beloved Wife of *Richard Briſtan* of *Limehouſe*: Juſt and ſtedfaſt to the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the eſtabliſhed Church, *&c.* 1694. And *Richard Briſtan*, 1701.

James Luton of *Yarmouth*, Mariner, 1686. And *Percis* his Wife, 1686. Both in the Month of *July*, within four Days.

Anne Knight, Wife of *William Knight* of *Limehouſe*, Mariner, 1671.

All theſe, with a great many more, lie buried under fair Grave-ſtones, or raiſed Tombs in Vaults made for the reſpective Families. Whereby it comes to paſs that the Ground of the Churchyard is better improved for Graves: For, by digging theſe Vaults deep, there is more Room for Burial of Corpſes: Which the Churchyard, tho' large, is ſcarce able to contain. For they bury 2000 People, or upward, every Year.

Numbers buried yearly in this Pariſh.

In the Year 1703, from *December* the 13th, to *December* the 14th, 1704, were buried in *Stepney* Church and Churchyard 2150. Sometimes they bury more in a Week in this ſingle Pariſh, than are buried in that Space of Time in all the Pariſhes of *London* within the Walls. As in the Bill from the 5th of *September* to the 12th of the ſame, *An.* 1704.

Buried within the Walls	45
Buried in *Stepney*	48.

An Organ.

They have in this Church a good Organ: Galleries about the Church, capacious for abundance of People: A Table of Benefactors hanging up.

Vicarage Houſe.

A fair Vicarage Houſe and Garden, not far from the Church, lying on the left Hand of the Road coming from *London*: Late inhabited by the Reverend Mr. *Wright*, ſometime Vicar. In the ſaid Houſe remains a good old Picture of Dr. *Gouldman*, ſometime Vicar of the Pariſh, Doctor of Law, and Juſtice of Peace.

The *Jews* Burial Place.

At *Mile end* Town, within this Pariſh, there is another Burying Place; which is peculiar for the *Jews*. There is a handſome Houſe of Brick, lately erected at the Eaſtern Part of the Town: Through which the Corps is carry'd on Mens Shoulders into a large Piece of Ground of an Acre or more: where be abundance of Monuments of Marble, with *Hebrew* Inſcriptions; And the Corpſes laid North and South.

Two Inſcriptions on two Monuments there.

A *Specimen* of which Inſcriptions were communicated to me by the Favour of the learned Rabbi *David Netto*, Chief Prieſt of the *Jewiſh* Synagogue in *Bevis Marks.* Which were tranſcribed by himſelf, and tranſlated into *Latin*; and are as followeth; ſhewing the Manner of their Epitaphs:

מצבת קבורת הישיש המשכיל ונבון כהר יעקב ישראל
בראוו נלע יוסב יב לחדש תשרי הת״ז תנצבה

Lapis ſepulchralis ſenis intelligentis, & perſpicacis Jahacob-Iſrael Bravi. *Obiit die Lunæ* 12. *Menſis* Teſri, *Anno à mundo condito* 5477.
Anima ejus admittatur in vitæ theſauro.

David Netto.

דוד ניטו

מצבת קבורת החכם הנעלה החסיד העניו כמהר דניאל
פרץ נלע יב אלול התעה תנצבה

Lapis Sepulchralis Excellentiſſimi, Sapientis, pii, atque Humilis Ribbini Danielis Perez. *Obiit* 14 *Menſis* Elul, 5476. [*Anno Dom.* 1715, *Aug.* 30.]
Ejus Anima Gloria fruatur.

The Benefactors to this Pariſh of *Stepney*, whoſe Names and Benefactions are expreſſed in two Tables placed againſt the South Wall in the ſaid Pariſh Church, are as follow:

John Fuller of *Biſhops-hall*, Eſq; by his laſt Will, dated 1592, gave the Almes-houſe of *Mile-end Green*: And 50*l.* for ever, out of his Lands in *Lincolnſhire*: To twelve poor ſingle Men of this Pariſh, of good Name; of the Age of 50 Years or above.

Thomas Joans of *Ratcliff*, in his Will gave 40*s.* ℘ *Ann.* for ever, to the Poor of the ſaid Hamlet.

Elizabeth Colbert of *Limehouſe*, in her Will dated 1631, gave 45*s.* ℘ *Ann.* to the Poor of the ſaid Hamlet: To be paid them by the Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the Trinity Company, in Conſideration of 50*l.* to them paid.

Captain *Edward Johnſon* of *Low-Leyton*, in his Will dated 1669, gave 400*l.* to be laid out in a Purchaſe for the Relief of twenty Poor Inhabitants of the Hamlets of *Limehouſe* and *Ratcliff*, yearly forever. And 30*l.* to be diſtributed among the Poor of the foreſaid Hamlets.

Capt. *Curtis's* Charity.

Captain *William Curtis*, in the Year 1669, bequeathed a Rent Charge of 60*l.* ℘ *Ann.* for the Releaſe of poor Priſoners: Relief of aged People: For a Weekly Diſtribution of Bread, and the placing out of poor Children to Trades: For the Benefit and Behoof of the Poor in the Hamlets of *Poplar*, *Mile-end*, *Limehouſe*, and *Ratcliff*, for ever. The Truſtees for this Charity are, or lately were, Sir *Henry Johnſon*, Kt. *Hugh Squier*, Eſq; and Capt. *Joſeph Stevens*. And for this Charity ſeems to be an Anniverſary Sermon appointed to be preached. Dr. *Joſiah Woodward*, late Miniſter of *Poplar* deceaſed, who preached it in the Year 1698, in his Dedication of his Sermon to the ſaid Truſtees, ſhewed their great Integrity in this Truſt, and that they had put their Accounts in ſuch an exact Method, as would not only juſtify their own Faithfulneſs, but make it difficult for any that ſucceeded them to be unfaithful.

Richard Underhil, by Will, dated 1671, gave 60*l.* to be laid out in Lands for ever, for buying twelve Penny Loaves, to be given at Church every Lord's Day, to 12 ancient poor People: And the Reſidue of the Profits of the ſaid Lands to be for the Preaching of a Sermon every Year, on the Day of his Burial.

The Rt. Honourable *Henrietta* Lady *Wentworth* left a Legacy of an 100*l.*

The Rt. Honourable the Lady *Philadelphia Wentworth* left a Legacy of an 100*l.*

But Sir *Henry Johnſon*, Kt. laying claim to the Eſtate, out of which theſe Legacies were to be paid, in the Right of his Lady, as Heireſs to *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, this Pariſh, as well as the other Legatees, after a great deal of Trouble, and Money ſpent in Law, were oblig'd to compound for half. And accordingly, *Febr.* 24, *An.* 170¾, did receive 100*l.* which is made Uſe of by the Pariſh; and the Intereſt given weekly in Bread to ſeveral poor Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſh.

About the Year 1703 or 1704, the Lady *Row*, by her laſt Will, gave to the Pariſhes of *Stepney* and *Shadwel*, equally to be divided, all her Houſhold Goods, Plate, Jewels, and Moveables, for building Alms-houſes for the Poor of the ſaid Pariſhes. Which Goods and Moveables amounted to 114*l.* The Half of which being 57*l.* *Stepney* Pariſh had a Right to. But there is a Conteſt in Law about it with the Executor.

She gave alſo by her laſt Will 200*l.* to one of her Siſters, during her Life: And after her Death, to come to the ſaid two Pariſhes, for the ſaid Uſe, *viz.* for Alms-houſes to be built. This Legacy is already fallen by the Death of that Siſter.

She gave alſo 500*l.* to Mrs. *Naſh* of *Low-Leyton*, her other Siſter, during her Life. And after her Deceaſe, to come to the ſaid Pariſhes of *Stepney* and *Shadwel*, for building of Alms-houſes. The Pariſh of *Stepney* have taken this 500*l.* by her Conſent, and pay her 30*l.* a Year for her Life. Who is alſo divers Years ago deceaſed.

Farther, the ſaid Lady *Row* gave a 1000*l.* to her Huſband, Mr. *Carant*, on theſe Conditions: That if he marry again after her Deceaſe, and get a Son by the Woman he ſhall marry, and ſhall name him *Cook*, (which was the Name of her firſt Huſband, a Sea Captain) and the ſaid Son live to the Age of One and twenty, then he to enjoy the ſaid 1000*l.* But in Caſe of a Failure in any of theſe Conditions, then this 1000*l.* to go alſo to the ſaid two Pariſhes equally, for building Alms-houſes.

Cockney's Feaſt of *Stepney.*

Moreover, a conſtant Charity is derived to this Pariſh, by Means of a yearly Meeting of the Natives, called *The Cockney's Feaſt.* When, after a Sermon preached at the Pariſh Church before them by ſome Clergyman born in the Pariſh, (the Honour of which hath fallen to my Lot to perform ſometimes) the eight Stewards and the reſt of the Natives commonly take a Walk with Officers and Muſick playing before them, through *Limehouſe* and *Ratcliff*, and ſo return back to the *King's Head* overagainſt the Church; and there dine plentifully and friendly together: New Stewards choſen for the enſuing Year, and a Collection made for the putting out of poor Pariſh Children Apprentices to the Sea, or other Trades: The Collections uſually made, amount to 15, 18, or 20*l.* Of which each Steward takes his equal Dividend, and with it puts out ſome poor Child. And ſome of theſe Children thrive ſo well, that they have come to be Stewards themſelves. And that it may viſibly appear, what Good is done by theſe yearly Aſſemblies, the ſaid Boys ſo put out, (which are now very many) are obliged to walk two and two before the Company in their ſaid Proceſſion.

Alms-houſes in *Stepney* Pariſh.

This Pariſh of *Stepney* hath more Alms-houſes built within the Bounds of it than I can tell of; ſome anciently founded, others more lately erected. Some of the latter Sort ſhew themſelves from the Road between *Mile end* and *London.*

Trinity Hoſpital or College.

The firſt is the Hoſpital, or (if you will) the College of the *Trinity* Company; a very handſomly built and becoming Structure, worthy the Founders, with a Chapel at the farther End, for the Reception of decayed Commanders of Ships, or Mates, and their Wives, or Widows: Conſiſting of 28 Rooms with Cellars, and Pumps to every two Houſes. Each of them that are here harboured receive a very good Penſion [ſome ſay 12*s.*] the firſt Monday every Month, or according to their Condition. It hath an Inſcription, importing the Gift of the Ground whereon it ſtands to be from Capt. *Henry Mudd*, an elder Brother of the *Trinity* Company; the Widow alſo contributing thereto. But it was built at the Charge of the ſaid Company.

Vintners Alms-houſe.

Next is the *Vintners* Alms-houſe, for twelve Widows, who enjoy alſo a Penſion of 2*s.* a Week. It hath the Convenience of a Chapel, and publick Prayers ſaid there twice a Week. It was founded upon ſome former Gift, that lay dormant a great while.

Skinners Alms-houſe.

Nearer *London* is an Alms-houſe belonging to the *Skinners* of *London.* It was the Gift of Mr. *Lewis Newbury*, Skinner: Built by *Tho. Glover*, Eſq; his Executor, *Anno* 1688, containing twelve Rooms, with Cellars to each The Salary is 2*s.* a Week. There is alſo o Chapel built, and an Houſe for the Miniſter: Who is oblig'd to preach them a Sermon every Lord's Day, and to read Prayers every Day. This Houſe is committed to the Truſt of the *Skinners* Company.

Over the Gate are the Effigies of two old Cripples; the one with a Crutch, the other leaning on a Staff; and the Skinners Arms.

Pemel's Alms-houſe.

As you draw nearer *London*, you have *Pemell's* Alms-houſe, conſiſting of eight Rooms, for as many Widows: Four whereof for ſuch whoſe Huſbands were of the Company of *Drapers*: The other four to be poor Seamens Widows, of the Hamlets of *Stepney* Pariſh, which are eight. And as the Women die, each Hamlet comes in Order to have a Woman elected thence to enjoy the Room. And this Benevolence the Founder appointed out of thankful Acknowledgement, that he being a Merchant had got a great Part of his Eſtate by Seafaring Men The Founder was *John Pemell*, Citizen and Draper of *London.* It was built *Anno* 1698.

$$\text{The Benefit is}\left\{\begin{array}{l}4\,l.\text{ in Money}\\ 1\,l.\text{ for Coals}\\ 1\,l.\text{ for Gowns}\end{array}\right\}\text{to each yearly.}$$

There is alſo Capt. *Fiſher's* Alms Houſe in *Dog Row*, for 6 Seamens Widows.

Lady *Mico's* Alms-houſe.

To which I add the Lady *Mico's* Alms-houſe near *Stepney* Church. The Truſt committed to the Company of *Mercers.* Who accordingly built the Houſe upon a Quarter of an Acre of Ground; for which the Company pay 20*s.* a Year. Mr. *Tho. Blackmore*, Sen. being Warden of that Company about Twenty Years ago, took upon him the Care of the Building. And there being two broad unwholſome Ditches on either Side of this Ground, the Pariſh of *Stepney* gave them; which the Company filled up; whereby ſome Ground was gained to the Alms-houſe and the Situation became more healthful. It contains twelve Rooms appropriated to twelve poor Widows, with Cellars, and little Gardens to each, and a Penſion of 2*s.* Weekly. There is, or lately was, a poor Widow living here very contentedly, who had been the Wife of a Grocer of the City, and brought 1500*l.* to him for her Portion, as I have been told by the ſaid Mr. *Blackmore.*

Manours in *Stepney.* *J. S. Rec. Turr.*

In this Pariſh I find theſe ſeveral Manours, and theſe ſeveral Lords and Owners of them in former Times.

Colham

Cobham Manour in *Stepenhethe*, granted to *John Hadley*, 11. *Hen*. 4. The ſame Manour of *Cobham* held by *Katharine* Wife of *William Wolfe*, 24. *Edw*. 4.

The Manour of *Stebenhith*, together with *Hackney* and *Shorditch*, held by *Richard de Winchecomb*, 49. *Edw*. 3.

The Manour of *Pipeler* [or *Popeler*] *in villa de Stebenhithe*, granted to *John de Pulteney*, 24 *Edw*. 3. Again, *Popeler* Manour, *Stebbenheth* Manour, and *Brambelegh* Manour, [which is *Eaſt Smithfield*] granted to *William de Wickham*, 15. *Rich*. 2.

Pountfret Manour in *Stepene Merſhe*, granted to *Margaret* the Wife of *Baldwin Straunge*, Knight, 10. *Hen* 6.

Mile End Manour, granted to *John Philpot* [an Alderman of *London*] 2. *Rich*. 3.

The Manour of *Wyke* in *Hackney* and *Stepney*, granted to *Maud* Wife of *John* Earl of *Sarum*, by *Hen*. 4. the firſt of his Reign.

Add, That the Church of *Stebbenheth* was granted to *William* Biſhop of *London*, 1. *Rich*. 2.

Ed. Alex. In the Biſhop of *London*'s Regiſter of Wills, are mentioned theſe Places in this Pariſh, above 300 Years ago.

Capella Beatæ Mariæ *in Mariſcho in parochia de* Stepney.

Lymeoſtes, alias, *Lymehouſe* in *Stepney*.

Roger Potter de la Popiler in parochia de Stebunheath.

Poplar and *Blackwal.*

Poplar. Record. Turr. WHich brings me unto one conſiderable Hamlet of this great Pariſh of *Stepney*, now called *Poplar* and *Blackwall*, where Sir *Henry Johnſon*, Father and Son, had their Wet Dock and Ship Yard. *John de Pulteney* (as was noted before) held this Manour. This *Pulteney* was a famous wealthy Citizen, that had been four Times Lord Maior, and founded a College near St. *Lawrence Lane*, which hath its Name ſtill from him. *Cold Harbour* was *Pulteney*'s Inn, where he lived.

What farther followeth, both of this Place, and of a Chapel and Hoſpital here builded of later Times, I am beholden to the late Reverend Miniſter thereof, Dr. *Joſiah Woodward*, who communicated to me the Accounts and Notices enſuing.

Poplar, whence ſo called. Dr. Joſ. Woodward. *Popler* or *Poplar*, is ſo called from the Multitude of Poplar Trees (which love a moiſt Soil) growing there in former Times. And there be yet remaining in that Part of the Hamlet which bordereth upon *Limehouſe*, many old Bodies of large Poplars ſtanding, as Teſtimonials of the Truth of that Etymology.

Blackwall. To *Poplar* adjoineth *Blackwall*, a notable Harbour for Ships, ſo called, becauſe it is a Wall of the *Thames*, and diſtinguiſhed by the additional Term *Black*, from the black Shrubs which grew on it, as on *Black Heath*, which is oppoſite to it on the other Side of the River: [Or, perhaps, from the *Bleakneſs* of the Place and Situation.]

The Manour of *Poplar* did belong to the Crown, as ſome have informed; but now it is in the joint Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Middleton* and *William Benſon*, Eſquires.

Poplar and *Blackwall*, which make one of the Tower Hamlets, is about ſeven Miles in Circumference; for about four of which, it bordereth on the *Thames*.

Iſle of Dogs. The fertile Soil of the Marſh here is much admired, uſually known by the Name of *The Iſle of Dogs*: So called, becauſe, when our former Princes made *Greenwich* their Country Seat, and uſed it for Hunting, (they ſay) the Kennels for their Dogs were kept on this Marſh; which uſually making a great Noiſe, the Seamen and others thereupon called the Place *The Iſle of Dogs*: Though it is not an Iſle, indeed, ſcarce a *Peninſula*, the Neck being about a Mile in Length.

A Chapel here. There is in this Marſh, juſt oppoſite to *Greenwich*, an Houſe, called, *The Chapel Houſe*; where are the Remains of a Chapel built of Stone. And near this, are Foundations of Houſes found; and ſometimes Hooks of a great Size, as though of ſome great Gate, taken up. Which maketh it probable, that hereabouts were Inhabitants formerly; perhaps Fiſhermen, or ſuch as had their Livelihood from the Water: And that, by ſome Inundation, or the Unhealthfulneſs of the Situation, they left thoſe Parts at Length, for ſome more ſafe and commodious Settlement.

The wonderful Fertility of this Marſh. Such is the Fertility of this Marſh, that it produceth Sheep and Oxen of the largeſt Size, and very fat. They are brought out of other Countries, and fed here. I have been aſſured by a Grazier of good Report, (ſaith the Reverend Dr. *Woodward*) that he knew eight Oxen ſold out of this Marſh for 34 *l*. each. And all our Neighbourhood know, that a Butcher undertook to furniſh the Club at *Blackwall* with a Leg of Mutton every Saturday throughout the Year, that ſhould weigh 28 Pound, the Sheep being fed in this Marſh, or he would have nothing for them; and he did perform it. It may not be altogether foreign to this Subject, though it relate not to this Marſh, but to the whole Kingdom, to add, that one Mr. *Elderton* of this Hamlet, trading in Hogs, had two Hogs of ſo large a Size, that he ſold one of them for 15 *l*. and the other for above 20*l*. He is now living to teſtify it.

Remarkable Matters happening at Poplar. Some other Matters of Remark happening here at *Poplar*, may be added. In the Time of the Elder Sir *Henry Johnſon*, Kt. Ship-builder, an Horſe belonging to his Ship-yard, was wrought there 34 Years, driven by one Man: And he grew to that Experience, that at the firſt Sound of the Bell, for the Men in the Yard to leave off Work, he alſo would ceaſe labouring; and could not, by any Means, be brought to give one Pull after it. And when the Bell rang to Work, he would as readily come forth again to his Labour, which was to draw Planks, and Pieces of Timber, from one Part of the Yard to another.

A ſtrange Accident befalling a Man in Fear. A Perſon lately living in this Hamlet, having a great Concern for the Safety of a Ship, that was like to break her Back at *Blackwall*, had his Blood and Spirits ſet into ſuch an extraordinary Ferment, or Ebullition rather, by the Fear of her Miſcarriage, that by the Violence of it, the Tops of the Nails of his Hands and Feet were caſt off to a great Diſtance from their natural Situation, and ſo remained to his Death. And many Perſons now living have atteſted the ſame.

A Sperma Ceti Whale. A *Sperma Ceti* Whale was landed here not long ago; which, had the Owner known the Value of it, for making from the *Blubber* thereof (as they call it) *Parma Ceti*, might have brought him incredible Gain.

A Copperas Work. There is, in the Border of this Hamlet towards *Bromley*, a large *Copperas* Work: Wherein a great Quantity of *Copperas* is made every Year.

The Chapel and Hoſpital. Now for the Chapel of *Poplar*, and the Foundation thereof, and of the Hoſpital; and the ſeveral Benefactors to that, and to the Poor of that Part of *Stepney* Pariſh, I chooſe to give it in the Words of the late Reverend Miniſter thereof, beforenamed.

I very

Dr. *Joſ. Woodward.*

I Very willingly reply, Sir, to your Letter of the 13th Inſtant, wherein you deſire an Account of the pious and charitable Benefactions in this Hamlet, becauſe ſome of them deſerve to be better known. And here it is but juſt that I begin with the Society of the *Eaſt India* Company, not only becauſe of my particular Obligations to that Honourable Body, but alſo becauſe their Bounty is the moſt conſiderable of any, tho' it be not confined to this Hamlet.

The Chapel: By whom built.

Our Chapel, which is very large and commodious, was built on their Ground in the Year 1654; partly by the voluntary Contributions of the Inhabitants, Mr. *Gilbert Dethick* leading the Way by the Gift of One Hundred Pounds, and others of the Inhabitants following, according to their Ability and Diſpoſition. But this pious Work was chiefly advanced by thoſe very worthy Gentlemen, Mr. *Maurice Thompſon*, from whom the preſent Lord *Haverſham* is deſcended, and Mr. *Thomas Tomlins*, whom I muſt by and by mention again: Who partly by their own Bounty, but chiefly by their earneſt Application to wealthy Perſons of their Acquaintance, carried on this noble Building to its Perfection, at the Coſt of above Two Thouſand Pounds, as it is uſually computed And at the Preaching of the firſt Sermon in this Chapel, our aforeſaid Benefactor, Mr. *Thompſon*, gave an uncommon Inſtance of his great Humility and Piety, in that he condeſcended to go into the Clerk's Deſk,* and there named and ſet the firſt Pſalm that was ſung in this Chapel. And tho' ſome, perhaps, thought that he did a Thing too mean for his Quality; as the Dancing of King *David* before the Ark was cenſured of old; yet the great Honour, whereby God has ſince diſtinguiſhed his Poſterity, may ſerve to demonſtrate the ſure accompliſhment of God's Promiſes of exalting the Humble, and honouring thoſe that Honour him. But to return to our Benefactors.

Ever ſince the Building of this Chapel, the *Eaſt India* Company has been pleaſed to grant to the ſeveral Miniſters that have officiated therein, (of which, by the Providence of God, I am the Fourth) the yearly Allowance of Twenty Pounds, as Miniſter of this Hamlet; with a convenient Dwelling Houſe, Garden, and a Paſture Field of about three Acres. But they could never yet be prevailed with to grant this otherwiſe than during their Pleaſure; tho', for want of a ſettled Endowment, which the Lord Biſhop of *London* did very lately importune, by his Letter to them, the Conſecration of this very decent Chapel has been hitherto deferred.

A School and Alms-houſe.

About the ſame Time that our Chapel was built, it pleaſed the *Eaſt India* Company to erect a School here for the Education of the Children of ſuch Seamen as are or have been employed in their Service, to the Number of 24; endowing it with Twenty Pounds a Year, and a Dwelling Houſe for the Schoolmaſter. They alſo erected an Alms Houſe about the ſame Time, for fourteen Seamen, diſabled in their Service by Age or Accidents; to each of which they allot particular Penſions, according to their Circumſtances, as they do likewiſe to many others, who are not lodged in their Alms-houſe: they that have leaſt having the Allowance of two Shillings and Six-pence a Week, with half a Chaldron of Coals for the Winter, and a ſuperadded Bounty at *Chriſtmas*; when the Gentlemen of the Committee come down hither to diſtribute a Hundred Pounds, and ſometimes much more, to the Widows and Orphans of ſuch Seamen as have ſerved them: Which has been their Practice for many Years paſt.

In the Year 1665, Mr. *John Weſt* gave a Rent-Charge of twelve Pounds a Year, to be diſtributed among twelve poor Men, and as many poor Women of this Hamlet, at the yearly Feaſt of our Bleſſed Saviour's Nativity.

Some Time before this, Captain *John Crouthers* gave a Houſe, now divided into three Tenements, for the Uſe of the Poor of this Hamlet for ever; with a weekly Allowance of Bread.

In the Year 1669, Captain *William Curtis* bequeathed a Rent-Charge of ſixty Pounds a Year, for the Releaſe of poor Priſoners, the Relief of aged People, the placing out of poor Children to Trades; and a weekly Diſtribution of Bread, for the Benefit of the Poor in the Hamlets of *Poplar*, *Limehouſe*, *Ratcliff*, and *Mile-end*, for ever.

Here is an Alms-houſe for eight poor Widows, which was formerly called Colonel *Blunt*'s Alms-houſe, but ever ſince it has been rebuilt by Captain *Harman*, it has been uſually called by his Name.

In the Year 1676, our aforeſaid Benefactor Mr. *Tomlins* gave 25 *l.* to remain as a Fund, for buying of Coals for the Poor of this Hamlet in the Summer; that they might have them at the prime Coſt in the Winter.

The elder Sir *Henry Johnſon*, beſides his Contribution towards the building of our Chapel, was pleaſed to beautify it with Painting ſoon after that it was finiſhed. And at his Death bequeathed an Alms-houſe for ſix poor Shipwrights of this Hamlet, with a weekly Allowance of Bread to the Poor.

Mrs. *Eſther Hawes*, beſides Communion Plate, which ſhe gave for the Uſe of our Chapel, erected alſo here a very convenient Alms-houſe, in the Year 1686, for ſix poor Widows; appointing one Pound ten Shillings a Year to be paid to each of them.

Theſe, Sir, are the Names of all our Benefactors, that I can find either in the Table that is hanged up in our Chapel, or by Enquiry among our Inhabitants. But for the Encouragement of more ſecret Charity, permit me to add; that I received the laſt Year one hundred Pounds from a bountiful Benefactor, whoſe Name I am not like to know, 'till the publick Reward of private Alms be given by the Judge of all; I was ordered to diſtribute it among the poor Widows and Orphans of ſuch Seamen as had ſuſtained Loſs in the Service of the old *Eaſt India* Company, which I did accordingly diſtribute.

And as to this private Charity, which ſome unknown Perſons belonging to the ſaid Company have given, it may truly be ſaid, that I and a Friend of mine have diſtributed within the Compaſs of a few Years, at the leaſt eight hundred Pounds to the Widows and Orphans of Seamen that uſed thoſe Voyages.

At *Limehouſe* there is a pretty Work-houſe ſet up lately by Charity for Children, to keep them to honeſt Labour.]

Chapel of *Poplar.*

J. S.

This Chapel of *Poplar* within the Pariſh of *Stepney* contains three Iles.

On the Eaſt Window over the Communion Table are the Arms of Sir *John Gaier*, Kt. ſometime Maior of the City of *London*, and Alderman *Abdy*: Who ſeemed to have been at the Charge of that Window, and (it is likely) Benefactors towards the building of the Chapel.

There is likewiſe a painted Coat of Arms in the Glaſs of the Eaſt Window of the North Ile, inſcribed,

William Dethike, dyed Aug. 22, 1655.

And in another Window in this Ile, the *Dethiks* Coat, with the following Inſcription:

---

* 'Tis related to the Praiſe of Sir *Thomas More*, that when Lord Chancellor, he put on a Surplice, and aſſiſted the Prieſt in ſaying Maſs in *Chelſea* Church. *J. S.*

Inſignia Gilberti Dethike, *Armigeri, (filii* Gulielmi Dethike *Equitis aurati) a cujus Beneficentia fundamentum accepit hoc Sacellum, Anno* 1654.

On a Window in the South Ile is the Coat Armour of *Maurice Thompſon*, Eſq; 1657, a worthy Benefactor: Of whom it is remembered, that when this Chapel was firſt opened, and dedicated to the Service of God, himſelf ſet the Pſalm before the Sermon. There is alſo in this Window another Coat of Arms, whereof the Name is gone, *viz. Argent, a Bend Azure, between three Oak Leaves proper.*

In the North Ile theſe Perſons lie buried under flat Stones with Inſcriptions:

Perſons buried in this Chapel.

John Barham, Son of *Francis Barham* of *Blackwall*, Shipwright, *Anno* 1665.

And *Elizabeth* Wife of the ſaid *Francis*, 1668.

And *Francis Barham*, 1695. Aged 77.

Alſo *William Hall*, Grocer, 1696. And his Son *Barham*, and his Daughter *Anne*.

The Wife of *Tho. Lancaſter*, 1656.

And *Dennis*, 1657, and *Elizabeth*, Wives of *Tho. Lancaſter*.

Capt. *Thomas Lancaſter* of *Blackwall*, one of the Elders of *Trinity Houſe*, 1666.

South Ile.

Capt. *George Phenney*, Sen. 1697. Aged 75.

John Dighton. Grace Rawlins.

Hanna Roberts, late Wife of Capt. *John Roberts* of *Ratcliff*, 1703.

Elizabeth Collins, Wife of *William Collins* of *Limehouſe*, Shipwright, 1693.

Middle Ile.

Mary Chriſtmas, Wife of *William Chriſtmas* of *Poplar*, Shipwright, 1701.

The ſaid *William Chriſtmas*, 1702. Aged 77.

Tho' Bodies ſleep in Duſt, yet Souls not few,
Gliſter in Glory: So muſt Bodies too;
Which ſown in Weakneſs, ſhall be rais'd in Pow'r:
We therefore wait for that triumphant Hour.

In the Church-yard ſeveral fair Tombs: One for Capt. *Curtis*, with this Inſcription:

William Curtis of this Pariſh, Gent. warns you to Repentance.

Whiles you can, before this Bed on you have Pow'r,
Make your Calling and Election ſure.
Fix your Mind on the Day of Doom,
Be always waiting 'till your Change do come.
That ſo through Chriſt *you rais'd may be,*
To heavenly Joys, and bleſt Eternitie.

Deceaſed this Life the 27th of *Septemb.* 1669.

Who in this Life fifty Years did ſtand,
And to Eaſt India *ſometime did bear Command:*
Who in his Life-time kept not faſt his Door,
And afterwards provided for the Poor,
Sixty Pound ℘ *Annum*, for ever.

Elizabeth Curtis, Wife of the ſaid *William*, 1659. And *Elizabeth* their Daughter.

Thomas Son of *Thomas Wharton* and *Mary* his Wife, 1703.

Alſo *Agnes Wharton*, Relict of *William Wharton* of *Waitby* in the County of *Weſtmoreland*, 1704. Aged 76.

John Akers late of *Limehouſe*, deceaſed.

Approaching now to th' Age of Fifty ſeven,
In Spirit tranſlated was from Earth to Heaven:
To th' Spirits of juſt Men join'd, which perfect are,
And while enjoying Bliſs and Glory there,
Behold! his mortal Fleſh interred reſteth here;
Sleeping in Jeſus, *hoping to ariſe,*
Immortal Life t'aſſume among the Wiſe,
To ſhine, tho' now to Death become a Sacrifice.

Reader:

Do juſt Mens Spirits, which here imperfect are,
Perfect commence at Death? Believe them ne'er,
Who ſay, their Souls do die, or elſe lie ſleeping here.
The former being Scripture in my Senſe,*
Diſproves the latter by juſt Conſequence.

John Paulſon. Margaret Langerwood.

Margaret and *John Bridge.*

Jane Sincock, Wife of Capt. *Rob. Sincock*, 1698.

Sarah the Wife of *Edmund Garrat*, 1701. Aged 80.

Richard Gorton, 1665. And *Avelyn* his Wife, 1675.

Edmund Garrat of *Limehouſe*, Shipwright, 1689. Aged upward of Fourſcore and ſix.

Judeth Mordew, 1701. Aged 76.

Mary March, 1695, in the 76th Year of her Age: A Woman afflicted with Sorrow and Grief to the End of her Days, by Reaſon of her Huſband Mr. *Tho. March* his Captivity upon the Iſland of *Ceylon* in the *Eaſt Indies.*

Capt. *Joh. Brumwel* of *Mile-end*, 1706.

Capt. *John Beere*, 1605. And *Mary* his Daughter, 170$\frac{3}{4}$.

Jarret Leſtock, eldeſt Son of Capt. *Rich. Leſtock*, 1700.

William and *Abigail Elderton.*

Let Friends forbear to mourn and weep,
While ſweetly in the Duſt they ſleep:
This toilſome World they left behind,
A Crown of Glory for to find.
Their Days were ſhort, like Winter's Sun:
From Earth they came, to Heaven they run.
God bleſs the reſt with Length of Days,
On Earth to live, his Name to praiſe.

Abigail Weſton, Wife to *Richard Weſton of Limehouſe.*

John Hicks of *Poplar*, Shipwright, 1703.

Edward Gilman of *Blackwall*, 1701.

William Terrard, Son of *Edward* and *Jane Terrard* of *Limehouſe*, 1705.

Thomas Hopkinſon, 1679. And *John* his Brother, and *Alice* his Wife.

* *Heb.* 12. 23.

CHAP. III.

The Circuit Walk on the Eaſt and North Eaſt Parts bordering upon LONDON, *viz.* Shadwell *St.* Paul. Bromley *St.* Leonard. Stratford le Bow. Weſt Ham. Low Leyton. Walthamſtow. Wanſted. *With an Account of the Antiquities; Monuments of the Dead; and benevolent Charities in thoſe Pariſhes.*

St. PAUL SHADWELL.

St. Paul's Shadwell.

J. S.

WE proceed to the Town of *Shadwell*, lying within the Boſom of the Pariſh of *Stepney*; but of later Times made a Pariſh diſtinct from it, and called *St. Paul Shadwell*: So called, as belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *St Paul*'s, who are Patrons thereof.

This is a fair Church, built with Brick, and ſo is the Steeple: With Galleries round. That on the North was built chiefly by Capt. *Thomas Brian* of *Wappin Wall*. That on the South was erected and built at the Charge of the Inhabitants *Anno Dom.* 1683. Upon the Weſt Gallery is writ, *This Church was repaired at the Pariſh Charge* 1691. The ſame Date is upon the fair Portal Weſt. There is the Date of *An.* 1656, on the North Door; when, I ſuppoſe, the Church was built.

INTERRMENTS.

In the Chancel of this Church, North of the Communion Table;

James Cook, 1699. Aged 16 Years.

View, Traveller, as you paſs by,
COOK's *Relicks of Mortality:*
Whoſe Angel's Face, Seraphic Skin,
Proclaim'd ſome noble Soul within, &c.

James the ſecond Son of Capt. *James Cook*, and *Alice* his Wife, 1678. And *James* their third Son, who dyed 1680. And *Nicholas* their fourth Son, 1687.

James Mott of this Pariſh, Vintner, 1703.

.... Widow of Capt. *John Matthews*, 1700.

Other Stones before the Table, the Inſcriptions whereof are worn out.

Anne late Wife of *Edmund Hulme*, 1677. Alſo *Edmund Hulme* of lower *Shadwell*, Diſtiller, 1685.

Tho. Grimble, Shipwright, 1696. And his Son *Green Grimble*, 1698.

Elizabeth England, 1696, and *Margaret*, 1697, Children of *James England*.

John Crab, Son of *John Crab*, 1658.

North Ile.

Mark Chicbely, Son in Law to *Richard Thorneten*, 1682. And his Mother, 1690.

Margaret, Wife of *John Legre*, 1669.

Barbara Short, late Wife of *Ralph Short*, 1699.

Frances Nayler, late Wife of *Richard Nayler*, 1695. Alſo *Richard Nayler*, Apothecary, 1695.

Jaſper Sketcher, 1679.

Tho. Brian, late of *Wappin Wall*, 1681. He was a worthy Benefactor to this Pariſh; and by his Will gave 100*l.* to the Poor, and for building the Gallery on the North Side of this Church (whereof he was a conſtant and devout Frequenter) 60*l.* And the Reſidue thereof to the Poor of this Pariſh.

Capt. *Iſaac Woodgreen* of *Wappin Wall*, 1689. And *Jone* his Wife, $169\frac{3}{4}$.

Suſan the Daughter of *John Dalby*, Eſq; late Wife of Capt. *William Thomas* of this Pariſh, 1662.

Edith Williams, late Wife of *Thomas Williams*, Mariner.

At the lower End of the North Ile there is this Inſcription:

Apr. 12, 1684.
This Vault was then built and erected by and for the Uſe of Mr. *Henry Dennis*, Senior, and his Family only.

And herein he and his Wife ly. He buried $16\frac{89}{90}$. And ſhe 1703. With ſome of their Children.

On the South Side of the Church, theſe Interrments:

Adam Skinner, Brewer, 1698. And ſeven Children.

Eleanor Wale, late Wife of *Thomas Wale*, Citizen and Apothecary of *London*, 1689. Alſo *Tho. Wale*, $169\frac{4}{5}$.

Sarah late Wife of *Edward Williams*, 1680.

Ancilla, *Suſanna*, *Richard*, and *Mary*, Children of *Richard Worceſter* of *Wappin Wall*, Apothecary.

Thomas Batſon, Diſtiller, 1669. And *Anne Batſon*, his Wife, 1686.

Alice Smith of *Wappin Wall*.

Capt. *Anthony Archer* of *Shadwell*, 1680. And *Hanna* his Wife, 1673.

John Bunch, 1658.

.... *Hancock*, Daughter of *William* and *Urſula Bunch*, 1658.

Ralph Son of *Will. Hancock*, 1668.

Tho. Bowſer, Chirurgeon, 1698.

Mary King, late Wife of *George King*, 1686. Alſo the ſaid *George King*, 1695.

In the Church Yard are divers Tombs:

At the Weſt End:

Anne Hooker, late Wife of *Robert Hooker*, Ropemaker, 1689.

Walter Jones, 1691, Governor of his Majeſty's Second Rate Ship, *The French RUS* ....

John Spilman, Vintner, 1696.

Capt. *Richard Young*, Mariner, 1699. And *Mary* his Wife, 1699. Alſo *Hanna* their Daughter, 1699.

Iſabella Berry, Wife of *Tho. Berry*, 1696.

Reſt thou, whoſe Reſt gives me a reſtleſs Life;
Since I have loſt a kind and vertuous Wife, &c.
Therefore the Poor do much her Loſs deplore:
For few did give ſuch Alms, but none did more.

Still in the Churchyard.

Phebe Robinſon, 1686.

Three Sons and two Daughters of *Richard* and *Anne Merry*. And one Son of *Richard Merry*, Junior. And other Children of *Andrew Herring*, Grandſon to *Richard* and *Anne*.

Let Friends forbear to mourn and weep,
While ſweetly in the Duſt they ſleep.
This toilſome World they left behind,
A Crown of Glory for to find.
Their Days were ſhort, like Winter's Sun:
From Earth they came, to Heaven they run.
God bleſs the reſt with Length of Days,
On Earth to live, his Name to praiſe.

Elizabeth late Wife of Capt. *Richard Merry*, 170$\frac{3}{4}$.

Martha Collins, Wife of *Henry Collins*, Shipwright, 1699. And *Henry Collins*, 1701.

John, and other Children of *Charles* and *Mary Cope*.

Frances Claro, Wife of *Thomas Claro*, 1694.

Five Children of *John Coſin* of *Wappin Wall*. And *Elizabeth* his Wife, 1691.

Elizabeth Cole, late Wife of *John Cole* of *Stepney* Pariſh, Maſter Cooper of her Majeſty's Victualing Office, 1703.

On the South Side of the Churchyard.

Elizabeth Terry, late Wife of Capt. *Abraham Terry*, 1696.

Several Children of *Joanna* the Wife of *Rob. Kirby*, Shipwright: Who dyed 1687.

Mary late Daughter of *John Ackerley*, 1696.

John King, Cheeſmonger, 1695. And eight Children.

Thomas Graſſington, Mariner, 168$\frac{3}{4}$. And *Elizabeth* his Daughter, and *Anne* his Wiſe.

Capt. *Roger Graſſington*, Mariner, 1701.

A fair Tomb near the South Door, for Capt. *Junifer Plovier*, 168$\frac{2}{3}$.

Weſt Part of the Churchyard.

Gabriel Kerby, 1666. Alſo *William* and *Mary*, their Children, 1665.

Alice Carnabie, 1695.

Margaret Barret, Wife of *Abraham Barret*, 1686.

John Beveridge, and *Margaret* his Wife, and two Children.

North Part.

Thomas Webber, 1692.

Capt. *Samuel Vincent*, and *Mary* his Wife. And their Children, *Elizabeth*, 169$\frac{3}{4}$, and *Samuel*, 169$\frac{4}{5}$.

Our Time was ſhort, the longer is our Reſt:
God took us hence, becauſe he thought it beſt.

And *Mary Vincent*, 1697.

BENEFACTORS.

A large Table of Benefactors on the South Wall of the Communion Table; and another oppoſite on the North Side.

Date.	*Donor.*	*Gift.*
1667.	*Edward Arlibear*, late of *Wappin Wall*, Maſt Maker, by his Will, gave to the Poor, before this was made a Pariſh	25*l.*
1669.	Capt. *William Curtis*, late of *Mile-end* deceaſed, by Will, gave to the Poor of *Shadwell*, and ſome other Hamlets of *Stepney*, and for other charitable Uſes, a perpetual Annuity of 60*l.* a Year. Of which this Pariſh received 6*l.* one Year, and 3*l.* another: And ſo alternately	6*l.*
1677.	*Judith Darling*, late of *Limehouſe*, deceaſed, by her Will gave to the Poor of this Pariſh, for the Term of 15 Years, an Annuity of	10*l.*
1681.	Mrs. *Marjery Trumbal* of this Pariſh, Widow, gave by her Will Part of the Rent of four ſmall Houſes, during the reſpective Leaſes, for the Uſe of the Poor.	
1686.	Mr. *Will. Oxenbridge*, late of this Pariſh, by his Will gave to the Poor	20*l.*
1684.	*Goorge Wilkinſon* of this Pariſh, gave and paid down 30*l.* for 30*s.* to be given yearly on Shrove Sunday to the poor in Bread for ever	30*s.*
	The ſaid *Wilkinſon* by his Will gave to the Poor the farther Sum of	10*l.*
	Robert Hooker of this Pariſh, Ropemaker, by his Will gave to the Poor	20*l.*
1689.	*Robert Marriot*, late Rector of this Pariſh, by his Will gave to the Poor	20*l.*
1689.	*Henry Dennis*, late of this Pariſh, by his Will gave to the Poor	24*l.*
1690.	Capt. *James Cook*, ſometime of this Pariſh, deceaſed in the *Eaſt Indies*, gave to the Poor of this Pariſh 50*l.* Which, by Conſent of Sir *Tho. Row*, Kt. and his Lady, Relict and Executrix of Capt. *Cook*, is to be employ'd in putting out poor Seamens Children Apprentices	50*l.*
1691.	*Ann Shot*, late of this Pariſh, Widow, by her laſt Will	10*l.*
1692.	*Henry Mudd*, late of *Ratcliff*, Eſq; by his Will	25*l.*
1696.	*Tho. Berry*, at the Requeſt of *Iſabella* his Wife, deceaſed, hath given to the Poor	10*l.*
1697.	*Elizabeth Bell*, late Widow of *Humphrey Bell*, by her Will	10*l.*

Anno 1693.
Dr. *Nathaniel Reſbury*, Rector.
Jacob Pachet } Churchwardens.
Abraham Barret }

On the other Table.

1699.	Capt. *Poſthumus Salwey*, late of this Pariſh, Mariner, deceaſed, by his Will gave unto this Pariſh	30*l.*
1698.	Capt. *Robert Blake*, late of this Pariſh, Mariner, deceaſed, by his Will gave to the Pariſh	10*l.*

On another Table in the North Ile, againſt the Eaſt Wall, with *Cook*'s Arms, and the Date of 1700.

1690.	Capt. *James Cook*, ſometime of this Pariſh, deceaſed, *&c.* as before.	
1699.	Mr. *James Cook*, Son of the aboveſaid Capt. *James Cook*, hath given to the Poor of this Pariſh 50*l.* for a Proviſion of 60 Dozen of Bread, to be diſtributed every firſt Sunday in *January* for ever	50*l.*

Alſo the Lady *Row*, Relict of the ſaid Capt. *Cook*, being ſince deceaſed, hath likewiſe been a good Benefactor.

In this Pariſh are two Charity Schools, by voluntary Contribution erected; one for teaching 50 Boys, and the other for as many Girls.

From hence we paſs to

St. *LEONARD*'s

St. LEONARD'S BROMLEY.

Earl *John Bohun* ſaid to be buried here. *Wer.* Mon. p. 541. *J. S.*

HERE in this Church, while it was Part of the Monaſtery of St. *Leonard*, was buried a right noble Perſonage, (if we may believe one of our Antiquaries) namely, Earl *John de Bohun*, Son of *Humfrey*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, Lord of *Brecknock*, and Conſtable of *England*. And there is at this Day a large Stone lying in the Body of the Church, having formerly much Braſs, now torn off; containing the Effigies of a Man and a Woman; and much ornamental Work over their Heads. They ſeem to be ſome Nobleman and his Wife, interred in this Religious Houſe: Perhaps the ſaid Earl and his Lady.

Notit. Monaſt. p. 141.

But how to reconcile the ſaid Antiquary with an elder than he, *viz. John Leland*, and the *Monaſticon Anglicanum*, I cannot yet tell. For *Wever* writes, that this Monaſtery was repleniſhed with *White Monks*, and founded by K. *Henry* II, in the 23d of his Reign. *Leland* and the *Monaſticon* report it a Religious Houſe for Nuns. And here again, theſe two laſt differ in the Founder. *Leland*, as we are told by a late Author, makes the Founder to be that *William*, Biſhop of *London*, that lived in the Conqueror's Time: But the Tenour of a Confirmation of this Priory by K. *Stephen* (extant in the *Monaſticon*) ſeems to make it to be founded and endowed by one *Chriſtiana de Sumeri*, and her Son.

Bromley S. *Leonard* by *Stratford* at *Bow*. Reg. *Lon.*

In the Chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, within the *Clauſtrum* [Cloiſters] of this Nunnery, was interred *Elizabeth*, Siſter to Queen *Philippa*, and one of the Daughters of *William* Earl of *Henault*. Her Will bears Date *Anno* 1375: Wherein ſhe gave a Ring to Sir *Tho. de Wodeſtok*.

Ubi ſupra. E. A.

Regiſt. Lond.

In this Church of St. *Leonard*, lay interred *Elizabeth* Wife of *Thomas Torell*, of the County of *Eſſex*. She dyed *An.* 1375. Alſo *Joyce*, the Wife of Sir *Hugh Blount*, Kt. according to the Regiſter, *viz.* Jocoſa *quondam Dni.* Hugonis Blount, *Mil.* by her laſt Will, *Anno* 1375, ordered to be buried in *Prioratu Sti.* Leonardi *de* Stratford *at* Bow.

Highway at *Bromley*. Regiſt. *Lond.*

Richard Goſſelyn, Citizen and Ironmonger, by his laſt Will, bequeathed ten Marks, for mending the Highway at *Bromley*: Reckoning from the Houſe of *Steven Miller uſque ad Domum Monialium de Stratford*: *i. e.* unto the Houſe of the Nuns at *Stratford*.

Bromley. Regiſtr. *Lond.*

Rob. Sudbury, Gent. of the Pariſh of *Bromley* in the County of *Middleſex*, by his Will, *Oct.* 5. 1484, gave to the High Altar of *Paddyswyk*, for Tiths forgot, 20 *d.* *Item*, To *Katharine*, Prioreſſe of the Houſe of Nuns of St. *Leonard* of *Stratford* at *Bow*, and the Convent, if they ſhall ſuffer his Body to be buried where his Executors ſhall diſpoſe it, his Tenement in the Pariſh of St. *Leonard* in the Eaſt Part of *Eaſtcheap, London*, on Condition they keep his Anniverſary on the Day of his *Obit*.]

Nuns of *Stratford. E. A.*

Rich. Baynard of *Meſſing*, Eſq; gave by Will, *An.* 1432, to the Abbeſs and Convent of *Berking*, five Marks, to pray for the Souls of *Katharine* and *Iſabel* his Daughters. And to the Nuns of *Stratford* 40 *s.* to pray for his Soul, and the Souls of *Johan* and *Johan* his Wives. And five Marks to pray for his Soul, and *Iſabel Doreward*'s Soul.

Regiſtr. *Lond.*

William Gobyonne, buried in the Church of *Brambeley* in *Stratford* at *Bow*, 1435.

Againſt the South Wall, next the Eaſt Part of the Church, is a very fair Monument of Mr. *Jacob*, ſometime Proprietor of this Manour, and his Wife.

They are repreſented both kneeling. Over his Head is writ, *Abraham Jacob, Armiger.* Over hers, *Maria Conjux.* Under him, *Obiit* 6°. *Maii, A. D.* 1629. *Ætat. ſuæ* 56. The Inſcription as follows:

Hic Tumulus,
Parentes optimi, cum prole numeroſâ, non veſtræ virtutis, ſed Doloris mei Monumentum eſto.

Quàm uterq; erga Deum pius,
Quàm Regi ſuo obſequens & commodus,
Quàm amicis fidus,
Quàm Patriæ utilis,
Quàm Pauperibus benignus,
Aliorum eſto effari, meum imitari,
Pii Lectoris ſupplere
Quod filialis Modeſtia retinuit.
Valete Poſteri.
Sic in Chriſto & vivite & morimini.
JOHANN. JACOB, F. *Parentibus mœrens merentibus* P.

There is the Repreſentation of a Vine, on the Leaves whereof are inſcribed the Names of his Children; whereof ſome were married and ſome unmarried at the Time of the Erection of this Monument. The Names of thoſe that were married, and their reſpective Huſbands, are expreſſed, with their Coats of Arms, born Baron and Femme; *viz.*

1. *Henry Rolt* married *Ellen Jacob.*
2. *George Bury* married *Mary.*
3. *John Jacob* married *Elizabeth Halliday.*
4. *Thomas Wilmer* married *Elizabeth Jacob.*
5. *Robert Seylliard* married *Barbara Jacob.*

The Children of *Henry Rolt*, and *Ellen*, are expreſſed to be, *Mary, Ellen, Thomas, Elizabeth.*

George Bury, by his Wife *Mary*, had *Jacob, George, John.*

John Jacob, by his Wife *Elizabeth*, had *Suſana*, and *Jacob.*

Thomas Wilmer, by his Wife *Elizabeth*, had *Thomas, Jacob, Mary.*

The Names of the unmarried Children inſcribed on the Vine Leaves are theſe: *Francis* the firſt Son; *Richard* the third Son; *Henry* the fourth Son; *Abraham* the fifth Son; *Robert* the ſixth Son; *Darcy* the ſeventh Son; and *Frances* the fifth Daughter.

Next *Jacob*'s Monument, on the Weſt againſt the Wall, is the Monument of *Roberts*, another Proprietor of the Manour; and theſe Inſcriptions:

In this Vault lyeth the Body of Dame *Margaret Roberts*, Daughter of Mr. *William Amy*, Merchant in *Exon*; and late Wife to Sir *John Roberts* of *Bromley*, Bart. By whom he had four Sons and five Daughters; all which dyed in their Infancy. She departed this Life *Sept.* 21, *An. Dom.* 1690. In Memory of whom, her Huſband cauſed this Monument to be erected.

Here only is reſerv'd her pious Duſt,
Until the Reſurrection of the Juſt.

In the ſame Vault alſo lyeth Sir *John Roberts*, Bart. Patron of this Church: Who dyed the 14th of *Decemb.* 1692. To whoſe Memory his Relict, Dame *Deborah Roberts*, being his ſecond Wife, cauſed this Inſcription:

Tho' Death the Body in the Grave doth bind,
The nobler Soul is free and unconfin'd:
And both ſhall reign with Chriſt,
When by his Power rejoyn'd.

In this Monument of *Roberts* are repreſented two Women ſitting in a mourning Poſture, with Palms in their Hands. The Coat is Baron and Femme. Baron, quarterly, 1. *Or, a Lion rampant, Gules.* 2. *A Bow extended in Feſſe, with an Arrow upon it in Pale. The Third as the Second, the Fourth as the Firſt.*

Next downwards, againſt the ſame South Wall, is the fair Monument of the *Ferrers.* Here you ſee a Man and Woman half Way, well cut in Stone: Both laying one Hand upon the ſame Death's Head, and in the other holding a Book. The Epitaph this:

R. Here lyeth the Body of *William Ferrers*, the only Son and Heir of *William Ferrers*, Eſquire, late Citizen and Merchant of *London.* Who took to Wife *Jane*, one of the Daughters of Sir *Peter Van-lore* of *London*, Knight; by whom he had one Child. His Wife and Child both dyed before him; and he departed this Life a Month before his Father. He was a Gentleman of a religious Soul towards God, and a ſweet Behaviour towards Men. And his Death was by his Kindred, and generally by all, much lamented. He dyed the 25th of *Auguſt*, 1625, and left his Uncle *Thomas Ferrers* his Executor; who to the Memory of him hath erected this ſmall Monument.

In this moſt pure and bleſſed Shade,
(Such by the ſacred Aſhes made,
That here inhabit muſt) does lye
The Man, whoſe Vertues cannot dye.
His Alms, his Prayers, his Piety,
Have ſent his Soul above the Sky.

Nature full well had taught his Wife,
To ſum her Hours in pious Life:
To God, to Friend, to Poor, to all,
She was as good as we dare call
Frail Fleſh: Good Paſſenger give praiſe
To them who liv'd ſuch happy Days.]

His Coat was, *Argent, a Bend Gules, charged with three Horſeſhoes Or, between two Bendlets Azure.*

The Epitaph for the Child of the ſaid *Ferrers* was,

As Nurſes ſtrive their Babes in Bed to hie,
When they too liberally the Wantons play;
So, to prevent his future grievous Crimes,
Nature, his Nurſe, got him to Bed betimes.

In the ſame Church was this written in a Place where Bread was ſet to be diſpoſed to the Poor.

A. M. This Bread is given to the Poor, for the Honour of God, and to the Memory of *William Ferrers* the younger, by *Thomas Ferrers*, his Executor.

In the Chancel ſtill:
Upon the Ground, on a Braſs Plate:

Of your Charity pray for the Soul of *Roger Horton*, Citizen and Goldſmith of *London*, and *Margaret* his Wife. Which *Roger* deceaſed the 15th Day of *January, A. Dom.* M CCCCC LVI. On whoſe Soul *Jeſu* have Mercy.

The Effigies in Braſs on this Stone, is a naked Man, only wrapt in a Sheet, holding his Hands together in a praying Poſture.

The Coat of Arms on the Stone is the Goldſmiths Arms impaled with that of the Fiſhmongers.

Near adjoyning, on the Ground, a Man in Braſs between his two Wives.

Here lyeth the Body of *Thomas Graye*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, the eldeſt Son of *Alexander Graye.* He had two Wives, *Elizabeth* and *Barbara.* He had Iſſue by his firſt Wife four Sons and two Daughters. *Elizabeth* dyed the 5th Day of *Jan.* 1580. The ſaid *Thomas* dyed the 30th of *Jan.* 1590; when he had lived 62 Years.

Next this, on the Ground, another Stone with an Effigies in Braſs.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. *Michael Barker*, Gentleman: Who having lived 62 Years, a quiet Life in very honeſt Fame, dyed in the Faith of our Saviour *Chriſt* the 16th Day of *Aug.* 1599; leaving only one Daughter.

Againſt the North Wall in the Chancel, neareſt the Eaſt.

Here underneath lyeth, in Hope of a bleſſed Reſurrection, the Body of Sir *Richard Munden*, Kt. one of his Majeſty's Captain's at Sea. Who having been (what upon publick Duty, and what upon Merchants Accounts) ſucceſsfully engaged in fourteen Sea Fights, after ſeveral conſiderable Exploits, and ſingular Services performed to his King and Country, (whereof that of taking St. *Helena* is not to be forgotten) dyed, in the Prime of his Youth and Strength, in the 40th Year of his Age *June* the 2d, *A.D.* 1680.

He had to Wife Mrs. *Suſanna Gore*; by whom he left one Son *Richard*, born ſince his Father's Death, and five Daughters, *Suſanna, Elizabeth Dorothy, Anne*, and *Rachel.*

Think, Reader, how every Man, even at his beſt Eſtate, is Vanity, Pſal. 39. 5.

The Shield is born Baron and Femme. Baron quarterly, 1. *Parted per Croſs Gules and Sable, the Croſs engrailed Argent, charged with five Lozenges Azure. Upon a Chief Or, two Legs of a Crane erazed Vert. On a Canton ermin an Anchor Or.*

In the Church hangs up the Hatchment and three Streamers of Sir *William Cranmer*, Kt. and ſometime Governour of the Company of *Hamburgh* Merchants. His Coat, *Argent, a Cheveron Az. charged with three Cinquefoils Or, between as many Pellicans Sable.*

Another Hatchment. *Az. a Feſſe Arg. charged with a Lion paſſant Sable, between three Annulets Or.* For Major *Cowden.*

Another Hatchment of Dame *Turner*, Wife of Sir *William Turner*, Kt. She dyed the 7th of *May*, 1681. Buried on the South Side of the Chancel.

Divers other Hatchments.

Will. Fowler dyed the 30th of *March*, 1663.

In the Porch is a very ancient Stone of ſome hundred Years old; on which is engraven in Letters Capital, reſembling the *Saxon* Character, *WODEHOUSE.* Who was probably ſome Perſon of Quality buried in this Monaſtery.

In the Churchyard, a Vault with an Altar Monument erected over it, inſcribed, Mr. *Thomas Gibby*, Citizen and Dyer of *London*, departed the 14th of *Jan.* 1697, in the 66th Year of his Age.

Another Altar Monument in the Churchyard for *Philip Starky*, Citizen and Cook of *London*. Who departed the 19th of *May*, 1677, in the 70th Year of his Age.

On a Table hanging up in the Veſtry at *Bromley*, is this Memorial of the Free-School at *Stratford le Bow*.

‘ The Court of Aſſiſtants of the worſhipful ‘ Company of Drapers of *London*, are, according ‘ to the Will of Sir *John Jolls*, late Knight and ‘ Merchant of *London*, dated *Anno* 1620, to ‘ chooſe a Schoolmaſter and Uſher for a Free ‘ School at *Bow*, in the County of *Middleſex*, ‘ and to pay them a Salary of 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 1 *d.* ℘ ‘ *Annum*.

‘ In Conſideration, that the ſaid Schoolmaſter ‘ and Uſher ſhall teach to the Number of 35 ‘ Boys, if there ſhall be ſo many tendered, and ‘ found Children of the Inhabitants of *Stratford* ‘ *Bow*, and *Bromley St. Leonard*’s, to be freely in ‘ the ſaid School, without paying anything for ‘ their Teaching, to learn the Grammar and ‘ *Latin* Tongue, and to Write and Cypher.

STRATFORD LE BOW.

J. S. A Little Way from *Bromley*, by the great Road leading into *Eſſex*, ſtands the Church or Chapel of *Stratford*, called *The Bow*, from the *Bow* or *Arched* Bridge there over the *Ley* : Formerly belonging to the Mother Church of *Stepney* ; but of late made a Pariſh diſtinct by Act of Parliament.

In the Chancel, againſt the North Wall, is this Monument :

Near this Place lyeth the Body of Mr. *Thomas Jordan* of *London*, Merchant. Who married *Katharine* the only Daughter of *Richard Whitlock* of *London*, Merchant. By whom he had Iſſue five Sons and nine Daughters. Of which he left living two Sons and five Daughters. He finiſhed his Courſe the 62d Year [of his Age] and yielded up his Spirit unto God *April* the 9th, 1671. Bequeathing his Body to the Earth, to wait for a bleſſed Reſurrection.

The Memory of the Juſt ſhall be had in everlaſting Remembrance.

A Hatchment hangs up here, Baron and Femme. Baron, *Sable, three Bells Arg.* Femme, *Arg. a Cheveron Gules, charged with three Cinquefoils, between as many Gauntlets of the Firſt.*

A Stone in the Chancel for *James Harriſon*, Eſquire, departed the 3d of *June* 1669, having lived in this tranſitory Life 67 Years.

A Table hanging up in the ſame Chancel, againſt the North Wall :

In Memory of *Rachel Wilmer*, Daughter of Mr. *George Wilmer* of *Stratford Bow* in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſquire. Who departed this Life the 25th of *Sept.* 1670, in the 24th Year of her Age.

On the Top of the Table, divers Coats quartered. The firſt, *Gules, a Cheveron Arg. between three Spread Eagles Or.*

At the upper End of the South Ile, on the Wall, is this Inſcription :

Hereunder lyeth buried *Grace* the Daughter of *John Wilſon*, late Alderman of *London* : And, while ſhe liv’d, the Wife of *John Amcotte* of the ſame City, Fiſhmonger. By whom ſhe had two Sons, *Hammond* and *Harry*, and a Daughter named *Grace*. The which *Grace*, the Mother, deceaſed the 13th of *July*. And her Son *Hammond* deceaſed the 6th of *Auguſt* following, *A. D.* 1551, and lyeth buried with his Mother.

Whoſe Death and vertuous Ends have yee in Remembrawns, calling to the living God for the Forgiveneſs of your Sinns.

Amcotte’s Coat was in eight Quarters. The firſt, *A Tower between three Cups with their Covers.* The ſecond, *A Feſſe Gules, betwen three Eſcalops of the ſame, &c.*

In the North Ile againſt the East Wall is a very fair Monument of white Marble with a large Inſcription, of a Maid, Daughter and Heir of Mr. *Coburne*, a Brewer : Who being to be married to one Mr. *Wollaſton*, dyed of the Small Pox on the Day appointed for her Wedding.

אין שלטון ביום המות׃
Infra ſiti ſunt Cineres ALICIÆ COBURNE,
Filia unica THOMÆ COBURNE, *Gen. de* Stratford Bow.
Quæ (Licèt defunctâ inter pariendum Matre,
Defuncto item decem pòſt menſibus Patre,
Tamen) inauditâ Novercæ Priſcæ Coburne *curâ*
Liberaliter educata,
Cum attigiſſet annum decimum quintum,
Supra ætatem longè Prudentiâ, optimíſq; animi Dotibus ornata
Supra quotidianas Formas miris modis elegans & venuſta,
Supra præceptis Philoſophorum cunctis virtutis numeris abſoluta,
Supra fidem omnibus æqua & benigna,
Omnibus viciſſim grata ;
Suorum denique Deliciæ,
Spes ſola Familiæ ;
Tandem,
Ea erat Vis Formæ ac Virtutis,
Attraxit ad ſe amantem [W. W.]
Qui veniendo, videndo victus,
Eam ſolam ſibi ſperavit Uxorem,
Eam ſolam comitem vitæ, Thalamíque participem.
Proſpera omnia procedere viſa,
Alter alterius ignes æquaverunt,
Fixos in utriúſque medullis penitiſſimis :
Amoris perenne Fœdus percuſſum ;
Dies nuptialis appetivit :
Totíq; erant in conceſſis, quæ jam inſtabant, Gaudiis.
Cum inopinato Variolarum morbo correpta
Nupturiens Puella,
Magno omnium cum Luctu,
Amantis maximo,
Obiit (Infandum ! obiit)
VIII. *ſcil.* Maii *anno* Chriſti *nati* MDCLXXXIX.
Et ipſiſſimo die Nuptiis deſtinata ſepulta
Hic recubuit ;
Quaſi mortali amplexui præponens Abrahami *ſinum.*
Ubi jam ſuavi obvoluta Requie,
Manet Ἀνάστασιν *Juſtorum :*
Eo primum die viſura, terreno ſuo Corpore
Corpora pulchriora,
Virtutem ſuâ, dum in vivis erat, perfectiorem ;
Amorem, vel ſuo erga Procum, vel Proci erga ſeipſam,
Ardentiorem.
In id Tempus daret hoc quale Monumentum,
Mæſtiſſimi Amatoris Opus,
Dimidiâ tantum parte ſuperſtitis,
Memoriæ Virginis τῆς Μακαρίτιδος, *utriuſq; Amori,*
SACRUM.

The Coat of Arms on this Monument is, *A Cheveron charged with three Martlets, between as many Bugles braced.*

Rob. Ainſworth. This elegant and paſſionate Epitaph in *Latin*, framed by a Lover, incited a Gentleman, named *Joſh. Squier*, to put it in this *Engliſh* Dreſs.

Know, Stranger, underneath this pious Stone,
ALICIA COBURNE'*s into Aſhes gone.*
Who half an Orphan at her Birth became,
And in ten Months ſhe loſt the filial Name.
Yet thriving in a better Stepdame's Care,
(Who leſs the Nature than the Name did bear :)
Ere fifteen flow'ry Springs her Age had paſt,
She was with all the Virgin-Glories grac'd.
Within, her Mind with Heavenly Gifts adorn'd,
Her Life to all the Rules of Vertue form'd.
Without, unblemiſh'd Rays of Beauty ſhone,
So powerful, that where ſhe came ſhe won.
And where ſhe won, ſo gentle and ſo mild,
She triumph'd, and her Captives lov'd to yield.
Her eaſy Soul, which Men Good Nature *call,*
To all was grateful, and belov'd of all.
The Joy and Darling of the Family,
The promis'd Glory, and their Hope was ſhe.
Such was her Vertue, and her beauteous Form,
(And who would wonder theſe prevail'd to charm?)
When ſhe her faithful .... *did gain.*
Who coming ſaw, and having ſeen was ſlain.
His Liberty was ſlain, and with it dy'd }
All Hopes of Joy but in this beauteous Bride; }
Aſſociate of his Life, and of his Bed. }
Now all Things happily did ſeem to move, }
And equal were their mutual Flames of Love: }
The Flames which inward burn'd, and fiercely ſtrove. }
A Covenant eternal was begun;
The Nuptial Day did leſs'ning backward run:
On which their whole Delight and Hope were plac'd,
Both eager of the Joys which ſeem'd to haſte.
*When the fair longing Maid a black Diſeaſe,**
Leſs kindly than th'expected Arms, did ſeize.
With hateful Stains her beauteous Face o'erſpread;
What lovely found her living, left her dead.
She dy'd; and all with ſympathizing Grief, }
Deplor'd her Fate, and wiſh'd, too late, Relief: }
And oh! in theſe her mourning Friend was chief. }
And here, upon the promis'd nuptial Day,
Her lifeleſs, yet ſtill lovely, Body lay:
Preferring thus, before the kindeſt Breaſt,
Good Abraham's *Boſom and eternal Reſt.*
Where now entranc'd in endleſs Joy ſhe lies,
'Till all the Juſt from Sleeps of Death ariſe.
Then only ſhall more beauteous Bodies ſhine,
More perfect Vertue thou ſhalt ſee than thine:
And Love more pure, and violent, and free,
Than thine to me, or mine has been to thee.
'Till then this Monument ſhall here remain,
Imperfect Shadow of the Giver's Pain.
Thy Memory, bleſt Virgin, here ſhall live;
And here his Love, who does but half ſurvive.

* The Small Pox.

There is one Monument more in this Church; and that is of Mrs. *Coburne*, late Brewer in *Bow*, the Mother in Law of the beforementioned *Alice*. Who lately died, and, being the Daughter of a Clergyman, and ſometime Miniſter of *Bow*, was a moſt noble Benefactor, leaving the Main of her Eſtate, which was large, to charitable religious Uſes. Whoſe Gifts by her laſt Will, were to be ſet down particularly in the Inſcription on her Monument, inſtead of a flattering Epitaph. Which Inſcription is in theſe Words, as Mr. *Hardiſty*, her worthy Executor, cauſed it to be tranſmitted to me.

IN Memory of *PRISCA COBURNE*, Widow: Who lieth buried in the Ile near this Pillar, and dyed the 13th of *November* MDCCI.

And by her Will dated the 6th of *May*, 1701, gave the Charities following:

To the poor Inhabitants of this Hamlet, who have no Penſions, to be paid as the Will mentions ——— ——— ——— ——— ꝑ *Ann.* 20 *l.*

To the Miniſter of *Bow* for the Time being ——— ——— ——— ——— ꝑ *Ann.* 20 *l.*

To the Clark of this Chapel for the Time being ——— ——— ——— ——— ꝑ *Ann.* 4 *l.*

To a creditable Man and his Wife, to inſtruct the Children of the poor Inhabitants of this Hamblet, not exceeding Fifty in Number at one Time, in the Principles of the Church of *England* ——— ——— ——— ꝑ *Ann.* 50 *l.*

All which Charities are charged on all her Meſſuages and Lands within this Hamlet: (Except the Meſſuage, Coach-houſe, and Stable, given to Mr. *Hardiſty*, her Executor) And alſo on all her Meſſuages and Lands in *Stratford Langthorne*; and her Farm in *Bocking* in *Eſſex*, in the Poſſeſſion of *Joſeph Eades*: The Surplus of the Rents and Profits whereof (if any be) are to be applyed for the placing out of the ſaid Children to honeſt Trades or Employments.

The Manour of *Bocking Hall*, and all her Eſtates in *Bocking* aforeſaid; (except the ſaid Farm in the Poſſeſſion of *Joſeph Eades*) which were at her Death in the ſeveral Poſſeſſions of *John Maryon*, *Tho. Ruggles*, ... *Smyth*, *Tho. Clayton*, *Samuel Carter*, *Henry Whitehead*, and *Joſeph Harridance*, at ſeveral yearly Rents, amounting to 341 *l.* ꝑ *Ann.* are for the Relief of poor Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Church of *England*; and for placing out ſuch Children to honeſt Trades and Employments.

One Meſſuage, and all her Lands in *Layer Marley* [*Marney*] and *Wigborough* in *Eſſex*, in the ſeveral Poſſeſſions of *Mary Odye*, Widow, and *Benjamin Handler*, at ſeveral yearly Rents, amounting to about 105 *l.* and her Wood Land, called *Longwood*; for the Relief of ſuch poor Perſons of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, *London*, who ſhall be judged incurable.

And her Manour of *Covil Hall*, with the Manour Houſe and Lands in *White Roothing* in *Eſſex*, in the Poſſeſſion of *Richard Bankes*, at the yearly Rent of 110 *l.* for the Relief of poor Seamens Widows, inhabiting within the Pariſh of *Stepney*.

And directed two Thirds of the Surplus of her Perſonal Eſtate, after Payment of Debts and Legacies, to be diſpoſed of by her ſaid Executor in ſuch Charities as he ſhall think fit. Mrs. *Coburne*'s Charities to *Bow*, *&c.*

So that this Town of *Bow* hath received conſiderable Benefit of late, by the good Providence of God, as alſo have the other neighbouring Pariſhes, from this charitably diſpoſed Gentlewoman, *Priſca Coburne*, Widow, a Brewer, and Inhabitant of the ſame Town. She was the Daughter of one *Foſter*, ſometime Miniſter of *Bow*: Who by her laſt Will and Teſtament, dated *May* the 6th 1701, 13 *W.* 3. gave theſe Legacies following, (as they were extracted out of her ſaid Will,) *viz.*

She willed thirty Miniſters of the Church of *England* of good Reputation to be invited to her Burial; and to each of them a mourning Hatband, Scarf, and Gloves, and a good Ring of 20 *s.* Value.

Sixty poor Women of the Hamlet of *Bow*, and twenty poor Women of the Pariſh of St. *Leonard Bromley*, to attend her Funeral in Mourning Gowns; and ten Shillings apiece in Money: And her Executor to pay for the Uſe of their Gowns, during their Attendance.

All her Tenants to be invited to her Funeral: And to each of them Gloves, and a Gold Ring of 20 *s.* value.

Such ſingle Women as were Victuallers, and the Wives of ſuch Victuallers who were Cuſtomers to her at her Death in her Brewhouſe Trade, to be invited to her Funeral: And to each a Ring of 10*s.* Value.

Her Executor, as ſoon after her Deceaſe as conveniently, to cauſe the upper Part next the Roof of the Chapel of *Bow*, to be plaiſtered, ſeeled, or wainſcotted, in a decent Manner: And a Monument to be erected over or near her Grave: And a Marble Stone erected near the ſame; and engraven thereon in legible Characters, an Account of the ſeveral Charities herein aftermentioned; and of the Eſtates by her ſubjected to the Payment thereof.

And beſides many Legacies to private Perſons, ſhe gave to the Poor of the Hamlet of *Bow* 20*l.* to be diſtributed on the Day of her Interrment, or as ſoon as the Executor ſhall think fit.

To *Thomas White*, the preſent Miniſter of *Bow*, and to ſuch Miniſters as ſhall ſucceed him, and preach at the Chapel of *Bow* for the Time being, and be elected thereunto by the Majority of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Hamlet, who pay to Church and Poor, and to their Succeſſors for ever, one Annuity or Yearly Rent of 20*l.* to be iſſuing out of all her Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, *&c.* within the ſaid Hamlet, and not otherwiſe diſpoſed of in her Will, and to *Stratford Langton*, and her Farm in *Bocking* in *Eſſex*, *&c.* To be paid unto ſuch Miniſter half yearly, for the Preaching of four Sermons in every Year in the ſaid Chapel of *Bow*, on the Days following: On Friday next before *Eaſter*, commonly called *Good Friday*: *Aſcenſion Day*, commonly called *Holy Thurſday*: The 24th Day of *Auguſt*, commonly called St. *Bartholomew* Day, being her Birth Day: And the 30th of *January*, yearly for ever.

To the Poor alſo of the Hamlet of *Bow*, another Annuity or yearly Rent of 20*l.* to be iſſuing out of the ſaid Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, *&c.* and to be paid to the Chapel Warden and Overſeer of the Poor of the ſaid Hamlet, to be by them diſtributed yearly among the Poor of the Hamlet, and have great Charges of Children to maintain, and have no Penſion from the Hamlet, on the ſeveral Days beforementioned, by 5*l.* on each Day.

To the preſent Clark of the Chapel of *Bow*, and his Succeſſors, Clarks of the ſaid Chapel, for ever, one Annuity of 4*l.* to be iſſuing out of her Meſſuages and Lands laſt mentioned: And to pay him or them on the four Days beforementioned, at 20*s.* each Payment, free of all Taxes and Deductions. So as ſuch Clark or Clarks do take Care to clean the Monument or Stones that ſhall be placed over or near her Corpſe; and preſerve her Bones from being taken out of the Ground where ſhe ſhould be interred.

To *Robert Hardeſty*, of the *Middle Temple*, *London*, Gent. [her ſole Executor] and his Aſſigns, during the Time of his natural Life, ſhe gave all her ſaid Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, *&c.* within the Hamlet of *Bow*, and now in the Poſſeſſion of *Joſeph Eades*; upon ſpecial Truſt and Confidence, that he and they do, from and after her Deceaſe, take care they be kept in good and tenantable Repairs; and that the clear Rents and Profits of the ſaid Premiſes be in the firſt Place applied to the Payment and Diſcharge of the ſaid ſeveral Annuities charged thereupon. And that the *Overplus* of the ſaid Rents and Profits be applied for the Maintenance and Support of ſome fitting and creditable Man and his Wife: Who will take care to teach and inſtruct the Children, Male and Female, of ſuch poor Inhabitants of the ſaid Hamlet of *Bow*, who ſhall not be of ſufficient Ability to give them Learning and Education at their own Coſt and Charges, in the Rudiments and Principles of the Church of *England*: And ſhall teach the Male Children to read, write, and caſt Accompt, and the Female Children to read, write, and work at their Needle, or otherwiſe, as they find them qualified. And ſhall take Care to have all the ſaid Children duly brought to Church to hear Divine Service; and to have them duly catechized, *&c.* The Executor to ſee good Orders and Rules made and ſet up for the Government of ſuch Children: The Number of them not to exceed 50 at any one Time.

And for the Encouragement of ſuch Maſter and his Wife, ſhe appointed they ſhould be allowed out of the Rents and Profits, the yearly Sum of 50*l.* And that the Surplus of ſuch Rents, if any were, ſhould be applied for the placing out of ſuch Children to ſome honeſt Trades and Employments, by the Conſent of the Executor, Miniſter, Chapelwarden, and Inhabitants of the ſaid Hamlet.

And to render this Charity the more ſerviceable for the Ends aforeſaid, ſhe left it to the Diſcretion of her Executor to add this her Charity to the Revenue of the Free School already erected at *Bow* by Sir *John Jolls*, Kt. and Alderman of *London*; or to keep and uſe it ſeparate and apart from that Charity, as in his Diſcretion might moſt tend to the Benefit of the poor Children of the ſaid Hamlet, and no other.

The Reverſion of her ſaid Meſſuages, Lands, *&c.* expectant upon the Death of the ſaid *Rob. Hardeſty*, ſhe gave unto the Miniſters of *Stebunhith*, *alias Stepney*, *Bromley*, *St. Mary Matfelon*, *alias Whitechapel*, and of the Chapels of *Bow* and *Poplar*; and to the Churchwardens, and Overſeers of the ſaid Hamlet of *Bow*, for the Time being, and their Succeſſors for ever; upon the like Truſt, and to the ſame Intents and Purpoſes, as ſhe gave them to the ſaid *Robert Hardeſty* and his Aſſigns, during the Term of his natural Life.

She gave unto the ſaid *Robert Hardeſty* and his Aſſigns, her Manour of *Bocking*, *alias Bocking-hall*, her capital Meſſuage called *Bocking Hall*, with the Rights, Members, and Appurtenances thereunto belonging: Her Meſſuage, Lands, and Tenements, now in the Poſſeſſion of *Tho. Ruggle*: Her Meſſuage, Lands, and Tenements in the preſent Poſſeſſion of *Francis Smith*: And all other her Meſſuages and Lands in *Bocking*, now in Mortgage to her from Sir *William Barker*, Bart. for a Term of 500 Years, (except the Farm now in the Poſſeſſion of *Joſeph Eades*) The Inheritance of which ſaid Mortgaged Premiſſes was ſince decreed to her by the High Court of Chancery: To hold to the ſaid *Rob. Hardeſty*, and his Aſſigns, for and during ſo many Years of the ſaid Term as he ſhall happen to live. Upon ſpecial Truſt and Confidence, that he ſhall apply the clear Rents and Profits thereof for the Relief of poor Widows and Children of the Clergy of the Church of *England*: And for placing out ſuch Children to ſome honeſt Trades and Employments. So as no one Clergyman's Widow be allowed more than 5*l.* in any one Year; or more than 10*l.* be allowed for the placing out of any Child to ſuch Trade or Employment. And all the ſaid Term of Years in the ſaid Mortgaged Premiſſes, from and immediately after the Death of *Rob. Hardeſty*, ſhe gave and deviſed unto the Governours of the Charity for the Relief of poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, and their Succeſſors for ever, upon the like Truſts, and to the ſame Intents and Purpoſes.

She gave alſo to *Rob. Hardeſty*, her Meſſuage and Farm, Wood Lands, and other Lands and Hereditaments, in the ſeveral Pariſhes of *Layer Marly* [*Marny*] and *Wigborough* in *Eſſex*, with the Premiſſes (except the Wood Lands then in her own Poſſeſſion) in the ſeveral Poſſeſſions of .... *Oddy*, Widow, and *Benjamin Handler*: Upon ſpecial Truſt and Confidence, that the ſaid *Rob. Hardeſty*, do from and after her Deceaſe, employ the clear Rents and Profits for the Relief and Maintenance of ſuch poor Perſons who ſhall be brought to the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*, *London*, for Cure of the reſpective Maladies and Infirmities they labour under, and ſhall be there found and adjudged incurable, and in human Probability, deſtitute of all Means to gain a Livelihood by their own Labour: For whoſe Relief (as ſhe was credibly informed) no Charity had been hitherto given. And the Reverſion of her ſaid Meſſuage, Lands, *&c.* laſt mentioned, from and immediately after the Death of the ſaid *Rob. Hardeſty*, ſhe gave unto the Governours of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, and their Succeſſors for ever, upon the like Truſt, and to the ſame Uſes.

She gave her Mancour of *Covil Hall*, with the Rights and Members, and her Meſſuage, Lands, Tenements, *&c* lying in the Pariſh of *White Roding*, *alias White Roothing* in *Eſſex*, all the Rents and Profits thereof for the Relief and Support of poor Seamens Widows, inhabiting within the Pariſh of *Stepney*; as ſhall be recommended from Time to Time to the Miniſters of the ſaid Pariſh of *Stepney*, or of the reſpective Chapels within the ſame; or to the Churchwardens or Chapelwardens, to be fit Objects of Charity; to be given them in ſuch Proportion as the ſaid *Rob. Hardeſty* ſhall think fit, not exceeding 50*s.* to any one Widow in any one Year. The Reverſion of the ſaid Meſſuage, *&c.* after *Rob. Hardeſty*'s Death, to the Miniſters of *Stepney*, *Bromley*, St. *Mary Matfelon*, and of the Chapels of *Bow* and *Poplar*, and to the Churchwardens, Chapelwardens, and Overſeers of the Poor of the ſame.

That as ſoon as the Value of her whole perſonal Eſtate could be adjuſted, and the ſame could be got in, and a true State could be taken thereof, two Parts of the Surplus thereof to be laid out and diſpoſed by her Executor in the beſt Charities he could be informed of; and the remaining Third Part of the Surplus ſhe gave to her ſaid Executor for his own Uſe.

This charitable Gentlewoman lies buried in *Bow Church*, with a fair Monument, in Memory of her and her liberal Benefactions.

New Alms-Houſe at *Bow*.

There is a fair Alms-houſe now lately built near *Bow* by the Company of *Drapers* of *London*, upon a Gift of an Eſtate of about 180*l.* ℔ *Ann.* bequeathed to them in Truſt for that Purpoſe, by Mr. *Edmundſon*, a Sail Maker, ſometime ſince deceaſed. It is ſituate in a Field on the Right Hand of the Road coming from *London*, on a Piece of Ground there, about three Quarters of an Acre more or leſs, which coſt the Company 195 *l.* It fronts Sir *John Jolls* his Alms-houſe, belonging to the ſame Company, and is to conſiſt of twelve Rooms. To which belongeth a Chapel and Gardens. There is a very good Water that ſerves the old Alms-houſe, which will ſupply the New.

Tho. White, Miniſter of *Bow*. *R. Ainſworth.*

The Reverend Mr. *White*, late Miniſter of this Church, Rector of *Stepney*, and Lecturer there for many Years, lies buried in this Church, under a fair black Marble Stone, with this Inſcription, compoſed by one who ſometime was his Friend, and well acquainted with him.

Quicquid mori debuit Reverendi viri THO. WHITE, *A. M. Cathedralis Eccleſiæ* Litchfieldenſis *Prebendarii*, *Parochialis* STEPNEIÆ *Rectoris*, *hic ſitum eſt. Vixit ſuis Præſidium*, *pauperibus Levamen*, *Eccleſiæ & Reip. Ornamentum. Vixit. Heu! Exceſſit Paſtor vigilantiſſimus*, *Conjux fidiſſimus*, *Amicus conjunctiſſimus. Cui Virtus*, *Pudor*, *& Juſtitiæ ſoror incorrupta Fides*, *nudáq*; *Veritas*, *raró ullum invenient parem. Exceſſit*, *Heu! Fuit Ore diſertus*, *Doctrina clarus*, *Moribus candidus*, *Aditu facilis*, *Affatu mitis*, *aliorum facilis Cenſor*, *ſui ſeveriſſimus*, *Prudens*, *Patiens*, *ſibi conſtans*; *niſi in hoc diverſus*, *quod indies melior*; *ut Verbo dicam*, *verè Chriſtianus. Heu! Fuit.*

Obiit 6ta Kal. Mar. *Anno* M DCC IX.

Ætat. 67.

Bow goes to *Weſtminſter* in Proceſſion.

There was an ancient Cuſtom, for the Inhabitants of this Town of *Stratford* at *Bow*, to go in Proceſſion to the Church of St. *Peter*, *Weſtminſter*, all through the City of *London*, at *Whitſuntide*; in Token of ſome Dependence of this Town upon that Church. This they got themſelves releaſed of, in the Days of *Henry the Eighth*, by a Licenſe or Toleration obtained from *Thomas*, Biſhop of *Weſtminſter*, That *they ſhould not be obliged to come in ſolemn Proceſſion to the Cathedral Church of* Weſtminſter, *in the Feaſt of Pentecoſt*, *being accuſtomed ſo to do of old.* The like Proceſſions the Pariſhes of *Stepney* and *Whitechapel* performed: And the like Letters of Licenſe were granted by the ſame Biſhop, to the Rectors and Pariſhioners of thoſe Pariſhes.

Regiſt. Thirlby. fo. 259.

Chaneres Bridge. Record *Turr.* 31 *Edw.* 1.

In the Records of the Tower, Mention is made, in the Reign of King *Edward the Firſt*, of two Bridges in the Road between this Town and *Weſt Ham*, and for their Reparation and Foundation, *viz. De Reparatione & fundatione pontium inter Villas de* Stratford *&* Weſt Ham, *viz.* Chaneres Bregge, *&* Lekke Bregge.

WEST HAM.

J. S.

A Mile from *Stratford Bow*, in the Road into *Eſſex*, is *Stratford Langton*, or *Langthorn*, lying in the Pariſh of *Weſt Ham*, a Place much frequented for Country Houſes of wealthy Citizens, and the Habitations of ſuch other of them who cannot enjoy their Health in *London*. The Pariſh is called *Weſt Ham*, in Diſtinction from another *Ham* on the *Eaſt*. In the Church are theſe Monuments of Note.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel upon the Pavement.

Henry Fallowfield, Merchant of *London*, deceaſed the 4th of *May*, 1566. Aged 54. Having a ſtedfaſt Hope of a joyful Reſurrection in the laſt Day.

On the Side of the Communion Table is buried *Henry Amcott* and *Katherine* his Wife. He dyed 1583.

Under the Communion Table is the Monument of Mr. *John Shipman*: Who dyed *An.* 1583.

On the North Side of the Communion Table, againſt the Wall, is a very fair Monument (with two Marble Effigies) of Sir *Thomas Foot*, Kt. and Bart. late Alderman; and Lord Maior of *London*, in the Year 1650. Dyed *Octob.* 12, 1688, in the 96th Year of his Age. Together with the Body of *Elizabeth* his Wife: Who dyed *Octob.* 6, 1667, in the 74th Year of her Age. They had four Daughters. The Firſt married to Sir *John Cuttler* of *London*, Kt. and Bart. The Second to *Arthur Onſlow* of *Clandon* in the County of *Surrey*, Bart. The Third to Sir *John Lewis* of *Ledſtone* in the County of *York*, Kt. and Bart. The Fourth to Sir *Francis Rolle* of *Tuderley* in *Hampſhire*, Kt.

Againſt the Wall on the South Side of the Chancel is a Monument for *John* eldeſt Son of *Robert Faldo*, Eſquire. Who dyed *May* 22, *An.* 1613. *Francis* fifth Son of *Robert Faldo*: Dyed *An.* 1632.

John Fawcet, Gentleman, married to *Jane* the ſecond Siſter of the ſaid *Francis*: Dyed *An.* 1625.

William Fawcet, the only Son of *John*, and *Anne* his eldeſt Daughter, 1636.

In a Side Chancel is a fair Monument, with the Effigies of *William Fawcet* of *Upton*. His Mother was a Daughter of ...... *Arnclif* of *York*. He endowed with an honeſt Salary a Chapel of *Haughton Gil*. And built there a Free School. And gave 20*s*. for a yearly Sermon on the 5th of *November*. He dyed *May* 18, 1631. Aged 60.

William Toppesfield, a Juſtice of Peace, who married his Widow, ſet up this Monument in the Year 1636.

On the Pavement, under a fair Marble Stone, is buried *James Wittewrongle*, the Son of *James Wittewrongle*, a *Fleming*: A ſingular Friend to the Miniſters of the City, a *Mecœnas* of ſtudious Youth, a Favourer of Piety and Learning. Dyed the 5th of *June*, *Anno* 1622. Aged 64.

Sir *Robert Smith*, Kt. and Bart. dyed the 13th of *June* 1669, being 75 Years of Age. And *Judith* his Wife departed in the Year 1653. Aged 48.

Mrs. *Jane Pyot*, Daughter of Sir *Rob. Smith*, Bart. Wife of Mr. *John Pyot*, dyed 1684. Aged 28.

In one of the Side Chancels lies *Thomas Salter*, Citizen of *London*. And departed *June* the 12th, 1640.

On the Wall is engraven,

Thomas Rookes, Eſquire, Captain of the Trained Bands of this Hundred: Deſcended of the antient Family of the *Rookes* of this Pariſh. He gave a yearly Contribution of 5 *l.* to this Pariſh for ever. He had two Wives and ſeven Children. And dyed *Oct.* 5. 1630.

Thomas Staples of *Weſt Ham*, Tanner, deceaſed the 22d of *July* 1592. He gave 20*s*. a Year for ever to the Poor of the Pariſh. His Effigies in Braſs ſtill remains, with his four Wives, *Ann. Margaret*, *Deniſe*, and *Alice*.

Tho. Wilmer, ſecond Son of *George Wilmer* of *Weſt Ham*, Eſquire.

At the lower End of the Church *Nicolas Avenant* lyeth, with a Table Monument ſet over him; Citizen and Merchant Tayler of *London*. Who gave 5 *l.* 4 *d.* for ever, to be diſtributed in Bread upon every Sunday after Morning Prayer. He dyed in *July* 1599. His Wives were *Katharine* and *Margaret*.

There is alſo an antique Table Monument, that joyneth to the Veſtry, and ſtandeth juſt behind Sir *Tho. Foot*'s Monument. There is no Inſcription, but no Queſtion was ſet up for one of the Lord Abbots of *Stratford*. There be theſe Coats of Arms upon the Monument: *An Angel with a Croſs on his Head, holding an Eſcutcheon on his Breaſt with both his Hands, with a Cheveron charged with three Tuns, as it ſeems, between as many Garbs.* The Colours not viſible.

Another Bearing: Three Coats palewiſe: The firſt is, *A Pal, charged with Croſſes, and a Croſier.* The ſecond, *Three Eagles Heads erazed:* And the third, the former Coat mentioned, that was held by the Angel.

At the Head of the Monument is a Man, as it ſeemeth, cloathed in a Surplice, ſtanding in a Glory. His Hand advanced a little toward his Breaſt. On the left Hand is ſomething like a Chalice, or rather a Bottle, ſtanding upon his Hand.

On the North Side of this Monument is the Coat of Arms of *London*, that is, *The Red Croſs and the Dagger.* And in another Place the Arms of the Goldſmiths. As being probably a Member of that Guild, or Fraternity: For thoſe Companies were founded commonly in Religion. In another Place ſtands the Croſs, with the Crown of Thorns hanging upon the upper Part of it. And in a 4th Place on this North Side are the three Coats impaled, as before is mentioned. The firſt is, *Gules, a Pal, charged with Croſſes Patee Sable. Over the Pal, another open Croſs, the loweſt Point thereof Flowry. The three Eagles here are in full Proportion, not their Heads erazed as above.*

On the oppoſite Side of the Chancel, againſt a Pillar, is a fair Monument, erected by the Reverend Mr. *Buckridge*, to the Memory of all his Children, deceaſed: With the Figures of his Son in a Gown, and his Daughter, both kneeling: And of another Daughter advanced on the Top of the Monument, alſo kneeling: Beſides the Heads, in Marble, of four more dying young: Having this Inſcription, *viz.*

Near this Place lie interred the Bodies of *Amburſt* eldeſt Son of *Nicolas* and *Eleonora Buckeridge*, A. M. and Fellow of St. *John*'s College, *Oxon.* who dyed *March* 22, 1709, in the 29th Year of his Age, and of *Elizabeth* their eldeſt Daughter, who dyed *September* 27th, 1698, in the 16th Year of her Age; and of *Eleonora* their ſecond Daughter, who dyed *Apr.* 4, 1710, in the 26th Year of her Age; and of *Annabella* their third Daughter, who dyed about 11 Months old; and of *Anne* their fourth Daughter, who dyed in the 6th Year of her Age; and of *Nicolas* their ſecond Son, who dyed about 2 Months old; and of *William* their third Son, who dyed about 11 Months old.

Of theſe, *Amburſt* and *Eleonora* lived to be remarkable for their great Dutifulneſs to their Parents, for their moſt affectionate Kindneſs to and Fondneſs for one another, and for their being inoffenſive and obliging to every Body. Theſe both died of the Small Pox in 13 Days Time, one after the other. And whether the Grief of *Eleonora* for her Brother's Death, or the Small Pox, contributed moſt to her Death, is uncertain. They were, indeed, lovely and pleaſant in their Lives, and but a very little divided in their Deaths.

And to their Dear Memory is this Monument erected.

St. *MARY LOW LEYTON.*

NORTH from *Stratford Langton*, about a Mile and an Half, lyeth the Pariſh of *Low Leighton* or *Leyton*. The Manour or Lordſhip whereof formerly belonged to the Abbot of the ſaid *Stratford* : As another great Meſſuage in the Pariſh, now called *The Foreſt Houſe*, once pertained to another great Abbot on the other Side, namely, the Abbot of *Waltham*. This Pariſh is waſhed along the Weſt Side of it by the ſweet River of *Lee* or *Ley*, (falling into the *Thames*) which giveth the Village its Name. It lyes all upon a gentle Riſing, aſcending for two Miles or better, from the ſaid River Eaſtward to the pleaſant Foreſt of *Waltham*. On which Side lyeth one Ward of the Pariſh, called *Leyton Stone*, pleaſantly and healthfully ſeated. *Low Leyton* planted on the Side of the Hill, as it is lower, ſo it ſtandeth more warm, and is guarded from the cold North by the Hills of its Neighbour Town of *Walthamſtow*. Both Parts of this Pariſh are furniſhed with divers fair and, ſome of them, magnificent Houſes, inhabited by divers wealthy Citizens, and other Gentlemen: But eſpecially the ancient Manour Houſe, and Seat of *Ruckholts*, now poſſeſs'd by Sir *Harry Hicks*, Bart. and the *Foreſt Houſe*, loſtily ſeated, fronting the Foreſt, whoſe preſent Owner and Inhabitant is Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Kt. Alderman of *London*, and L. Maior *Anno* 1711.

To which I add, the magnificent and beautiful Seat and Habitation of Sir *Fiſher Tench*, Bart. of more modern Erection, adorned with large and moſt delightful Gardens, Plantations, Walks, Groves, Mounts, Summer-Houſes, and pleaſant Canals, ſtored with Fiſh and Fowl, and curious Viſtoes for Proſpect. As alſo the fair and pleaſantly ſeated Houſe of *David Ganſel*, Eſq; Lord of the Manour of *Low Leyton*, having a fine Proſpect over the Marſh and River towards *Hackney*.

Year Book, 35 *H.* 6.

In this Pariſh Church, dedicated to St. *Mary*, there was, in the Popiſh Times, a Taper of Wax, containing three Pounds, and the Wick to contain half an Ounce, that was burnt before the Image of our Bleſſed Lady, on her five Holy Days. And a Glaſs Lamp, and a Gallon of Oyl, to burn in the ſaid Lamp, within the ſaid Church, before the Crucifix or Rood there. As alſo, one Pound of Frankincenſe every Year, *ad Laudem Dei, & omnium Sanctorum ibidem in eadem Eccleſiæ in diebus Feſtivalibus per totum annum thurificand.* as the Record mentions it: And that the Abbot of *Stratford*, Parſon of the Church *Beatæ Mariæ de Leyton* in 35 Year of *Henry* 6. did ſue an Aſſize, and ſet forth, *ut ſupra*.

Lady *Brian*, Governeſs to K. *Henry* 8 his Children.

In this Pariſh lived ſometime the Lady *Margaret Brian*, and ſeems here alſo to be buried: Eminent for having been chief Governeſs to the Princeſſes *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, and *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, Children of King *Henry the Eighth*, in their Minorities. Whoſe Will bore Date the 20th of *Aug.* 1551, and was proved *Jun.* 21, 1552, which ran in this Form: ‘ I Dame *Margaret Brianne*, Widow, in the Pariſh of *Leyton*, in the County of *Eſſex*, *&c.* make conſtitute and ordain this my laſt Will and Teſtament, in Manner, *&c.* And after divers Bequeſts to her Servants, *Elizab. Hall*, *Will. Watſon*, *Tho. Lamplaye*, *Jo Watſon*, *Tho. Smyth*, ... *Evans*, *Avys Dyal*, *Mary Feſtalf*, *Eliz. Gray*, and others, *&c.* ‘ And I do moſt humbly beſeech the King's Majeſty to be good and gracious to my Servant *Elizab. Dudley*, *&c.* And that it may likewiſe pleaſe his moſt excellent Majeſty, towards the Payment of my Debts, and Reward of my Servants, to give unto me, or unto my Executrice, [who was the abovesaid *Eliz. Dudley*] the Sum of 35 *l.* due unto me at *Michaelmas* next enſuing, for the Half Years of mine Annuity, graunted unto me by the Virtue of his gracious Letters Patents, for my poor Service, done as well unto his Majeſty in his tender Age, as alſo unto his dearly beloved Siſters, the Lady *Mary*'s Grace, and the Lady *Elizabeth*'s Grace. And in Conſideration of my ſaid Service, it may finally pleaſe his Majeſty, to graunt unto me, or my Executrice, a ſufficient Diſcharge, or *Quietus eſt*, for all ſuch Things I had in my Charge or Cuſtody, of his Majeſty's, during the Time of my daily Attendance upon his Highneſs: Having deliver'd the ſame, and every Part thereof, to the Hands of Sir *Geo. Cotton*, and Sir *Jaſper Horſye*, Knts. as appears by the ſeveral Bills under their Hands and Seals, ready to be ſhewed.

Regiſt. Bp of *Lond.* *J. Worthingt.*

In the Pariſh Church of *Low Leyton* are theſe

MONUMENTS.

In the upper Chancel, an ancient large Monument againſt the North Wall, with two Arches of the *Doric* Order of Architecture. It hath no Inſcription, but Coats of Arms under each Arch, impaled Baron and Femme. *Sable, a Bend Argent, charged with three Mullets Gules, between ſix Croſſes Croſlets of the Second.* The other Coat impaled is defaced. The Creſt is *a Griffin's Head erazed Argent.*

Under the other Arch, another Coat impaled: The Coat of the Femme is plain, which is, *Gules, a Cheveron Ermine, between three Pelicans Or.* Which is the Coat of *Stone* of *Holme* in *Norfolk*. The Creſt the ſame as the other. This, I ſuppoſe, was his ſecond Wife.

This is ſaid to be the Monument of Sir *William Rither*, or *Rider*, Lord Maior of *London*, *Anno* 1600, and dyed *An.* 1611. And if ſo, then the Coat of the Baron impaled, which is now not diſcoverable, was, *Azure, three Creſcents Or.* The Griffin's Head erazed is the Creſt of *Rither*. This Sir *William Rider* (who was Lord of the Manour of *Leyton Grange*) was the third Son of *Edward Rither* of *Leyton* in *Eſſex*, and married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Richard Stone* of *Holme* in *Norfolk*. By whom he had two Daughters, *Mary* and *Suſan*, Coheirs. The latter married to Sir *Thomas Cæſar*, Kt. and *Mary* (the elder) married to Sir *Thomas Lake*, Kt. ſometime one of the Principal Secretaries of State. To whom, by that Marriage, the Poſſeſſion of the Manour of *Low Leyton*, or *Leyton Grange*, ſeems to have come.

But before this Family became Poſſeſſors here, Sir *Rafe Fitz Warren* bought this Manour and Advouſon of the Church in the Year 1545, 37 *H.* 8. He was Sheriff of *London* 1528, and Maior 1536. His Coat of Arms, as it is in *Stow*, was, *a Cheveron engrailed, charged with three Griffins Heads erazed, between as many Maſcles.* And therefore, perhaps, the Coat on the abovesaid old Monument in the upper Chancel or Chapel, now ſcarce viſible, were the Griffins Heads, (the Creſt being a Griffin's Head) the *Warrens* Arms. And he the firſt Erector of that Monument, with the Vault underneath: Built, undoubtedly, in the Popiſh Times, there being two Words on that Monument, *viz* MERCY in one Place of it, and JESU in another, with Glories about each Word. Which ſtood there of later Times, tho' now conveyed away. And that Part of the Church was, very probably, a Chapel, or

Stow's Surv. p. 581.

Annal. præcipua rerum Londinenſ. Cott. Libr. Vitellius F. 5.

or Chantery, (having a Place for a Bell upon the Roof, in my Remembrance) for the ſame Sir *Rafe*. He was Merchant of the Staple, and Merchant Adventurer, and twice L. Maior; and was buried (whether here or elſewhere) in great Splendor, *July* 16, 1553, with a Standard, and five Penons of Arms, a Coat Armour, a Target, a Helmet, *&c.* 12 Dozen of Eſcutcheons: Three Heralds of Arms attending, the L. Maior, and Sword-bearer, and the four Eſquires, Mourners, and many Aldermen. And 50 Gowns given unto 50 poor Men, of Ruts Colour, of Cloth of a Noble a Yard. And a great Dinner, where the L. Maior and divers Aldermen dined.

Repertor. Eccleſiaſt.

Sir *Thomas White* and *Joanna* his Wife, preſented to the Vicarage *An.* 1564. *Quære*, if Sir *Thomas* had not this Church and Lordſhip in Right of his Wife, and ſhe Sir *Rafe Fitz Warren*'s Daughter.

In the old Chancel, on a Braſs Plate againſt the South Wall, is this Inſcription for the Lady *Kingſton*:

If you wil the Truythe have,
Here lyeth in this Grave,
Directly under this Stone,
Good Lady Mary Kyngeſtone:
Who departed this Lyff, the Truythe to ſay,
In the Moneth of Auguſt, **the twenty fift Day:**
And as I do well remember,
Was buried honourably the fourth Day of September.
The Yere of our Lord, rekynyd truely,
MV^c **fourty and eight varily.**
Whoſe yerly obyte and Anniverſary,
Is determynyd to be kept ſurely,
At the Coſt of her Son Sir Henry Jerningham **truely:**
Who was at this makyng,
Of the Queens Guard cheff Capteyn.

Upon a Braſs Plate on the Floor hard by:

Here lyes interred the Body of *Andrew Redich*, who deceaſed the 14th of *March*, 1603.

And againſt the Wall, a ſmall Monument, with theſe Words:

Near to this Monument lyeth the Body of *Andrew Redich*, the ſecond Son of *Raphe Redich* of *Mottran* in *Long Deudal* in the County of *Cheſter*, Gentleman. Who had to Wife *Margaret Fletcher*, Daughter to *Raphe Fletcher* of *Preſcot*, within the County of *Lancaſter*, Gent. Which *Andrew* deceaſed the xiiii of *March*, 1603, being of the Age of 45 Years. The Coat here is a Field *Argent, a Lyon rampant Gules.*

Juſt by, is a plain Stone, and engraven thereon Henry Parvysh, ... of *Auguſt* 1593. He was an eminent Merchant of *London*, Owner of the Manour of *Ruckholts* in the ſaid Pariſh: Whoſe Widow matched to *Michael Hicks*, Eſq; afterwards, Kt. The Poſterity of whom remain there to this Day.

Upon another Stone is a Braſs Plate faſtened, with this Inſcription:

Here under this Stone lyeth buried the Body of *Henry Archer*, late of *Layghton*, Eſquire. Who deceaſed the 4th Day of *October*, in the Year of our Lord God 1585, being of the Age of 59.

This Gentleman gave to this Pariſh, wherein he lived, twenty Shillings a Year to be diſpoſed to ſuch poor People as ſhould be at Church on *Whitſunday*.

Henr. Archer, a Writer.

I meet with one *Henry Archer*, (whether this or ſome other of this Name, I know not) who was one of the Guards to the Earl of *Leiceſter*, when Lord Lieutenant in the *Low Countries*: He wrote of the Exploits of the *Engliſh* in thoſe Countries, againſt the *Spaniard*, *Anno* 1585. Which *J. Stow* made Uſe of in his *Annals*. In one Page whereof, he thus acknowledgeth: "Thus far I have received Advertiſement from "my good Friend and dear Kinſman *Henry Archer*, one of his Excellency's Guard." And in ſeveral other Places his Name is ſet in the Margin of that Hiſtory.

Annal. Qto. Pa. 1239.

Next by the Side of this, a fair Stone, with a Coat of Arms bearing Baron and Femme. The Baron, *two Cheverons*. The Femme, *within a Border with Roundlets, the Field Checky*. The Colours appear not. Inſcribed thus:

Here lyeth the Body of *Lawrence Moyer*, Eſquire. Who dyed the 27th of *Auguſt*, in the Year of our Lord MDCLXXXV. Aged 77.
Alſo *Frances* his late Wife, Daughter of *Nicolas Alvey*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*. She dyed *Jan.* 26, 1586. Aged 53.

On the North Side of this Stone, another Stone with a Braſs Plate, containing the Figures of a Man with many Sons behind him; and of a Woman with many Daughters behind her, and underneath, this written:

Piæ Memoriæ,

Elizæ. Wood *dilectiſſimæ Conjugis* Tobiæ Wood, *Armigeri. Quæ duodena prole ſuſcepta, ſeptima ſuperſtite, decimaq; tertia in utero matris intumulata, quotquot illam nôſſe contigit triſte ſui deſiderium reliquit*;

Poſui.

Then ſhe is brought in ſpeaking to her Huſband in theſe *Engliſh* Verſes:

Wail not, my Wood, *thy Tree's untimely Fall:*
They were but Leaves that Autumn's Blaſt could ſpoil:
The Bark bound up, and ſome fair Fruit withal,
Tranſplanted only ſhe exchang'd her Soyl.
She is not dead, ſhe did but fall to riſe,
And leave the Woods *to live in Paradiſe*.

Inſuper & Caro mea requieſcit in pace, Pſal. 16.

Lower in the Chancel Ile is a plain ſmall Stone with a Plate of Braſs, repreſenting a female Child, with Hair diſhevelled, ſtanding, and holding her Hands in a praying Poſture; and theſe Verſes underneath:

Ursula *ſum* Luce *ſum* Gasparis *unica gnata.*
Ursula, *virgineis me pia junge choris.*

An. Dom. MCCCCLXXXXIII°, xiii *die* Junii.

Somewhat higher in the ſame Ile, is a large black Marble Stone, containing this Inſcription on a Braſs Plate:

Here lyeth buried the Body of Sir *Edward Holmeden*, Kt. Sometime Citizen and Alderman of *London*. Who took to Wiſe Dame *Elizabeth*, and had by her five Sons, *viz. Thomas, Thomas, Edward, George,* and *John*: And four

Daughters, *Mary*, *Suſan*, *Elizabeth*, and *Elizabeth*. Which Sir *Edward* dyed the 4th of *July*, 1616. *Ætat. ſuæ* 72.

This *Holmeden* was Sheriff of *London* in the Year 1598.

On a Braſs Plate over the Epigraph, is the Coat of Arms. Baron and Femme, *A Feſſe Ermin, between two Chevronels of the ſame.*

A Lion paſſant. The Coat of the *Taylors*. *An Annulet*, for Diſtinction. The Creſt, *A Tyger's Head erazed.*

Charles Mareſcoe, Merchant, lies under a ſmall Stone, buried in this Chancel *An.* 1672, with ſeveral of his Children, as namely, *Charles*, *James*, *Mary*, and *Elizabeth*.
His better and more laſting Monument is a very ſtately Houſe near *Capworth Street*, in the Pariſh, lately built by Mr. *David Ganſel*, who married *Anne*, one of his Daughters and Heirs, deceaſed.

In the new Chancel are two very fair Monuments erected againſt the South and North Walls.

That againſt the South Wall, is made with two Arches; where are the Effigies of Sir *Michael Hicks*, Kt. and his Lady, both lying at Length: He in the Habit of a Knight; ſhe with a mourning Veil, leaning their Heads on their Hands. Over the Man is this Epitaph:

In obitum Clariſſ. viri D. Michaelis Hickes,
Equitis aurati, &c.

Quæ volui in vita vidi, dulciſſima nuper
Pignora, Conſortem charam, ſortemq; beatæ
Prolis; Erant nati gemini, nata una parenti.
Optabam Chriſtum: hinc morti ſuccumbo, Lubenſq;
Conſortem, Sortem, Natos, natamq; relinquo.

Over her, theſe Verſes:

Me tua mors viduam fecit: tu jam viduatus
Connubium Chriſti, non viduandus habes.
At junctam hoc tumulo me ſponſam rurſus habebis.
Sic tua ſemper ero, quæ tua nuper eram.

This fair Monument originally ſtood againſt the Eaſt Wall in the old Chancel. Which Wall being to be taken down for the building of a new Chancel, (that Part of the Church being found neceſſary to be enlarged) the ſaid Monument was carefully taken down, and the new Building being finiſhed, it was ſet up again in the Place where it now ſtands.

Oppoſite againſt this Monument on the North Side, Sir *William Hicks*, Kt. and Bart. in his Life Time erected that magnificent Monument that appears there for Sir *William Hicks*, Bart. his Father, for himſelf and his Lady, in three ſtately Marble Statues; he and his Lady ſtanding, and in the Middle between them his Father, with a Truncheon in his Hand, as Lieutenant of *Waltham* Foreſt, and one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the County, lying on one Side. The Monument hath this Inſcription:

S.
H. M. *uti par eſt, Memoriis dicator,*

I. *D.* GUILIELMI HICKES, *Barti. filii unici ex* Elizabetha COLSTONORUM *ſtemmate prognata*, MICHAELIS HICKES *Equitis Aurati, viri probi ac prudentis, D.* GULIELMO *Baroni* BURGHLÆO *ſummo* Angliæ *Quæſtori, quondam a Secretis. Qui* vii *Idib.* Octobr. *An. Dom.* MDCLXXX, *obiit, cum octogeſſimum quartum complêſſet annum.*

II. *D.* GUILIELMI HICKES, *Equitis aurati & Barti. præfati D.* GUILIELMI *filii natu maximi & Hæredis. Qui poſtquam Vicecomitis* ESSEXIENS. *munus ſplendidè ac fideliter obiiſſet, Eccleſiæ, Principi, ſuis conſtanter ſtuduiſſet, Annos* LXXIII, *plus minus honorabiliter vixiſſet,* April. *die* 22, *Anno Domini* MDCCII, *fato ceſſit.*

III. *D. deniq;* MARTHAGNETIS *D.* GUILIELMI HICKES *Conjugis lectiſſimæ juxta ac piiſſimæ D.* HARREII CONYSBY *de* North MIMMS *in Comitat.* HERTFORDIEN. *Equitis aurati ex antiqua* CONYSBÆORUM *in Com.* HEREFORDIEN. *proſapia oriundi filiæ, natu maximæ. A qua numeroſam ſuſcepit prolem, Octo Scil. natos, natáſq; quinque. E quibus* HARREIUS, *&* CAROLUS, MARIA *ac* MARGARETA *adhuc ſuperſunt. Illa degens annum ſuæ ætatis .... An. Dom...... ad ſuperos evaſit.*

Underneath Sir *William Hickes* the Elder, is this Inſcription:

Sir WILLIAM HICKES, Bart. Lieutenant of the Foreſt of WALTHAM, one of the Deputy Lieutenants of this County of *Eſſex*, and an ancient Juſtice of Peace for the ſaid County; and who, for his Loyalty to King CHARLES I. in the great Rebellion, underwent much Trouble and Danger, married MARGARET eldeſt Daughter of WILLIAM L. PAGET of BEAUDESERT. By whom he had Iſſue (beſides others that dyed young) Sir WILLIAM HICKES, Kt. and Bart. Sir MICHAEL HICKES, Kt. and Dame LÆTITIA matched to ARTHUR Earl of DONEGAL in *Ireland*. The ſaid WILLIAM dying full of Days and Honour, was buried with a Decency due to his Quality, and lyeth in the old Chancel: Having lived 28 Years after the Deceaſe of his Lady: Who dying at *Weſtminſter*, was interred in the Abby Church there.

In the North Ile, againſt the Wall, a handſome Monument of white Marble:

M. S.

Not far from this Place, in Hope of a bleſſed Reſurrection lyeth interred the Body of *Anne* the ſole ſurviving Daughter and Heir of *William Fiſher*, Eſq; late of *London* Alderman; and the late dear Wife of *Nathaniel Tench* of *London*, Eſq; With whom ſhe lived in holy Wedlock moſt piouſly and chaſtly 29 Years and 9 Months: And had Iſſue by him eleven Children, *viz.* 8 Sons and 3 Daughters. Three only of which ſurvived her, *viz.* One Son, *Fiſher*, and two Daughters, *Anne* and *Elizabeth*. She departed this Life the 25th of *April*, 1696, and in the fifty firſt Year of her Age.

To whoſe dear Memory, her ſorrowful Huſband erected this Monument.

And upon the ſame Monument, Alderman *Tench* being deceaſed, was inſcribed theſe Words:

And in the ſame Grave, by his particular Direction, lyeth interred the Body of the ſaid *Nathaniel Tench*. That, as in Life, ſo in Death, they might be united in the two States of Life and Death. He departed this Life the 2d Day of *April* 1710, and in the 79th Year of his Age.

In the Church Yard, Weſt of the Church, in a new Vault, is interred the Body of Dame *Eliz. Hickes*, late Wife of Sir *Harry Hickes* of *Ruckholts*, Bart. the Daughter of Sir *John Holmes*, a Flag Officer in the Fleet in King *Charles the Second's* Reign. On a Tomb raiſed over her is this Inſcription:

Hic inferius jacent Reliquiæ Dnæ. ELIZABETHÆ HICKES, *Conjugis* HARREII HICKES, Baronetti. *Quæ obiit* Januarii 14°. *Anno Dom.* 1705. *Ætat. ſuæ* 29°. *Fœmina venuſtate & moribus, & (quod magis eſt) Virtute & Pietate ornatiſſima: Fidelitate & Amore Marito conjunctiſſima. Cui Filium unum, & duas Filias peperit. Cognatis ſuis blanda, Pauperibus benefica, Ægrotis medica, Amicis fida, Comis omnibus. Morbum diuturnum, Dolores graviſſimos patienter tulit, Soli nixa Deo. Qui eam, quoniam dignus illâ non erat Mundus, in cœlum recepit.*

Si Charitas non moritur, æternùm vivet.

P. M. M. P. A. Æ.

WALTHAMSTOW.

Walthamſtow. Its Situation. A Little Mile North Eaſt of *Low Leyton* is the Pariſh of *Walthamſtow* ſituate; waſhed likewiſe and bounded on the Weſt with the River *Ley*, from whence the Town gently riſeth unto the Foreſt.

The Church. The Church is fair and large, mounted upon a Hill; conſiſting of three Iles: That on the North Side built by a great Benefactor to that Pariſh, Sir *George Monoux*, Alderman, and Maior of the City of *London*, in the Reign of K. *Henry the Eighth*. Whoſe Coat of Arms ſtill remains in one of the Windows of that Ile. He built alſo the fair Steeple.

Seats. In this Pariſh are divers ancient Seats: As *Higham Hall*, the Seat of the *Rowes*, an ancient mily: A fair and graceful Houſe in *Hoo Street*, inhabited by *Joh. Conyers*, Eſq; (Patron of the Vicarage) and his Anceſtors.

In the Church are theſe MONUMENTS.

In the Middle Ile there ſtill remain the Monumental Stones of two ancient Vicars thereof.

On a Braſs Plate is the Effigies of a Prieſt in his miniſtring Garments, with a ſhaven Crown, his Hands clapt together, and this Inſcription at his Feet:

Hic jacet Dns. Wilhelm. Hyll, *nuper Vicarius iſtius Eccleſiæ. Qui obiit* vii° *die menſ.* Julii, *An° Dni. Mill°.* CCCC° LXXXVII. *Cujus animæ propitietur Deus, Amen.*

Walthamſtow. Regiſt. *Lond.* Lib. *Lytchfield.* *William Hyll*, Vicar of *Walcomeſtow* in *Eſſex*, by his Will, dated *May* 17, 1487, gives to the Church of *Walcumſtow* an Acre of Meadow of the *Lowhal Hold:* Upon Condition it be not ſold, but yearly the Profit thereof come to the Church. *Item*, he gives to his Couſin *James Bryce* a Grove at *Leyton Brigg*, with the Croft adjoining. With divers other Parcels of Land in *Walcumſtow*, and an Houſe, to his Relations.

At the Head of this, another Braſs Plate, the Figure of the Prieſt gone. The Inſcription as follows:

Hic jacet Dns. Henricus Crane, *quondam Baccalaureus utriuſq; Juris, & Vicarius iſtius Eccleſiæ. Qui obiit* xxviii *die* Octobr. *An. Dni* M° CCCC° XXXVI. *Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.*

To which I join the Monument of another ancient Vicar of this Church, tho' erected in another Place: Being on a Braſs Plate, an *Effigies* of a Preacher in the Pulpit, againſt a Pillar in the South Ile: With this Inſcription:

GEORGIUS JOHNSON, *Verbi & Sacramentorum Miniſter. exceſſit* Sept. *die.* 5. *Salutis anno* 1576. *Ætat* 36. *Sedit hic Vicarius annis* 10.

The Office ſet by Paſtor true,
(By Chriſt) his Flock to guide,
Is unto them his Faith to preach,
And from it never ſlide.
The Duty to the Flock aſſign'd,
God's Word is to obey;
And on the ſame to ſtay themſelves,
With Faith and Hope alway.
For here on Earth, as Pilgrims ſtrange,
We daily ſeek for Reſt:
Yet finding none, becauſe we bee
With ſinful Fleſh oppreſt.
No State on Earth, no Pomp may laſt,
No Fleſh can long endure;
But being Earth, to Earth ſhall turn:
Of this we be moſt ſure.
Then ſith our Days be full of Ill,
While we do paſs the ſame:
Let us redeem them doing good,
Not ſeeking Praiſe, ne Fame.
But Glory, Praiſe, and Honour due,
Yield we to God of right:
Whoſe Promiſe is, all Darkneſs paſt,
To give us his true Light.

Out of his Mouth goes a Label, with theſe Words:

Poſt Tenebras ſpero Lucem.

Before the Communion Table, within the Rails, upon a fair Marble Stone, covering the Body of *Pierſe*, ſometime Bp of *Bath* and *Wells*, and who lived and dyed in this Pariſh, is this Inſcription:

Hic jacet R. *Prælatus*, GUILIELMUS PIERSE. *Qui a ſede* Petriburgenſi *ad* Bathonienſem & Wellenſem *tranſlatus fuit*, *Anno* Car. I. 8*vo. A qua Temporum iniquitate perturbatus fuit, uſq; ad Reditum* Caroli II. *Reſtitutus, Templum Cathedrale* Wellenſe *reparavit, Epiſcopale Palatium exædificavit, cœlis maturus, terris valedixit, An. Ætat.* 94. *Salutis* 1670.

Next to the Biſhop's Stone was another, inſcribed on a Braſs Plate thus:

Margery, late Wife of *William Nicolls*, and Daughter of *Marmaduke Fairbary* of *Darlington* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*. Which *Margaret* dyed the v. Day of *April* M CCCC LXI.
O! Bleſſed Trinity, have Mercy on her Soul, *Amen.*

This Stone is now removed to the South Chancel.

Againſt the East Wall South of the Altar are two *Effigies*, half Way in Stone, of a Knight and a Lady; and an Account of the Lady underneath engraven in theſe Words:

By Vertue of his Death, that was the Death of Death; and in Vigour of his Reſurrection, and that the Reſurrection and the Life, even her victorious Jesus; here reſts depoſited to the aſſured Hope of Immortality and Glory, all that was mortal of that Religious and Chriſtian Matron, Dame Mary Merry, laſt and for ever the moſt deſired Conſort of Sir *Thomas Merry* of *Walthamſtow* in the County of *Eſſex*, Kt. A Lady, whom, if either intenſive Piety to her God, or extenſive Charity to her Neighbour: If Faithfulneſs to her Celeſtial, or Fidelity to her Terreſtrial Spouſe: If the Deſires of her Friends, the Prayers of her Children, or the Tears of the Poor, could have embailed from the common Frailty, ſhe had not, Reader, in theſe periſhable Poſtures, ſtood the ſad Remembrancer of their Loſs, and thy Mortality.

Seeing ſhe is gone, go ſpeed thyſelf, frail Duſt, of a Monument of like permanent Vertues. They, they are the liklieſt Morals to tranſmit thy Memory to Poſterity, that have perpetuated hers to Eternity.

By a ſhort Inſcription following, (*viz.* Thomas Merry *Eques auratus Conſors, &c.*) it appears ſhe dyed *Anno* 1632, and he, in his Life Time, erected it in a dear Remembrance of her.

Under his *Effigies* the Inſcription is wanting. There be two Heads of Men ſet under him, and two of Women, dreſſed in their Hair, under her: their Children, no doubt.

Under her, likewiſe, beſides the Epitaph above, are added theſe Verſes ſet in Gold; whereof the Tradition is, that Sir *William D'avenant* was the Compoſer.

Poſteritati æmulæ Sacrum.

Tho 'tis but vain to raiſe dead Stones to Her,
Whoſe Vertues their own live Inſcription were:
Yet, not to envy future Times their Part,
Of what a Wife's Loſs hath gain'd on my Heart,
I have this hardy Pile inſpir'd to mutter,
Plaints that would break a Widow'd Heart to utter.
The Top of conjugal Obedience,
The Pattern of unconquer'd Patience,
The Cloſet of religious Prayer retir'd,
The Altar which devout Zele daily fir'd.
The Life of diſcrete Hoſpitality,
The Soul of Home-affecting Houſewifry,
The rare Example of maternal Care,
Dead in this one Urn, and con . . . . . . are.
Preſs gently, Earth, and keep each Grain in Truſt,
'Till Heaven re . . . . it of this rich Duſt.

On the North Side of the Communion Table is an ancient fair Table Monument of Sir *GEORGE MONOX*, Kt. and his Lady; the Braſs Plates pulled off. A Label with theſe Words on a Braſs Plate, coming out of his Mouth, *O Lord, ſhew thy Mercy upon us.* Another Label with theſe Words out of hers, *O Lord, give to us thy Salvation.* This Gentleman, (who lived at *Moons*) was the Noble Benefactor before ſpoken of, and was the Founder of the Hoſpital and School ſituated in the Churchyard: And alſo endowed them well; but much of the Endowment withdrawn. For the Recovery of which, Endeavours have been made more than once, at Commiſſions for charitable Uſes: But as yet to none Effect.

Lower down on that Side of the Chancel, is a very fair Monument arched over: Where is the *Effigies* of a Lady upon her Knees: And this Inſcription:

Sir *EDWARD STANLEY* erected this Monument for a Teſtimony of his Love which he bear to his Wife, Lady *LUCIE*, and his four Daughters deceaſed.

Two other *Effigies* of Women praying, and this written between them:

The Souls of the Saints live.

On the other Side of the Monument:

THOMAS STANLEY, Kt. ſecond Son of *Edward* Earl of *Darby*, L. *Stanley* and *Strange*, deceaſed, from the Family of the *Stanleys*; married *Margaret Vernon*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *George Vernon* of *Nether Haddon* in the County of *Derby*, Kt. By whom he had Iſſue two Sons, *Henry* and *Edward*: *Henry* dyed an Infant. *Edward* ſurvived, (to whom theſe Lordſhips deſcended) and married Lady *Lucie Percy*, ſecond Daughter to *Thomas* Earl of *Northumberland*: And by her he had Iſſue ſeven Daughters, and one Son. She and her four Daughters, *Arabella*, *Mary*, *Alice* and *Priſcilla*, are interred under a Monument in the Church of *Walthamſtow* in the County of *Eſſex*. *Thomas*, her Son, dyed an Infant, and is buried in the County of *Lancaſter*. The other three, *Petronella*, *Frances*, and *Venetia*, are living.

Another Stone, and two Braſs Plates of a Man and Woman, with another Braſs Plate underneath both, and theſe *Latin* Verſes inſcribed:

Filia Porteri, *Thalamis Sociata, ſed* Halo,
Granta me genuit, nunc tegor hoc tumulo.
Quatuor en! natos, natas totidémq; relinquo.
Nunc quoq; cum Chriſto, qui vocat, ecce, migro.
Terra fui, Cinis & Pulvis: tamen iſta reſumo,
Cum ſanctis vivens judice læta Deo.
Vos orate, pii Lectores, quilibet ergo;
Dicat quiſq; pius, Propitiato Deus.
1588.

In the North Chancel, a Stone with a Braſs Plate, and this inſcribed on it:

Here lyes the Corps of Thomas Brown,
Eſquire, engrav'd in Ground;
Whoſe cunning Skill and Conſcience eke,
The Chequer Court doth ſound.
A Man who living fed the Poor,
And feaſted Friend and Foe:
Did Good to many, Hurt to none,
And feared God alſo.
Yet dreadful Death bereft his Life,
His Body turn'd to Duſt:
His Soul with God, I hope, doth reſt,
And reign among the Juſt.
24. of *Decemb.* 1582.

Againſt the North Wall in this Chancel, on a Braſs Plate, is this Memorial of *Will. Rowe*, of the ancient Family of the *Rowes* of this Pariſh:

Gulielmus Rowe *de* Higham Hill *in Comitat.* Eſſex, *Generoſus*, Thomæ Rowe *Miles natu tertius*, Oxonii *in Collegio* Merton. *optimarum artium ſtudiis præclare inſtitutus, cum ſumma laude non ſolum domi Mag. in Artibus adeptus eſt Dignitatem; ſed etiam foris in* Germania & Gallia, *ob ſummam eruditionem & pietatem, viris eruditis, præcipuè autem* Immanueli Tremellio, & Theodoro Bezæ, *longè chariſſimus fuit. In matrimonium duxit* Annam Cheney, Joannis Cheyney *de* Cheſham Boys *in Comit.* Buckingham *Armigeri filiam. Beneficus erat in pauperes, & in omnes pro facultatibus ſuis hoſpitalis: Pacem & coluit ipſe, & aliis, ut eam mutuis officiis confirmarent, author fuit. Cum pecunia ad uſus publicos exigeretur, ne major quam pro rata portione vicinis ſuis imperaretur, diligenter curavit. Et imperatæ ne tenuiores exhauriri ſequeretur, bonam partem ipſe diſſolvit. Deniq; & ſuis & alienis veræ pietatis & virtutis exemplar propoſuit. Demum vitæ honeſtè & piè tranſactæ, parem ſortitus exitum, ipſi jucundum, amicis & vicinis luctuoſum,* Junii 29° *die obiit,* 1596.

THOMA *patre ſatus,* Gulielmus Rous, *eodem*
  Qui Londinenſi *Prætor in urbe fuit.*
Notus homo patriis, externis notus in oris,
  Tanta doctrinæ cognitione fuit.
Pacis amans, Pietatis amans, populóq; benignus,
  Cui loculus nullo tempore clauſus erat.
Natis quinq; pater, natabus quatuor: iſto
  Commiſit moriens oſſa tegenda ſolo.

Againſt the Eaſt Wall is erected a fair white Marble Monument. The Arms, *A Croſs charged with five Croſs Croſlets, between four of the ſame.*

The Inſcription is,

Here lyeth interred the Body of *MARY* the Wife of Captain *JOHN BONNELL* of *London*, Mariner, and Daughter of *John Morrice* of *London*, Eſq; and Grand Daughter to Sir *William Morris*, Kt. late Secretary of State to K. *Charles* II. She dyed the 16. of *Sept.* 1691, in the 27. Year of her Age.

Gratior è pulchro non vixit corpore Virtus,
Purior ad ſuperas mens non aſcenderat oras,
Fœmina chara ſuis, vixit, chara omnibus, almo
Charior at ſponſo, cœlo chariſſima obivit.

Here alſo ly interred two Sons of Captain *John Bonnel*, and *Mary* his Wife, *viz. Nicolas Bonnel*, who was born the 19th of *March*, and dyed the 17th of *June* 1688, and *John Bonnel*, born the 22d of *May* 1687, and dyed the 30th of *Jan.* 168$\frac{8}{9}$.

Here lyeth interred alſo the Body of *Margaret* Daughter of *John Bonnel* and *Margaret* his Wife. Who departed the 12th of *Sept.* 1694. Aged 14 Months, wanting two Days.

Here alſo, under a flat Stone, near the Monument of his Wife, deceaſed, lyes the Body of Captain *John Bonnel.* Who departed this Life the 7th of *Jan.* 170$\frac{2}{3}$: *Ætat.* 44. Alſo the Body of *Elizab. Atkins*, Grand Daughter to the ſaid Captain and *Mary* his Wife. Who departed this Life the 25th of *July*, 1711. Aged 5 Years and two Months.

Under this Marble lyeth the Body of Mr. *Paul Darby*, Citizen and Clothworker of *London.* Dyed *May* 1, 1699. Aged 54.

Alſo *Archer Martin*, late of the Iſland of *Jamaica*, Merchant. *Ob.* 14. *June* 1707.

Anne Darel, Wife of *Edw. Darel* of *London*, and Daughter of *John Pyot*, Eſq; and *Anne* his Wife. Dyed 30. *Oct.* 1684. Aged 37.

In the ſame North Ile toward the Weſt.

Underneath this Stone was interred, on the 16th of *Febr.* 1711, the Body of *Eliz. Samms.* The 17th of *Oct.* at the Age of 85, was depoſited in the ſame Grave, the Body of her Mother, Mrs. *Suſan Samms*, ſometime Wife of *Fra. Samms* of *London*, Grocer, and Daughter of *Edw. Palmer* of *Lamborn* in *Eſſex*, Eſq; They were both Perſons of an exemplary Piety: And the latter, by her laſt Will bequeathed a conſiderable Legacy to this Church.

When Chriſt, who is our Life, ſhall appear, then ſhall we alſo appear with him in Glory.

In this North Chancel is a Marble Stone alſo, thus inſcribed:

Mr. *Benjamin Batten*, near his Father Sir *Will. Batten*, Kt. Surveyor of the Navy in the Reign of King *Charles* I. and King *Charles* II. Died *An.* 1684. Aged 40. Leaving a good Name behind him.

Lower, againſt the North Wall, this Inſcription:

M. S.

Prope ab his mœnibus jacet Sepultus HENRICUS BIRCHENHEAD *de* Walthamſtow. *Qui obiit* 11. *Cal.* Jan. *Ætat.* 63, 1636.

Sobrius, juſtus, pius, hoc peracto
Circulo, ſummâ fruitur quiete.
Vita cui Chriſtus fuit, hinc ſecuta eſt
Mors pretioſa.

Alta mens valdè ſitiens ſuperna,
Infimis nolens nimis immorari,
Corpus oppreſſum rigido dolore
Læta reliquit.

Umbra jam mortis retinet, quod olim
Solis æterni radiis refulgens,
Ad novum vitæ genus (applicatâ
Mente) reſurget.

In the Chancel of the South Ile are theſe Monuments:

On a black Marble Stone, this Inſcription:

Margaret Trafford of *Low Leyton*, Wife of *John Trafford*, Eſq; ſhe dyed the 22d of *May*, 1665. Aged 52. And *Edmund Trafford*, the younger Son.

Anne Darel, the Wife of *John Pyot*, Eſq; Dyed *An.* 1684.

Under a black Marble Stone ly ELIZABETH ALWYN, and her two Daughters.

ANNE Wife of *Tho. Weſtley*, Canon Reſidentiary of *Wells:* And MARY, Widow of the Reverend *William Peirs*, D D. late Lord Bp. of *Bath* and *Wells. Elizabeth* buried the 23d of *Jan.* 1653. *Anne, Apr.* the 12th, 1659. And *Mary* the 27th of *Jan.* 1679.

In the ſaid Ile, againſt the Eaſt Wall, is a fair Monument, with the Coat of the Family of the *Conyers:* And this Inſcription:

GULIELMUS CONYERS, *Serviens ad Leg. Stirpe clarâ & perantiquâ ex agro* Eboracenſi *oriundus. Inhæreditate ſucceſſit Avunculo ſuo* TRISTRAMO CONYERS, *Armig°. olim hujus Paroechiæ incolæ.* TRISTRAMUS *ſine prole deceſſit, Anno Chriſti* 1620. *Et juxta ſepultus jacet.* GULIELMUS *è duplici Conjugio numeroſam ſuſcepit prolem. E priore Conjuge,* MARIA *filia* Franciſci HERVEY *Militis,* Northamptonienſis, *Unius Juſtitiariorum de Banco*, Elizabetham, Triſtramum, Mariam, & Gulielmum, *inter vivos reliquit. Ex altera* DOROTHEA, *filia* Gulielmi Beecher, *Mil.* Bedfordienſis, *è quinq; filiis & totidem filiabus*, Oliverus, Dorothea, Juditha, & Margareta, *Patrem ſupervixerunt, Fatis ceſſit An.* 1659. *Ætat. ſuæ* 73. *Et hic juxta cum Uxore* Dorothea *reconditur.*

On the other Side of the Window of this Eaſt Wall is a very graceful Monument of white Marble, with an Urn of Alabaſter on the Top, and the Coat Armour of the Family, in Memory of Sergeant *Conyers*, the Father of *John Conyers*, Eſq; the preſent worthy Poſſeſſor of the Inheritance. The Inſcription is as followeth:

Hic è propinquo depoſitum jacet, quicquid fuit mortale TRISTRAMI CONYERS, *Servientis ad Legem, Filii & Hæredis* GULIELMI CONYERS *Servientis ad Legem, è* MARIA *filia* FRANCISCI HERVEY, *Militis, Juſticiarii de Banco: Unà cum lectiſſima Conjuge* WINEFRIDA, *filia* GILBERTI GERARD *de* Harrow ſuper Montem, *in agro* Middleſexiæ, *Baronetti.*

TRISTRAMUS *inter primos ſæculi ſui Juriſconſultos claruit.*

WINEFRIDA *naturæ dotibus, Pietate, Munificentia erga pauperes, nulli ceſſit. Numeroſam habuere Prolem, Filios quinq; Filiaſq; ſex. Ex his vero tres ſolum ſuperſtites,* JOHANNES, GERARDUS, & MARIA, *Parentes deſideratiſſimos ſeriùs, ocyùs ſequuturi.*

TRISTRAMUS	*obiit*	6° *Auguſti* 1684	*Ætat.*	64
WINEFRIDA		5° *Aprilis* 1694		69

Upon a black Marble Stone in this Ile, *Peter Lennard*, Gent. departed this Life the 26th of *Novemb.* 1647.

Upon a white Stone:

William James of *Walthamſtow*, Gent. dyed the 15th of *Aug.* 1634. Aged 63. And *Ethbeldred* his firſt Wife. Had Iſſue one Son and two Daughters.

Againſt the Weſt Wall of the South Ile is a very fair Monument, conſiſting of three Statues of white Marble, one of *Sigiſmond Trafford*, Eſq; in a *Roman* Habit, holding up his left Hand; and his Wife; both ſtanding up: Between them a little Girl, kneeling on a Cuſhion, the Hands held up. The Inſcription under the Lady, (the Man ſtill living.)

Neer this Place, in a Vault, ly buried *Suſanna* the Wife of *Sigiſmond Trafford* of *Dunton Hall* in *Tidd St. Maries* in the County of *Lincoln*, Eſq; and one Daughter of their Bodies. Whoſe Family lived formerly in this Pariſh. And his Mother, with ſeveral of his Relations ly buried in this Church. He in his Life Time ordered the making of this Vault, and the erecting this Monument to the Memory of his Wife. Who departed this Life in the 47th Year of her Age, on the 30th Day of *March*, *An. Dom.* 1689.

Under a fair black Marble Stone ly the Body of *Margaret Trafford* of *Low Leyton*, the Wife of *John Trafford*, Eſq; Who departed *May* 27, 1665. Aged 52. And others of the Family.

Near this is a Stone under which is interred the Body of *Will. Bonner*, Eſq; Son of the Honourable Dr. *John Bonner*. Born in *Jamaica Aug.* 1684. Arrived in *England* the 9th of *Sept.* 1714. And dyed the 7th of *Dec.* following at *London.*

In the South Ile are buried *Elizab. Stokes*, Wife of *Jeremiah Stokes*. Who departed *Nov.* 16, 1707. And *Jer. Stokes*, and others of that Name, their Children, under the ſame Stone.

In the Middle Ile (beſides thoſe before mentioned) are Grave Stones over *Theodore Longford*, born the 29th of *May*, 1687: Dyed the 29th of *Aug.* 1692. *Certainly happy and bleſſed*, being the beſt of Children.

Over *John Johnſon*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of *London*: One of the Governours of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital. Departed *Octo.* 20, 1650. Aged 64.

William Man, Grocer: Departed *Sept.* 1676. Aged 70.

Capt. *Rob. Corpley*, of this Pariſh, dyed *Apr.* 14, 1694.

John Whitchurch dyed 1699. *Anne* 1703. Children of *James Whitchurch*, Merchant.

In the Churchyard are ſeveral fair Table Monuments, *viz.*

On the Weſt, for Capt. *William Moulton*. Who departed *Sept.* 9, 1695, Aged 63.

Adieu, great Soul, whoſe living Glories ſtand,
And proudly their own Monument command:
Who never ſtruggled to reſign his Breath,
Tho' he, like Fate, could once diſtribute Death.
The Fierceneſs of his untam'd youthful Age,
Vertue and manly Reaſon did aſſwage.
Dangers to him ſuch pleaſing Forms did bear,
His Looks in Fight ſo unconcerned were,
That he poſſeſt a Peace, tho' deep engag'd in War:
And when his frozen Limbs had loſt their Fire,
Spurr'd with a noble and a brave Deſire,
Like Cæſar, *with his Eyes could Victory inſpire.*

Another for *Sarah Reeve*, Daughter of *John Reeve*, Grocer of *London*: Departed 18. *Sept.* 1704.

In Hopes of a glorious Reſurrection. Another for *Dinah Beal*, Widow. Who departed 10. *Sept.* 1703. Unto whoſe Memory, her affectionate Brother, Mr. *Anth. Compton*, cauſed this Tomb to be erected, in Hope as above.

The ſaid *Anth Compton*, Citizen and Diſtiller of *London*, departed *Oct.* 10, 1705.

Here are interred alſo *Gregory Compton*, and others of that Name.

Weſt of the South Door, a large Table Monument for *Ralph Hawkins*, Citizen and Brewer of *London.* Departed the 14th of *Oct.* 1696, in the 66th Year of his Age.

Another for *Thomas Wiſe*, Citizen and Draper of *London.* Departed 18. *Jun.* 1710. Aged 31.

On the Eaſt of the Churchyard, a handſome raiſed Monument railed in, for *Tho. Turner*, Gent. Departed the 11th of *March*, 1714, in the 80th Year of his Age.

Another ſmall one on that Side, for *Anne Gurnet*, Daughter of *Rob. Gurnet*, and Wife of *John Williamſon*, *Henry Gries*, and *Richard Collord*, and lived a Widow 35 Years. Dyed the 30th of *July*, 1663.

The Family of the *Collards* have been ancient here; as appears from the Regiſter of Wills.

John Colard de Hale in *Walcumſtow*, by Will dated *July* 17, 1487, gives to *John* his younger Son *unam Placeam cum* 14 *acr. terræ & di. &c.*

WANSTED.

WANSTED.

THIS Pariſh Church is lately new built, chiefly by the Liberality of Sir *Richard Child*, Bart. L. Vicount *Caſtlemain*: Who built the Chancel at his own Charge. There is alſo a new Steeple; before but a wooden Spire, as moſt of the Churches in this Part of *Eſſex* were, 'till of later Years, as that of *Low Leyton* and *Woodford*.

Theſe Arms are remaining upon Braſs Plates, the Inſcriptions gone.

Quarterly: *A Feſſe, charged with a Lion paſſant Guardant, between* 3 *Cinquefoils, &c.*

A Braſs Plate, repreſenting a Woman. The Bearing Quarterly. Firſt Quarter, *a Feſſe between* 3 *Doves volant*. The Second, *A Bend between* 3 *Griffins Heads eraſed*. The Third as the Second, the Fourth as the Firſt.

Another Braſs Plate, with a Man and a Woman kneeling, and this Inſcription:

The Body of Peter Laurence. *Who was ſometime Preacher of God's Word, and Parſon of this Church of* Wanſted. *Who deceaſed the 29th of* Novemb. 1615. *And alſo the Body of* Bridget *his firſt Wife. Who deceaſed the 28th of* Decemb. 1613.

Upon another Plate:

Sir Johan Hurgetrombe, *Chevaler giſt ici. Dieu de Salme eyt Mercy. Amen.* No Date.

Againſt the South Wall in the Chancel, the Figure of a comely Man dreſt; made for Cappain *John Morice*, Son and Heir of *Francis Morice* of this Pariſh, Eſq; Dyed the 20th of *Sept.* 1638.

On a flat Marble Stone, *Francis Morice*, Eſq; Clark of the King's Ordnance. Departed the 30th of *Septemb.* 1636. *Ætat.* 74.

A Son of Sir *Robert Brooks*, Kt. and *Margaret* his Wife. Buried the 17th of *Aug.* 1662. It is a very ſmall Stone laid over: And the Child, as it ſeems, not baptized, dying the Day before its Interrment.

Upon a Braſs:

Hic jacet Nichus. Carols, *filius* Willmi. Carols, *Mil. Qui quidem* Nichus. *obit* x *die* Decemb. *A°* MV^{c}IX. *Cujus aie. propitietur Deus.*

Againſt the North Wall, a Monument for *Mary* eldeſt Daughter of *Robert Williamſon*, Eſq; and *Rebecca* his Wife. She dyed *Jan.* 30, 168$\frac{2}{3}$: Underwritten,

God's Will be done.

Againſt the South Wall in the Chancel, is erected a moſt ſplendid Monument for Sir *Joſiah Child*, Bar. Where his *Effigies*, cut out in white Marble at Length, ſtands: Pointing with one of his Fingers downward, directing to the Inſcription underneath, to ſhew who he was: His 3 Wives: Whoſe Daughters they were, and to whom married, namely, their former Huſbands: What Children by each. The Monument mentioned to be ſet up by Sir *Richard Child*, Bar. his Son ſurviving, now L. Vicount *Caſtlemain*.

Sir *Joſiah Child*, Bar.

Underneath lyeth along on his Side his ſecond Son, *Bernard*: Who was elder Brother to *Richard*.

The Inſcription is as follows:

Hic jacet JOSIAS CHILD, *Baronettus*, RICHARDI CHILD *de Civitate* London. *Mercatoris, filius, trium Conjugum*, ANNÆ, MARIÆ, & EMMÆ, *maritus.*

ANNA Edvardi Boat *de* Portſmouth, *Generoſi, filia, tres ei peperit filios*, JOSIAM & RICARDUM, *primâ mortuos Infantiâ; necnon* ELIZABETHAM, Joanni Howland *de* Stretham *in Agro* Surrienſi *Armigeri, nuptam.*

MARIA, Gulielmo Atwood *de* Hackney *in Agro* Middleſexienſi *filia, priore marito* Thoma Stone, *de Civitate* London. *Mercatore, viduata, Prolem quoque triplicem ei enixa eſt*, JOSIAM, *Militem & Baronettum, Patri aliquandiu ſuperſtitem. Qui ductâ in matrimonio* ELIZABETHA (Thomæ Cook de London. *Militis filiâ primogenitâ) ſine Sobole extinctus* 20. *die* Januarii, *Anno Dom.* 1704. Hackneyano *Templo ſepultus eſt.* REBECCAM, *primò nuptam* CAROLO *Baroni* HERBERT, (HENRICI *tunc Marchionis de* Vigornia, *poſtea Ducis de* BEAUFORT, *primogenito.) Deinde* JOANNI *Baroni de* GRANVILLE *nuptiis ſecundis, junctam*: MARIAM *deniq;* Edvardi Bullock *de* Faulkborn Hall *in Agro* Eſſexienſi *Armigeri, uxorem.*

EMMA, *Conjux erat* Franciſci Willoughby *de* Wollaton *in Agro* Nottinghamienſi, Henrici Bernard *de* Stoke *in Agro* Salopienſi *Militis filia, & duarum Hæredum altera.* BERNARDUS & RICARDUS, *ex hoc ultimo Conjugio filii extitêre.* Bernardus *annos* 21 *natus, cælebs obiit* 5. *die* Junii, *Anno* 1698. *Et hic inferius ſepultus jacet.* RICARDUS *vero Baronettus, Hæres ſuperſtes*, DOROTHEAM (Johannis GLYNNE [*de*] Henly Park *in Agro* Surrienſi, *Armigeri, Filiam & Hæredem unicam) in matrimoniam duxit; & Monumentum hoc Patri optimè merito, die* 22 Junii, *Anno Dom.* 1699. *Ætatiſq; ſuæ* 69 *defuncto, mœrens Poſuit.*

There be divers curiouſly engraven Marble Figures on each Side of the Monument, beſides that of his Son *Bernard* underneath, *viz.* Two Women ſitting on either Side, in very melancholic, lamenting Poſtures: One leaning her Head upon her Hand, the other Hand ſtretched downward; the other Woman cloſing her Hands together, and wringing them: Both with Veils over their Heads. And there be likewiſe, by Way of Ornament, Boys in mourning Poſtures; and one of them blowing up a Bubble.

Over the Monument is the Coat of Arms: *Gules, a Cheveron Ermin, charged with a bloody Hand, between* 3 *Doves, Argent.*

In this Chancel, a fair flat Marble Stone with this Inſcription:

Here lyes the Body of *Edward Farrar*, Eſq; ſometime an Inhabitant of this Pariſh. Late of *Canons* in this County. He dyed *Jan.* 2, 170$\frac{8}{9}$. Aged 39.

Hatchments in this Church for *Goff*, *Cook*, *Brocas* and *Farmer*.

Wanſted Houſe, the chief Houſe in this Pariſh, is the Seat of Sir *Richard Child*, Bart. L. Vicount *Caſtlemain*, Son and Heir of Sir *Joſias Child*, Bar. ſometime Governour of the *Eaſt India*

Wanſted Houſe.

Company; pleaſantly and healthfully ſituated. It was formerly in the Crown. Where Q. *Elizabeth* ſometimes came; and K. *James* I retired here, when he pleaſed, for his Hunting Recreation. The preſent Honourable Poſſeſſor thought fit upon ſome Decays, to pull down the old Houſe, and hath erected, and near finiſhed, a moſt noble Structure in the Place; being 260 Foot in Length, and 74 in Depth: Where, among other Rooms of State, is a Chapel and a Library, for Religion and Learning.

In this Houſe the great Earl of *Leiceſter* in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign reſided. And from hence went General of the Queen's Forces to *Tilbury* Camp, when the *Spaniards* in the Year 1588, came with their Fleet to invade the Realm. Upon his Death (which was that Year) it reverted to the Crown. Before this, it belonged to *Richard* L. *Rich*, Lord Chancellor to K. *Henry the Eighth*. And before him this Houſe and Manour came to that King from *Giles Heron*, a great Man in that Reign. Who (for ſome Crime, as is likely) made a Gift thereof to the King: Yet, notwithſtanding, was executed then, or afterwards. For ſo I read in an old Writing, that gave Account of all the Manours and Revenues that came to King *Henry the Eighth*, from the 3d Year of his Reign, and ſo onward. Among the reſt, there is an Houſe and Eſtate thus termed: "A great Meſ-
" ſuage, called *Naked Hall Hawe*, [*i e.* Court]
" and Lands in *Wanſted* and *Ilford* in *Eſſex*, given
" by *Giles Heron*, Eſq; in the 23d Year of his
" Reign, [*Ann.* 1531.]"

Ann Dom. 1540, *Giles Heron* was attainted of Treaſon, (no ſpecial Matter being mentioned) and executed at *Tiburn*. So our Hiſtorians.

In little *Ilford* Church, which is the next Pariſh, bordering upon *Wanſted*, there is, or lately was, an old Monumental Inſcription for *Tho. Heron*, Son and Heir of *John Heron*, Kt. Treaſurer of the Chamber. Who dyed at *Alderſbroke*, *Ann.* 1517: Which is an ancient Seat hard by *Wanſted*: Now poſſeſs'd by Sir *John Lethieulier*, Kt.

Hiſt. Reformat. Pt. I. p. 161. *Hollinſh.*

If this *Wanſted Place* be the ſame with that *Naked Hall Hawe*, it might antiently well be ſo called, lying ſo naked and open by reaſon of its Advancement upon Hills, and ſo without the Covering and Shelter of Trees: But had it not loſt that Name long ago, now it muſt; the vaſt and beautiful Plantation of Trees about it, having imparted Cover to it, as well as Ornament.

Still above an hundred Years before, I meet with a Citizen, and ſometime Sheriff of *London*, owner of this Manour of *Wanſted*, *Anno* 1442, *Robert Taterſal*, Citizen and Clothworker of *London*, one of the Sheriffs that Year, gave by his laſt Will, dated 1449, his Manour of *Wanſted* in *Eſſex*, to his Wife *Anne*, for her Life: And after, to his Son *Joh. Taterſal*: And bequeathed twenty Shillings to ſome of the young Men and Workers in that Trade, to feaſt together, and to pray for his Soul. He was buried in St. *Swithen*'s Church. *Vid.* the *Surv* of *London*, *Walbrook Ward*.

Bp. of *Lond.* Regiſt.

B. 11. p. 191.

CHAP. IV.

The Circuit Walk on the North and North Weſt Parts bordering upon LONDON, *viz.* Hackney. Stoke-Newington. Iſlington. Pancraſs. Highgate. Mary le Bone. *Together with an Account of Records, Antiquities, Country Seats, Charitable Wills of many eminent Perſons, and Monuments of the Dead in thoſe Pariſhes. Alſo, an exact Liſt of all the Stage Coaches and Carriers, with the Names of the Towns they come from, and their reſpective Inns in* London, *and the Days they go out: Very uſeſul for Shopkeepers and Tradeſmen.*

St. AUGUSTINE's *alias St.* JOHN's *at* HACKNEY.

J. S.

NOW bending Weſtward on the other Side the River *Ley* is ſituate the pleaſant and healthful Town of *Hackney*; where divers Nobles in former Times had their Country Seats, as, an Earl of *Northumberland*, a Counteſs of *Warwick*, Lord *Brook*, &c. This Church of *Hackney* hath been of late ſtiled by the Name of St. *John*'s at *Hackney*, as tho' it belonged to the Knights *Templars* of St. *John* at *Jeruſalem*, as certainly they had a Mill, and ſome Tenures in the Pariſh. But in an ancient Record of the Tower it is found to have been written, *Eccleſia parochialis S.* Auguſtini *de* Hackney. And in the *Cotton* Library there is a Volume about the Knights *Templars*; wherein mention is made of St. *Auguſtine*'s *Hackney*, and of the Lands and Rents they had there, namely, about 12 Acres, and 7 *l.* quit Rents, and a Mill, commonly called *Temple Mill*.

There are beſides, theſe Antiquities concerning this Pariſh of *Hackney*, found in Records: And ſome of them kindly communicated to me by Mr. *Tardley*, ſometime Inhabitant; and with the Favour of *Francis Tyſſon*, Eſq; late Lord of the Manour, deceaſed, whoſe Clerk he was.

Antiquities of *Hackney*. *Andrew Yardley.*

There is in the *Tower*-Records a Patent, being a Licenſe to erect a *Guild* in the Church of *Hackney*, to the Holy *Trinity*, and the glorious Virgin *Mary*; granted to *Henry Sharp*, *Perſone Eccleſie Parochialis S.* AUGUSTINI *de* Hackney.

A Chauntry founded in St. *Auguſtine's Hackney*. Pat. 18. E. 4. pt. 2. m. 21.

The Biſhops of *London* had Demeſnes in *Hackney*, in the Time of *Edward the Firſt*: In the nineteenth of whoſe Reign, which was *Anno* 1290, free Warren was granted to *Richard de Graveſend* Biſhop of *London*, *in terris ſuis dominicis de* Stepenhethe, [*alias* Stebunhithe] & Hackeneye.

Demeſnes of the Biſhops of *London* in *Hackney*. Record *Turr.*

There was one *John Duckett* held Lands in *Hackney*, of the Biſhop of *London*, who had granted them to St. *Mary*'s Spittle without *Biſhopſgate*;

Lands in *Hackney* given to St. *Mary's* Hoſpital. Record. *Turr.*

Biſhopſgate; as was found by an Inquiſition in 12 *E.* 1. Concerning a Licenſe *Hoſpitali Ste. Marie extra Biſhopſgate*, for Lands in *Hackney* granted to *John Ducket*. The Inqueſt found, that he held thoſe Lands of the Biſhop of *London*: And the Biſhop of the King.

Hackney Recto-ry and Vica-rage. *Rot. Taxat.*

Hackney Church had, five hundred Years ago, a diſtinct Rectory and Vicarage: As appears by a Record in the Tower, 20 *E.* 1. of the Value of that Eccleſiaſtical Preferment. *Ecclia. de* Hackeney *val.* 50 *Marc. Vicaragia* 12 *Marcas.* Which was occaſioned by an Order from Pope *Nicolas*, that all the Benefices in *England* ſhould be taxed, to know their Values.

The *Præcentor* of St. *Paul's* hath the Church of *Hackney*. Pat. Rol. 26. *E.* 3. pt. 1. m. 18.

Add alſo, a Patent 26 *Ed.* 3. about 1352, to the Biſhop of *London*, that inſtead of the Church of *Stortford* in *Hertfordſhire*, (which belonged to the *Precentor* of St. *Paul's*) for the Church of *Hackney*, to be appropriated to the ſame *Precentor* of St. *Paul's*, for the Maintenance of his Quality. The Patent ran to this Tenor:

“ Upon the Supplication of *Radulph* Biſhop of *London*, for the better Suſtentation of the Eſtate of the *Precentor* of St. *Paul's*, to which the Church of *Storteford*, of the Taxations of twenty Marks, was only annexed; which, by reaſon of the Smalneſs of it, was not ſufficient to ſuſtain a Man of ſo great Eſtate: We do will and grant to the ſaid Biſhop, that he, for the Augmentation of the ſaid Precentorſhip, and that he that is now *Precentor*, and his Succeſſors, may more decently live, and in a more competent Manner ſuſtain themſelves, may annex, appropriate, and unite the Church of *Hakeney*, which is of the ſame Biſhop's Advouſon, taxed at 50 Marks to the ſaid Precentorſhip, in the Room of the ſaid Church of *Storteford*. So that the *Precentor* of the ſame Dignity, and his Anceſtors, may have the ſaid Church of *Hakeney* annexed and appropriated, in the Room of the ſaid Church of *Storteford*, to him and his Succeſſors.

One *Wodehouſe* preſented to *Hackney*. Record. Turr.

The King once preſented a Clerk to the Living of *Hackney*, in the Vacation of the Biſhoprick. So it is found in the Patent Rolls of 10 *E.* 2. (*i. e.* about the Year 1316.) Robertus de Wodehouſe *Clericus habet Literas Regis de Preſentatione ad Eccleſiam de* Hakeney, Lond. *Dioc. vacantem ad Regis donationem ſpectant. rone. Epatus.* London. *vacantis & in manu Regis exiſtent. Et diriguntur Litere Regis Electo* Lond. *Confirmato. In cujus, &c. Teſte Rege apud* Clarryndon x *die* April.

Patent for the Chauntry.

I will here alſo ſubjoin K. *Edward the Fourth's* Letters Patents, for allowing the Chauntry abovementioned in this Church; that as well ſomething may be ſeen of the Devotion of the Inhabitants of *Hackney* in thoſe Times; as alſo what Tutelary Saint this Church then owned.

Omnibus ad quos, &c. That is in *Engliſh*, “ To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, greeting. Know ye, that, of our eſpecial Grace, we have granted and given Licenſe for us and our Heirs, as much as lies in us, To our beloved Maſter *Henry Sharp*, Parſon of the Parochial Church *Sti.* AUGUSTINI *de Hakeney*, to our beloved *Simon Elryngton*, Gentilman; and *John Elryngton* of *Hakeney*, Gentilman; Pariſhioners of the Parochial Church aforeſaid; that he, or any of them, or their Executors, longeſt living, to the Praiſe, Grace, and Honour of the *Holy Trinity*, and the glorious Virgin *Mary*, may, either he or they, in the ſame Church, begin, found, erect, unite, create, and eſtabliſh one perpetual Fraternity or Guild, conſiſting of two Guardians, and Brethren, and Siſters, of the ſame Pariſh, and of others, who, of their Devotion, will be of the ſame Fraternity or Guild. And that the Guardians, and Brethren, and Siſters, may augment the ſame Fraternity or Guild, as often and when it ſhall ſeem hereafter to them neceſſary. And on the Feaſt of *Trinity*, they might chooſe to themſelves two Guardians.

Good Water in *Hackney*.

Hackney hath ſeveral Wells of wholeſome and excellent Water; as *Pig-well*; another Well in Church-field; another, which gives the Name to *Well-ſtreet*; another on the *Downes*: And alſo *Shacklewell* ſeems to take its Denomination from ſome Well thereabouts. There is alſo another Chalybeat Well, paſſing a little Way out of *Church-ſtreet*, towards *Dorleſton*: But now diſuſed. For the greater Convenience of this Pariſh, Pipes have been lately laid from the River up to *Clopton*, and ſo to other Parts and Places of the ſaid Town, at the Charge of Mr. *Tyſſen*, late Lord of the Manour.

Shacklewell.

In *Shacklewell* is an ancient Manour Houſe, formerly belonging to the Family of the *Rows*, eminent Citizens, ever ſince Q. *Elizabeth's* Time: Late poſſeſt by *Francis Tyſſen*, Eſq; Father and Son both deceaſed. In the Hall and Parlour Windows are ſeveral painted Coats of Arms, that ſeem to have ſtood there from ancient Times; as, beſides the *Rows*, the *Mortymers*, &c.

Manour of *Wyke* in *Hackney*.

The Manour of *Wyke* in *Hackeney* and *Stepney* was granted anciently, 1. *Hen.* 4. to *Matild*, Wife of *Alane Buxhul*, and *John Aubrey*; and after married to *John Montague*, Earl of *Sarum*. She was Daughter and Heir of *Adam Francis*, a mighty wealthy Citizen, and Alderman of *London*.

Shore Place.

There is a Manour in this Pariſh, called *The King's Hold*; where, near *Well-ſtreet*, is an ancient Houſe, called *Shore Place*; becauſe, they ſay, *Jane Shore* had an Habitation here. And in this Houſe, to preſerve this Tradition, now, or late, was her Picture. I have been told, it was formerly the Manour Houſe, and the Lord's Court kept here. It now belongs to St. *Thomas's* Hoſpital in *Southwark*. But more probably its right Name is *Shoreditch Place*; and ſo *Stow* calls it, tho' he cannot tell why it is ſo named. 'Tis likely enough it was the Manſion of Sir *Joh. Shoreditch*, a Gentleman that lived 3 or 400 Years ago, read of in our Chronicles: And whoſe Corpſe lay in *Hackney* Church, and had anciently a Monumental Stone and Inſcription, tho' now gone.

Survey, p. 474.

The *Elector Palatine's* Arms in the Black and White Houſe.

There is a fair Houſe near the Church, called *The Black and White Houſe*, formerly belonging to Sir *Tho. Viner*, ſometime Alderman and Maior of *London*, now a School for young Gentlewomen. In a large Dining-Room above Stairs, is a very fair Bow Window, with ſeveral Coats of Arms curiouſly Painted. Whereof one is the Arms of K. *James* I. underneath is his Motto, *Beati pacifici*. Next, the ſame Arms with a Label, for *Charles* Prince of *Wales*: Underneath are theſe two Letters, *C. P.* Then are the Arms of the Prince *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, (whoſe Titles were, Elector, Cup-bearer, and High Steward of the Empire) empaled with the Arms of *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter of the ſaid K. *James*, with the Creſt and Supporters of the ſaid Elector, who married the ſaid Princeſs *Elizabeth*, *Feb.* 14, 1612. The Anceſtors of our preſent King, K. *George* I. All which Arms makes it probable, that that Prince ſometime dwelt here, or, at leaſt, that it was his Houſe of Country Retirement.

Steph. Cobb buried in the Chapel here. *J. Worthingt.*

One *Stephen Cobbe*, Eſq; formerly lived in this Pariſh: And by his Will, bearing Date *Dec.* 4, 1565, willed to be buried in the Chapel of the ſaid Pariſh Church: "Where my Wife lyeth "buried; and my Arms there to be ſet up for "a Memorial. At which Burial I will, ordain, "and appoint, that there be 24 poor Men, and "that every one of them, during the Funeral "Service, bear and hold a black Staff in his "Hand, ſtanding about the Corpſe to every "of which Poor Men I give, will, and bequeath, "a Gown of black Frieze at 18*d.* the Yard, "and 12*d.* in Money. *Item*, I give and be"queath to all ſuch poor People, Man, Woman, "or Child, as ſhall inhabit in the ſaid Pariſh of "*Hackney*, and to every of them, 4*d.* *Item*, I "give and bequeath to the worſhipful and ableſt "to live in the ſaid Pariſh, for Token of good "Will, for a Dinner among them, to be had on "the Day of my Burial, 10*l.* And to the "Preacher that ſhall fortune to preach at the "ſaid Time of my Burial, 6*s.* 8*d.* *Item*, I give "and bequeath 10*l.* of lawful Money of *Eng"land*, to be paid by my Executors at their "Diſcretion, toward and for the Maintenance "of two Singing-Men, or Conducts, for the due "Miniſtration of God's Service, celebrated and "done within the Pariſh Church of *Hackney* "aforeſaid." And he appointed his well beloved Son *Rob. Cobbe*, and his faithful Friend *Henry Smith*, Citizen and Girdler of *London*, to be his Executors, *&c.*

His Legacies.

Reg. *Lond.* *E. A. Lex.*

Joh. Roberd of *Hackney*, Yeoman, by his Will, dated 28 *Oct.* 1484 gives to the Vicar of *Hackney*, and his Succeſſors for ever, an half Acre of Land, in a Field called *Dammold's Field:* To the Intent, that they every Sunday pray for the Souls of him the ſaid *John*, *Alice* and *Iſabel* his Wives; *Nicolas Roberd*, his Father, and *Agnes* and *Cecille* his Wives; *Joh. Roberd*, and *Elyn* his Wife; in the Pulpit in the Church.

Alexander Broke of *Hackney*, buried in the Churchyard there, by Will, 16 *Aug.* 1484, gave to *Agnes* his Wife 20*l.* and his whole Houſe: And one Cottage, called *Buſterd's Houſe*, with a Garden, in Fee Simple. And alſo bequeaths to his Son *William Broke*, Baſtard, xx Marks, and two Cottages in *Well-ſtreet*, in Fee ſimple.]

J. S.

In this Church of *Hackney* are theſe enſuing Monuments of later Times.

Firſt, in a Chapel South of the Communion Table, the Monument of Sir *Henry Row* and his Lady, repreſented in *Effigie* kneeling: Before him a Head-piece and Gauntlet, before her a Bible.

Here, under Fine of Adam's *firſt Defection,*
Reſts in the Hope of happy Reſurrection,
Sir Henry Row, *Son of Sir* Thomas Row,
And of Dame Mary, *his dear Tokefellow:*
Knight and right worthy (as his Father late)
Lord Maior of London, *with his vertuous Mate,*
Dame Suſan, *his twice fifteen Years and ſeven:*
Their Iſſue five, ſurviuing of eleven.
Four named here, in theſe four Names forepaſt;
The Fifth is found, if Eccho ſound the laſt.
Sad Orphans all, but moſt their Heir (moſt Debtor)
Who built them this, but in his Heart a better.

Piè obiit Anno Salutis 1612, *die* Novembr. 12.
Ætatis 68.

His Coat, *Gules, a Quaterfoil Or, impaled with hers, a Feſſe Sable.* Underneath, kneeling, ſix Figures, *viz.* 3 Sons and 3 Daughters.

This Monument is oppoſite unto the other, ſupported by two Boys in white Marble, one with a Spade, ſetting one Foot on it, and the other holding a Torch downwards, reſting on a Death's Head, and hath this Inſcription on the Wall North.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

What needs an Epitaph to ſound our Praiſe,
Our Wealth, our Greatneſs, Birth, or Length of
Days;
When briefly on this Marble we may read
The Glory of the Living and the Dead?
A modeſt, chaſte, religious, loving Wife,
Lyes here at reſt, patient in Death and Life:
Even all the Graces which 'mongſt many were
Divided, ſweetly flow'd and met in her.
And tho' Death did his worſt, thinking in Rage
To leave no Pattern for ſucceeding Age;
Yet lives her Vertue, and this Memorie
Tells what ſhe was, and what her Sex ſhould be.

Erected by *John Bennet*, in Memory of *Elizabeth* his beloved Wife: Who departed this Life the 18th of *Novemb.* 1625. The Coat of Arms, *Gules, three Demi-Lions Argent.*

In the ſame Chapel, againſt the Eaſt Wall, is another very handſome large Table-Monument of black poliſh'd Marble; and on it theſe Words:

In Memoriam HENRICI ROWE *de* Shacklewell *in Com.* Middleſex. *Armig.* *Qui duxit in uxorem* WARWICK STAVERTON, *unam è filiis* Deodati Staverton *de* Everſly *in Comitat.* Southampton, *Armig.* *Obiit* 15 *die* Auguſti, *An. Dom.* 1670, *& Ætat. ſuæ* 36. *Poſuit hoc illi mæſtiſſima Conjux.*]

In the Chancel, over the Veſtry Door, a Monument againſt the Wall, with the *Effigies* of a Man and Woman, and this Inſcription:

R.

Hereunder lyeth the Body of *Henry Thoreſby* of *Thoreſby* in the County of *York*, Eſquire, late Counſellor in the Law, Bencher, and Reader of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Juſtice of Peace, and of the *Quorum*; one of the Maſters of the moſt honourable Court of *Chancery*, and one of the ſixteen Governours of King *James*'s Hoſpital, elected at the firſt Foundation thereof by *John Sutton*, Eſquire, the only Founder. Which *Henry Thoreſby* paſſed his Pilgrimage in this Life in all Godlineſs and Chriſtian Piety, and ſo conſtantly did continue unto his laſt Breath, which he yielded up to the Almighty in this Town of *Hackney*, on the eleventh Day of *May*, 1615.

Under the Woman thus:

Hereunder lyeth the Body of *Jane* late Wife of the ſaid *Henry Thoreſby*, Eſquire, Daughter to *John Palmer* of *Clarkenwell* in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſquire, and *Paulina* his Wife, Daughter of *Anthony Sandes** of *Throwly* in the County of *Kent*, Eſquire: Which *Jane* lived with the ſaid *Henry* in Wedlock 30 Years and more, and had Iſſue by him two Daughters, *viz. Jane*, who died in her Infancy about ſix Years of Age, and *Eleonor* Lady *Hardres*, the now Wife of Sir *Thomas Hardres* of *Great Hardres* in the County of *Kent*, Knight: By whom ſhe had Iſſue four Sons and one Daughter. Which ſaid *Jane* overlived her ſaid Huſband *Henry Thoreſby*, and died in all Chriſtian Piety on the 18th Day of *Auguſt*, 1616.

* Or *Sondes.*

An Epitaph upon the Death of the vertuous and worthy Gentleman, *Edward Saunders*, Eſq; *Obiit ultimo die* Novembris, *Anno* 1599.

His Name, his Place, the Gentry of his Birth,
And Credit held unto his dying Days;
Were Things that gave him Favour here on Earth,
But gave him not the greateſt of his Praiſe.

His greateſt Glory was his godly Life,
The Bounty of his Houſe, and open Door;
His Country's Love, his Kindneſs to his Wife,
Faith to his Friend, and Pity to the Poor.

His Vertue, Valour, and all good Deſires,
His Zeal and Life agreeing to the ſame;
And laſt, the Death that ſuch a Life requires,
Theſe be the true Records of laſting Fame.

Theſe write him Bleſſed *in the Heavens above,*
And leave him in the World Good Will and Love.

J. S. On the North Side of the Chancel, firſt an ancient Table Monument, with a fair Grey Marble Stone without Inſcription. There were Coats of Arms on the Sides, but torn off. This Monument is concealed by the Schoolmaſter's Pew.

Next, a Memory of the Right Honourable the Lady *Lucy Latymer.*

Such as ſhe is, ſuch, ſurely, ſhall ye be,
Such as ſhe was, ſuch if ye be, be glad;
Fair in her Youth, though fat in Age ſhe grew,
Vertuous in both, whoſe Gloſs did never fade:
Though long alone ſhe lead a Widow's Life,
Yet never Lady liv'd a truer Wife.

From Wales *ſhe ſprang, a Branch of* Worſter's *Race,*
Graft in a Stock of Brownes, *her Mother's Side*;
In Court ſhe held a Maid of Honour's Place,
Whilſt Youth in her, and ſhe in Court did bide:
To John *Lord* Latymer *then ſhe became a Wife,*
Four Daughters had they breathing yet in Life.

Earl of Northumberland* *took the firſt to Wife,*
The next, the Heir of Baron Burleigh *choſe*;
Cornwallis *hap the Third for Term of Life,*
And Sir John Danvers *pluck'd the youngeſt Roſe:*
Their Fathers Heirs, them Mothers all ſhe ſaw:
Pray for, or praiſe her; make your Liſt the Law.

* Named *Henry.*

Sir *Tho. Cecill.*

Made by Sir *William Cornwallis*, Knight, this Lady's Son in Law.

J. S. This is a very magnificent advanced Monument: Whereon lies a Lady with a Coronet, in a Scarlet Robe, praying, her Hands broke off. And againſt the Eaſt Wall are theſe Words inſcribed:

The Rt. Honourable Baron JOHN NEVYL, Kt. Lord LATYMER, departed this Life at his Manour of *Snape* in the County of *York*, the 22d of *April* 1577, in the Year of his Age 61, and lyeth buried with his Anceſtors at his Church in his Town of *Well.*

Under her Head, near the Bottom, is this Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Rt. Honourable Lady LUCY, Daughter to the Right Noble HENRY Earl of *Worceſter*, Wife to the late Right Honourable JOHN NEVYLE, Kt. Lord LATYMER. By whom ſhe had Iſſue four Daughters, *Katharine, Dorothy, Lucy, Elizabeth.* She departed this Life the 23d of *Febr.* 1582, in the Year of her Age 59.

As ſhe had four Daughters, ſo they are placed kneeling under her, two on one Side of the Monument, and two on the other; their Names, and with whom they matched, mentioned, and ſet over their Heads; and their Childrens Names under them. The two former on the South Side, are obſcured by a Pew, that they cannot be read. Thoſe on the North Side are as follow:

DOROTHY her ſecond Daughter, married with Sir *Tho. Cecyll*, Kt. and had Iſſue as hereunder appeareth, *viz. William Cecyl, Richard, Edward, Chriſtopher*, and *Thomas: Katherine Cecyl, Lucy, Mildred, Mary, Suſan, Elizabeth, Dorothy*, and *Frances.*

Next on the ſaid North Side, kneeleth the youngeſt Daughter, and over her thus written:

ELIZABETH her youngeſt Daughter, married with Sir *John Danvers*, Kt. and had Iſſue as hereunder appeareth: *Charles* and *Henry Danvers: Anne, Lucy, Eleanor*, and *Mary:* With another Name obſcure.

Near this, againſt the North Wall, Altarwiſe, is an old Monument without any Inſcription at all: Only on the Sides appear the Arms of the *Hernes*, anciently Lords of *Shacklewell.*

But to return back unto the uppermoſt Part of the Chancel.

On the North Side, againſt the Veſtry Wall, is another ancient Monument, Altarwiſe, whereon is engraven,

Anno Dni. 1519.

Chriſtophoro . Urſwyk . Rectore.

M J A.

The Coat of Arms is, *The Field ..... a Bend Sable, charged with three Lozenges; on each of which are as many Croſſes Gules.*

At the Foot of this Monument is the *Effigies* of the Man at Length, in Braſs, with his Habiliments, and this Subſcription under him:

Chriſtoforus Urſwicus *Regis* Henrici VII, *Eleemoſynarius: Vir ſua ætate clarus; ſummatibus atque Infimatibus juxta charus: ad exteros Reges undecies pro Patria Legatus: Decanatum* Ebor. *Archidiaconatum* Richmondiæ, *Decanatum* Windoſore *habitos vivens reliquit. Epiſcopatum* NORVICENSEM *oblatum recuſavit. Magnos Honores tota vita ſprevit, frugali vita contentus, hic vivere, hic mori maluit; plenus annis obiit, ab omnibus deſideratus. Funeris Pompam etiam Teſtamento vetuit. Hic ſepultus carnis Reſurrectionem in adventum Chriſti expectat.*
Obiit anno Chriſti incarnati MDXXI. *die* xxiiii Marcii, *Anno ætatis ſuæ* LXXIIII.

Above this old Monument is the *Effigies* of another Churchman, a Biſhop, in his Ruff and Lawn Sleeves, and a Book in his Hand, in a preaching Poſture.

P. M. S.

P. M. S.

Hic jacet, Juſtorum Reſurrectionem expectans, Reverendus in Chriſto Pater DAVID DOULBEN, *S. S. Theolog. Dr. Epiſcopus* BANGORENSIS Gegrotti *in Agro* DENBIENSI *natus, Penatibus non obſcuris. Qui cum in Paſtorali hujus Eccleſiæ Curâ tria annorum Luſtra tranſegiſſet, Epiſcopus* BANGORENSIS *factus eſt. Unde in Beatorum numerum adſcitus eſt* xxvii *die* Novembr. *An. Dom.* 1633. *Ætatis ſuæ* LII.

Above his Head are theſe *Latin* Verſes:

Conditus exiguâ jacet hic DOULBENUS *in urna,*
Qui nuper Præſul Bangorienſis *erat.*
Hic tria Luſtra prius Chriſti *invigilabat Ovili,*
Et Domino errantes voce reduxit Oves.
Ergo quies ubi ſudor erat, meſſemq; ubi ſevit,
Expectat, munuſq; hic, ubi pavit Oves.

Not far hence, ſomewhat on the North Side of the Communion Table, was buried alſo another Vicar of this Pariſh; under a flat Stone, having a Braſs Plate faſtned on it, with the Reſemblance of a Man in a Gown, and this Inſcription:

ROBERTUS STOKES, *vir Doctrina & morum Probitate inſignis,* Cantabrigiæ *olim Sacræ Theologiæ Bacchalaureus fuit; necnon hujus Villæ* HACKNEÆ *per duos & viginti annos Vicarius. Qui Anno Dom.* 1570, *Octavo Calendas* Aprilis *Naturæ conceſſit: à Summis juxta atque ab infimis magnopere deſyderatus.*

There is yet in this Chancel the Monument of another Vicar of this Pariſh: Where, upon a Pillar on the North Side is a Braſs Plate, with the *Effigies* of a Miniſter in a Pulpit, with this Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. HUGH JOHNSON, who was Vicar of this Church forty Years; and departed this Life the 16th of *Jan.* 1618. Aged 72. And was a good Benefactor to the Poor of this Pariſh, and to the Poor of the Town of *Macclesfield* in *Cheſhire*, where he was born.

I have retrieved one Vicar more, incumbent here in former Times; but whether buried in this Chancel, I cannot tell: Namely *Thomas Hert:* Who had his Monument in this Church, and his Effigies thereon: And theſe Monkiſh Verſes:

Wev. Mon. p. 537.

Subjacet hic ſtrictus hoc marmore nunc homo pictus
THOMAS HERT *dictus hic Vicarius benedictus.*
O Cambrig. *per te fuit ille Magiſter in Arte.*
C. *quater & Mille, Sex* X. *quarto ruit ille,*
Et Julii *plena Septena luce ſerena.*

So that you may compute his Death to fall on the 7th of *July*, *An. Dom.* 1464.

Advanced on the South Wall againſt the Communion Table, is the Monument of the *Woods*; the Man and Woman ſtanding before one Deſk, facing one another, with their Hands in a praying Poſture: Sons and Daughters behind them, with a Mitre at the Side of the third Son, who was a Biſhop, *viz.* of *Litchfield*. The Inſcription is as followeth:

In the Vault near to this Place ly the Bodies of *Thomas Wood*, Eſquire and *Suſan* his Wife:

He was buried the 18. *May*, 1649, } Aged { 84.
She was buried the 17. *Octob.* 1650, } Aged { 80.

They had Iſſue 4 Sons and 4 Daughters; Sir *Henry*, Kt. and Bart. *John* Citizen of *London*, *Thomas*, D. D. and Chaplain in Ordinary to K. *Charles* I. and K. *Charles* II. and *William*, one of the Clerks of his Majeſty's Spicery.
Joan, *Dorothy*, *Mary*, and *Elizabeth*.

All go unto one Place: All are of the Duſt, and all turn to Duſt again, Eccl. 3. 20.

Juſt without the Rail on the South Side of the Communion Table, a flat Stone thus engraven:

Here lyeth interred the Body of *George Clark*, Eſq; Deceaſed 14 *Aug.* *An. Dom.* 1668.

If any deſire to be me nigh,
Pray let my Bones in quiet ly,
'Till Chriſt come in the cloudy Sky,
Who will us all both judge and try.

This Gentleman left twenty Shillings yearly, for an Anniverſary Sermon to be preached on the 17th Day of *November*; and other Monies to be diſtributed charitably in the Pariſh on that Day.

In the Body of the Chancel, under a fair black Marble, is this Inſcription:

Hic jacet Joannes Ivat *de* London, *Mercator, filius natu ſecundus* Gulielmi Ivat, *hujus Parochiæ Generoſ. Qui dum rem mercatoriam per varios annos proſperè egiſſet, tandem hanc vitam pro beatiori ſine prole mutavit,* 23 *die* Februarii, 1693. *P. M. tam dilecti viri* Maria *conjux ſuperſtes hoc Marmor mœrens ploranſq; poſuit, Ætatis ſuæ* 44.

The Coat of Arms here engraven is Baron and Femme. Baron, *A Croſs charged with five Flowers de Lis.* Femme, *A Feſſe with three Trefoils, between as many Bulls Heads guardant, erazed.*

Upon the Ground, on the North Side of the former, under a fair Marble Stone with an Inſcription, is buried the Body of *Thomas Blackall*, Eſquire, late of this Pariſh. Who departed this Life *Novemb.* 7, 1688, in the 68th Year of his Age. And *Thomas Blackall*, his eldeſt Son; who departed *Jan.* 22, 1693, in the 45th Year of his Age. The Coat of Arms engraven upon this Stone is, *A Greyhound running, upon a Chief endented three Roundlets.*

Againſt the Eaſt Wall, on the upper End of the North Ile, is a Monument for *Richard Hallily*, Gent. who married *Margaret Lathom:* Dyed 1605.

Now to paſs over to the South Ile.

Firſt, againſt the Eaſt Wall, a good Monument; where appear two Statues, the one of a Man in a Gown kneeling, the other of his Wife kneeling alſo, facing each other: And this Epitaph:

Near this Place interred ly the Bodies of *Henry Baniſter*, Eſq; of late Citizen, Goldſmith, and ſometime Sheriff of *London*, and Juſtice of the Peace in the County of *Middleſex*. He was born in *Preſton* in *Anderneſs* in *Lancaſhire*; and deceaſed in this Pariſh on the 25th of *July*, *An. Dom.* 1628. Aged 90. He was,

The Hand of Amity to all deſerving,
The Heart of Integrity in all his Dealing,
And the Soul of Sincerity in religious Living.

And of *Anne* his Wife: Who, after his Deceaſe, married to Sir *William Bulſtrode* of the County of *Rutland*, Kt. She left this Life on the 4th of *Jan. Anno Dom.* 1633. Aged 55. She was,

The Mirrour of Diſcretion, in chuſing and uſing her Friends,
The Platform of Providence for her Kindred,
And the Patern of Piety both in Publick and Private.

Reader, note this, and labour to lay down,
Such Earneſt for an everlaſting Crown.

A Tablet hung up very near this Monument, thus inſcribed:

An Epitaph,

Made by Sir *William Bulſtrode*, Kt. upon the Death of his moſt dear Wife *Anne* Lady *Bulſtrode*; and conſecrated to the Memory of her excellent Vertues, and his faithful Affection.

Sad Fate! Here lies interred Woman's Glory:
Whoſe rich and rare Endowments were a Story,
Fit for the ſhrill and golden Trump of Fame
To make eternal: That her vertuous Name
Might be a ſober Pattern, Rule, and Guide,
To all her frailer Sex: In whom, beſide
Her modeſt Beauty, grave, and pious Wit,
Wiſdom, and Judgment, ſo enthron'd did ſit,
And ſo unnatur'd in her female Paſſion,
As all the Actions of her Life, Diſcretion
Did always meaſure: And to crown her Praiſe,
Religion was the Pilot of her Ways.
Nor did ſhe her great Zeal as fruitleſs ſmother,
But by her Practice ſtill incited other.
Her Nature ſweet, fix'd with a Mind ſo even,
As here on Earth her Soul enjoy'd a Heaven.
Which to Perfection her ſtrong Faith hath carried,
And to the Lamb for ever bleſſed married.
So that her Death's but Jacob's *Dream expreſt,*
A Ladder to convey her Soul to reſt.
Reſt then, dear Soul, ne'er to return to me,
While I here mourn, and long to come to thee.
She dyed *Jan.* 4, 1633.

On one Side of this Monument, againſt the ſame Eaſt Wall, is a Braſs Plate, repreſenting a Man kneeling before a Deſk, and four Women kneeling before Deſks behind each other, and Children behind them. And upon the ſame Plate theſe Epitaphial Verſes:

Hereunder lyeth ARTHUR DERICOTE,
Who buried was of late:
Of London *ſometime Citizen,*
And of Eſquires State.
Of Drapers *whilome Company,*
But late of Hackney *Town,*
A Pariſhioner he was full good;
All Vice he laid a down.
Wives four by Marriage he had,
That lawful was and right,
Mary, Anne, *and* Margaret,
And Jone *the fourth ſhe hight.*
By whom two Children here he had,
And ended then his Life,
The twelfth Day of November *Month,*
One Child alive and Wife.
A thouſand and five hundred
And ſixty Years and two,
Since Chriſt his Incarnation,
He gan to live anew.
God grant to Chriſtians all,
Of Life ſuch Race to run,
That at the length they may receive
Of Chriſt a joyful Doom.

The Coat of Arms of this *Dericote* ſet here, is, *A Dragon paſſant; on a Chief three Eſcalop Shells.*

I find this Gentleman's Funeral ſolemnized after this Manner, on the 18th of *Nov.* 1562. He gave 24 poor Men 24 Gowns of Rats Colour at 7*s.* the Yard. He had a Penon of Arms, and Coat Armour. Mr. *Richmond* was the Herald attending. Many black Gowns more were given; and 32 Dozen of Eſcutcheons were uſed. Twenty Clarks of *London* ſinging before the Corps: With the Maſters of the Hoſpital walking with their green Staves. Mr. *Avenon* and Mr. *Minors* chief Mourners. The Funeral Sermon preached by Mr. *Pheſſyon*. And after, all returned to his Place to Dinner.

On the other Side of *Baniſter*'s Monument, are the Reſemblances of a Boy and two Girls kneeling upon Cuſhions, named, *Henry*, *Mary*, *Anne*; holding each by their Hands over their Heads. And theſe Verſes:

By Truth, the Word of God, theſe guided were,
By Death, the Way together they did go:
The happy Life where living now they are
In Joy celeſtial, void of earthly Woe.
Theſe Daniells far ſurpaſt the Graces three,
Which did in Life and Death ſo well agree.

Between them kneeling is this Word,

The Way.

The Boy points upward to a bright Cloud, wherein is writ,

To Life.

Above their Heads theſe Words,

Menſe Oct. 1592, *diem obierunt.*

But who theſe were, it is not mention'd, their Surnames being omitted: But probably the Children of *Henry Baniſter*.

In this Ile, on the South Wall, is Sir *Thomas Row*'s Monument. The Man and his Wife kneeling before a Deſk, with their Hands together in the Poſture of Praying. The Coat of Arms is, *Sable, a Cheveron charged with three Bezants, between as many Cinquefoils.*

Anno Dom. 1570, *Septemb.* 2.

Sir Thomas Rowe *lies buried here,*
Of London *Knight and Alderman;*
Who late was Maior, and Rule did bear,
To right the Cauſe of every Man.
A Merchant Venturer was he,
Of Merchant Taylors Company:
A Citizen by Birth alſo,
And eke his Wife Dame Mary Rowe.
In Wedlock one and thirty Year,
They did continue Man and Wife:
Eleven Children ſhe did bear,
But five of them have left this Life,
And ſix alive do yet remain,
Four of them Sons, and Daughters twain.
His Soul, we hope, with God is bleſt,
And doth remain in Abraham's *Breaſt.*

Next to this, againſt the Wall in the Chancel, is a little neat Monument of white Marble, thus inſcribed:

Near this Place lyeth interred the Body of *John Stock*, late of *London*, Gent. born at *Royle in Comitat. Lancaſt. May* 18, 1631. Deſcended from a very ancient and good Family. *Ob.* 17 *Jan.* 1703. *Ætat.* 73.

Lower in this South Ile, againſt the Wall, is this Inſcription in guilded Letters, for the Father of the wealthy and wiſe, notable and proſperous *Eaſt India* Merchant, Sir *Joſiah Child*, Bart.

Richard Child, Merchant of *London*, died *May* the 7th, 1638. And *Elizabeth* his Wife, late Wife of *Thomas Sone*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, departed *Jan.* 1, 1670. Left behind her two Sons, and one Daughter, by her firſt Huſband, *viz. John*, *Joſia*, and *Anna*.

Lower towards the Belfrey is a very comely Table Monument of black Marble poliſhed, inſcribed with Letters deeply engraven:

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. FREDESWEDE KEKEWICH, Wife of Mr. *Samuel* KEKEWICH, Merchant. Who dyed in *Puerto Sta. Maria*, [in *Spain*] the 29th of *Aug.* 1693.

And there alſo is buried her Huſband, being a Gentleman of a good Family in *Cornwall*; who dyed about the Year 1701.

Under the Belfrey, another fair Table Monument of black Marble, with this Inſcription:

Here ly the Bodies of Capt. *Robert Dean:* Who dyed the 13th of *Febr.* 1699, the 46th Year of his Age. And *Mary*, and *Robert*, and *Katharine* his Children, who all dyed before him.

This was lately erected at the Charge of his Wife, now or late living at *Portſmouth*.

At the lower End of the North Ile of the Church, joyning to the Wall, is a Table Monument of black Marble poliſhed, for

JOHN DOD, Citizen and Mercer of *London*; Son of *Peter Dod* of *Tuſſingham* in *Cheſhire*, Gent. by *Jane* his Wife. Who married MARY Daughter of *Richard* THOROWGOOD, Eſquire, Alderman of *London*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife. By whom he left Iſſue five Sons, and one Daughter, *viz. Benjamin*, *Richard*, *John*, *Piers*, *Edward*, *Mary*. He departed this Life *June* the 4th, 1688. *Ætat.* 44.

On the Stone is this Coat: *On a Feſſe three Creſcents, between two Bars wavy.*

Againſt this Wall, at the Weſt End of the Church, is ſet up a handſome Monument of white Marble, of *Tho. Cartwright*'s making, with this Inſcription:

Prope jacent Cineres BENJ. DOD, *Generoſi & Civis* Londinenſis: *Ob patrium ferè in ſuos, & verè fraternum animum, ab iis præcipuè multum Lugendi: Ob genii autem Probitatem & Mores ſuaviſſimos, ab omnibus deſideratiſſimi. Qui vitæ benè tranſactæ Documentis mortis incertæ Monitionem adjecit, præcipiti ex Equo Caſu immaturè, improviſò decumbens, Anno Ætat.* 32. *Domini* 1706.

Memorati etiam jacet chara, unica & dilectiſſima Soror MARIA CRADDOCK, *ejuſdem Tumuli Conſors, tridui ſolummodò ſuperſtes: Hujus vitæ exuvias deponens in ſpem melioris.*

Obiit { *Jun.* 10.
Ætat. 19.

The two laſt Monuments ſet up in this North Ile, ſomewat higher againſt the North Wall, are,

One for *Richard de Beavoir* of *Balmes* in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq; of the Iſland of *Guernſey*. Who departed this Life the 17th of *June*, *An. D.* 1708, in the 67th Year of his Age. His Arms, *Argent, a Cheveron Gules, between three Quatrefoils* of the ſame.

The other higher Eaſtward, In Memory of Mr. *James Cæſar Paget* of *London*, *French* Merchant. Who dyed the 11th of *Dec.* 1714. In the 80th Year of his Age.

In the Body of the Church, upon a flat white Stone, this Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body of *Robert Matſon*, Citizen and Salter of *London*. Departed the 18th of *Novemb.* 1695. Aged 44.

The Body of *Edward Matſon*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*. Departed the 30th of *Sept.* 1688. Son of *John Matſon* of *Dover*, and *Mary* his Wife.

Mr. *John Johnſon*, departed the 4th of *Novemb.* 1686.

On a fair Marble:

The Body of *Sarah* the loving and beloved Wife of *John Pierſe*. She departed the 26th of *Aug.* 1702. And *John Pierſe*, their Son, the 23d of *Jan.* 1694. Aged 4 Years.

The Coat, *A Bend wavy, between two Unicorns Heads erazed.*

In the Body of the North Ile, a fair Stone covering the Body of Mr. *Thomas Cook*, Merchant: Who departed the 20th of *Decemb.* 1694, in the 60th Year of his Age.

And lower, under another Marble Stone, *Alex. Johnſtown*, Eſq; Buried 1709. Aged 60.

A Hatchment upon a Pillar in the Chancel Northward, thus Inſcribed:

In the Vault near this Place lyeth the Body of Dame *Katharine Reynolds*, Widow to Sir *Samuel Reynolds* of *Caſtle Camps* in *Cambridgeſhire:* Who was buried the 3d of *March*, 1658, in the Year of her Age 52. Alſo the Bodies of *Phebe Berry* her Mother, and *Elizabeth South* her Siſter.

In this Church was buried *Frances* the Wife of *John Mauchel* or *Machel* of *Hackney*, Eſq; Daughter to *Will. Coton* of *Panfield* in *Eſſex*, Eſq; Dyed at her Houſe in *Homerton*, *May* 11, 1574, in Childbed: Deliver'd of two Children, *John* Son and Heir, and *Frances*. Buried *May* 21. But her Monument (if ſhe had any) is gone.

The Monuments of many more of ancienter Times are periſhed and gone; and ſo had their Names and Memories too, had they not been preſerved by an induſtrious Antiquarian in the former Age. Some of the moſt remarkable I ſhall ſpecify. *J. Wever.*

Henry Lord *Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, of the moſt Honourable Order of the Garter. Who dyed 1537, 29 *H.* 8. the laſt Day of *July*.

Sergeant *Alexander* a Lawyer, who, in his Inſcription, was charactered to be,

——————— *Sacer Eccleſiéq; Deiq;*
Cultor, & in populo Pacificator erat.

He dyed 1438.

The Date of his Death being ſet out by this Diſtick:

Seno ter deno bis centeno quater anno,
Milleno Domini qui pius aſſit ei.

Alice Ryder, ſhe dyed 1517.

Her Pourtaicture was in Braſs, with a Milk Pail upon her Head. She ſeems to have been a Milkwoman, and to have obtained great Wealth by ſelling it into the City. She was ſaid to have been a good Benefactreſs to the Church. This was her Epitaph:

For the Sowl of Allis Ryder *of your Cherite,*
Say a Pater noſter, *and an* Ave.

Hic jacet in foſſa Robertus Stork, Elizabet *uxor*
ſuo honore vivebant *Pauperes debiles &*
alebant Robert. *obiit primo die menſis* Octobris,
A°. Dni. M° CCCC° XVI. Elizabet. *obiit*
. . . . *die menſis, A°. Dni.* M° CCCC°.
Quorum aiab. propitietur Deus.

Jone Onely, the *onely* moſt faithful Wiff of *John*
Onely of *Warwickſhire*, Eſquire: To whoſe
Sowl the *onely* Trinity be merciful, *Amen.*
She dyed 1525.

MSS. Hutton, in Off. Armor. By another induſtrious Collector of Monuments, ſhe is written, *Jane*, Daughter of *Henry Smith* of *Sherſard* in the County of *Warwyke.*

William Heneage, the Son of *Robert Heneage*, one of the King's Auditors. Dyed *Aug.* the 5th, 1535.

John Elryngton, Filycer [or Filazer] of *London*, and Keeper of the Records of the Common Pleas. Departed 1504. He was Founder of a Guild in this Church.

Robert Walſingham, third Clerk of the Spicery to K. *Henry the Eighth*, [and *Margaret* his Wife.] Dyed 1522. [1524.]

By the Review of theſe Perſons here interred, one might conclude, that many of the Nobility and Court in former Times, choſe to have their Country Seats at *Hackney*.

To all the reſt, I add theſe few very ancient.

Here lyes *Jone Curteys*, the Daughter of . . . . . . *Shordych, Anno* 1399. This Gentleman might give Denomination to that old Houſe near *Wellſtreet* in this Pariſh, called *Shoreditch Place.*

Roger Ford, 1453.
John Butterfield, 1454.
Tho. Symond, *May* 11, 1542.
John Catcher, *May* 9, 1487.
Henry Therket, 1503.
John Jenyngs, 1423.
William Lowthe, of *London*, Goldſmith, 1528.

John Hern, Eſq; hath a Monument without an Inſcription or Date: And was the Founder of this Church, as I take it, by the Repreſentations of *Herons* graven in Stone upon every Pillar of the Church.

Monuments in the Churchyard.

On the North Side of the Church are theſe Table-Monuments adjoining to the Church.

Near the little Chancel Door is a Table Monument for *Bailiff*, thus inſcribed:

Succeſſioni.

You that remain, diſturb not the Reſt of the
Body of THOMASINE, when ſhe lived, the
Wife of *John Bailiff*, Eſq; . . . .
here under this Stone preſerve the Duſt, by
the Power of the Almighty, unto the appointed Day for the Reſurrection of the Juſt.
She died the 2d Day of *Febr.* in the Year of
Chriſt her Redeemer 1641.

Erat.	*Eris.*
Cogita.	*Para.*

Another well wrought Table Monument of Marble, more Weſt, on the ſame Side, is ſet up for *Thomas Trench*, a very honeſt, diſcrete, charitable, pious, as well as wealthy Merchant of *London*, while he lived; buried here according to his laſt Deſire, with this Inſcription only:

Here lyeth the Body of *Tho. Trench*, Eſq; who
dyed the 10th of *December* 1699. Aged 51.
Near this Place ly *Rebecca* and *Thomas* his
Children, that dyed very young.

On this Side alſo Eaſt, is a Monument for *George* and *James* Sons of *Andrew Hutchinſon*, and *Luce* his Wife. The former dyed *An.* 1688. The latter 1689.

A raiſed Monument alſo on this Side adjoining to the Church, for *William Gray*, Citizen and Merchant Tayler of *London.* Who dyed *Aug.* 5, 1563. And his Son *Joſiah Gray*, 1669, aged 26.

On the South Side of the Church, in the Churchyard, is a Monument for *John Burſtall*, late of *London*, Merchant: Who dyed 28 *May*, 1681. Aged 40.

Another more Weſt, for *John Kent*, Chirurgeon. Who dyed 1660.

At the Weſt End of the Churchyard, a fair Table Monument ſomewhat ancient, without any Inſcription, or Coat of Arms.

There be many other raiſed Tombs lately made in the ſame Churchyard. One of the laſt on the North Side is, for *Sarah Hill*, Widow of the Reverend *John Hill* of *Worceſterſhire*, who dyed 18 *Dec.* 1715, the 87th Year of her Age.

Reader, if thou wouldſt know her Character, examine all the Duties of Nature and Religion: Which, as conſcious of the End of her Being, ſhe fulfilled. And then go, and do thou likewiſe.

To all the reſt, I add this Inſcription upon a Head-Stone in the Eaſt Part of the Churchyard:

PENINNAH JUCKES.

A Maid near Eighteen, we have laid in this Green,
To reſt herſelf here a ſhort Space:
And after that Time, this Roſe in her Prime,
Shall riſe up again by God's Grace.

Anno 1716.

This Pariſh is endowed with theſe annual Revenues of Charity for the Relief of their Poor, and Reparation of their Church and Ways.

Year.	*Donors.* *Uſes.*	*Sums.* *l. s. d.*
1603.	*Tho. Herne*, to the Poor in Bread	2 12 0
1613.	*Will. Swaine* gave 100*l.* to the Poor, for which the Pariſh have *Hilly Field.*	
1616.	Mrs. *Margaret Audley* gave 700*l.* to the *Skinners* Company in Truſt, for theſe Uſes, at four quarterly Payments yearly, *viz.*	
	Towards the Maintenance of the Schoolmaſter of the Free-School --	20 00 0
	To the Poor for Bread ——	5 04 0
	For the Repair of the Church, if needful, otherwiſe, for the Poor in Coals —— ——	5 16 0
	To repair Bridges, Stiles, and Rails, which ſhe had made betwixt *Clapton* and *Shoreditch*, if needful; otherwiſe, to the Churchwardens for other Uſes —— ——	4 00 0
1618.	*Hugh Johnſon*, ſometime Vicar, to the *Drapers* in Truſt, for the Poor, and Collectors for the Poor, with the Advice of the Vicar or Miniſter, ℘ *Ann.* ——	10 00 0
1620.	Sir *Henry Rowe*, to the *Mercers* Company in Truſt,	
	To the Poor, in Bread 2 12 0	
	—— —— in Coals 2 04 0	
		4 16 0
1624.	*Valentine Pool*, to the Poor —— For which the Pariſh have *Ryfield.*	8 00 0
1625.	*Richard Cheyney*, Eſq; payable by the Churchwardens of St. *Mary Woolnoth, London*, ——	2 00 0
1626.	*Henry Baniſter*, Eſq; to the *Goldſmiths* Company in Truſt, to put out four Children Apprentices ——	8 00 0
1632.	Bp. *Dolben*, ſometime Vicar of this Pariſh, gave 30*l.*	

I will here inſert, in Memory of this pious Biſhop, his Letter, wrote ſcarce a Fortnight before his Death, to the Inhabitants of *Hackney*, concerning his charitable Gift, as it is extant in their Pariſh Books: Communicated to me by the preſent Vicar, the Rev. Mr. *Peter Newcome.*

Bp. Doulben's Letter concerning his Gift. Mr. Pet. Newcome.

To the Inhabitants of the Pariſh of Hackney, *but eſpecially to the pooreſt Sort of People, that maintain their Livelihood by Carriage of Burthens to the City of* London: *All Bleſſing from the Fountain above and below, be multiplied upon you.*

I *DAVID*, by the permiſſion of God, Biſhop of *BANGOR*, ſometime your unworthy Paſtor, in Teſtimony of my unfeigned Chriſtian Love to you, as to the Place where I was ſo much beholden unto you all, do earneſtly entreat you to accept and take in good Part, this Mite of 30*l.* according to my poor Eſtate: Which I have ſent unto you by my worthy Friend Mr. *Richard Davies*; to be employed for continuing and everlaſting repairing (I hope) to Poſterity, of the Cauſeway, or Footway leading from *Clapton* and *Hackney* Church unto *Shoreditch.* Which poor Mite of 30*l.* I do deſire may be employed or laid out on ſome proportionable Parcel of Ground, Tenement, or yearly Rent-charge, or otherwiſe, by my loving Acquaintance, Mr. *Richard Davies*, Mr. *George Robins*, and Mr. *Roger Jones*, as ſoon as poſſible may be: But with the Approbations of my Right Worthy Friends, Sir *William Bulſtrode*, Mr. *John Baily*, Mr. *John Milward*, and Mr. *William Cheney*, or by any four of theſe Men.

And likewiſe my Deſire and Requeſt is, that the ſaid yearly Rent, iſſuing out of the ſaid Lands, Tenement, or Rent-charge, may be, by Order of the Veſtry, yearly paid unto the Churchwardens, for the Time being, of the ſaid Pariſh: And the Churchwardens to be accountable thereof.

And laſtly, my earneſt Deſire is, that according to my ſaid Truſt, the ſaid Rent, with its Profits, or Increaſe, at every 3 or 4 Years, being accompted for by itſelf, and particularly reſerved for that Uſe, may be employed every 3d or 4th Year at the fartheſt, for the ſufficient Repair of the ſaid Way. Conceiving, for divers Reaſons, that it will not be requiſite to repair it oftener. Wherein I do earneſtly deſire the Vicar for the Time being, in the Bowels of Charity, to have a ſpecial Care to accompliſh this my Requeſt.

Provided always, that if there be a Surpluſage remaining of the ſaid Rent, after the Repair or Mending of the ſaid Way at the Term aforeſaid, that then the ſaid Money and Surpluſage ſhall be diſtributed by the Diſcretion of the Vicar, Churchwardens, and four of the ancienteſt ſubſtantial Pariſhioners, among them of the pooreſt Families, that have the greateſt Charge of Children: Alſo, likewiſe provided, that if it may appear that the ſaid 30*l.*

it ſhall revert and be for the Uſe of the Poor of the Town of *Denbigh*, where I was born.

Your faithful Friend and

Servant in the Lord Jeſus,

David Bangor.

Bangor-Houſe in *Shoe-Lane, London*, this 11th Day of *Novemb.* 1633.

	George Humble, Eſq; gave 50*l.* for annual Rent ——	5 00 0
	To repair the Foot Path from *Clapton* and *Hackney* Church to *Shoreditch* —— ——	1 10 0
	To twelve poor People, in Bread ——	2 10 0
	At the Diſcretion of the Veſtry —— ——	1 00 0
	The Pariſh gave 20*l.*	
1664.	Sir *Tho. Viner* gave 80*l.*	
1666.	Mr. *Tho. Viner* gave 100*l.*	
	The Pariſh 5*l.*	
	Whereby is purchaſed the Houſe called the *Queen's Head*, at the yearly Rent of —— ——	12 00 0
	For theſe Uſes:	
	To put forth poor Peoples Children Apprentices	5 03 9
	To the Poor, in Bread	3 12 0
	To be diſtributed among the Poor every *Chriſtmas* Day, at the Diſcretion of the Miniſter and Churchwardens ——	4 04 3
1668.	*George Clark*, Eſq; payable by Alderman *Thorold*, and his Heirs, on the 17th of *Novemb.* ——	6 00 0
	For theſe Uſes:	
	To the Vicar, for a Sermon on that Day, commemorating Q. *Elizabeth*'s Acceſ. to the Crown	1 00 0
	To the Clark and Sexton	0 10 0
	To ſix poor Widows in Dr. *Spurſtow*'s Alms-houſe, by 5*s.* apiece	1 10 0
	To twelve —— ——	3 00 0

1669. *Henry*

Year.	*Donors.*	*Uſes.*	*Sums.*
1669.	*Henry Mongers*, Eſq;	payable by Sir *John Caſſe*, Kt. and his Heirs For theſe Uſes. To Mr. *Monger*'s ſix Alms-men, by 30 *s.* a-piece ——— 9 00 0 For Stock to repair the Alms-Rooms ——— ——— 3 00 0	12 00 0
1670.	*Joanna Martin.*	Sir *Stephen White*, Kt. gave 100 *l.* to purchaſe ꝑ *Ann.* ——— ——— For which the Pariſh have the Field *Revenleys:* To be beſtowed for the Uſe of the Poor, by the Churchwardens, and two other Inhabitants, to be choſen at *Eaſter*, yearly.	5 00 0
1675.	*Anne Wood*	——— ——— Payable out of certain Marſh Land, on the 5th Day of *November*. Given for theſe Uſes: To the Vicar, for a Sermon on the 5th of *Novemb.* ——— 1 00 0 To 16 poor Widows paſt Labour, at 5 *s.* a-piece ——— 4 00 0	5 00 0
1677.	*Tho. Hawks*, Eſq;	200 *l.* to the Poor, that is ꝑ *Ann.* ——— ———	12 00 0
1678.	Sir *Stephen White*, Kt.	gave 100 *l.* more, that is ꝑ *Ann.* ——— ———	5 00 0
1679.	Mr. *Tho. Jameſon*, late Vicar,	gave 100 *l.* to the *Goldſmiths* Company in Truſt, to be paid yearly, the 10th of *March* ——— ——— For theſe Uſes: To the Vicar, for a Sermon to be preached on *Good Friday* 1 00 0 To the Poor on that Day, by 12 *d.* a-piece ——— ——— 1 10 0 To the Vicar, for a Sermon to be preached on *Holy Thurſday* 1 00 0 To the Poor, on that Day, by 12 *d.* a-piece ——— ——— 1 10 0	5 00 0

And more of late, theſe Gifts following:

1706. 4 *l.* ꝑ *Ann* The Gift of Mrs. *Johanna Huſſey*, to the Poor of *Hackney* for ever, payable at *Michaelmas* yearly, and is iſſuing out of Lands of greater annual Value, lying in *Hackney Marſh*.

1714. *March.* Mr. *John Hammond*, deceaſed, by his laſt Will, left 100 *l.* to be continued and put out at Intereſt, upon good Security, by the Churchwardens and Overſeers of the Poor: The Profits to be diſtributed in Manner following:

3 *l.* 12 *s.* Part of the yearly Intereſt and Profit thereof ſhall be laid out and diſtributed by 3 *s.* a Week in Bread, on every Lord's Day, between *Michaelmas* and *Lady-day*, in every Year, unto 12 poor Houſekeepers belonging to the Pariſh: And the Reſidue of the Intereſt and Increaſe thereof ſhall be once in four Years paid and applied towards and for the ſetting out of a poor Boy of the Pariſh an Apprentice to ſome honeſt Employment, whereby he may get himſelf a Livelihood.

1716. An Anniverſary Sermon, to be preached on *New-Years Day*, given by a Perſon unknown; yet alive.

Kingſland.

In this Pariſh ſtands *Kingſland:* Where there is an ancient Hoſpital, with a Chapel. Some Account whereof, this Extract, from an old Will in the Biſhop of *London*'s Regiſter, will ſhew.

Hoſpital at *Kingſland.* *Regiſt. Lond.*

John Pope, Citizen and Barber, by his Will dat. 1437, gave to the Maſters and Governours of the Houſe of *Lepers*, called *Le Lokes*, at *Kyngeſlond* without *London*, an annual Rent of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* iſſuing out of certain Shops and Tenements ſituate in *Shetebone Lane*, [*Shereborn Lane*] in St. *Mary Abchurch* Pariſh, towards the Suſtentation of the ſaid Houſe at *Kingeſlond* for ever.

Stoke NEWINGTON.

J. S.

ONE Ward of *Hackney* Pariſh lying North-Weſt, is called *Stoke Newington*, and lies upon the great Northern Road: On the Weſt Side of which Road is the Pariſh of *Stoke Newington*, and *Newington Green*; pleaſantly ſituated, and full of fine Country Houſes for Citizens, being about 3 or 4 Miles from *London*. The Miniſter's Living hath been lately augmented by the Rent of certain Houſes given by Dr. *Sympſon*, late Incumbent there.

The Monuments that ſhew themſelves in this Church, are theſe that follow:

In the Chancel:

Againſt the South Wall, a very handſome large and ſomewhat ancient Monument, with Pillars of different Marble, preſents a Knight kneeling, and a Lady facing him, kneeling alſo; and behind her a Daughter: A Head-piece behind him. The Epitaph this:

Under him:

Vivo miles ..... *Chriſto ductore triumpho,*
Stix, caro, mors, mundus cuncta ſubacta mihi.
Exivi terris feſſus, velut hiſtrio ſcenâ:
Acta eſt ætatis fabula longa meæ.
Finis adeſt, clare ſpectantes plaudite, vixi,
Et cum deſiſto vivere, vivo magis.

Under her:

Vivo, ſed abſque meo, mors eſt mihi vita, marito:
Cumque viro veris ſum viduata bonis.
Charus eras ſummis imiſque benignus, at uni,
O! mihi quam charus quámque benignus eras?
Rara fuit Pietas; Genus & tibi nobile: Vixi:
Tu cum deſiſtis vivere, vivo minus.

Lower on the Baſe, are theſe Verſes:

Vivo prius durus mutúſque, ſed undique mutor,
Ore loquax, mollis pectore fio Lapis.
Me tua mollivit (mi Dudlei) *vivida Virtus;*
Quæ tam ſancta fuit vita perennis erit.
Et quæ freta viro optato ſimul optima vixti,
Tu (neque deſiſtis vivere) vivis adhuc.

Over his Head is writ,

Obiit 29 Decembr. Anno Dom. 1580.

On the Eaſt Wall, North of the Table, is this Inſcription:

Johannes Taverner, *natus in Comitat.* Hertfordienſi, *Familia honeſta, Parentibus piis & probis. A prima Infantia Literis operam dedit; primò, ſub privato magiſtro: dein* Weſtmonaſterii *inſtitutus*, Cantabrigiæ *ſtuduit per annos* 8. *Ubi etiam Magiſterii gradum ſuſcepit. Dein* Oxonii *per annos* 5. *Poſteaquam* Joanni King *Epiſcopo* Londinen. *a Libellis per annos* 9. *& unus Prælectorum in Collegio* Greſham, Londini, *per annos* 28. *Demúmq; Sacris Ordinibus ſuſceptis, Vicarius de*

Tillingham *in Comitat.* Eſſex. *per annos* 5. *Et poſtremum hujus Eccleſiæ Rector annis* 9. *Hic expleto Curriculo ſubtus ſepultus felicem reſurrectionem ſperat. Natus anno* 1584. *Denatus* 1638. *Vitam duxit cælibem.*

Vixi, nec quicquam vel vitæ nomine dignum
Senſi, vel quare longa petenda foret.
Hic ſitus eſt, qui res divinas calluit, Artes
Omnes, cui lingua, & plurima & una fuit.
Qui benè Judicio purum ſolidavit acumen,
Famam ultra prudens, ac ſine teſte pius.
Qui potuit citiùs quam quærere munus obire,
Seu quod Civilis, ſeu Toga doctu regit.
Mens humilis fuit in ſublimi Corpore, pectus
Sincerum donans, dextera Penna volans.
Pulcher erat primo, cum vir, Virtute venuſtus,
In ſene, Mors vixit, dormit is illa fuit.

Middle Ile.

On a flat Stone before the Pulpit:

Deceaſed *Septemb. Anno Dom.* 1652.

Here was interred the Body of *John Leigh*, Gent. Son of *John Leigh* of *Leigh Hall* in the County of *Lancaſter*, Gent. Who was married to *Talbot*, Daughter of *Benjamin Pigot* of *Graveburſt* in the County of *Bedford*, Eſq;. By her Direction this Monument was made.

Two other ancient flat Burial Stones, with Effigies and Inſcriptions in Braſs, but torn away.

On the South is a Chappel, ſometime belonging to the *Pophams*, Lords of the Manour.

North Ile.

Againſt the North Wall, near the Eaſt, is an ancient Table Monument without any Inſcription. On the Side are ſome Shields. One bears the three Nails of the Croſs; another, the Croſs, with the Crown of Thorns hanging on it.

An ancient flat Stone, with *Saxon* Capital Letters round it, hard to be read.

Under this Stone, in a Vault, lyeth the Body of *James Porter* of *Newington Green*, Gent. Who departed this Life the 26th of *Auguſt*, 1693. Aged 67 Years. Alſo of his Wife, and *George* his Son.

Newington. Reg. Lond. *John Stocker*, Eſq; buried by his Fader in S. *Thomas* Chapel in the Church of *Stoke Newington* in *Middleſex*. By his Will dat. *Sept.* 13, 1500, gives ſeveral Lands in *Newington* and *Crepulgate*.]

ISELDON, *vulgarly* ISLINGTON.

J. S. WInding Weſt from the Pariſh of *Hackney*, by *Dorleſton* and *Kingſland*, Wards in the ſaid Pariſh, is *Iſeldon*, corruptly and commonly called *Iſlington*, placed pleaſantly upon an Hill: Whence is a fine Proſpect of *London*, on the North Weſt Side of it.]

R. In the Church at *Iſlington* are theſe enſuing MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel, on the South Side, is this Inſcription:

Under the Hope of the Reſurrection,
Here lyeth the Body of *Alice Owen*, Widow, the Daughter of *Thomas Wilkes*. She was firſt married to *Henry Robinſon*. By whom ſhe had ſix Sons, *John*, *William*, *Henry*, *John*, *Thomas*, *Henry*. Which ſaid *Henry* the younger was married unto *Mary* the Daughter of Sir *William Glover*, Kt. Alderman of *London*. And five Daughters; *Margaret*, married to Sir *John Bret* of *Edmonton* in the County of *Middleſex*, Kt. *Suſan*, *Anne*, and *Anne* the younger married *Robert Rich* of *Horndon on the Hill* in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſquire; and *Alice*, married to *John Waſhborn* of *Withingfoord* in the County of *Worceſter*, Eſquire.
The ſecond Huſband was *William Elkin*, Eſquire, Alderman of the City of *London*; by whom ſhe had Iſſue only *Urſula Elkin*, married to Sir *Roger Owen* of *Coudover* in the County of *Salop*, Knight.
The third Huſband was *Thomas Owen*, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas to Q. *Elizabeth*.

On a fair Stone in the Chancel is the following Inſcription.

Hinc
Sperat Reſurrectionem
(*Filius* HARBOTELLI GRIMESTON,
Militis & Baronetti
Natu tertius)
HENRICUS GRIMESTON.
Anagramma:
En! Chriſti Regno ſum.
Qui moritur, vivit Chriſto: huic mors Semita, Ductor
Angelus, ad vitam janua Chriſtus erit.

Hac iter ad ſuperos, calcans veſtigia lethi,
Intrabam Chriſti Regia, Templa Dei.

12° *die Menſis* Julii, *An. Dom.* 1627.

On the North Side of the Chancel is thus written:

Here lyeth buried the Body of Sir NICOLAS KEMPE, Knight, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, and an Honourable Member of the High Commiſſion Court, *&c.* Who had to his firſt Wife *Cicelia*; with whom he lived in bleſſed Amity near forty Years together; with *Sarah* his ſecond Wife ſix Years: And having paſt, with much Proſperity, Love, and Credit, the reverend Years of 72, he changed this terreſtrial Condition, for that everlaſting State of Bleſſedneſs, the Third of *September*, 1624.

Wiſe, loving, liberal, religious, juſt:
Thoſe Graces fill'd the Soul of him, whoſe Duſt
Lies here intomb'd, all that Praiſe can bring forth,
There are not Words enough t'expreſs his Worth:
For his good Works, this Stone cannot compriſe
Half the Particulars of his Pieties:
What Goodneſs ever was, is, and to come,
In mortal Man, that makes up his juſt Sum.

Near this is a Stone for *D..... Kempe*, married to *Thomas E......* and after to Sir .... Kt. She dyed 1650, in the 77th Year of her Age.] *J. S.*

Another Monument on the North Side of the Chancel, hath this Inſcribed: *R.*

Vivit poſt funera virtus.

Here lyeth the Body of *William Richorne*, late of *Canonbury*, Eſq; Which *William* married with *Anne* the Daughter of *John Quarles* of *London*, Merchant, and dyed without Iſſue the 18th Day of *November*, in the Year of our Lord God 1582, and in the 54th Year of his Age.

A Monument in the South Ile with this Inſcription:

To the Sacred Memory of

Anne late Wife of *Henry Chitting*, Eſq; *Cheſter* Herauld at Arms, eldeſt Daughter of *William Bennet*, Gentleman, by *Joice*, Widow of *Richard Joſelin* of *Newhall Jocelins* in *Eſſex*, Eſq; and Daughter to *Robert Atkinſon* of *Stowell* in the County of *Gloceſter*, Eſquire. She had 4 Children, whereof 3 are living, *Thomas*, *Joyce*, and *Henry*. Of which laſt ſhe died in Childbed, the 8th of *May* 1632, in the 27th Year of her Age, and 4th Year of her Marriage.

Mors mihi vita.

Life is Death's Road, and Death Heaven's Gate muſt be,
Heaven is Chriſt's Throne, and Chriſt is Life to me.
The Angels of the Lord protect
All thoſe that are his own Elect.
Vivit poſt funera virtus.

Later Monuments. *J. S.* Later Monuments, erected in *Iſlington* Church, or more ancient omitted before, are for theſe Perſons following:

In the Chancel, for *John Short*, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of *London*. Born at *Doncaſter* in *Yorkſhire*: Who departed this Life at *Canbury Houſe*, in this Pariſh, the 26th of *March*, 1689, in the 66th Year of his Age.

John Short, Citizen and Draper of *London*..... Begun this Life in *Kent*: Departed this Life in the ſame Place as above, in *October* 1666. Aged near 60 Years.

Omnium vereatur Urna.

Within the Communion Table Rails, a Stone over *Elizabeth Spooner*, Wife of *Abraham Spooner*, Citizen and Vintner of *London*. An affectionate and faithful Wife: Upright and Circumſpect in all her Converſation, *&c.* Departed the 1ſt of *March*, 1699.

Alſo within the Rails lies *Anne Woolnough*, Daughter of *Henry Woolnough*, Clerk; deceaſed the 11th of *June*, 1679. Aged 14 Years.

Edmund Pott of *Pott* in the County of *Cheſter*, Gent. Firſt married to *Sarah* Daughter of *Anthony Thomſon* of *Cambridge*, Gent. And had Iſſue by her two Sons and one Daughter. She deceaſed *An.* 1640. His ſecond Wife was *Jane* the Daughter of *Joſeph Lane* of *London*, Gent. Who had Iſſue by her two Sons. He deceaſed *March* the 28th, 1650.

Chriſtopher Waſe of *Upper Holloway*, Eſq; And *Judith Maſter*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of the ſaid *Chriſtopher Waſe*. She dyed the 4th of *Nov.* 1669. And *George Maſter*, Son of the abovenamed *Judith Maſter*, the 6th of *June*, 1666.

South Wall of the Chancel:

Memoriæ Sacr. Hic componitur Hugo Daſhfield Wigornienſis, *Vir Pietate in Deum, Liberalitate in egenos, Comitate ergo omnes inſignis. Cujus Induſtria, Prudentia, & ſpectata Fides Honoratiſſimo* THOMÆ *Dno.* COVENTRIÆ *(cui tandem a* Carolo *Rege concredita eſt magni ſigilli Cuſtodia) ita placuerunt, ut tanto Hero, publiciſq; muniis inſerviens, apud ipſum duodecim pœne triteridas vixerit, quàm hinc excederet, &c. Fidei plenus & Spei, curſum perſolvit* Septemb. 17, *An. Dom.* 1638. *Ætat.* 59.

Near this Place lyeth the Body of JUDITH MASTER, *&c.* Wife to *George Maſter* of *Lincolns Inn*, third Son of Sir *William Maſter* of *Ciceter* in the County of *Glouceſter*, Kt. She was a Woman of exemplary Vertue: Towards God truly pious, towards Man exactly juſt; to her Huſband, during their ten Years in their Marriage, ſhe was ever a moſt affectionate and judicious Friend. By whom ſhe had many Children: But left him only one Son.

Upon a Braſs Plate:

Mr. *William Langham*, late one of the Prebends of *Litcherfield*, Parſon of *Thurnbie*, and Doctor of Phyſic. Who deceaſed the 16th Day of *Sept.* 1603.

North Ile: At the Eaſt End:

Hic Sepelitur MARGARETA SAVIL, *nuper uxor* HENRICI SAVIL, *Armigeri: Filia* Thomæ Fowler, *in hac Parochia item Armigeri, &c.* 15to *die poſt partum editum in ipſo Juventutis flore ex hac vita exceſſit. Anno ætatis ſuæ* 19, 27 *menſis* Auguſti, *An. Dom.* MDCXLVI.

On a Braſs Plate.

Here lyeth the Body of *Gregory Charlet*, Citizen and Tallowchandler of *London*. Who had one only Daughter, named *Jane*, married to *Thomas Fowler* of *Iſlington*, Eſq; Which ſaid *Gregory* was buried the 6th of *June* 1593. Whoſe Soul reſteth with the Lord. *Ætat. ſuæ* 67.

Here lyeth the Body of *Jane Fowler*, Daughter to *Gregory Charlet*, Citizen and Tallowchandler, *&c.* She had Iſſue by the ſaid *Tho. Fowler* two Sons, *Thomas* and *Edmund*. She was buried the 14th of *Octob.* 1601. Whoſe Soul reſteth in the Lord.

Sir *Thomas Fowler*, Kt. who took to Wife *Jane Charlet*: By whom he had Iſſue Sir *Thomas* and Sir *Edmund Fowler*. After the Death of *Jane*, he took to Wife *Mary* the Widow of Sir *John Spencer* of *Althrop* in the County of *Northampton*, Kt. and Mother to the Lord *Spencer*, that now is. By whom he had no Iſſue. The ſaid *Mary* departed this Life the 5th of *January*, 1620. He afterwards married *Dorothie* the Daughter of Sir *Walter Coape* of *Kenſington* in the County of *Middleſex*, Kt. And had by her no Iſſue. The ſaid Sir *Thomas* departed this Life the 14th of *Jan.* 1624. He was one of his Majeſty's Deputy-Lieutenants of this County of *Middleſex*; as alſo a High Commiſſioner, and a Commiſſioner for the Verge, and likewiſe in the Commiſſion of the Peace and *Quorum* for this County.

Elizabeth Lady *Fowler*, late Wife of Sir *Tho. Fowler* the Younger, Kt. the Daughter and Heir of *William Perſon* of the Inner Temple, Eſq; 19 *Sept.* 1628. She had Iſſue by the ſame Sir *Thomas* four Sons and ſeven Daughters.

John Fowler, ſole Son and Heir of Sir *Tho. Fowler* of this Pariſh, Kt. and Bar. Who married *Elizabeth* the Daughter and Heir of *Aunſeline Fowler* of the County of *Glouceſter*, Eſq; Dyed without Iſſue the 1ſt of *Sept.* 1638.

Jane the Daughter of Sir *Tho. Fowler* of this Pariſh, Kt. and Bar. and Wife to Mr. *Richard Corbet* of ...... in the County of *Lincoln*, 20. Day of *Novemb.* 1633. And had Iſſue by the ſaid *Corbet* two Sons, *viz. Thomas* and *Rowland*.

Martha the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Fowler*, Kt. and Bar. 11. of *June*, 1634.

Dedicated by Sir *Richard Fiſher*, Bar. to the honoured Memory of his Grandfather Sir *Thomas Fowler*, late of this Place, Kt. and Bar. and his Lady *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *William Perſon*, Eſq; By whom he had one Son and four Daughters, *viz. John*, who married *Sarah* Daughter to *John Fowler* of *Staffordſhire*, Eſq; who dyed Childleſs. *Sarah* married to Sir *Thomas Fiſher*, Kt. and Bar. *Jane* married to *Richard Corbet*, Eſq; *Elizabeth* married to *Gerard Gore*, Eſq; And *Martha* dyed a Virgin. Theſe all ſleep in Hope of a bleſſed Reſurrection, 1678.

Erected by Sir *Richard Fiſher*, Bar. to the dear Remembrance of his Father Sir *Tho. Fiſher*, Kt. and Bar. and his beloved Lady *Sarah*, eldeſt Daughter of Sir *Tho. Fowler*, Kt. and Bar. By whom he had three Sons and three Daughters, *viz. Thomas*, who married *Jane* the Daughter of Sir *John Preſcot*, Kt. He had only one Son *Thomas*, who dyed at the Age of 18 Years: *John* dyed young: *Sarah* married Sir *Hugh Ducie*, Kt. of the *Bath*: Both deceaſed: *Richard*, *Suſan*, and *Urſula* are now living, *March* the 30th, 1678.

Upon a Braſs Plate:

Here lyeth *Thomas Walker*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*: And *Cicele* his Wife. *Thomas* deceaſed 25 Day of the Month of *July*, the Yere of our Lord God, a Thouſand CCCCLXXXXVI. On whos Sowlys *Jhu.* have Mercy, *Amen.*

James Ward, Son of Lieutenant *James Ward*, Eſq; and of *Frances* his Wife, 30 *Apr.* 1686.

Upon a Plated Stone:

I preye the Cryſten Man, that haſt Ey to ſee thys,
To preye for the Sowlles of theym that here buryed is.
And remembre that in Cryſt we be Bretherne; the whych hath commaunded every Man to prey for other.
Thys ſeyth ROBERT ANDERTONE **and** JOHAN **hys Wyff, here wrapped in Cley,**
Abydyng the Mercie of Almyghty God themſelf Domedey.
Whych was ſometyme Servaunt to Sir GEORGE HASTYNG, **Knyght, Earl of** Huntingdon. **And paſſyd ...... my Lyff in the Yere of our Lord God** MCCCCI..... **on whos Sowl Almyghty God have Mercy.** Amen.

Suſanna the Wiſe of *John Marſh* of *Wilſden* in the County of *Middleſex*, Yeoman, and Daughter of *Robert Merry*, Yeoman, 4. *Sept.* 1687.

Juxta hunc locum humatum jacet Corpus Hugonis Ratclyffe *ex hac Parochia, Armigeri, Civis & Galeropolæ* Londinenſis; *quondam pileonis Sacræ Majeſtati* CAROLI I^{mi}. *beatæ Memoriæ totiq; familiæ Regali. Ob.* 28 Nov. 1678.

This Man had two Wives, *viz. Margaret* Daughter of *Gervaſe Handel* of *Wilford* in *Nottinghamſhire*, Gent. And *Elizabeth*, Coheir of *Thomas Chewning*, Citizen and Skinner of *London*. This Monument was erected by *Chewning Ratclyff*, his Heir, 1681.

South Ile.

Here are the Monuments of *Henry Chitting*, and *Alice Owen*, mentioned before. Alſo, on a Plated Grave-ſtone over one *Markham*, this Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body of JOHN MARKHAM, Eſq; one of the Sergeants at Arms to our moſt gracious Sovereign Lord King JAMES, *&c.* who dyed the 26th of *Aug.* 1610.

He was both gentilke born, and gentilke bred;
And ere he dyed, was well marryed
Unto a vertuous and a loving Wife,
Who looſing him, loathed her own Life.
Whoſe Love hath built this for Eternity,
That he may ſtill be had in Memory.

Another Plated Stone thus inſcribed:

Thomas Draper *de* Strond Green *dum vixit Civis* Londinen. *poſtquam omnia Societatis ſuæ munia obiiſſet, & in communi Civitatis Concilio diu ſediſſet, placide deceſſit in Dno. Vir probus, prudens, & pius, &c. Ob.* 23 Octobr. *Ann. Dom.* 1711.

By his Wife *Sarah* he left three Sons and one Daughter.

Sarah Fowke, Wife of *Tho. Fowke* of *London*, Merchant. *Mar.* 10, 1663. By her he had Iſſue five Sons and ſix Daughters.

In the Churchyard of *Iſlington*:

A Tomb cloſe to the Church Wall for *William Norman* of this Pariſh, Yeoman; and *Chriſtian* his Wife: And *Chriſtian*, late the Wife of *William Strode* of this Pariſh, Gent. only Daughter of the ſaid *William* and *Chriſtian*. Who dyed the 17th of *Nov.* 1698.

John Patten, late of the Pariſh of St. *Giles in the Fields*, Founder, and *Tho. Patten* his Son. *John* dyed 1696. And *Thomas* 1693.

Edward Simpſon, Son of *Giles*, 1665.

Elizabeth the Daughter of *Nicolas Rufford*, Gent. and *Judith* his Wife, 14 *Jun.* 1702. In Memory of her, and four more their Children, this Tomb was erected: And

Elizabeth late Wife of *Nicolas Rufford*, 18 *Jan.* 1685. And his Mother, 1674. And three of his Brothers.

Richard Cloudeſley, a good Benefactor to this Pariſh: Who deceaſed 9. *Hen.* 8. *An. Dni.* 1517. Repaired, and poliſhed, and reinſculpt, *Anno Dni.* 1690.

Nicolas Rufford, } Churchwardens.]
James Porter, }

CHAPEL *at* HIGHGATE.

J. S.

A Little farther ſtands the pleaſant Town of *Highgate*, very loftily ſituated, according to the Import of its Name, giving a noble Proſpect thence of the City North Weſt.

It hath a Chapel belonging to the Pariſh of *Horneſey*: In which are Monuments for divers Perſons, *viz.*

In the Weſt Part, a black Grave-ſtone for *Nicolas Burwel* of *Gray's Inn*, Eſq; 1670. He had two Wives, *viz. Suſanna*, only Daughter of *William Norwich*: And *Frances*, ſecond Daughter of Sir *Charles Le Groſſe* of *Creſtwic*, Kt. *Peter Le Neve*, Eſq;

Four Sons of the Lady *Heſter Blount*: Two by her firſt Huſband, Sir *William Manwaring*, Kt. And two by her ſecond, Sir *Henry Blount*, Kt. All dyed Infants, 1653.

Chriſtopher Wilkinſon, Merchant Adventurer of *London*, and Alderman, 1676. *And tho' interred far from his native Country,* [Leeds in *Yorkſhire*] *yet he hath left there a Monument engraven in the Memory of all good Men.*

Near the Church Porch is the Coat of *Cholmeley*.

An. Dom. 1562. Sir *Roger Cholmeley*, Kt. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and after, L. Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, did erect, at his own Charges, this public and free Grammar School;

and procured the ſame to be eſtabliſhed by Letters Patents from Q. *Elizabeth*; endowing the ſame with yearly Maintenance. Which School *Edwyn Sandes*, L. Biſhop of *London* enlarged *An. Dom.* 1565, by the Addition of this Chapel, for divine Service, *&c.* The ſame enlarged by divers Perſons. The Inſcription renewed *An.* 1668, by the Governors of the ſaid School.

Sub hoc marmore requieſcunt exuviæ RICHARDI GOWER, *Armigeri, de* Highgate *in Comitat.* Middleſexiæ. *Qui amicis & bonis omnibus charus vixit, flebilis occidit, &c.* 12 Dec. 1688.
Honoris ergò hunc titulum poſuit Edwardus Gold *de Agro.* Devon. *oriundus, Mercator* Londinenſis, Elizæ. *filiæ ejus ſuperſtitis, & deſiderium patris ægrè ferentis, Maritus.*

Katherine Wife of *Richard Chambers*, Eſq; Merchant, Alderman of *London*, ſecond Daughter of *Rob. Sprignel* of *Highgate*, Eſq; By her he had 14 Children. Dyed 28 *Dec.* 1643.

Elizabeth Jaques, Widow, late Wife of *John Jaques*, Eſq; 18 *Jun.* 1624. By her he had five Sons, and 2 Daughters.

In the Chancel, lyes under a black Marble *John Smith* of *Highgate*, Eſq; one of the Governors of this Chapel, 1655.

John Smith, Eſq; Son of *John Smith*, and *Audley* his Wife, the only Child he left at his Death.

This Marble Stone preſerveth the Memory of *Baſil Nicolls*, Governor of this Chapel and Free School, 1648.

A Hatchment for Sir *John Woolaſton*, Kt. Alderman and L. Maior of *London*.

A large Monument in the Weſt Wall, with two Effigies of a Man and a Woman to the Shoulders: Dedicated to the Memory of *Will. Platte* of *Highgate*, Eſq; Son and Heir of Sir *Hugh Platte* of *Kirby Caſtle*, and of *Bednal Green* in *Middleſex*, Kt. Who married the youngeſt Daughter of Sir *John Hungerford* of *Douneamey* in the County of *Glouceſter*, Kt. Dyed the 17th of *Novemb.* 1637.

On a Pillar in the Middle of the Chapel.

Robert Sprignel, Eſq; who marry'd *Suſan* Daughter of *John Daniel* of *Meſſinghal* in *Eſſex*, Eſq; 1654.

Sarah third Daughter of *John* and *Elizabeth Radford* of St. *Clement Danes*.

Elizabeth Daughter of *Robert* and *Elizabeth Walker*, 1685.

Eaſt Wall:

A Monument in the Shape of a Pyramid, for *Peter Pretty*, 1678. *Elizabeth Collet* erected this Monument.

Sacred to the Memory of Mrs....... *Hobart*, Daughter of Sir *Henry Hobart*, Kt. and Bar. L. Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, 1632.

Elizabeth Liſle, Wife to *John Liſle*, Eſq; Daughter of Sir *Henry Hobart* aforeſaid: Dyed 1633.

St. PANCRASE.

J. S. ON this Side lyeth the ancient Church of St. *Pancraſs*. In the Churchyard whereof are ſeveral Tombs and Monuments, *viz.*

J. Worthington. *William Holt*, Son of *William Holt*, Gent. who departed *Sept.* 11, 1684.

Three Children of *John Jervis*, Gent. and *Jane* his Wife. One of them *Arabella*, aged three Years: *A Child moſt dear to her Parents, whom ſhe loved and obeyed with an Affection much beyond her Years. Which ſhe outgrew in Beauty, Knowledge, and Goodneſs, to the Admiration of all that knew her.* Buried 29 *May*, 1674.

Rob. Parkins, Junior, Gent. *Jul.* 21, 1675.

Randolph Tearewood, late Vicar of this Pariſh, 1689. And *Margaret* his Wife.

Tho. Plot of *Sparſhott* in the County of *Bucks*, Gent. 19 *Jun.* 1677. *Requieſcat in pace.*

And *Elizabeth Plot* his Wife, 2 *Jun.* 1683.

William Blunt, late of St. *Andrew's Holborn*, Yeoman, with *Mary* his firſt Wife. He dyed 18 *Jun.* 1678.

Generoſus ſub hoc jacet Lapillo Robertus *filius natu ſecundus* Roberti Daviſii *a* Guiſancy *in* Flintonia *antiqua ibidem* Daviſiorum *Sede, Armigeri. Satelles diu Regius, Literis & Armis juxta inſignis: quin & omni Titulo tanto major emicuit, quanto Virtus ipſa virtutis nomen excellit, &c. Tenet hic Sepultum vetus & famoſum Divi* Pancracii, *anguſtum licet, Cæmiterium: Ob. ætatis ſuæ anno viceſſimo octavo,* Novembr. 8° *Regis feliciter reſtituti viceſſimo, Salutis reparatæ* MDCLXVIII°. *Vale Spectator, ut vivas, vive, ut mori valeas.*

Commune cum Avunculo ſortitur Sepulchrum Dorothea Eyton: Johannis Eyton *de* Leeſwood *in Comitatu* Flint. *Armigeri, &* Dorotheæ *predicti* Roberti *Sororis, filia unica, Octennis, &c. An. Dom.* 1672.

Robert Pennant, ſecond Son of *Pyercy Pennant* of *Byghtam* in the County of *Flint*, Eſq; and *Katherine* Siſter of *Robert Davies*, 1689. Aged 24

John Dolben, Citizen and Maſon of *London*, 30 *March*, 1703.

Elizabeth Manning, aged four Years.

So fades this beauteous Flower, whoſe early Wit,
Reaſon and Religion did make it fit
For a better World: Her ſad Parents Grief
Admits of none but of a like Relief.
Reader, live pious, and bid the World adieu;
And let a Child here thus admoniſh you.
Sic tranſit Gloria mundi.

Richard Finchamp, Son of *John Finchamp* of *Outwel*, in the County of *Norfolk*, 168$\frac{8}{9}$.

+

EDVARDUS BOTELER, *Armig. ob.* 8 *die* Jan. *Anno Dom.* 1681. *Anima ejus in Bonis demorabitur.* +

Mrs. *Mary Judd* dyed 6. *Jun.* 1699.

A. W. *ob.* Maii 4, *An. Dom.* 1678. *Ætat. ſuæ* 70. *Elegi abjectus eſſe in Domo Dei, & manſi in Solitudine; non quærens quod mihi utile eſt, ſed quod multis.*

Per bonam famam & per infamiam. Ob. Jan. 31. *An. Dom.* 1699. *Ætat.* 86.

Hic jacet Sepultus Edvardus Betts, *M. D. Collegii Medicorum* London. *quondam Socius, præclari viri* Johannis Betts, *M. Doctoris ejuſdem Collegii quondam Præſidis, filius. Ob. die* 27*mo. menſis* April. *Anno Salutis* MDCXCV. *CRRIP.*

Thomas Jones of the Pariſh of St. *Clements*, 1690. And *Elizabeth Jones* his Wife, 1700.

Upon a Tomb at the South Side.

Here lyes the Body of *John Carleton*, Gent. Son of *Tho. Carleton*, Eſq; Who was eldeſt Equery to their Sacred Majeſties King *Charles* I. and

King *Charles* II. And was deſcended of the moſt ancient Family of the CARLETONS of *Carleton Hall* in the County of *Cumberland*. *Ob.* 20 *Julii*. *Anno Dom.* 1703. *Ætat.* 67.

Here alſo lyes the Body of *Suſanna* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Hugh Ackland* of *Killerton* in the County of *Devon*, Bar. Formerly Wife to *Edw. Halſall*, Eſq; Equery to her ſacred Majeſty Q. *Catharine*. *Ob.* 5 Febr. *An. Dom.* 1696. *Ætat.* 62.

Another Tomb adjacent.

Elizab. Carleton, Daughter of *Edward Carleton*, Eſq; Who was Knight Harbinger to his late Majeſty K. *James* II. by *Mary* his ſecond Wife. Who was the only Iſſue of *Rich.* and *Barbary Boyſe* of the City of *Weſtminſter*, deceaſed. *Ob.* Jan. 19. *Ætat.* 25. *An. Dom.* 1719.

Had Heav'n commiſſion'd Death to hold his Hand,
And Vertue could the Force of Death withſtand;
This beauteous Virgin had been longer liv'd,
Nor we ſo ſoon of her rich Worth depriv'd.
Her charming Youth, her Meekneſs, Wit, and Senſe,
Her Charity, her Truth, her Innocence:
But ripe for God, her Soul aſcending flew,
And early bid the ſinful World adieu, &c.

Upon another Tomb.

+

D. O. M. S.

In a Vault under this Stone lyes the Body of *Mary Towneley*, Eldeſt Daughter of *Charles Towneley* of *Towneley* in the County of *Lancaſter*, Eſq; by his Wife *Urſula Ferriour* of *Tyſmore* in the County of *Oxon*. She dyed 13 *Aug.*

Anno { *Dni.* 1716.
Ætat. 28.

Poſuit mœſta Parens, in eod. Sepulchro, & ſuos aliquando Cineres depoſitura.

A Tomb a little Diſtance from *Towneley*'s Southward.

+

Hic jacet eximius D. D. Andreas Giffard, *antiquâ & nobili Familia Illuſtris; magno Scientiæ fere univerſalis Theſauro Illuſtrior, Virtutum omnium, tum Scientia, tum Praxi, Humilitatis præcipuè & Charitatis, Deum erga & Proximum Illuſtriſſimus. Ac propterea inſigni* ILLUSTRISSIMI *Titulo, judicio omnium, etiam SSæ. digniſſimus habebatur. Deniq; vivens, commune bonum, Moriens, communis Luctus, exiſtit. Similem quippe ſui, Eheu! ubi reliquit? Obiit Sept.* 28. *A. D.* 1714.

Requieſcat in pace.

Another Tomb for the Rt. Hon. *Thomas Dongan*, Earl of *Limerick*. Dyed *Dec.* 14. Aged 81 Years, 1715.

Requieſcat in pace, Amen.

On another Tomb near the former.

+

This Tomb was erected for *Gilbert Whitehal*, late of *Telderſey* in *Darbyſhire*, Gent. Whoſe Body lyeth here interred. He dyed 20. *Febr. An. Dom.* 1709.

Requieſcat in pace, Amen.

+

Here alſo lyeth the Body of *Catharine Brent*, Widow of *Rob. Brent*, late of *Lark-Stoke* in *Gloceſterſhire*, Eſq; Dyed 18 *Dec.* 1706. [Removed hither.]

Requieſcat in pace. Amen.

Upon a Tomb South-Weſt.

Under this Tomb is interred the Body of TERENC MAC-MAHON, Gent. who departed this Life in the 45th Year of his Age, 17$\frac{10}{11}$. This Tomb was erected at the ſole Charge of his loving Wife *Sarah Mac-Mahon*, &c.

Requieſcat in pace.

Of late thoſe of the *Roman Catholick* Religion have affected to be buried here.]

St. MARY LE BONE.

A Little farther Weſtward lyes the Pariſh of St. *Mary le Bone*. In the Church whereof are theſe Perſons buried, and remembred by Monuments. *J. S.*

Here lyeth interred the Body of Sir *Edmund Dowce* of *Broughton* in the County of *Southampton*, Kt. Who was Cupbearer to *Anne* of *Denmark*, Queen to K. *James*; and to *Henrietta Maria* of *France*, Queen to K. *Charles*. Forty Years a conſtant Servant in his Place: Never married. At the writing hereof he was aged threeſcore and three Years. *Anno Dom.* 1644. *Mors mihi Lucrum.* *J. Worthington.*

Johannes Croſby, *Artium Magiſter, Eccleſiæ Miniſter*, ὀρθόδοξος. *Sepultus* 30 Jan. 1669. *Ætat. ſuæ* 72.

Deborah Chambers, Wife of *Richard Chambers* of the City of *York*, Merchant: And Daughter of *Edward Meſſenden*, Eſq; *Octob.* 31, 1680.

Anno Dom. 1691. Jan. 25. *Ætat.* 91. *Vixit* Georgius Foxcroft, *Armig. Par neg. Pru. Pi. Coſmopolita. Multa tulit, fecitque. Obiit, Abiit. Reliquiæ hic. Eheu! quantuli ſumus. Turgidæ Bullæ Præterea nihil.*

Hic ſita eſt Arabella Wentworth, *filia natu tertia* Georgii Wentworth *Equitis Aurat.* & Annæ *uxoris ejus, Spe reſurgendi. Ob. die* 13 Dec. *An. Dom.* 1653, & *ætat. ſuæ anno* 4to. P. P.

Thomas, *John*, *Sarah*, *William*, and *Sarah Tayler*, the Sons and Daughters of *Tho. Tayler* of *Popes* in the County of *Hertfort*, Eſq; by *Sarah* his Wife, Daughter of *John Wells* of this Pariſh, Gent. deceaſed.

Churchyard of *Mary le Bone*.

Depoſita Edwardi Gwynn, *Generoſi de Gente* Gwynnorum *in* Gwynnedh *ſive* Wallia *claris natalib. oriundi, de Societate medii Templi, & Cuſtodis Brevium de Communi Banco unius Deputatorum, eximiæ Probitatis, Fortitudinis, & Conſtantiæ, excelſis animi dotibus ditati, Legum & Antiquitatum* Angliæ *periti, Philoſophiæ ſtudioſiſſimi, & in omni Scientiarum genere, quibus Philologi lucubrationes & lucernas impendere ſolent, perdocti. Qui aſſiduè lectioni & contemplationi incumbens in Bibliotheca quam in ædibus Furnevallianis habuit inſtructiſſima, vitam ſenio fatigatam pro cæleſti & æterna commutavit pridie Calendas* Februarii *An. Salutis humanæ* MDCXLIX.

Alexander Chorley ſet up this Monument, *Gratitudinis ergô & Memoriæ.*

Mary Andrews, the Wife of *John Andrews* of St. *Martin's* in the Fields, 9. *July*, 1679.

Catharine Haſtings, Wife of Colonel *Edw. Haſtings*. And *William* their Son, 1692.

Hic jacet Benjamin Crofts Benjamini *de Comitat.* Suffolcienſ. *Generoſi filius. Ob.* Aug. 14, 1702.

Richard Reding, Groom of the King's great Chamber, 29. *Sept.* 1671.

In memoriam Samuelis Ellis, *Generoſi, viri ſui dilectiſſimi, (qui antiquam gentis ejuſdem de* Kiddal *in agro* Eboracenſi *familiam probis & piis moribus magis honeſtavit, & per totum nuperæ Tyrannidis, & vitæ provectioris curſum, ſummam erga Deum & Regem intemeratam ſervavit fidem)* Iſabella *amatiſſima ejus pariter & mœſtiſſima conjux, &c. hoc Sepulchrale Saxum, noviſſimum quod poſſit, amoris Monumentum poſuit. Ob.* 6. Octobr. M DC LXXVIII°. *Ætat. autem ſuæ* LXXIII.
Buried here by his Deſire, near *Elizabeth* his Daughter, who dyed of the Plague.

Mary Holme, Wife of *Edward Holme* of the Pariſh of St. *James* : Departed 20. *Nov.* 1701.

Hic jacet Claudius Champion *de* Creſpigny *è* Gallia *natali ſolo pro fide profugus, animam Deo reddidit anno ætatis* LXXV. *Salutis* M DC XCV. Apr. 10.

And thus having, at length, viſited the Monuments of the Dead in ſo large a Compaſs, I end this long *Perambulation*, with a Liſt of all the Biſhops of both Provinces, buried in *London*, or within the Bills of Mortality, with their Names, their Sees, Dates of Burial, and the Churches, where: Accurately collected by a diligent Antiquary, and ſent to me. By which, any who are minded to know the Inſcriptions on the Monuments of the ſaid Biſhops, may ſoon turn to and find them in the foregoing Book, only by obſerving in what Churches they were buried: Though, perhaps, by this Time demoliſhed in thoſe Churches.

Brown Willis, Esq;

BISHOPS *buried in Churches in or near* London, *within the Bills of Mortality.*

Sedes Cantuar.

SImon *Langham*, 1376, in *Weſtminſter Abby*.
Roger Walden, 1405, in St. *Bartholomew*'s Priory, *Smithfield*.
Matthew Parker, 1575, in *Lambeth* Palace Chapel.
Richard Bancroft, 1610, in *Lambeth* Pariſh Church.
John Tillotſon, 1694, in St. *Laurence Jewry* Church, *London*.
Tho. Teniſon, 1715, in *Lambeth* Pariſh Church.

Sedes Bathon. & Wellenſ.

John Clerk, 1540, in the *Minories* Church, according to ſome Authors; or, as in others, in St. *Botolph*'s *Aldgate*.

+ *Sedes* Briſtol.

Sedes Ciceſtrenſ.

John Chriſtopherſon, 1558, in *Chriſt* Church, *London*.
John Lake, 1689, in St. *Botolph*'s *Biſhopſgate*.
John Williams, 1709, in St. *Mildred*'s *Poultry*: Where both had been Miniſters.

Sedes Elienſis.

Philip Morgan, 1434, in the Charter Houſe, *London*.
Tho. Thirlby, 1570, in *Lambeth* Pariſh Church.
Nicholas Felton, 1626, in St. *Antbolin*'s Church, *London*.
Francis White, 1637, in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral.

Sedes Exon.

John Bothe, 1478, } In St. *Clement Dane*'s,
John Arundel, 1503, } *Weſtminſter*.
Miles Coverdale, 1565, in St. *Bartholomew*'s behind the *Royal Exchange*.
Valentine Carey, 1626, in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral.
Ralph Brownridge, 1659, in the *Temple* Church, *London*.

Sedes Glouceſtren.

Godfrey Goodman, 1655, in St. *Margaret*'s Church, *Weſtminſter*.

Sedes Hereford.

Tho. Milling, 1442, in *Weſtminſter Abby*.
Edward Fox, 1548, } in St. *Mary Mounthaw*,
John Skypp, 1552, } *London*.
Nicholas Monk, 1661, in *Weſtminſter Abby*.
Gilbert Ironſide, 1701, in St. *Mary Somerſet*, *London*.

+ *Sedes* Litchfield.

+ *Sedes* Lincolne.

I find no Biſhop of this See buried in *London*, except happily Biſhop *Marmaduke Lumley*, who deceaſed there, as I think I have read, and ſo might be buried at *Stepney*, where he had been Miniſter.

Sedes London.

This I paſs over. [The Burials of theſe Biſhops being for the moſt part in St. *Paul*'s, or *Fulham*.]

+ *Sedes*

+ *Sedes* Norwich.

I find no Biſhop of this See buried in *London.*

Sedes Oxon.

Timothy Hall, 1690, in *Hackney* Church, *Middleſex.*

Sedes Petroburien.

Thomas White, 1698, in St. *Gregory*'s adjoyning to St. *Paul*'s.

Sedes Roſſen.

Richard de Wendover, 1250, in *Weſtminſter Abby.*

William de Bottleſham, 1399, in the *Grey Fryars* Church-yard, [*alias Chriſt* Church] *London.*

John Fiſher, 1535, in *Alhallows Barkin* Church-yard.

Maurice Griffith, 1558, in St. *Magnus* Church.

John Bowle, 1637, in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral.

Tho. Sprat, 1713, in *Weſtminſter* Abby.

Sedes Sarum.

John Waltham, 1395, in *Weſtminſter* Abbey.

Martin Fotherby, 1619, in *Allhallow*'s, *Lombard-ſtreet.*

Robert Tonſon, 1621, in *Weſtminſter* Abby.

Gilbert Burnet, 1714, in St. *James*'s, *Clerkenwell.*

Sedes Winton.

John de Sandale, 1319, in St. *Mary Overies*, *alias* St. *Saviour*'s, *Southwark.*

Will. Wickham, 1595, in *ditto.*

Tho. Bilſon, 1616, in *Weſtminſter* Abby.

Lancelot Andrews, 1626, in St. *Mary Overies*, *alias* St. *Saviour*'s, *Southwark.*

Brian Duppen, 1662, in *Weſtminſter* Abby.

Sedes Wigorn.

Robert Morton, 1497, in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral.

John Bell, 1556, in St. *James*'s *Clerkenwell.*

Sedes MENEVENS.

Stephen Patrington, 1417, in the *White Fryars* Church, *London.*

William Lindwood, 1446, in St. *Stephen*'s Chapel, *Weſtminſter.*

Richard Martyn, 1483, in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral.

Lawrence Womack, 1685, in St. *Margaret*'s, *Weſtminſter.*

Sedes Landaven.

John Smith, 1478, in the *Grey Fryars*, *alias Chriſt-Church*, *London.*

Sedes Aſſavenſ.

Michael Diacon, 1500, in *Weſtminſter* Abby.

Henry Standiſh, 1535, in the *Grey Fryars*, *alias Chriſt-Church*, *London.*

Edward Jones, 1703, in St. *Margaret*'s Church, *Weſtminſter.*

William Beveridge, 1707, in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral.

Sedes Bangor.

David Doulben, 1633, in *Hackney* Church.

Sedes Eborac.

Robert Waldby, 1397, in *Weſtminſter* Abbey.

Will. Mey, 1560, Arch Biſhop Elect, in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral.

Sedes Carliol.

Roger Whelpdale, 1422, in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral.

Roger Leyborn, 1507, or 1508, in St. *James*'s Hoſpital near *Charing-croſs.*

John Kite, 1537, in *Stepney* Church.

Owen Oglethorpe, 1559, in St. *Dunſtan*'s *in the Weſt.*

Barnabas Potter, 1641, in St. *Paul*'s, *Covent Garden.*

James Uſher, 1656, in *Weſtminſter* Abby.

Sedes Ceſtren.

Brian Walton, 1661, in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral.

Henry Ferne, 1662, in *Weſtminſter* Abby.

John Wilkins, 1672, in St. *Lawrence Jewry*, *London.*

Sedes Dunelm.

Egelrie, 1072,
Will. Dudley, 1483, } in *Weſtminſter* Abby.
Tho. Ruthall, 1524,

Cuthbert Tonſtall, 1559, in *Lambeth* Pariſh Church.

John Houſon, 1631, in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral.

Laſtly, in this *Perambulation* we will offer one Circuit more about the City; and that extending to as large a Compaſs as round the whole Nation, *viz.* as far as Carriers and Stage Coaches travel, to all the Cities, Towns, and Places, where Mens Buſineſs call them. And this may be of good Uſe to be ſhewn, that all who have occaſion to trade or travel from *London* to any other Parts of the Kingdom, may be the better inſtructed therein.

An exact Liſt of all the Stage Coaches and Carriers, with the Names of the Towns they come from, and their reſpective Inns in London, *and the Days they go out: Very uſeful for Shopkeepers and Tradeſmen.*

A

A*YLSBURY* Carrier, Sarazen's Head on *Snow-hill*, and Crown in *Warwick-lane*, Wedneſday. Coach, Crown in *Holborn*, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday; Black Swan *Holborn*, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.

Amerſham Carrier, Angel *St. Giles*'s Church, ſat.

Aſton Coach, Talbot in the *Strand*, every Day.

St. *Alban*'s Carrier, Bell *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, mond. wedneſ. fri. Coach *ditto*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Abingdon Carrier, White Horſe *Friday-ſtreet*, fri. Sarazen's Head *Friday-ſtreet*, thurſ. Coach at the ſame Places tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Aſhford Carrier, Star *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, thurſ.

Ampton Carrier, Cock *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, thurſ.

Amptil Carrier, White Hart *Alderſg. ſtr.* wedneſ. Pewter Platter *St. John's ſtreet*. thurſ.

Arundell Carrier, Queen's Head *Southwark*, mon. wedneſ.

Aſhbourn Carrier, Caſtle *Woodſtreet*, mon.

Andover Carrier, King's Arms *Holborn-bridge*, thurſ. Coach White Horſe *Fleet-ſtreet*. mon. thurſ.

Aſhdon Carrier, 2 Swans without *Biſhopſg.* tueſ.

St. *Aſaph* Carrier, Caſtle and Faulcon *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, mon. thurſ.

Aboſtongly Carrier, George *Holborn* Conduit, wedneſ. fri.

Aldenham Carrier, White Horſe *Holborn-bridge*, wedneſ.

Aſhwel Carrier, Katherine Wheel *Biſhopſgate*, tueſ. Cock *Old-ſtreet*, tueſ.

Aſhby de la Zouch Carrier, Ax *Aldermanbury*, mon.

Anſwick Carrier, White Horſe by *Cripplegate*, mon.

Adderſtone Carrier, Caſtle *Smithfield Bars*, mon.

B

B*Arkin* Coach, 3 Nuns *Aldgate* every Day.

Banbury Carrier, Ram *Smithfield*, thurſ. Coach, Black Bull *Holborn*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Barkhamſted Carrier, George on *Snow-hill*, thurſ. Coach, Bell *Holborn*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Bright-herlingſtone Carrier, Talbot *Southwark*, thurſ. Coach *ditto* tueſ.

Briſtol Carrier, 3 Cups *Bread-ſtreet*, wedneſ. ſat. Roſe *ditto*, wedneſ. White Swan *Holborn-bridge*, fri. Coach, Talbot *Strand*, mon. thurſ. and mon. wedneſ. fri. Bell Savage *Ludgate-ſtreet*, mon. thurſ. 3 Cups *Bread-ſtreet*, mon. wedneſ. fri. Croſs Keys *Gracechurch ſtreet*, thurſ.

Bath Carrier, 3 Cups *Bread ſtreet*, ſat. White Swan *Holborn-bridge*, thurſ.

Bath and *Briſtol* Coach, Bell in *Bell Savage Yard Ludgate-hill*, wedneſ. thurſ. Bell *Strand*, mon. thurſ. Chequer *Charing-croſs*, and Croſs Keys *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, mon. thurſ. Coach and Horſes in the *Strand*, and 3 Cups *Bread-ſtreet*, *ditto.* Flying Coach, Chequer *Charing-croſs*, mon. wedn. fri.

Burford Carrier, Bell *Friday-ſtreet*, thurſ.

Baſingſtoke Carrier, Bell Savage *Ludgate-hill*, and White Horſe by the Ditch Side, fri.

Blichmaly Carrier, Half Moon *Southwark*, ſat.

Buckingham Carrier, Sarazen's Head *Carter-lane*, wedneſ. George *Smithfield*, Bell *Warwick-lane*, *ditto.* Cock *Old-ſtreet*, tueſ.

Brentford Coach, Bolt and Tun *Fleet-ſtreet*, and Red Lion *Fetter-lane*, every Day.

Barnet Coach, Croſs Keys *St. John's-ſtreet*, twice a Day.

Bridgenorth Coach, Blue Boar *High Holborn*, mon.

Baldock Carrier, Red Lion *Red-croſs-ſtreet*, tueſ. fri.

Biſciſter Carrier, Black Bull *Holborn*, wedneſ. fri. *Oxford* Arms *Warwick-lane*, wedneſ. Coach, Bell *Strand*, mon. thurſ

Brackley Carrier, White Swan *Holborn-bridge*, thurſ.

Blanford Carrier, Roſe *Holborn-bridge*, mon. wedneſ. Bell *Friday-ſtreet*, mon.

Bradford Carrier, White Horſe *Cripplegate*, thurſ.

Beaconsfield Carrier, Bell *Warwick-lane*, tueſ

Bedford Carrier, Windmill, Pewter Platter, and Swan with 2 Necks, *St. John's ſtreet*, wedneſ. Red Lion *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, Roſe *Smithfield*, thurſ. Coach, Windmill *St. John's-ſtreet*, thurſ. Red Lion *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, tueſ. fri.

Brentwood Carrier, 3 Nuns, ſat. and Blue Boar without *Aldgate*, wedneſ. ſat. Coach, Blue Boar *ditto*, and Croſs Keys *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Billerekey Carrier, Blue Boar *Aldgate*, thurſ.

Brainktrey Carrier, Pewter Pot *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, and Black Bull *ditto*, fri.

Biſhops-ſtorford Carrier, King's Arms *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, tueſ. Coach *ditto*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Baxford Carrier, King's Arms *ditto*, thurſ.

Buriſh Carrier, White Hart *Southwark*, thurſ.

Birmingham Carrier, Caſtle and Faulcon *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, mon. fri. Sarazen's Head *Snow-hill* ſat.

Bury Coach, Green Dragon *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, mon. tueſ. Bull, mon. thurſ.

Brickhill Carrier, Sarazen's Head *Carter-lane*, wedneſ. Sarazen's Head *Snow hill*, fri.

Bracknor Carrier, Bell *Strand*, wedneſ. ſat.

Blewbury Carrier, King's Head *Old Change*, and White Horſe *Friday-ſtreet*, wedneſ.

Bigelſworth Carrier, Pewter Platter *St. John's-ſtreet*, wedneſ. ſat.

Barnſtable Carrier, Bull and Mouth *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, ſat.

Bagnel Carrier, *Bloſſom's* Inn *Lawrence-lane*, every 3d fri.

Little Badow Carrier, White Hart and three Tobacco-pipes *Whitechapel-bars*, wedneſ.

Bardfield Carrier, Ram's Head *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, thurſ.

Broadoak Carrier, *Ipſwich* Arms *Cullumn-ſtreet*, fri.

Betsfield Carrier, Caſtle *Smithfield Bars*, thurſ.

Broxbourne Carrier, Katherine Wheel without *Biſhopſgate*, mon. wedneſ. fri.

Buntingford Carrier, *ditto*, fri.

Boſton Carrier, *George* at *Alderſgate*.

Bingham Carrier, Bull *Holborn*, ſat.

St. Edmunds Bury Carrier, Bull *Biſhopſgate*, wedneſ.

Battle Carrier, Spur *ditto*, thurſ.

Blechenly Carrier, Half-moon *ditto*, wedneſ.

C

C*Olcheſter* Carrier, Spread Eagle *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, fri. Coach *ditto*, mon. fri.

Chippin-norton Carrier, Bear *Smithfield*, tueſ. thurſ. Coach, King's Arms *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Cheſter Carrier, *Bloſſom's* Inn *Laurence-lane*, mon. ſat.

Cambden Carrier, Sarazen's Head *Snow-hill*, thurſ.

Cambridge Carrier, Dolphin without *Biſhopſgate*, wedneſ. fri. Vine *Biſhopſgate*, wedneſ. fri. 4 Swans *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, wedneſ. fri. Green Dragon *ditto*, wedneſ. fri. Bull *ditto*, mon. wedneſ. thurſ. fri. Coach *ditto*, mon. wedneſ. thurſ. fri.

Coventry Carrier, Ram *Smithfield*, thurſ. ſat. Coach *ditto*.

Cirenceſter Carrier, Bell *Friday-ſtreet*, fri. Coach, Bell Savage *Ludgate-hill*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Chinan Carrier, Bell *Warwick-lane*, fri.

Cranſley Carrier, Horſe Shoo *Goſwell-ſtreet*, thurſ.

Cranfield Carrier, White Hart *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, thurſ.

Cheſunt Coach, Dolphin without *Biſhopſgate*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Cheaſon Coach, Vine *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, every Day.

Canterbury Coach, Spread Eagle *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat. In Winter, mon. thurſ. Carrier, Dark-houſe *Billingſgate*, thurſ. Star by the Monument, Checquer by *Charingcroſs*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Croydon Coach, Croſs Keys *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, every Day.

Clapham Coach, *ditto*.

Cheinsford Carrier, King's Arms *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, wedneſ. ſat.

Chicheſter Carrier, Queen's Head *Southwark*, thurſ. White Hart *ditto*, mon. wedneſ. thurſ. fri.

Cheſham Carrier, White Swan *Holborn-bridge*, wedneſ. ſat.

Cramden Carrier, Roſe *Holborn-bridge*, mon.

Chigwell Carrier, Sarazen's Head *Aldgate*, mon. thurſ. ſat.

Cheſce Carrier, Croſs Keys *Wood-ſtreet*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Crockſon Carrier, 2 Swans without *Biſhopſgate*, thurſ.

Conway, *Carmarthen*, &c. Carriers, Bell *Friday-ſtreet*, ſat.

Columnton Carrier, Bear *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, ſat.

Cerne Carrier, Roſe *Holborn-bridge*, thurſ.

Coxhall Carrier, Spread Eagle *Gracechurch ſtreet*, fri.

Calverin Carrier, Dolphin without *Biſhopſgate*, wedneſ.

Chippinonger Carrier, 3 Nuns without *Aldgate*, tueſ. fri.

Cheltenham Carrier, Sarazen's Head *Carter-lane*, every 2d ſat.

Cadicout Carrier, Horſe Shoo *Goſwell-ſtreet*, ſat. Coach, George *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, thurſ. ſat.

Chipperfield Carrier, Fox and Knot *Cow-lane*, wedneſ.

Carlion Carrier, Bell *Friday-ſtreet*, ſat.

Coſgrave Carrier, 3 Cups *St. John's ſtreet*, fri.

Culworth Carrier, Ram *Smithfield*, thurſ.

Cooksfield Carrier, *George* and Talbot *Southwark*, fri. Katherine Wheel, wedneſ.

Carliſle Carrier, Caſtle *Wood-ſtreet*, fri.

Chaley Carrier, *George Southwark*, thurſ.

D

D*Eal* Coach, Star *Fiſhſtreet-hill*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Dunſtable Carrier, 3 Cups *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, tueſ. fri. Coach, thurſ. ſat.

Dartford Coach, Spur *Southwark*, every Day.

Darby Carrier, Caſtle *Smithfield-bars*, mon. Roſe *Smithfield*, mon.

Dover Carrier, King's Head *Southwark*, thurſ. ſat. Coach, Star *Fiſh-ſtreet*, tueſ. ſat.

Dulwich Coach, Crown *Southwark*, every Day in Summer.

Dorſet Carrier, Roſe *Holborn-bridge*, monday. Coach, Bell *Strand*, mon. thurſ.

Dorſetſhire Carrier, Crown *Baſing-lane*, ſat.

Daventry Carrier, 3 Cups *St. John's-ſtreet*, ſat. Coach *ditto* mon.

Durham Carrier, White Horſe *Cripplegate*, mon.

Dunmore Carrier, Blue Boar without *Aldgate*, thurſ.

Dedham Carrier, King's Arms *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, fri.

Darking Carrier, Grey-hound *Southwark*, wedn. ſat.

Deviſes Carrier, White Swan *Holborn-bridge*, thurſ. Sarazen's Head *Snow-hill*, wedneſ.

Didout Carrier, King's Head *Old Change*, wedneſ.

Denbith Carrier, *Bloſſom's* Inn *Lawrence-lane*, mon. ſat.

Durſley Carrier, King's Head *Old Change*, fri.

Draiton Carrier, *Bloſſom's* Inn *Lawrence-lane*, fri.

Doncaſter Carrier, Red Lion *Alderſgate-Street*, mon.

E

E*Xeter* Carrier, Bell *Friday-Street*, ſat. Sarazen's Head *ditto*. *Oxford* Arms, *Warwick-lane*, mon. wedneſ. Roſe *Holborn-bridge*, mon. King's Arms *ditto*, wedneſ. Coach, Sarazen's Head *Friday-ſtreet*, Bell *Strand*, ſat.

Epſom Carrier, Spur *Southwark*, thurſ. King's Head *ditto*, tueſ. ſat. Coach, Spread Eagle *Gracechurch-Street*, every Day. At the Sign of *Charing-croſs* at *Charing-croſs*, every Day. At the *George* in *Stocks-market*, every Day.

Exon Carrier, Bell *Friday-Street*, mon.

Epping Carrier, Nag's Head *White-chapel*, wedneſ. Coach *ditto*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Eltham Coach, Croſs Keys *Gracechurch Street*, every Day. Sarazen's Head *Camomile-Street* near *Biſhopſgate*, every Day.

Enfield Coach, Green Dragon *Biſhopſgate-Street*, every Day. 4 Swans *ditto*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Eveſham Carrier, Caſtle *Wood-Street*, ſat.

Edmonton Coach, Green Dragon *Biſhopſgate-Street*, every Day.

Egham Coach, Black Lion *Water-lane*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

F

F*Room* Carrier, King's Arms *Holborn bridge*, fri.

Feneſtratford Carrier, Cock *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, thurſ.

Flathing Carrier, Talbot *Southwark*, thurſ.

Finchley Coach, Swan *St. John's Street*, every Day.

Fordingbridge Carrier, *Oxford* Arms *Warwick-lane*, ſat.

Fetch Carrier, Greyhound *Southwark*, every Day.

Farringdon Carrier, Sarazen's Head *Friday-ſtreet*, wedneſ. Bell *ditto*, fri.

Firrington Carrier, Bull and Mouth near *Alderſgate*, ſat.

Felſted Carrier, *Ipſwich* Arms *Cullum-ſtreet*, fri.

Farmingham Carrier, Spur *Southwark*, wedneſ. ſat.

Flingwell Carrier, Grey Hound *ditto*, fri.

Fieſton Carrier, Swan 2 Necks, *Lad-lane*, fri.

G

G*Uilford* Carrier, Talbot in *Southwark*, tueſ. Coach, tueſ. fri. Talbot in the *Strand*, tueſ. fri.

Glouceſter Carrier, King's Head *Old Change*, fri. Sarazen's Head *Carter-lane*, fri. ſat. Coach, Bolt and Ton *Fleet-ſtreet*, mon wedneſ.

Grantham Carrier, Croſs Keys *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*, mon. White Hart upper End of *Drury-lane*, mon. wedneſ. Coach, Red Lion *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, mon.

Gainſborough Carrier, Red Lion in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, mon.

Glouceſterſhire Carrier, King's Head *Old Change*, ſat. Bell *Friday ſtreet*, fri.

Goſper Carrier, Bell Savage *Ludgate-hill*, thurſ.

Godalmin Carrier, King's Head *Southwark*, thurſ.

Godſtow Carrier, Faulcon *Southwark*, ſat.

Grewel Carrier, Roſe *Holborn-bridge*, wedneſ.

H

H*Ighworth* Carrier, George *Snow hill*, mon.

Huntington Carrier, Red Lion *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, thurſ. Coach, *ditto*.

Highgate Coach, Bell *Holborn*, every Day.

Harwich Coach, Sarazen's Head *Aldgate*, tueſ. fri.

Hull Carrier, Red Lion *Alderſgate ſtreet*, mon. Coach, 3 Cups *ditto*.

Hereford Carrier, Croſs Keys, *Wood ſtreet*, ſat. Sarazen's Head *Little Carter-lane*, ſat. White Swan *Holborn-bridge*, ſat. Coach, Bolt and Ton *Fleet-ſtreet*, mon. wedneſ. fri.

Hooknorton Carrier, Roſe *Holborn bridge*, thurſ. Dolphin without *Biſhopſgate*, fri.

Hertford Carrier, Bull *Biſhopſgate-Street*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat. Green Dragon *Biſhopſgate-Street*, tueſ. fri. Katherine Wheel without *Biſhopſgate*, mon. wedneſ. fri.

Henden Coach, Bell *Holborn*, every Day.

Hampſted Carrier, Greyhound *Holborn*, every Day. Coach *ditto*, and at the Checquer in *Holborn*, every Day.

Hinchley Carrier, Roſe *Smithfield*, mon.

Hatfield Carrier, Spread Eagle *Gracechurch-Street*, fri. Coach, Red Lion *Alderſgate-Street*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat. Swan with two Necks *St. John's-Street*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Hammerſmith Coach, Bell *Strand*, every Day.

Hitching Carrier, White Hart *St. John's-Street*, mon. wedneſ.

Hampton-court Coach, at the Sign of *Charing-croſs* near *Charing-croſs*, every Day.

Honeyworth Carrier, *Oxford* Arms *Warwick-lane*, mon.

Horſham Carrier, White Hart *Southwark*, thurſ. King's Head *ditto*, tueſ. thurſ.

Harrow on the Hill Carrier, Unicorn *Holborn*, every Day. Coach, Crown *Holborn*, mon. wedneſ. ſat.

Hodſdown Carrier, Bell *Biſhopſgate-Street*, tueſ. ſat. Coach, *ditto*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Hallifax Carrier, White Horſe *Cripplegate*, thurſ. Bell *Wood-ſtreet*, thurſ.

Horn-church Coach, 3 Nuns *Alderſgate Street*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Hartworth Carrier, Windmill *St. John's-Street*, wedneſ.

Harrow Coach, Bell *Holborn*, mon. thurſ. ſat.

I

I*Pſwich* Carrier, *Ipſwich* Arms *Cullum-ſtreet*, fri. Coach, Croſs Keys *Gracechurch Street*, mon. wedneſ. fri.

St. *Ives* Carrier, Bell *Warwick-lane*, mon. fri. Red Lion *Biſhopſgate-Street*, thurſ. Katherine Wheel without *Biſhopſgate*, thurſ. Dolphin *ditto*, thurſ.

K

K*Idderminſter* Carrier, Sarazen's Head, *Snow-hill*, ſat. Roſe *Smithfield*, thurſ.

Kendal Carrier, Caſtle *Wood Street*, fri.

Kimbolton Carrier, 3 Cups *Alderſgate-Street*, wedneſ.

Kineton Carrier, Hart's Horns *Smithfield*, wedneſ.

L

L*Eeds* Carrier, White Horſe *Cripplegate*, fri.

Lynn Carrier, 4 Swans *Biſhopſgate-Street*, wedneſ. Coach, Green Dragon, *ditto*, thurſ.

Lincoln Carrier, Red Lion *Alderſgate-Street*, thurſ. Coach, *ditto*, mon. 3 Cups *ditto*, mon. wedneſ. fri.

Ludlow Carrier, George *ditto*, ſat.

Layton-Buzzard Carrier, Sarazen's Head *Carter-lane*, thurſ.

Low-Leyton, 3 Nuns without *Aldgate*, every Day.

Lawton Coach, Cock *Alderſgate-Street*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Leiceſter Carrier, Roſe *Smithfield*, mon.

Lemſter Carrier, Bull and Mouth St. *Martins-le-grand*, ſat.

Lewis Carrier, George *Southwark*, thurſ.

Litchfield Carrier, Caſtle and Faulcon *Alderſgate-Street*, mon. Coach, George *ditto*, wedneſ.

Louthe Carrier, George *ditto*, mon.

Lecumſtead Carrier, Bell *Warwick lane*, wedneſ.

Leatherhead Carrier, King's Head *Southwark*, tueſ. ſat. Coach *ditto*.

Leverpool Carrier, Caſtle *Wood-Street*, fri.

Linfield Carrier, Half Moon, *Southwark*, wedneſ.

M

M*Arlborough* Carrier, Roſe *Holborn-bridge*, wedneſ. Coach, Angel the Backſide of St. *Clements*, thurſ.

Mancheſter Carrier, *Bloſſom*'s Inn *Laurence lane*, fri. Ax *Aldermanbury*, fri.

Maidſtone Carrier, King's Head *Southwark*, thurſ. Coach, Star *Fiſh ſtreet Hill*, tueſ. ſat.

Maidenhead Carrier, Bolt and Ton *Fleet-ſtreet*, tueſ. fri. ſat. Coach, Black Lion *Water-lane*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Medhurſt Carrier, White Hart in *Southwark*, wedneſ.

Maxfield Carrier, Swan with 2 Necks *Lad-lane*, fri.

Malden Coach, Blue Boar *White-chappel*, wedneſ. ſat.

Melton-Mowbray Carrier, Ram *Smithfield*, mon.

N

N*Ewbery* Carrier, King's Arms *Holborn-bridge*, thurſ. Coach, Bell Savage *Ludgate-hill*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Norwich Coach, Green Dragon *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, wedneſ. Carrier, Green Dragon, *ditto*; Bull *ditto*; Greyhound *Holborn*, ſat.

Northampton Carrier, Ram *Smithfield*, thurſ.

Newport-Pagnel Carrier, Bull and Mouth near *Alderſgate*, wedneſ. White Hart *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, thurſ.

Newport-Pond Carrier, Dolphin without *Biſhopſgate*, wedneſ.

St. *Needs* Carrier, three Cups *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, mon.

Nottingham Carrier, Ram in *Smithfield*, mon. Coach *ditto*, mon. tueſ.

Newcaſtle under line Carrier, Swan 2 Necks, *Lad-lane*, mon.

North-hall Coach, George *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

O

Oxford Carrier, White Swan *Holborn-bridge*, mon. *Oxford* Arms *Warwick-lane*, thurſ. Coach, Black Swan *Holborn*, mon. wedneſ. fri. Greyhound *ditto*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat. White Swan *Holborn-bridge*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat. *Oxford* Arms *Warwick-lane*, every Day.

Oakingham Carrier, *ditto*, thurſ. White Hart *Friday ſtreet*, thurſ. Coach, White Swan *Strand*, every Day; George *Little Drury-lane*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Oundle Carrier, Ram *Smithfield*, thurſ. ſat.

Odiham Carrier, White Swan *Holborn-bridge*, thurſ. Roſe *ditto*, wedneſ.

Ongar Carrier, 3 Nuns *Aldgate*, tueſ. fri. Coach *ditto*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

P

Peterborough Carrier, 3 Cups *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, mon.

Pool Carrier, Roſe *Holborn-bridge*, thurſ.

Portſmouth Carrier, White Hart *Southwark*, thurſ. Queen's Head *ditto*, mon. Coach, King's Head *ditto*, mon. White Hart *ditto* mon. Spread Eagle *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, mon. fri. Croſs Keys *ditto*, mon. wedneſ. fri.

Preſton Carrier, Caſtle *Wood-ſtreet*, fri. Swan 2 Necks *Lad-lane*, fri.

Petworth Carrier, King's Head *Southwark*, wedneſ. White Hart *ditto*, thurſ.

Puckridge Carrier, Swan without *Biſhopſgate*, fri.

Padbury Carrier, Bell *Warwick lane*, wedneſ.

Pulborough Carrier, Queen's Head *Southwark*, fri.

Pellerton Carrier, at the Old Horns in *Smithfield*, thurſ.

Peckham Coach, Croſs Keys *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, twice every Day.

R

Rotherham Carrier, Ax *Aldermanbury*, fri.

Reading Carrier, Bolt and Ton *Fleet-ſtreet*, every Day; Crown *Baſing-lane*, thurſ. Coach, White Horſe *Fleet ſtreet*, every Day; Coach and Horſes *Strand*, every Day.

Richmond Carrier, White Horſe *Cripplegate*, mon.

Rugby Carrier, Ram *Smithfield*, thurſ.

Rumford Coach, 3 Nuns *Aldgate*, mon. tueſ. thurſ. ſat. Sarazen's Head *ditto*, mon. tueſ. thurſ. ſat. Pewter Pot *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, mon. tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Redburn Carrier, Windmill St. *John's ſtreet*, wedneſ.

Rye Carrier, Greyhound *Southwark*, fri.

Rigate Coach, Katherine Wheel *ditto*, wedneſ. Carrier, Greyhound *ditto*, fri.

Rotſdel Carrier, *Bloſſom's* Inn *Lawrence-lane*, fri.

Royſtone Carrier, Vine without *Biſhopſgate*, fri.

Roberts-bridge Carrier, White Hart *Southwark*, thurſ.

Rocheſter Coach, Star *Fiſh-ſtreet Hill*, wedneſ. fri.

S

Saliſbury Carrier, King's Arms *Holborn-bridge*, fri. Coach, Angel Back Side of St. *Clement's*, mon. wedneſ. fri.

Saffron-Walden Carrier, Vine *Biſhopſgate*, thurſ. Coach, Blue Boar without *Aldgate*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Shipton Carrier, Roſe *Smithfield*, thurſ.

Shrewſbury Carrier, Caſtle *Wood-ſtreet*, fri. Coach, George *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, tueſ.

Southampton Coach, White Swan *Holborn-bridge*, mon. wedneſ. fri.

Stony-Stratford Carrier, George *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, fri.

Swallowfield Carrier, Black Bull *Holborn*, fri.

Stevenidge Carrier, Windmill St. *John's-ſtreet*, mon. thurſ.

Shernley Carrier, 3 Cups *ditto*, wedneſ.

Stroudwater Carrier, Bell *Friday-ſtreet*, fri.

Sunderidge Carrier, Faulcon *Southwark*, thurſ. ſat.

Seven Oak Carrier, Spur *ditto*, tueſ. fri.

Storington Carrier, Queen's Head *ditto*, thurſ.

Spencers Carrier, George *ditto*, wedneſ.

Stening Carrier, King's Head *ditto*, thurſ.

Stow in the Hold Carrier, Sarazen's Head *Snow-hill*, thurſ.

Southam Carrier, Ram *Smithfield*, thurſ.

Stamford Carrier, Croſs Keys *Whitecroſs ſtreet*, mon.

Stafford Carrier, Caſtle and Faulcon *Alderſgate*, mon.

Sherinton Carrier, White Hart *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, thurſ.

Stratford upon Avon Coach, Bell *Holborn*, fri.

T

Taunton-Dean Carrier, Bell *Wood-ſtreet*, ſat. Bell *Friday-ſtreet*, mon. Bear *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, ſat.

Thame Carrier, White Horſe *Friday-ſtreet*. fri. Sarazen's Head *ditto*, thurſ. *Oxford* Arms *Warwick-lane*, fri.

Tamworth Carrier, Caſtle *Smithfield*, mon. Bell *Wood-ſtreet*, fri.

Todington Carrier, Swan with 2 Necks St. *John's-ſtreet*, wedneſ.

Thackſted Carrier, Sarazen's Head within *Aldgate*, wedneſ.

Toceſter Carrier, Ram *Smithfield*, fri. Caſtle *Smithfield bars*, fri. 3 Cups St. *John's-ſtreet*, fri.

Tunbridge Carrier, George *Southwark*, thurſ. Queen's Head *ditto*, thurſ. King's-Head *ditto*, wedneſ. Coach, Bell in Bell Savage Yard *Ludgate hill*, mon. wedneſ. fri. And every Day in Summer.

Tidbury Carrier, Bell *Friday-ſtreet*, fri.

Tedwel Carrier, *Bloſſom's* Inn *Lawrence-lane*, fri.

U

Uxbridge Carrier, White Swan *Holborn-bridge*, three Days in the Week. Coach, Bull in *Holborn*, every Day.

Uppingham Coach, Ram *Smithfield*, thurſday.

W

Wickham in *Hampſhire* Carrier, Bell Savage *Ludgate-hill*, thurſ.

Warwick Carrier, Bell *Smithfield*, thurſ. Coach, *ditto*, thurſ.

Weſt Cheſter Carrier, Caſtle and Faulcon *Alderſgate*, mon. thurſ. Coach, *Charing-croſs*, every Day.

Woodſtock Carrier, Bell *Holborn*, fri.

Wickham Carrier, Sarazen's Head, *Friday-ſtreet*, wedneſ. George *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, thurſ.

Windſor Carrier, King's Head *Strand*, tueſ. thurſ. Coach, White Horſe *Fleet-ſtreet*, Checquer *Charing-croſs*, and Bell Savage *Ludgate-hill*, every Day.

Wiſbich Carrier, Bull within *Biſhopſgate*, fri.

Wincheſter Carrier, Roſe *Holborn-bridge*, mon. thurſ. Coach, Angel the Back Side of St. *Clement's*, tueſ.

Warrington Carrier, Caſtle and Faulcon *Alderſgate*, wedneſ. thurſ. fri. Coach, George *ditto*, mon. wedneſ.

Watlington Carrier, *Oxford* Arms *Warwick-lane*, fri

Weſton Carrier, at the Horns *Smithfield*, wedneſ. Coach, Golden Lion St. *John's-ſtreet*, every Day.

Weebrey Carrier, Horſe-ſhoo *Goſwel-ſtreet*, wedn. ſat.

Woodford Carrier, Roſe *Smithfield*, thurſ. Coach, 3 Nuns within *Aldgate*, every Day.

Walthamſtow Coach, *ditto*.

Wittham Carrier, King's Arms *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, fri.

Wells Carrier, Caſtle *Wood-ſtreet*, fri.

Walling-end Coach, Bull *Aldgate*, every Day.

Watford Carrier, George *Snow-hill*, wedneſ. ſat. Coach, Black Bull *Holborn*, in Summer Time, every Day.

Whitney Carrier, George *Snow-hill* thurſ. Bull and Mouth *Alderſgate*, mon.

Wolverhampton Coach, Ram *Smithfield*, mon.

Wooten-Underidge Carrier, King's Head *Old Change* ſat. *Bloſſom's* Inn *Lawrence-lane*, ſat.

Wellingford Carrier, White Horſe *Friday-ſtreet*, wedneſ.

Wentidge Carrier, Sarazen's Head *ditto*, thurſ.

Winſlow Carrier, *Oxford* Arms *Warwick-lane*, wedneſ. ſat.

Waltham-Abby Carrier, Red Lion without *Biſhopſgate*, mon. wedneſ. fri. Coach, Green Dragon *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, every Day.

Ware Carrier, Dolphin without *Biſhopſgate*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat. Coach, *ditto*.

Walden : vid. Saffron Walden.

Wooſen Carrier, White Hart *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, thurſ.

Wakefield Coach, *ditto*, mon. wedneſ.

Weſtram Carrier, Greyhound *Southwark*, fri.

Worceſter Flying Coach, Star in the *Strand* near *Charing-croſs*, mon. fri. Katherine Wheel *Smithfield*, fri. George *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, mon. wedneſ. fri. Carrier, Bell *Wood-ſtreet*, ſat. Bull and Mouth *Alderſgate*, ſat. Caſtle *Wood-ſtreet*, ſat. Coach, King's Head *Strand*, mon. thurſ. Checquer *Charing-croſs*, every Day.

Y

YORK Carrier, Bear *Baſing-lane*, fri. Bear *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, fri. Coach, Black Swan *Holborn*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Tarmouth Coach, Green Dragon *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, thurſ. ſat. Vine *ditto*, mon.

This is tranſcribed from a Liſt printed *An.* 1707 : Since which Time there may be ſome Alterations in Days and Inns. And therefore, if any ſuch be met with, it will be excuſable.

Wickham Carrier, Saracen's Head, *Friday-ſtreet*, wedneſ. George *Alderſgate ſtreet*, thurſ.

Windſor Carrier, King's Head *Strand*, tueſ. thurſ. Coach, White Horſe *Fleet-ſtreet*, Chequer *Charing-croſs*, and Bell Savage *Ludgate-hill*, every Day.

Wiſbich Carrier, Bull within *Biſhopſgate*, fri.

Winchester Carrier, Roſe *Holborn-bridge*, mon. thurſ. Coach, Angel the Back Side of St. *Clement's*, tueſ.

Warrington Carrier, Caſtle and Faulcon *Alderſgate*, wedneſ. thurſ. fri. Coach, George ditto, mon. wedneſ.

Wallingford Carrier, Oxford Arms *Warwick-lane*, fri.

Weſton Carrier, at the Rams *Smithfield*, wedneſ. Coach, Golden Lion St. *John's-ſtreet*, every Day.

Wedney Carrier, Horſe-ſhoe *Oxford-ſtreet*, wedn. ſat.

Woodford Carrier, Roſe *Smithfield*, thurſ. Coach, Nuns within *Aldgate*, every Day.

Walthamſtow Coach, ditto.

Wilton Carrier, King's Arms *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, fri.

Wells Carrier, Caſtle *Wood-ſtreet*, fri.

Wallingford Coach, Bull *Aldgate*, every Day.

Watford Carrier, George *Snow-hill*, wedneſ. ſat. Coach, Black Bull *Holborn*, in Summer Time, every Day.

Whitney Carrier, George *Snow-hill* thurſ. Bull and Mouth *Alderſgate*, mon.

Wolverhampton Coach, Ram *Smithfield*, mon.

Wotton Underedge Carrier, King's Head Old Change ſat. *Boſſoms* Inn *Lawrence-lane*, ſat.

Wellingford Carrier, White Horſe *Friday-ſtreet*, wedneſ.

Woodbridge Carrier, Saracen's Head ditto, thurſ.

Winſlow Carrier, Oxford Arms *Warwick-lane*, wedneſ. ſat.

Waltham-abbey Carrier, Red Lion without *Biſhopſgate*, mon. wedneſ. fri. Coach, Green Dragon *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, every Day.

Ware Carrier, Dolphin without *Biſhopſgate*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat. Coach, ditto.

Walden: ſee *Saffron Walden*.

Wrexham Carrier, White Hart *Alderſgate ſtreet*, thurſ.

Wakefield Coach, ditto, mon. wedneſ.

Weſtram Carrier, Greyhound *Southwark*, fri.

Worceſter Flying Coach, Star in the *Strand* near *Charing-croſs*, mon. fri. Katherine Wheel *Smithfield*, fri. George *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, mon. wedneſ. fri. Carrier, Bell *Wood-ſtreet*, ſat. Bull and Mouth *Alderſgate*, ſat. Caſtle *Wood-ſtreet*, ſat. Coach, King's Head *Strand*, mon. thurſ. Chequer *Charing-croſs*, every Day.

Y

YORK Carrier, Bear *Baſing-lane*, fri. Bear *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, fri. Coach, Black Swan *Holborn*, tueſ. thurſ. ſat.

Yarmouth Coach, Green Dragon *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, thurſ. ſat. Vine ditto, tueſ.

This is tranſcribed from a Liſt printed *An.* 1707. Since which Time there may be ſome Alterations in Days and Inns. And therefore, if any ſuch be met with, it will be excuſable.

AN

APPENDIX of Additions, *&c.*

SUNDRY Matters of Note coming to Hand, ſince the finiſhing of this Work, being of Uſe, and tending to the farther Improvement of it; it was neceſſary to add an *Appendix*, for the repoſiting and preſerving of them; and likewiſe for the ſupplying any Omiſſions, or rectifying any Errors. Which is done with References to the proper Places, whereunto they do belong.

BOOK I, *Chap.* 4. *p.* 22. *b.* At the End of this Chaper of *Gates* and *Poſterns*, it may be added, That divers other ſmall Poſterns were made, for the Convenience of ſome adjoining Inhabitants, through the City Walls, in the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth:* Which were complain'd of, and Endeavours made, for the more Safety of the City, to have them ſtopped up. Concerning which, the Chief Magiſtrate of the City, Sir *John Spencer* Maior, in the Year 1595, wrote thus to the L. High Treaſurer, and others of the Privy Council:

‘....... There is one Thing, which I thought it my Duty to refer to your Honours Conſideration: Which is, that there are ſome five or ſix ſmall Poſtern Doors made through the City Walls, for the Eaſe of ſome Tenements: Which I have made ſome Motion to have ſtopped up, as things dangerous. But by reaſon that they which hold the ſame take themſelves intereſſed therein, it hath much Oppoſition. In which Reſpect I could wiſh, that ſome Letters were directed from your Honours, [*i. e.* of the Queen's Privy-Council] for ſome Reformation in that Behalf, if it ſhall ſo ſeem good to your Wiſdoms.

Ibid. p. 27. *b.* after *lin.* 25, add: As the Supply of the City by *Thames* Water, at the Bridge, is undertaken by a Company; ſo, of late the like Supply is made at a farther Diſtance Weſtward, in *York Buildings*, to be raiſed here, managed by a like joint Society, conſiſting of a Governour and Members. And for the effecting this to good Purpoſe, there is a Subſcription made to a Fund of 200,000*l.* for purchaſing forfeited and other Eſtates in *Great Britain*, for granting Annuities for Life, and for aſſuring Lives. The Court and Meetings of this Company, are kept in *Mercers Hall*.

Ibid. p. 29, *l.* 31. Inſtead of *In Dorcetſhire*, read *In Oxfordſhire*. P. 77, *b. l. penult.* r. Additions. P. 88, *b. l. ab im.* 6. r. MDCCCCXCIV, one C being wanting there.

Ibid. Chap. 22. *p.* 125. *a.* Where Mention is made of a remarkable Lecture, called the *Mathematical Lecture*, ſet up by *Hood*, for the Inſtructing of the Citizens in Arms, I add his Petition made to the Lords and others of the Privy Council, to recommend to the Maior and Aldermen the ſpeedy Execution of the ſame, and Eſtabliſhing of his Salary. Which Petition the ſaid Lords referred to the L. Treaſurer, a great Forwarder and Friend to all Devices, worthy, honourable, and uſeful to the City and Kingdom. Which encouraged the ſaid Mathematic Reader to make the following Addreſs to that great Stateſman.

Hood's Petition concerning his Mathematical Lecture.

‘Εὖ πράττειν. May it pleaſe you, Right Honourable, to underſtand, that forſomuch as the Maintenance of the *Mathematical Lecture*, and other Neceſſaries belonging thereunto, dependeth eſpecially upon the Execution of certain Articles confirmed by the Right Honourable the Lords of her Majeſty's Privy Council, concerning the Capitains of the Trained Bands in the City of *London*, and the erecting of a *Mathematical Lecture* therein; I did therefore, in humble Manner, requeſt their favourable Letters to the L. Maior and his Brethren for the ſpeedy Execution of the ſaid Articles. To my Petition I received this Anſwer: That it pleaſed the Right Honourable Lords, in my Behalf, to direct their Letters to my Lord Maior and his Brethren, requeſting them to move thoſe which had been Contributaries to my Lectures, to continue their Benevolence towards the ſame, as they had begonne. The which Anſwer, Rt. Honourable, as it ſeemed greatly to favour my Preferment, ſo I am bound to be thankful for the ſame. But conſidering, that my Wages dependeth not upon the Contribution of any certain Number of Men, but upon the Promiſe of the L. Maior and the City, I feared that their Honours Letters ſo directed, would be an Hindrance to my Purpoſe: I was bold, therefore, to renew my Petition unto their Lordſhips: Whereunto an Anſwer was returned in theſe Words, That their Honours were ready to grant the ſame, ſo far forth as your Honour would conſent thereunto.

‘Wherefore my Requeſt unto you, Rt Honourable, is this; that conſidering my Petition containeth nothing prejudicial to the Honour and Profit of the Commonwealth; or that hath not by your Lordſhips Hand been adjudged convenient, and earneſtlie requeſted by the whole City, it wolde pleaſe your Lordſhip to further the ſame. And I doubt not, but as I ſhall think myſelf bound unto your Honour, and the reſt, for your great and ſingular Favour, ſo you ſhall have juſt Occaſion to ſay, (in reſpect of that Good, which, by mine Endeavour ſhall ariſe to the Commonwealth)

‘ that your Benefit was beſtowed upon a painful,
‘ thankful, and well deſerving Man.

Your Honour's moſt humble,

Thomas Hood.

Ibid. p. 125. *b. l.* 14. *r.* Bequeſts.

Ibid. p. 128. *b.* The Rules and Orders for the Lectures and Readers thereof in *Greſham* College; made at, or about the Time of the firſt Settlement of thoſe learned Exerciſes, were but contractedly and briefly ſet down by me; taken from an authentic Paper, found among many other original MSS. ſometime belonging to a great Stateſman in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Time. Which, ſo wiſely and with Deliberation drawn up, I here preſent at full Length, tranſcribed thence exactly and *Verbatim* by me; as eſteeming ſuch a Memorial worthy the preſerving.

FORASMUCH *as in the laſt Will of Sir* Thomas Greſham, *Knight, divers Things are omitted, touching the Terms, Daies, and Manner of reading of the ſeven Lectures, ordeyned by him to be publiquely read, within the late Houſe of the ſaied Founder, ſcituate in* Biſhopſgate-ſtreet *in the Cytie of* London; *and other Circumſtances, for the Converſing of the Profeſſours within the ſayed Houſe, as Collegiat Perſons: It is thought good, by the L. Maior, Aldermen, and Commons of the ſayed Cytie, and by the Maſter, Wardens, and Companie of* MERCERS, *to whome the Election of the ſayed Profeſſours, and the good Government of their ſayed College is wholly committed by the laſt Will of the ſayed Founder, to deviſe and ſet downe certein Ordinances for the good Government of the ſayed College in Manner following:*

The Method appointed for the Lectures in *Greſham* College.

Prioritie among the Profeſſours.

I. TOutching the *abiding* and cohabiting of the Profeſſours within the ſayed College, albeit the Number being but ſmall, and themſelves ſuppoſed to be of that Government and good Diſcretion, as that it ſhall not be greatly needful, that any Governour, or Superviſour, be ſet over them, for the good Government of the ſayed College: Yet foraſmuch as in every Society it is very meet, for the avoiding of Confuſion and Emulation, which may otherwiſe happen, eaven amongſt Men of beſt Qualitie, that certein Orders ſhould be obſerved in their open Meetings and converſing together: It is now ordered, that the three firſt and principal Profeſſours, *viz.* Of *Divinitie*, *Law*, and *Phyſick*, ſhall ſuceſſively have a *Prioritie* in the ſayed College: Which ſhall conſiſt in Precedencie of Place, and in Authoritie, for the due keeping and obſerving of ſuch Laws and Orders, as ar, or ſhall be hereafter ſet down, for their Manner of Reading, Lodging, Commoning, and other Circumſtances, to be obſerved by the ſaid Profeſſours: Who ſhall bear the Name of *Governour* or *Preſident* of *Greſham* College; and ſhall ſucceed in Order, as followeth, *viz.* For the firſt Year, the *Divinitie* Reader; for the ſecond Year the *Law* Reader; and for the third Year, the *Phyſick* Reader, ſhall have the Name and Place of *Governour* or *Preſident* of the ſayed College. And for other Precedencie after the *Preſident*, the *Divinitie* Reader is to have the firſt Place. In *Law* and *Phyſick*, the ancienter Doctor in the Univerſitie ſhall have the ſecond Place. In the third Place, the Doctor of *Muſick*, if any ſuch be. The other Profeſſours, being not Doctors, are to take their Places according to their Election or Seniority within the ſaid College. In which Order, the ſaid Lecturers ſhall ſhow themſelves in the Place of their publique Reading in one certein Seat, or Pue; which ſhall be erected and buylt for them, the firſt Day of the *Divinitie* Lecture in every Terme.

The three principal Readers to be Preſidents in Succeſſion.

The *Divinitie* Lecturer to be next the Preſident.

The other Readers, after the *Divinitie* Profeſſour, to have their Place according to their Senioritie within the College.

II. Whear the Manſion Houſe of the ſaid Founder is by him given, as well for the Dwelling Place of the ſayed Lecturers to be thear reſiant, as for the publique Reading of their ſayed Lectures; it is farther ordered, that the ſayed Lecturers ſhall reſide and lodge in their ſeveral Lodgings appointed for them within the ſayed Houſe; eſpecially during the Termes, which ſhall be appointed for their publick Reading. In which Times, if any of the ſayed Readers ſhall have any urgent or neceſſarie Cauſe to abſent themſelves, or intermitt their Reading, as Sickneſs, Death of Friends, Ymployment in ſome publique Service, or ſuch-like; they are to ſubſtitute ſome other meet and ſufficient Perſon, to read their Lecture, and to performe that Duety, which to them appertaineth. Which Subſtitutes for four of the Lecturers (*to wit*, of *Divinitie*, *Aſtronomie*, *Geometrie*, and *Muſick*) are to be allowed by the L. Maior and Court of Aldermen. The other three, for the *Law*, *Phyſick*, and *Rhetorick* Lecture, by the Maſter and Wardens of the Company of *Mercers*. Provided, that the ſaid Lecturers, nor any of them, ſhall not entertain, nor lodge within their Chambers, any Stranger, ſave ſuch onlie as ar attendant about themſelves for their daily Service, above the Space of three Nights together in the whole Year.

The Readers to lodge and common within the Houſe, as Collegiat Perſons.

Deputie Readers to be allowed by the L. Maior, Aldermen, and Wardens of the *Mercers*.

III. Foraſmuch as the ſayed Readers, by the laſt Will and Ordination of the ſayed Founder, ar to be ſingle and unmarried Men, and ſo to live and converſe together, as Collegiat Perſons within the ſayed Houſe; whearby they ſhall want convenient Means for providing of their Diet and other Neceſſaries: It is farther ordered, for their better Societie among themſelves, and the Eaſe of Charges, that the ſaid Lecturers, within ſix Moneths after Warning, given by the L. Maior and Court of Aldermen, and the Maſter and Wardens of the Company of *Mercers*, ſhall erect one common Table, or Ordinary Diet, to be mainteyned by a common Charge or Contribution among themſelves, by equal Portions, during the Time of their publique Reading: Referring the Meaſure and Proportion thereof to their own Diſcretions: Except by Reaſon of ſome Infirmitie. In which Caſe, they are not compelled to paie their Rates, or Ordinarie Contributions towards their Table, or common Diet; but may provide and have their Diet in their own Chambers, or ells whear, as they ſhall thinck good, upon Warning given to the Preſident of their *Non-commoning*, for the Week, haulf Week, &c. upon like Warning to return, and enter to their former Commons.

A common Table, or Ordinary Diet, to be kept by the Profeſſours within the College.

No Stranger to be enterteyned at their Common Diet, above three Meals within one Moneth.

Provided, that the ſayed Readers ſhall not intertein any Friend or Stranger at their common Table, not being of their own Companie, above three Meals within one Moneth. For which Time it may be lawful for any of them to bring his Friend to their common Table, upon his proper Charge, or other Condition, as among themſelves it ſhall be agreed.

Five Terms of their publick Reading in the Year.

IIII. Their publique Readings are to be perfourmed at five Termes throughout every Year. Whereof the firſt is to begin the Moondaie before *Trinitie* Term of the Common Lawe; and to contynue for one whole Moneth, *viz.* the Space of thirtie Daies next enſuing. After which Term, a greater Vacancie and Intermiſſion is granted to them for their private Studie, or other Buſineſs, and for the avoyding of Concurſe of People in the Heat of Soomer. The ſecond Term is to begin the firſt Moondaie of *September*, and to contynue for a fortnight next following. The third Term of their publique Reading is to begin the Moondaie before *Michaelmas* Term of the Common Lawe, and to end with the ſame Term. Their fourth Term beginneth the Moondaie next after the *Epiphanie* or *Twelfth* Day; and is to contynue for two Moneths, *viz* the Space of ſixtie Daies. The Fifth is to begin the Moondaie Sevennight after *Eaſter Day*, and to end with *Eaſter* Term of the Common Lawe.

The Divinity Lecture to be read thrice every Week; twice in *Latin*, and once in *Engliſh*, betwixt the Hours of 8 and 9 in the Forenoon.

V. And foraſmuch as the publique Reading of the ſayed Lectures is to be performed in that Manner, as may moſt tende to the Glorie of God, and the common Benefit of the People of this Citie (which wee doubt not to be the principal Ends of the Founder in the ordeyning of the ſayed Lectures) And for that the greateſt Part of the Inhabitants within this City underſtand not the *Latin* Tongue; whearby the ſayed Lectures in ſhort Time may becoom ſolitarie, if they ſhall be read in the *Latin* Tongue onlie; and yet withal, it is very likelie, that divers Strangers of foreign Countries, who reſort thither, and underſtand not the *Engliſh*, will greatlie affect to hear the reading of the ſaid Lectures; whearby the Memorie of the ſayed Founder, and of the ſayed Woork, for increaſe of Learning, may be divulged, to the good Example of foreign Nations, and the Honour and Credit of this honourable Citie: It is thought meet, that the ſayed Lectures be applyed to the beſt Benefit and Contentation of the Auditors of both Sorts. For which Cauſe it is ordeyned, that the *Divinitie* Lecture (whearof ought to be moſt ſpecial Care that the ſame bee doon as may beſt tende to the Profit and Edifying of Chriſtian People within this Cytie, and of ſuch other as ſhall reſort to the ſayed Lecture) ſhall be publiquely read in the Place appointed of the ſayed College, thrice every Week, one whole Houre. Whearof the two former Lectures to be in the *Latin*, and the third in the *Engliſh* Tongues. Which third Lecture, to avoyd Confuſion and Interruption in the Courſe of Reading, may be the Effect of the two former Lectures, which were read next before in the *Latin* Tongue.

The *Divinitie* Lecture in the *Latin* Tongue, is to be read every Mondaie and Wenſdaie, betwixt the Houres of Eight and Nine in the Forenoon.

The *Engliſh* Lectures to be read every Friday, at the ſame Hour.

The Divinity Profeſſour to read the Controverſies with the common Adverſaries, and not to meddle with domeſtick Differences, touching Rites and Ceremonies of the Church.

VI. And foraſmuch as great and ſpecial Care ought to be had touching the Matter and Points of Doctrine, that ar to bee handled in the ſayed Lecture (which is not to be enlarged or intermingled with Exhortation, being improper for a publique Lecture) And for that great Need is at this preſent Tyme, that the common People be well grounded in the chief Points of Chriſtian Religion: And that the common Adverſarie of the Popiſh Church, and other Authors of new Sects and ſtrange Opinions (who endeavour to pervert the Myndes of many ignorant People) may be refuted and mett withal: It is thought meet, that the *Divinitie* Reader employe his Time in the ſound handling of ſuch Controverſies as concern the chief Points of our Chriſtian Faith; ſpecially thoſe with the common Adverſarie of the Church of *Rome*: Whearin he ſhall endeavour to confirme the Truth of Doctrine now eſtabliſhed in the Church of *England*, and to confute the adverſe Part; and with great Conſcience and Circumſpection to boulte out the true State of each Controverſie; ſpeciallie drawn from the Council of *Trent*, and the late Writers of refined Poperie, and to overthrow their falſe Opinions; firſt, by Scripture; then, by Conſent of Antiquitie; and laſtly, by Schoolmen, and chief Writers of their own Side: Not intermeddling with domeſtique Queſtions, or inteſtine Differences, that are controverted, touching the Rites and Manner of Government of the Church.

The *Lawe* Reader to read thrice a Week, whearof the two former Lectures to be in *Latin*, the third in *Engliſh*.

VII. The *Lawe* Lecture is to be read thrice every Week in the Term Tyme, for one whole Hower: Whearof the two former Lectures ar to be read in the *Latin* Tongue; the third Lecture in the *Engliſh* Tongue; as a brief Collection, or Recapitulation of the two former Lectures, that were read next before, in the *Latine* Tongue. The Days appointed for the *Lawe* Lecture ar Tueſdaie, Thurſdaie, and Saturdaie, betwixt the Howers of Eight and Nine in the Forenoon.

The *Law* Reader to read ſuch Titles, and obſerve ſuch Method, as is fitteſt for the Auditory of this Cytie.

VIII. Touching the Courſe to be obſerved by the *Lawe* Reader, it is thought meet in reſpect of the ordeyning this Lecture, and for the Qualitie of the Hearers, who, for the moſt Part, ar like to be Merchants, and other Citizens; that the ſayed *Lawe* Lecture be not read after the Manner of the Univerſitie, upon any Text of the *Civill* Courſe; but that the Reader cull out ſuch Titles and Heads of *Lawe*, as beſt may ſerve to the good Liking and Capacitie of the ſayed Auditorie; and ar more uſual in common Practice. Which may be handled after the Method of *Waſenbekius*, and certein other, by Definition, Deviſion, Cauſes material, formal, efficient, final, Effects, Contraries, &c. For that this Method, being firſt layed out, and judicially handled, will be moſt perſpicuous, and will leave nothing that is material in the whole *Lawe*, touching that Matter, obſcure or untouched.

The Heads and Titles of ſuch Matters as ſeem fitteſt for this Place and Auditorie ar theiſe, which follow, *viz.*

De Juſtitia & Jure.
De Juriſprudentia.
De Jure perſonarum.
De Legibus & Conſuetudine.
De acquirendo rerum dominio.
De acquirenda, amittenda, recuperanda poſſeſſione.
De Uſurpationibus, & Uſucapionibus.
De Servitutibus urbanorum, & ruſticorum prædiorum.
De Uſufructu.
De Uſu & Habitatione.
De rei vendicatione: Jure ſiſtendi vel arreſtandi bona, vel perſonas.
De Ratihabitione.
De Teſtamentis.
De Hæredibus ſive Executoribus.
De Legatis.

De Fidei-Commiſſo.
De Verborum & Literarum obligationibus.
De Sponſionibus.
De Fide juſſoribus, & Mandatoribus.
De Solutionibus & Liberationibus.
De Acceptilationibus.
De Donationibus.
De Uſuris, & eo quod intereſt, & mora.
De Emptione & Venditione.
De Locatione & Conductione.
De Societate.
De Nuptiis & Sponſalibus.
De Polygamis.
De Mandato.
De Negotiorum geſtorum actione.
De Actionibus ex contractu, vel Delicto, & quaſi contractu, vel delicto.
De Ludis illicitis.
De injuriis & famoſis Libellis.
De Dolo malo.
De Contractibus innominatis.
De Præſcriptionibus.
De Teſtibus.
De Fide inſtrumentorum.
De Juris & facti ignorantia.
De publicis Notariis, ſive Tabellionibus.
De Termino moto.
De Vi & Vi armata. Si menſor falſum modum dixerit.
De Operibus publicis. Quod metus cauſa.
De via publica, & itinere publico.
De damno infecto ſuggrundis & projectis.
De Exercitoria Actione, vel Magiſtro navis.
De Nautis, navibus, & navigatione.
De Commerciis & Mercatoribus.
De Proxineticis.
De Nautico fœnore.
De Monopoliis, aliiſq; Conventionibus illicitis.
De Jactu & contributione fienda.
De Repræſaliis.
De Publicanis & Vectigalibus.
De Nundinis.
De Dardanariis, & annonæ flagellatoribus.
De Bello.
De Re & jure militari.
De præda bellica.
De Transfugis & emanſoribus.
De Pœna eorum, qui res vetitas ad hoſtes deferunt.
De Piratis.
De publico commeatu, vel ſalvo Conductu.
De Captivis, & poſt liminio reverſis.
De Duello prohibito.
De Principum Confœderationibus, fœderibus & induciis.
De Legatis Principum.
Le Legationibus obeundis.
De Jure Regaliorum.
De Nobilitate utrâq;.
De Inſignibus & armis.
De Regulis Juris utriúſq;.

The *Phyſick* Lecture to be read thrice the Week.

IX. The *Phyſick* Lecture is to be read thrice every Week in the Term Time, *viz.* upon Tueſdaies, Thurſdaies, and Saturdaies, betwixt the Howers of Ten and Eleven. And foraſmuch as the greateſt Part of the Auditorie is like to bee of ſuch Citizens and others, as have ſmall Knowledge, or none at all, in the *Latine* Tongue: And for that every Man, for his Health's Sake, will deſire to have ſome Knowledge in the Art of Phyſick; it is thought good that the two firſt Lectures be read in the *Latine* Tongue, and the other Lecture in the *Engliſh* Tongue, as a brief Collection, or Recapitulation, of the two former Lectures in the *Latine* Tongue.

The two former Lectures in the *Latine* Tongue, and the third in *Engliſh.*

Toutching the Matter of the ſaid Lecture, albeit the ſame is to be referred to the Diſcretion of the Reader, yet it is wiſhed, that he follow herein *Fernelius*'s Method, by reading firſt *Phyſiologie*, then *Pathologie*, and laſt, *Therapentice*: Whearby the Body of the ſayed Art may be better imprinted, by good Method, in the Studious Auditors, rather than be disjointed, and delivered out of Order, by Expoſition, by ſome Part of *Galen* or *Hypocrates.*

Matter and Order of the *Phyſick* Reader.

The *Aſtronomie* and *Geometrie* Readers, to read thrice the Week a-piece.

X. The *Aſtronomie* and *Geometric* Lectures are to be read in like Manner, *viz.* either of the ſayed Lectures thrice every Week.

Matter and Order for the *Geometrician.*

Touching the Manner of the ſayed Lectures; the *Geometrician* is to read as followeth, *viz.* Every *Trinitie* Term *Arithmetique*: In *Michaelmas* and *Hilarie* Termes *Theorical Geometrie*; and everie *Eaſter* Term *Practical Geometrie.*

The Matter and Order to be obſerved by the *Aſtronomie* Reader.

XI. The *Aſtronomie* Reader is to read firſt the Principles of the Sphere, and *Theoriques* of the Planets, &c. Which being read and opened, he ſhall apply them to Uſe, by reading *Geographie*, and the Art of *Navigation*, in ſome one Term of every Year. The Daies appointed for the *Aſtronomie* Lecture ar Mondaie, Wedneſdaie, and Fridaie, betwixt the Howers of Two and Three in the Afternoon. For *Geometrie*, Tueſdaie, Thurſdaie, and Saturdaie, at the ſame Hower in the Afternoon. The firſt Reading of the ſayed Lectures is to be in *Latine*; the next in *Engliſh*; and ſo following in the ſame Order.

The *Rhetorique* Reader to read thrice in the Week in the *Latin* Tongue, with a Recapitulation of one Quarter in *Engliſh.*

XII. The *Rhetorique* Lecture is to be read thrice every Week in the Term Tyme, *viz.* upon Moondaies, Wedneſdaies, and Fridaies, by the Space of one whole Hower, in the *Latine* Tongue; with a brief Collection, or Recapitulation, for one Quarter of an Hower, in the *Engliſh* Tongue, betwixt the Howers of Ten and Eleven in the Forenoon.

The *Muſick* Lecture to be haulf *Theorique*, and haulf *Practique.*

XIII. The *Muſick* Lecture is to be read thrice every Week in Manner following, *viz.* The *Theorique* Part for one haulf Hower, in the *Engliſh* Tongue: And the *Practique* Part, by Conſort of Voices, or of Inſtruments, for the other haulf Hower. The Daies appointed for this Lecture ar Tueſdaies, Thurſdaies, and Saturdaies, in the Afternoon, betwixt the Howers of Three and Fower.

To read in their Hoods, after the Manner of the Univerſitie.

XIV. Farther, for more Order and Comelineſs ſake, it is thought meet, that the ſayed Lecturers ſhall read their Lectures in ſuch Habit, as the Manner is of publique Readers in the *Univerſities, viz.* In ſuch Hoods and Habits as fit their Degree.

The Keeper of the Houſe to be appointed by the L. Maior and Court of Aldermen, &c. with Conſent of the Readers.

XV. Laſtlie, for the good ordering and ſafe keeping of the ſayed Howſe in decent Order, it is thought convenient, that ſome meet Perſon bee thearto appointed, who is to keep the Place of Reading, Cloiſters, Garden, and other open and common Places of the ſayed Howſe, and to ſee the Gates ſhut and opened in convenient Times. And to that Purpoſe, is to have his Lodging within the ſayed Howſe, by the Aſſignment of the ſayed Lecturers. The Keeper is to be choſen and appointed by the L. Maior, and Court of Aldermen, with the Conſent of the ſayed Lecturers, or the greater Part of them.

BOOK I. *Ch.* 31. *p.* 287. *b. l.* 16. After all recorded there concerning that wiſe and wealthy Knight, Sir *Tho. Greſham*, I add a Particular of the great Eſtate he left behind him to his Wiſe, the Lady *Greſham*, from an authentic Original Paper.

A Brief of the yerely Vallew of all the Mannors, Lands, Tenementes, and Heredytamentes, hereafter following: Whereof Dame Anne Greſham, *Wydow, hath an Eſtate in Fee Symple, by the Gyft of her late Husband Sir* Thomas Greſham, *Knight, deceaſed.*

Manours, Lands, &c. of Sir *Tho. Greſham*, left to his Lady.

		l.	s.	d.			
Norfolk.	THE Mannors of *Myleham* and *Beeſton*, over all Repriſes, ℘ *Ann.*	88	4	8			
	The Mannors of *Heringhall* and *Dickwood*, over all Charges, ℘ *Ann.*	16	0	0			
	The Mannor of *Hardingham*, over all Repriſes, ℘ *Ann.*	66	13	4			
	The Mannor of *Lakenham*, over all Repriſes, ℘ *Ann.*	40	16	8			
	The Mannors of *Caſtleaker* Pryory, and *Arrundell*, with the Shepes Paſtures, over all Charges and Repriſes, ℘ *Ann.*	193	1	6¼			
	The Mannors of *Maſſinghams*, with the Shepes Paſtures, over all Repriſes, ℘ *Ann.*	94	6	7			
	The Mannor of *Eaſtwalton*, with the Shepes Paſture, ℘ *Ann.*	25	7	4			
	The Mannor of *Nerford*	6	0	0			
	The Mannor of *Weſtaker*, and the Shepes Paſtures, ℘ *Ann.*	150	0	0			
	The Mannor of *Egmer*, and the Shepes Paſture, ℘ *Ann.*	107	0	0			
	The Mannor of *Holkham* and the Shepes Paſture, ℘ *Ann.*	31	0	0			
	The Mannor of *Taſbrughe*, over all Charges, ℘ *Ann.*	28	13	9¼			
	The Mannors of *Walſingham Magna*, *Walſingham Parva*, Bottes, Fennes, Welles, &c. ℘ *Ann.*	70	0	0			
		917	3	10½			
Suffolk.	The Mannor of *Erleſtoneham*, over all Charges and Repriſes, ℘ *Ann.*	40	0	0			
Kent.	The Mariſhes or Meadow Grounde nere *Leaſinge*, ℘ *Ann.*	15	0	0			
Yorke.	The Moyetie of the Mannor of *Nunkeling*, with the Members, ℘ *Ann.*	59	11	6			
	The Rectory of *Swyne*, with the Tithes thereof, ℘ *Ann.*	107	6	8			
	The Mannor or Graunge of *Sutton*, ℘ *Ann.*	40	0	0			
					l.	s.	d.
		206	18	2	1797	12	2½
Durham.	The Mannor of *Stranton Newborne Rowe*, and the Moyetie of the Mannor of *Seaton Carew*, ℘ *Ann.*	178	12	10			
Derby.	The Mannor of *Greatover*, *Littleover*, and *Fynderne*, ℘ *Ann.*	60	0	0			
Cambridge.	The Mannor of *Thurling* in *Upwell*, ℘ *Ann.*	9	0	0			
Somerſet.	The Mannor of *Wedmore*, ℘ *Ann.*	29	0	0			
Wales.	The Mannor of *Cantercelly* in the Comtre of *Brucknock* in *Wales*, ℘ *Ann.*	37	0	0			
London.	One Tenement in *London*, in the Pariſh of St. *Peter the Poor*, wherein th'Erle of *Oxford* did lately inhabit, ℘ *Ann.*	—					
Middleſex.	The Capital Manſion Howſe of *Oſterley*, with other Howſes, Buildinges, Mylles, and other Commodities and Profits within the Parke there, ℘ *Ann.*	187	0	0			
	The Mannor of *Heaſton*, *Sutton*, *Lampthorp*, and *Cratched*, ℘ *Ann.*	22	17	5			
	The Ferme of *Wyke*	6	13	4			
	The Mannor of *Burſton*, ℘ *Ann.*	9	0	0			
	Landes in *Iſtellworth*, and other Places thereabouts, called *Foxes*, and alſo *Totterſalles*, ℘ *Ann.*	26	13	4			
	Pound Mead, *Hogg* Mead, and *Unber* Mead, in *Heaſton*, *Hownſlow*, and *Iſtellworth*, ℘ *Ann.*	13	6	8			
	Two Tenements in *Hownſlow*, in the Tenure of *Edmond Ager*, ℘ *Ann.*	4	13	4			
	Lyon Mead, alias *Borne* Mead, in *Heaſton*, ℘ *Ann.*	2	0	0			
	Tallford Cloſe in *Iſtellworth*, ℘ *Ann.*	0	6	8			
	The Mannor of *Grovebarne* in *Staynes*, with th'Appurtenences	32	6	7			
		304	17	4			

Sum

		l.	s.	d.q.
	Sum total of all the Premiſſes, whereof the ſaid Dame *Anne Greſham* hathe the Fee ſimple, amounteth to the Sum of One Thouſand Seven Hunderith Fourſcore Seventeen Poundes Twelve Shillinges Two Pence Half-penney ℘ *Ann.* over and above all Charges and Repriſes, except the Fees and Annuyties hereunder mentioned, *&c.* —— ——	1797	12	2½

Whereof,

Allowances.	Allowed and deducted theis Annuyties and Fees hereunder mentioned, and yerely paied out of the Premiſſes for Terme of their Lyves, *viz.* To *William Fletwoode* 40 *s.* *Tho. Powell* 40 *s.* *Edward Flowerdew* 40 *s.* *James Ryvet* 40 *s.* *William Telverton* 26 *s.* 8 *d.* *Chriſtopher Rye* 40 *s.* *Phillip Scudamore* 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *Chriſtopher Rochel* 5 *l.* Mr. *Owen* 40 *s.* for their Counſelles. More to Mr. Doctor *Lankton* 40 *s.* Doctor *Jefford* 40 *s.* *Rauf Morrys* 40 *s.* *William Gotherns* 5 *l.* for their Counſell and Help in Pheſick and Surgery. To *William Pernel* 10 *l.* to *Hugh Powell* 20 *s.* to the Lady *Taylboyes* 266 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Lady *Fraunces Greſham* 133 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* In all amounting to 467 *l.* ℘ *Ann.* —— —— ——	467	00	0
Clere Vallew.	Remayneth clere unto the ſaid Dame *Anne Greſham*, and her Heires, the Yerely Vallew of 1330 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 *d.* *ob.* over all Charges and Repriſes, appearing by the Premiſſes before in theis Preſents mentioned, and being all her Landes, Tenementes, and Heredytamentes in Fee ſymple —— —— —— —— —— ——	1330	12	2½

The clere yerely Vallew of dyvers Landes, Tenementes, and Hereditaments, late of Sir Thomas Greſham, *Knight, deceaſed, whereof Dame* Anne Greſham, *Wydow, hathe Eſtate for Term of her Lief,* viz.

		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
London.	The *Royal Exchange* with all Howſes, Buyldinges, Pawnes, Vawtes, and Proffittes, thereof, amounte to the clere yearely Vallew of 751 *l.* 5 *s.* ℘ *Ann.* over all Chardges and Repriſes, —— —— ——	751	5	0	1057	18	4
	The Manſion Howſe in *Byſhoppeſgate-ſtreete*, with all Howſes, Buyldinges, Gardens, and Commodities, to the ſame belonginge, and now in the Tenure of the ſaid Dame *Anne Greſham*, ℘ *Ann.* —— —— ——	66	13	4			
		817	18	4			
Suſſex.	The Mannors of *Mayffeilde* and *Wadhurſte*, with the Parſonages there, and the Parke, and Forges, or Iron Smythes, with other Commodities, ℘ *Ann.* —— ——	240	0	0			
	Sum totall of the clere yerely Vallew of the Premiſſes, over all Chardges and Repriſes, doth amount to the Sum of				1057	18	4

The clere yearely Vallew of certayne Landes whiche Sir Thomas Greſham, *Knight, deceaſed, gave and aſſured in Marriage with* Anne *his baſe Daughter: Whereof her Majeſtie is to have the Third, during the Wardſhip of the Heire,* viz.

		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Norfolk.	The Mannors of *Hemeſbye*, withe the Parſonage there, of the clere yerely Vallew of —— —— ——	116	0	0	280	15	0
	The Mannors of *Morſton* and *Langham*, with the two Shepes Paſtures there, of the yerely Vallew of ——	98	0	0			
		214	0	0			
Suffolk.	The Mannor of *Combes*, with the Appurtenences, of the clere yerely Vallew of —— —— ——	66	15	0			
	Sum Total of the clere yerely Vallew of the Premiſſes dothe amounte to 280 *l.* 15 *s.* ℘ *Ann.* over all Repriſes.				280	15	0
	Sum totall of the clere yerely Vallew of all the Premiſſes before, in this Booke, dothe amounte to Two Thowſand Six Hunderith Threeſcore Nine Poundes, Fyve Shillinges, Six Pence Half-penye ℘ *Ann.* over all Chardges and Repriſes —— —— —— —— —— ——				2669	5	6½

Whereof,

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Dame *Anne Greſham* hath in Fee Simple —— ——	1330	12	2½	2669	5	6½
More for Terme of her Leif naturall —— —— ——	1057	18	4			
	2388	10	6½			
And *Nathaniell Bacon*, Eſquier, in Fee Taile —— ——	280	15	0			

Book I. *Chap.* 31. *p.* 308. Under this Chapter of the *Worthy Citizens* of *London*, I ſubjoin a valuable Liſt of Citizens and Burgeſſes of *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and *Southwark*, Members of Parliament; ſent me by the voluntary Favour of a learned Antiquarian: Being willing to aſſiſt and contribute in ſo uſeful a Work, as this is. All which Returns of Parliament Men, are taken from the *Teſte* of the Writs themſelves.

Brown Willis, Eſq;

Names of the Repreſentatives of the City of LONDON, *from the Beginning of the Summons to Parliament: With the Years of the Reigns of the ſeveral Kings and Queens, when the reſpective Parliaments met and ſat, and the Places where.*

HENRY III.

ANNO 49, Citizens (as ſays *Prynn*) were elected and returned; but not named in any of our Records.

EDWARD I.

26, Parliament at *York*, *Walter de Finchingfeild*, *Adam de Folcham*.

London ſeems to have omitted, or been excuſed, ſending to other Parliaments of this Prince. For notwithſtanding the Returns are very well kept in his Time, and remain very entire, there are none to be found of *London*, this *A*°. 26 *Edw*. 1. and

33, Parl. at *Weſtm. Will. de Combmartyn*, *Henry de Combmartyn*, *Walter de Finchingfeild*.

EDWARD II.

1, Parliament at *Northampton*, *Will. de Combmartyn*, *Henry de Durham*.

2, P. at *Weſtm. Henry de Durham*, *Will. Servat*.

6, P. at *Weſtm.* The Return in theſe Words: *Mittimus ad vos* Reginald de Conductu, Johanem de Cauſton, Ankerum de Giſortio, Thomam de Chetington, *tres vel duos eorum electos eſſendi ad Inſtans Parliamentum veſtrum, ad diem & locum in Brevi contentos, plenam & ſufficientem poteſtatem habentes pro ſe, & communitate Civitatis* London, *ad faciendum & conſentiendum iis quæ in dicto Parliamento ordinari contigerit.*

7, P. at *Weſtm. Nich. de Ferndon*, *Will. Leer*, *Will. Servat*, *Stephen Abingdon*.

8, *ditto*, *Will. de Leve*, *Henry de Durham*.

8, *ditto*, *John de Giſortio*, *Will. de Leire*, *Rob. de Keleſy*, *Rich. de Reber. concives noſtros vel duos eorum ſufficientem habentes poteſtatem ad faciendum, &c.*

12, P. at *York*, *John de Cherleton*, *Will. de Flete*, *Roger de Palmer*, *Mittimus vobis, vel duos eorum ſufficientem habentes poteſtatem, &c.*

15, P. at *York*, *Rob. de Swalive*, *Reginald de Conduct*, *Will. de Hatford*, *Gregory Norton*.

16, P. at *York*, *Walter Treppin*, *Rob. Chetington*.

19, P. at *Weſtm. Auketumus de Giſortio*, *Henry de Sechford*.

20, P. at *Weſtm. Auketimus de Giſortio*, *Henry de Secheford*, *Reginald de Conductu*, *Tho. de Leyre*, *Edmond Coſyn*, *& John Sterte. Electi ſunt per Major. Aldermann. & Communit.* London, *aſſendi, & hoc Inſtans Parliament. Ita quod duo ipſorum ſemper ſunt parati.*

EDWARD III.

1, P. at *Lincoln*, *Benet de Felſham*, *Rob. de Keleſey*.

1, P. at *York*, *Rich. de Betoigne*, *Rob. de Keleſey*, *John de Grantham*, *John Prior*, *Cives* London *electi ſunt eſſendi ad inſtans Parliamentum Domini Regis, qui omnes vel duo eorum venient, cum ſufficienti poteſtate prout in Brevi.*

2, P. at *New Sarum*, *Stephen de Abingdon*, *Robert de Keleſey*.

2, P. at *Northampton*, *Rich. de Betoigne*, *Robert de Keleſey*.

2, P. at *York*, *Rich. de Betoigne*, *Rob. de Keleſey*, *John de Grantham*, *John Priour*.

4, P. at *Wincheſter*, *John Grantham*, *Reginald de Conduit*, *Stephen Abington*.

4, P. at *Weſtm. Stephen de Abingdon*, *John de Cauſton*.

6, P. at *York*, *Tho. de Chetingdon*, *Hen. de Mongney*.

6, P. at *Weſtm. Auketumus de Giſortio*, *John de Cauſton*, *John Priour*, *Tho. Chetingdon*.

7, P. at *York*, *John Cauſton*, *Reginald de Conduit*.

9, P. at *York*, *Rich. de Rocching*, *Rich. de Later*, *Roger de Forſham*.

9, P. at *Weſtm. Henry de Secheford*, *Tho. de Chetingdon*, *John Priour*.

10, Council at *Nottingham*, *John de Couſton*, *Rich. de Hakeneye*.

11, P. at *Weſtm. Reginald de Conduit*, *Bennet de Fulſham*.

11, P. at *Weſtm. John Grantham*, *Andrew Aubray*, *Ralph de Upon*, *Rich de Rocching*.

11, Council at *Weſtm. Henry Darcy*, *Simon Fraunceys*, *Will. Hanus*, *Waller Fierk*.

12, P. at *York*, *John Churlton*, *Will. de Flete*, *Roger le Palmer*.

12, P. at *Weſtm. Simon Fraunces*, *John de Northall*.

12, P. at *Northton*, *Ralph de Upton*, *Barth. Wenmars*.

13, P. at *Weſtm. Simon Frauncеys*, *John de Northall*.

14, *ditto*, *Nich. de Farendon*, *Auketumus de Giſortes*, *Henry Monguey*, *Roger Hoſeband*.

14, *ditto*, *John de Brittleſworth*, *Rich. de Rocching*.

15, *ditto*, *Simon Fraunces*, *Will. de Brittleſworth*.

17, *ditto*, *Auketinus de Giſortio*, *Hen. de Lecheford*.

20, *ditto*, *Geffry de Wickingham*, *Tho. Leggy*, *John Lovekyn*, *Tho. de Waldene*.

21, *ditto*, *John Lovekyn*, *Rich. de Berking*, *Will. de Ford*, *Rich. de Wycombe*.

22, *ditto*, *John Lovekyn*, *Rich. Berkyn*, *Will. de Ford*, *Rich. de Wigcomb*.

24, *ditto*, *Tho. Leggy*, *Will. de Ford*.

26, *ditto*, *Adam Fraunces*, *John Liche*.

27, *ditto*, *Tho. Leggy*, *Tho. Wolſly*.

29, *ditto*, *Adam Frauncеys*, *John de Stody*, *Simon de Redington*, *Adam de Acres*.

Note, This was the firſt Writ, enabling and requiring *London* to elect and return four Citizens; however, in the next Writ of Summons but one, they are enjoyned to elect but two Citizens: But the very next Writ to that, *viz. Ann.* 34 *Edw.* 3. expreſly commands and enables *London* to elect and return four Citizens, which Form hath conſtantly continued ever ſince.

31, Parl. at *Weſtminſter*, *Tho. Dolſely*, *Will. de Weld*, *Will. de Eſſex*, *Ric. Tokey*.

31, P. at *Weſtm. John Stodey*, Maior, *Barth. Freſhing*, *Stephen Cavendiſh*.

34, *ditto*, *Barth. Freſhyng*, *Stephen Cavendyph*, *Walter de Berney*, *Ric. Tokey*.

36, *ditto*, *John Litle*, *Barth. Freſtlyng*, *John Turngold*, *John Hilltoſt*.

38, *ditto*, *Adam Fraunceyes*, *John Lovekin*, *Simon de Bennington*, *Ric. Preſton*.

38, *ditto*, *John Milford*, *Simon Morden*.

42, *ditto*, *John Wartefeld*, *Barth. Freſtlyne*, *John Aubre*, *John Organ*, *quatuor Cives de melioribus validioribus diſcretioribus Civibus Civitatis predictæ*.

43, *ditto*, *Adam Wimundeham*, *John Gardener*.

43, *ditto*, *John Pecche*, *John Turngold*, *Nich. de Exton*, *John Hadeley*.

45, Council at *Wincheſter*, *Barth. Firſtling*, *John Phelipot*.

46, P. at *Weſtm. John Wroth*, *John Pecche*, *Will. Venour*, *Will. Kelphull*.

47, *ditto*, *Adam Stable*, *John Ward*, *John Berlingham*, *Adam Carliſle*.

50, *ditto*, *John Hadeley*, *John Organ*, *Will. Tongue*, *Will. Venour*.

RICHARD II.

1, P. at *Weſtm. Adam Carliſle*, *Walter Sybit*, *Will. Wallworth*, *John Philpot*.

2. P. at *Gloceſter*, *John Hadley*, *Jeffry Newton*, *John de Northampton*, *Will. Venour*.

5, P. at *Weſtm. John Philpot*, *John Stadley*, *Will. Barret*, *Hugh Faſtolf*.

6. *ditto*, *Nic. Brembre*, *John More*, *Ric. Norbury*, *Will. Eſſex*.

7, *ditto*, *Will. Wallworth*, Kt. *John Philpot*, Kt. *Will. Garret*, *Hen. Vennour*.

7, P. at *New Sarum*, *John Hadley*, *John Organ*, *John Rote*, *Hen. Herbury*.

8, P. at *Weſtm. John Hadley*, *John Organ*, *Tho. Rolf*, *Hen. Herbury*.

9, *ditto*, *John Hadley*, *Nic. Exton*, *Hen. Herbery*, *Will. Aucrofts*.

10, *ditto*, *John Hadley*, *John Organ*, *Adam Carlill*, *Tho. Gurdetere*.

12, P. at *Comb. Adam Barne*, *Hen. Vannere*, *Will. Tong*, *John Clouhand*.

13, P. at *Weſtm. Will. More*, *John Shadeworth*, *Adam Carlill*, *Will. Brampton*.

15, *ditto*, *Will. Serringham*, *Will. Brampton*, *Will. Standon*. *John Balcote*.

18, *ditto*, *Adam Carlile*, *Drogo Barentyne*, *Goffry Walderne*, *Will. Arkham*.

HENRY IV.

1, P. at *Weſtm. John Shadworth*, *Will. Brampton*, *Ric. Merlan*, *Will. Somingwell*.

3, *ditto*, The Names of all the four Citizens torn.

8, P. at *Glouceſter*, *Will. Askham*, *Will. Crowmere*, *Will. Marchford*, *John Bryan*.

HENRY V.

1. P. at *Weſtm. Drogo Barentyn*, *Will. Aſkham*, *Will. Marchford*, *Walter Gulktron*.

2, *ditto*, *Will. Walderne*, *Nic. Wotton*, *Will. Oliver*, *John Gedney*.

3, *ditto*, *Ric. Merlaw*, *Tho. Faucorner*, *Will. Weſton*, *Nic. Jameo*.

5, *ditto*, *Will. Crowmere*, *Will. Sevenoke*, *John Wells*, *John Boteler*.

7, P. at *Glouceſter*, *John Staundon*, *Nic. Wotton*, *John Sudbury*, *Hugh Bybrede*.

8. P. at *Weſtm. Tho. Fauconer*, *John Michell*, *Solomon Oxney*, *John Higham*.

9, P. at *Weſt. Tho. Fauconer*, *Nic. Wotton*, *John Whateley*, *John Brokley*.

HENRY VI.

1, P. at *Weſtm. Tho. Fauconer*, *John Michell*, *Hen. Frowek*, *Tho. Mayneld*.

3, *ditto*, *Nic. Wotton*, *John Wells*, *Eborard Fleet*, *Tho. Bernewall*.

4, P. at *Leiceſter*, *John Michell*, *John Wellys*, *Eborard Fleet*, *John Higham*.

5, P. at *Weſtm. John Michell*, *John Wellys*, *Will. Milreſe*, *Walter Gawtron*.

6, *ditto*, *John Michell*, *John Wellys*, *Will. Milreſe*, *Walter Gawtron*.

8, *ditto*, *Nic. Wotton*, *Nic. James*, *Will. Milreſe*, *Walter Gawtron*.

9, *ditto*, *Will. Eſtfeld*, *Nic. James*, *John Higham*, *John Abbot*.

13, *ditto*, *John Michel*, *Robert Large*, *John Bederenden*, *Stephen Forſter*.

15, P. at *Cambridge*, *Hen. Frowyk*, *Tho. Catworth*, *John Carpenter*, *Nic. Teo*.

20, P. at *Weſtm. Will. Eſtfield*, Kt. *John Bolbeys*, *Philip Malpaſs*, *Will. Coteſbrook*.

25, P. at *Cambridge*, *Hen. Frowick*, *Will. Combys*, *Hugh Wiche*, *Will. Marrow*.

27, P. at *Weſtm. Tho. Calſworth*, *John Norman*, *Geffry Bolten*, *Tho. Billing*.

28, *ditto*, *Stephen Broome*, *John Norman*, *John Needham*, *John Hardroe*.

29, *ditto*, *Hen. Frowick*, *Will. Marrow*, *John Harrowe*, *Ric. Lee*.

31, P. at *Reading*, *Stephen Browne*, *Will. Cantelowe*, *John* ——— ——— ——— ———

33, P. at *Weſtm. Geffry Felding*, *Will. Cantelowe*, *John Harrowe*, *John Young*.

39, *ditto*: This Bundle is wanting, as are ſeveral other; thoſe that are imperfect, *viz.* where the Return is torn from the Precept I mention, are loſt or torn; where there are no Signs of any, I totally omit.

EDWARD IV.

7, P. at *Weſtm. Ralph Joſſelyn*, Kt. *Tho. Urſewick*, Recorder, *John Ward*, Draper, *John Croſſeby*, Grocer.

12, *ditto*, *Ralph Verney*, Kt. *John Irlond*, *John Brumpton*, *Stephen Fabian*.

17, *ditto*, *Will. Hampton*, Kt. *Ric. Gardyner*, Alderman, *Will. Braſebridge*, *John Ward*.

The Returns from the 17th of *Edw.* 4. to the 1ſt of *Edw.* 6. are loſt in the publick Offices throughout *England*, except an imperfect Bundle, *An.* 33, of *Henry* 8: However, by ſome Manuſcript Accounts I have of Liſts of Towns ſending Burgeſſes to Parliament, no Place of *Middleſex* ever ſent except *London*, 'till after 33 *Hen.* 8. where Returns of Cities and Boroughs are extant, muſt be ſought for in the City Chamberlain's Accounts, who paying the Citizens their Wages, account for the ſame in their Receipts: And ſo poſſibly ſome of *London* Members may be found in other Parliaments of *Edward the* 4th, and other Kings Reigns, 1 *Rich. the* 3d, and all *Henry the* 7th's Time. I had thoſe of *Norwich* tranſmitted me from that City Books; and have met with ſome few others, as at *Leiceſter* and *Northampton*, from the Searcher of the Town Books.

HENRY

HENRY VIII.

33, P. at *Weſtm.* *William* . . . . . . Kt. Alderman, *Rob. Cholmondeley*, Kt. Recorder. . . . . . . *Sturgeon*, Haberdaſher, *Nicholas Wilford*, Merchant-Taylor.

EDWARD VI.

1, P. at *Weſtm.* *Martin Bowes*, Kt. Alderman, *Rob. Broke*, Recorder, *Tho. Curteys*, Pewterer, *Tho. Bacon*, Salter.

6, *ditto*, *Martin Bowes*, Kt. Alderman, *Rob. Broke*, Serjeant at Law, Recorder, *John Marſh*, *John Blundel.*

MARY.

1, P. at *Weſtm.* *Roland Hille*, Kt. *Rob. Brooke*, Eſq; *John Marche*, Eſq; *John Blondell.*

1, P. at *Oxford*, *Martin Bowes*, Kt. *Rob. Brooke*, Eſq; Recorder, *John March*, *John Blundell.*

PHILIP and MARY.

1 & 2, P. at *Weſtm.* *Martin Bowes*, Kt. *Ranulph Cholmley*, Recorder, *Rich. Grafton*, *Rich. Burwell.*

2 & 3, *ditto*, *Martin Bowes*, Kt. *Ranulph Cholmley*, Eſq; Recorder, *Philip Bold*, *Nicholas Chune.*

4 & 5, *ditto*, *Will. Garrard*, Kt. *Ranulph Cholmley*, Eſq; *John Marſh*, Mercer, *Rich. Grafton*, Grocer.

ELIZABETH.

1, P. at *Weſtm.* *Martin Bowes*, Kt. *Ralph Cholmley*, Kt. *John Marſh*, *Rich. Hals.*

5, *ditto*, *Will. Cheſter*, Kt. *Ralph Cholmley*, Serj. at Law, Recorder, *Laurence Withers*, Salter, *John Marſhe*, Mercer.

13, *ditto*, *John White*, Kt. *Tho. Wilbraham*, Eſq; Recorder, *John Marſhe*, Mercer, *Tho. Norton*, Grocer.

14, *ditto*, *Rowland Heywood*, Kt. *Will. Fleetwood*, Eſq; Recorder, *John Marſhe*, Mercer, *Tho. Norton*, Grocer.

27, *ditto*, *Tho. Woodruffe* Kt. *Will Fleetwood*, Serj. at Law, *Tho. Alderſey*, Kt. Haberdaſher, *Will. Fiſhe*, Kt. Merchant Taylor.

28, *ditto*, *Edw. Oſborne*, Kt. Alderman, *Will. Fleetwood*, Recorder, *Tho. Alderſey*, Haberdaſher, *Rich. Saltingſtall*, Skinner.

31, *ditto*, *George Barnes*, Kt. *Will. Fleetwood*, Recorder, *Tho. Alderſey*, Haberdaſher, *Andrew Palmer*, Goldſmith.

35, *ditto*, *John Harte*, Kt. Alderman, *Edw. Drewe*, Eſq; Serjant at Law, Recorder, *George Sotherton*, Merch. Taylor, *Andrew Palmer*, Goldſmith.

39, *ditto*, *John Harte*, Kt. *John Crooke*, Recorder, *George Southerton*, *Tho. Fettiplace.*

43, *ditto*, *Stephen Some*, Kt. *John Crooke*, Eſq; Recorder, *Tho. Fettiplace*, Merchant, *John Pinder*, Merchant.

JAMES I.

1, P. at *Weſtm.* *Hen. Billingſley*, Kt. *Hen. Mountague*, Kt. Recorder, *Nic. Fuller*, Eſq; *Rich. Gore*, Merchant Taylor.

12, *ditto*, ——— ——— ——— ———
——— ——— ——— ———

18, *ditto*, *Tho. Lowe*, Kt. *Rob. Heath*, Kt. the King's Solicitor, *Rob. Bateman*, *Will Towerſon.*

21, *ditto*, *Tho. Middleton*, Kt. and Alderman, *Heneage Finch*, Kt. Serj. at Law, Recorder, *Rob. Bateman*, Skinner, *Martin Bond*, Haberdaſher.

CHARLES I.

1, P. at *Weſtm.* *Tho. Middleton*, Kt. *Heneage Finch*, Kt. Recorder, *Rob. Bateman*, Skinner, *Martin Bonde*, Haberdaſher.

1, *ditto*, *Tho. Middleton*, Kt. *Heneage Finch*, Kt. Recorder, *Maurice Abbot*, Kt. *Robert Bateman*, Eſq;.

3, *ditto*, *Tho. Moulſon*, Alderman, *Chriſtopher Clitheroe*, Alderman, *Henry Waller*, Alderman, *James Bunce*, Alderman.

15, *ditto*, *Tho. Soame*, Kt. *Iſaac Pennington*, Eſq; Alderm. *Matt. Cradock*, Merchant, *Sam. Vaſſell*, Merchant.

16, *ditto*, *Tho. Soame*, Kt. *Iſaac Pennington*, Eſq; *Sam. Vaſſell*, Merch. *John Ven*, Eſq;.

CHALES II.

12, P. at *Weſtm.* *Will. Wild*, Eſq; Recorder, *Rich. Browne*, Eſq; *John Robinſon*, Alderman, *Will. Vincent*, Eſq;

13, *ditto*, *John Fowke*, Eſq; *Will. Thompſon*, Kt. *Will. Love*, Eſq; Alderm. *John Jones*, Eſq;

31, *ditto*, *Rob. Clayton*, Kt. *Tho. Player*, Kt. *Will. Love*, Eſq; *Tho. Pilkington*, Eſq;

32, P. at *Oxford*, *Rob. Clayton*, Kt. Alderman, *Tho. Pilkington*, Eſq; *Tho. Player*, Kt. *William Love*, Eſq;

JAMES II.

1, P. at *Weſtm.* *John Moore*, Kt. *Will. Pritchard*, Kt. *Sam. Daſhwood*, Kt. *Peter Rich*, Kt.

WILLIAM and MARY.

1, P. at *Weſtm.* *Patience Ward*, Kt. *Rob Clayton*, Kt. *Will. Aſhurſt*, Kt. *Tho. Pilkington*, Eſq;

2, *ditto*, *Will. Pritchard*, Kt. Alderman, *Sam. Daſhwood*, Kt. Alderman, *Will. Turner*, Kt. *Tho. Vernon*, Kt.

WILLIAM III.

7, P. at *Weſtm.* *Robert Clayton*, Kt. *John Fleet*, Kt. *Will. Aſhurſt*, Kt. *Tho. Papillon* Eſq;

10, *ditto*, *John Fleet*, Kt. *Will. Aſhurſt*, Kt. *James Houblon*, Kt. *Tho. Papillon*, Eſq;

12, *ditto*, *Rob. Clayton*, Kt. *Will. Aſhurſt*, Kt. *Will. Withers*, Kt. *Gilbert Heathcott*, Eſq;

13, *ditto*, *Rob. Clayton*, Kt. *Will. Aſhurſt*, Kt. *Tho. Abney*, Kt. *Gilb. Heathcott*, Eſq;

ANNE.

1, P. at *Weſtm.* *Will. Pritchard*, Kt. *John Fleet*, Kt. *Francis Child*, Kt. *Gilb. Heathcote*, Eſq;

4, *ditto*, (*b*) *Rob. Clayton*, Kt. *Will. Aſhurſt*, Kt. *Gilb. Heathcote*, Kt. *Sam. Shepheard*, Eſq;

(*b*) In his Place deceas'd, *Wil. Withers*, Kt.

7, *ditto*, *Will Withers*, Kt. *Will. Aſhurſt*, Kt. *Gilbert Heathcote*, Kt. *John Ward*, Eſq;

9, *ditto*, *Will. Withers*, Kt Alderman, *Rich. Hoare*, Kt. Alderman, *George Newland*, Kt. *John Caſs*, Eſq;

12, *ditto*, *Rich. Hoare*, Kt. Alderman, *Will. Withers*, Kt. Alderman, *John Caſs*, Kt. Alderman, *George Newland*, Kt.

GEORGE I.

1, P. at *Weſtm.* Sir *John Ward*, Kt. Alderman, Sir *Thomas Scawen*, Kt. Alderman, *Rob. Heyſham*, Eſq; Alderman, *Peter Godfrey*, Eſq;

Repreſentatives for the City of WESTMINSTER.

THE firſt Return *Weſtminſter* ever made of Repreſentatives to Parliament, was after the Diſſolution of Abbeys. For it is plain, that *An*°. 33 of *Henry the Eighth*, there was no Return or Summons of Members from it, or *Peterborough*, or ſeveral Abbey Towns. So we may date their ſending Repreſentatives to be undoubtedly in *Henry the Eighth*'s laſt Parliament, begun *An. Reg.* 33. aforeſaid, or rather in the next convened Parliament, which was in *Edward the Sixth*'s Reign. So there we begin our Account.

EDWARD VI.

1, Parl. at *Weſtminſter*, *Geo. Blage*, Kt. *John Rede*, Gent.
6, *ditto*, *Rob. Southwell*, Kt. The other Name torn.

MARY.

1, P. at *Weſtm. Rob. Smallwoode*, *Will. Gyes.*
1, P. at *Oxford*, *Will. Gyes*, *Rich. Hodges.*

PHILIP and MARY.

1 & 2, P. at *Weſtm. Will. Jennings*, *Will. Guys.*
2 & 3, *ditto*, *Arthur Sherton*, *Rich. Hodges.*
4 & 5, *ditto*, *Rich. Newdigate*, *John Beaſte*, Gent.

ELIZABETH.

1, P. at *Weſtm.* -- Torn. -- *John Beſt.*
5, *ditto*, *Rob. Nowell*, *Will. Bowyer*, Gent.
13, *ditto*, *Will. Cordell*, Kt. *Will. Staunton*, Gent.
14, *ditto*, * *Tho. Wilbraham*, Eſq; *John Dodington*, Gent.
* In his Place deceaſed, *John Osborne*, Sen.
27, *ditto*, *Rob. Cecill*, Eſq; *Tho. Knevitt*, Eſq;
28, *ditto*, *Rob. Cecil*, Eſq; *Tho. Knevitt*, Eſq,
31, *ditto*, *Tho. Knevitt*, Eſq; *Peter Oſborne*, Eſq;
35, *ditto*, *Rich. Cecill*, Eſq; *Tho. Cole*, Gent.
39, *ditto*, *Tho. Knevitt*, Eſq; *Tho. Cole*, Eſq;
43, *ditto*, *Tho. Knevitt*, Kt. *Will Cooke*, Eſq;

JAMES I.

1, P. at *Weſtm. Tho. Knevitt*, Kt. *Walter Cope*, Kt.
12, *ditto*, —— —— —— —— ——
18, *ditto*, *Edw. Villiers*, Kt. *Will. Mann*, Eſq;
21, *ditto*, *Edw. Villiers*, Kt. *Will. Mann*, Eſq;
The Returns of the 12th of *James* I. all loſt.

CHARLES I.

1, P. at *Weſtm. Edw. Villiers*, Kt. *Will. Mann*, Eſq;
1, *ditto*, *Rob. Pye*, Kt. *Peter Heywood*, Eſq;
3, *ditto*, *Joſeph Bradſhaw*, Eſq; *Tho. Morris*, Eſq;
15, *ditto*, *John Glyn*, Eſq; *Will. Bell*, Gent.
16, *ditto*, *John Glyn*, Eſq; *Will. Bell*, Gent.

CHALES II.

12, P. at *Weſtm. Gilbert Gerrard*, Eſq; *Tho. Clarges*, Eſq;
13, *ditto*, *Phil. Warwick*, Kt. *Rich. Everard*, Kt.
31, *ditto*, *Stephen Fox*, Kt. *Will. Poulteney*, Kt.
31, *ditto*, *Will. Poulteney*, Kt. *Franc. Withins*, Eſq;
32, P. at *Oxf. Will. Poulteney*, Kt. *Will. Waller*, Kt.

JAMES II.

1, P. at *Weſtm. Charles Broughton*, Eſq; *Mich. Arnold*, Eſq;

WILLIAM and MARY.

1, P. at *Weſtm. Will. Poulteney*, Kt. *Philip Howard*, Eſq;
2, *ditto*, * *Will. Poulteney*, Kt. *Walter Clarges*, Bar.
* In his Place deceaſed, *Stephen Fox*, Kt.

WILLIAM III.

7, P. at *Weſtm.* Hon. *Charles Mountague*, Eſq; *Stephen Fox*, Kt.
10, *ditto*, Rt. Hon. *Charles Mountague*, Eſq; Rt. Hon. *James Vernon*, Eſq;
12, *ditto*, Rt. Hon. *James Vernon*, Eſq; *Tho. Croſſe*, Eſq;
13, *ditto*, Hon. *James Vernon*, Eſq; *Henry Dutton Colt*, Bar.

ANNE.

1, P. at *Weſtm. Walter Clarges*, Bar. *Tho. Croſſe*, Eſq;
4, *ditto*, Rt. Hon. *Henry Boyle*, Eſq; *Henry Dutton Colt*, Bar.
7, *ditto*, Rt. Hon. *Henry Boyle*, Eſq; Secretary of State, *Tho. Medlicott*, Eſq;
9, *ditto*, *Tho. Medlicott*, Eſq; *Tho. Croſſe*, Eſq;
12, *ditto*, *Tho. Croſſe*, Bar. *Tho. Medlicott*, Eſq;

GEORGE I.

1, P. at *Weſtm.* Sir *Thomas Croſs*, Bar. Hon. *Edw. Wortley*, alias *Mountague*, Eſq;

Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Borough of Southwark.

EDWARD I.

23, P. at *Weſtm. Rich. le Clerk*, *Will. Dinnock.*
26, P. at *York*, *Hugh de Gernemne*, *Rich. Dunlegh.*
28, P. at *Lincoln*, *Hugh de Vinenton*, *Henry de Dunlegh.*
30, P. at *London*, *Peter le Long*, *Thomas Gwin.*
33, P. at *Weſtm. Rich. le Clerk*, *Roger le Potter.*
35, P. at *Carliſle*, *Hugh de Gernemne*, *John de Perkindon.*

EDWARD II.

1, P. at *Weſtm. Nic. Auſtin*, *John de Maldon.*
2, ditto, *Nic. Demnon*, *Nic. de Acton.*
4, ditto, *Nic. de Acton*, *John de Vineter.*
5, P. at *London*, *John de Vineter*, *Nic. de Auſtin.*
6, P. at *Weſtm. John de Vineter*, *Ralph de Avenor.*
7, ditto, *John de Vineter*, *Nic. le Auſtin.*
12, P. at *York*, *Adam Chandler*, *Will. Richthorne.*
15, P. at *York*, *Rob. Oliver*, *Will. de Richthorne.*
16, P. at *Weſtm. Henry Smith*, the other torn.
19, ditto, *Rich. Weſton*, *Thomas Fancher.*

EDWARD III.

1, P. at *York*, *Tho. Colman*, *Thomas Fairber.*
2, P. at *Northampton*, *Tho. Colman*, *Tho. Fairber.*
4, P. at *Wincheſter*, *Rich. Weſton*, *Hen. le Fever.*
4, P. at *Weſtm. Will. Roſſe*, *Tho. Coleman.*
5, ditto, *Geffry Pocock*, *Rob. de Stamford.*
6, ditto, *Will. Roſſe*, *Tho. Coleman.*
6, ditto, *Tho. Coleman*, *Will. Quyure.*
6, ditto, *Will. Roſſe*, *Tho. Coleman.*
8, P. at *York*, *Tho. Coleman*, *Will. Quyure.*
9, ditto, *Johannes de Wotton*, *Rogerus de Arderna.*
9, P. at *Weſtm. Tho. Ande*, *Tho. Coleman.*

10, Conſ. at *Nottingham*, *Roger Arderne*, *Galfrid Peacock*.
11, P. at *Weſtm.* *Adam Ferthing*, *Rob. Hammond*.
11, ditto, *Thomas Coleman*, *Galfrid Peacock*.
12, ditto, *Galfrid Peacock*, *Alan Ferthing*.
13, ditto, *Thomas Coleman*, *Alan Ferthing*.
14, ditto, *Thomas Coleman*, *Thomas Ande*.
14, ditto, *Adam le Chandler*, *Will. Rickthorne*.
15, ditto, *Galfrid Peacock*, *Thomas Coleman*.
17, ditto, *Walter de Peletere*, *Will. le Brewere*.
18, ditto, *Thomas Colman*, *Rob.* —— torn.
20, ditto, *Alan Farthing*, *Thomas Stamford*.
22, ditto, *Adam Farthing*, *Galfrid Peacock*.
24, ditto, *Will. atte Fenn*, *Elias Brughing*.
No Returns nor Names, from 24 till 28 *Ed.* 3.
28, P. at *Weſtm.* *Elias de Braghyng*, *Tho. Kingſton*.
29, ditto, *Thomas Kingſton*, *Elias de Brughing*.
31, ditto, *Elias Braghyng*, *Thomas Kingſton*.
32, ditto, *Elias de Braghyng*, *Thomas de Kyngeſton*.
34, ditto, *Simon Plummer*, *John de Hales*.
34, ditto, *Simon Plummer*, *Thomas de Kingſton*.
36, ditto, *John Mocking*, *John Hales*.
37, ditto, *John Halys*, *Tho. atte Hynde*.
38, ditto, *John Folvill*, *John Mocking*.
39, ditto, *Rob. Riffin*, *John Folvyll*.
42, ditto, *Will. Clitterley*, *Tho. Hollyere*.
45, Council at *Wincheſter*, *Thomas Dane*.
46, P. at *Weſtm.* *John Sperſhere*, *Thomas Gyle*.
47, ditto, *Thomas Hoſyer*, *Will. Malton*.
50, ditto, *Thomas Croydon*, *Henry Bailly*.

RICHARD II.

2, P. at *Gloceſter*, *Will. Childerle*, *Henry Baylly*.
3, P. at *Weſtm.* *Thomas Torkſey*, *Adam Pulter*.
4, P. at *Northampton*, *Galfrid Whitelef*, *Thomas Torkſey*.
6, P. at *Weſtm.* *Roger Chaundler*, *Rich. Ford*.
7, P. at *Sarum*, *Stephen Skynnere*, *Thomas Spicer*.
7, P. at *Weſtm.* *John Burgeys*, *Rob. Barbour*.
8, ditto, *Thomas atte Gyle*, *Thomas Torkſy*.
9, ditto, *Nich. Nevill*, *John Kirkby*.
10, ditto, *Henry Thimelby*, *Will. Beeche*.
11, ditto, *John Mocking*, *Will. Wintingham*.
12, P. at *Cambridge*, *Rich. atte Vine*, *Rog. Chaundeler*.
15, P. at *Weſtm.* *Will. Spaldynge*, *Walter Seagrave*.
16, P. at *Wincheſter*, *Tho. Solas*, *John Solas*.
18, P. at *Weſtm.* *John Mocking*, *John Solas*.
20, ditto, *Thomas Mocking*, *John atte Gyle*.
21, ditto, *John Mocking*, *Will. Derby*.

HENRY IV.

1, P. at *Weſtm.* *John Parker*, *Ralph Spalding*.
3, ditto, *John Mocking*, *John Goefayne*.
8, P. at *Glouceſter*, *John Dekene*, *Tho. Coleman*.

HENRY V.

1, P. at *Weſtm.* *Thomas Spencer*, *Will. Horton*.
2, P. at *Leiceſter*, *John Wellys*, *John Wyllyam*.
3, P. at *Weſtm.* *John Mockyng*, *John Solas*.
5, ditto, *Will. Kirton*, *John dekene*.
7, P. at *Glouceſter*, *Thomas Spencer*, *John Baker*.
8, P. at *Weſtm.* *John Dekene*, *Will. Kirton*.
9, ditto, *Thomas Lucas*, *Thomas Dew*.

HENRY VI.

1, P. at *Weſtm.* *Will. Kirkton*, *Rich. Tiler*.
3, ditto, *Rich. Tiler*, *Will. Kirton*.
4, P. at *Leiceſter*, *Will. Gedyng*, *Roger Overton*.
6, P. at *Weſtm.* *Henry Purchas*, *Peter Saverey*.
7, ditto, *Adam Levelord*, *Will. Hawkeſworth*.
11, ditto, *Will. Hawkeſworth*, *Nich. Preeſt*.
13, ditto, *Adam Levelord*, *Will. Hawkeſworth*.
15, P. at *Cambridge*, *Adam Levelord*, *Will. Brigges*.
20, P. at *Weſtm.* *Adam Levelord*, *Will. Kirton*.
25, P. at *Cambridge*, *Adam Levelord*, *Will. Redſtone*.
27, P. at *Weſtm.* *John Rokeſle*, *John Glouceſtre*.
28, ditto, *Will. Kirkton*, *Will. Redſtone*.
29, ditto, *Will. Kirkton*, *John Pemberton*.
31, P. at *Reading*, *Will. Phillipp*, *Will. Brygge*.
38, P. at *Coventry*, *Alexan. Fairford*, *Tho. Went*.
38, P. at *Weſtm.* *Will. Kirkton*, *Roger Palmer*.

EDWARD IV.

7, P. at *Weſtm.* *Richard Fingelden*, *John Hunt*.
12, ditto, *Robert Leylord*, *Thomas Avery*.
17, ditto, *Nicholas Gaynesford*, *John Holgreve*.

The Writts, Indentures, and Returns, from 17 *Edw.* 4, to 33 *Henry* 8, all loſt throughout *England*.

HENRY VIII.

33, P. at *Weſtm.* *Robert Aſton*, *Thomas Bulle*.

EDWARD VI.

1, P. at *Weſtm.* *John Gate*, Kt. *Richard Fulmerſton*, Gent.
6, ditto, *John Eſton*, Gent. *John Sawyer*,.

MARY.

1, P. at *Weſtm.* *Humphrey Collet*, *John Sawyer*.
1, P. at *Oxford*, *John Eſton*, Eſq; *John Sawyer*.

PHILIP and MARY.

1 & 2, P. at *Weſtm.* *John Eſton*, ——— torn.
2 & 3, ditto, *John Eſton*, *Humphrey Collet*.
4 & 5, ditto, *John Eſton*, Eſq; *Rob. Freeman*, Gent.

ELIZABETH.

1, P. at *Weſtm.* —————— torn.
5, ditto, *Thomas Cure*, Gent, *Olifus Burre*, Generoſus.
13, ditto, *Thomas Cure*, Eſq: *Will. Wilſon*.
14, ditto, *Olliffe Burr*, Gent. *Thomas Wey*, Gent.
27, ditto, *Thomas Way*, *Richard Hutton*.
28, ditto, *Tho. Cure*, Eſq; *Rich. Hutton*, Armorer.
31, ditto, *Will Pratt*, Gent. *Rich. Hutton* Armorer.
35, ditto, *Hugh Browker*, Eſq; *Rich. Hutton*, Armorer.
39, ditto, *Edward Bowyer*, Eſq; *Rich. Hutton*.
43, ditto, *Matthew Dale*, *Zachary Locke*, Eſq;

JAMES I.

1, P. at *Weſtm.* *George Rivers*, Eſq; *Will. Counden*.
12, ditto, No Bundle or Return of this Parliament (who never ſate above a Week, or thereabouts) extant any where.
18, ditto, *Rich. Tarwood*, Eſq; *John Bromfield*, Eſq;
21, ditto, *Richard Tarwood*, *Robert Bromfield*, Eſqs. *George Thompſon*, *George Snelling*, Eſqs.

CHARLES I.

1, P. at *Weſtm.* *Rich. Tarwood*, Eſq; *Will. Cox*, Eſq;
1, ditto, *Rich. Tarwood*, Eſq; *Will. Cox*, Eſq;
3, ditto, —— —— —— ——
15, ditto, *Rob. Holbourne*, Eſq; *Rich. Tufnell*, Gent.
16, ditto, *Edw. Bagſhaw*, Eſq; *John White*, Eſq;

Mock Parliaments in the Time of *Oliver's* Uſurpation.

Anno 1653. The ſhort Parliament, *An.* 1653, when no Members were returned for any City or Borough, except *London*, theſe were return'd for *London*.

Robert Titchborne, *John Ireton*, *Samuel Moyer*, *John Langley*, *Henry Barton*, *Praiſe-God Barebone*.

Anno 1654. City of *Weſtminſter.*

Tho. Lathom, Eſq; *Tho. Falconberge*, Eſq;

City of *London.*

Thomas Foot, Alderman, *William Steel*, Sergeant at Law, Recorder, *Thomas Adams*, *John Langham*, *Samuel Avery*, *Andrew Riccard*, Eſqs.

Southwark.

Samuel Highland, Eſq; *Robert Warcupp*, Eſq;

Anno 1656. City of *Weſtminſter.*

Edward Cary, Eſq; *Edward Groſvenor*, Eſq;

City of *London.*

Thomas Foot, Alderman, Sir *Chriſtopher Pack*, Kt. Alderman, *Thomas Adams*, *Richard Browne*, *Theophilus Biddulph*, *John Jones*, Eſqrs.

Southwark.

Samuel Highland, *Peter de la Noy*, Eſqrs.

Anno 1659. City of *Weſtminſter.*

Richard Sherwyn, Eſq; *Edward Groſvenor*, Eſq;

City of *London.*

William Thompſon, Eſq; Alderman, *Theophilus Biddulph*, *John Jones*, *Richard Brown*, Eſqrs.

Southwark.

George Thompſon, Eſq; *Andrew Brewer*, Eſq;

CHARLES II.

12, P. at *Weſtm. Tho. Bloodworth*, *John Langham.*
13, *ditto*, *Tho. Bloodworth*, Kt. *George Moore*,* Eſq;
30, *ditto*, Sir *Rich. How*, Kt. *Peter Rich*, Eſq;
31, *ditto*, Sir *Rich. How*, Kt. *Peter Rich*, Eſq;
32, P. at *Oxford*, Sir *Rich. How*, Kt. *Peter Rich*, Eſq;

* In his Place deceaſed, *Tho. Clarges*, Kt.

JAMES II.

1, P. at *Weſtm.* Sir *Peter Daniel*, Kt. *Anthony Bowyer*, Eſq;

WILLIAM and MARY.

1, P. at *Weſtm.* Sir *Peter Rich*, Kt. *John Arnald*, Eſq;
2, *ditto*, *Anthony Bowyer*, Eſq; *John Arnald*, Eſq;

WILLIAM III.

7, P. at *Weſtm. Anthony Bowyer*, Eſq; *Charles Cox*, Eſq;
10, *ditto*, *Charles Cox*, Eſq; *John Cholmley*, Eſq;
12, *ditto*, The ſame.
13, *ditto*, The ſame.

ANNE.

1, P. at *Weſtm. Charles Cox*, Eſq; *John Chomley*, Eſq;
4, *ditto*, } Both theſe Seſſions as the former.
7, *ditto*, }
9, *ditto*, Sir *Charles Cox*, Kt. * *John Cholmley*, Eſq;
12, *ditto*, *John Lade*, Eſq; *Fiſher Tench*, Eſq;

* In his Place deceaſed, *Edmund Halſey*, Eſq; returned; but by Petition, Sir *George Mathews*, was admitted.

GEORGE I.

1, P. at *Weſtm.* Sir *Fiſher Tench*, Bar. *John Lade*, Eſq;

Book I. P. 169, after *l.* 19, Add two other Perſons of Rank, that had their Education at St. *Paul's* School, *viz.* Dr. *Gower*, late Maſter of St. *John's* College, *Cambridge*: And *George Dodington*, Eſq; now L. Lieutenant of the County of *Somerſet*, late one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Book II, *p.* 39, *a. l. ab im.* read *Sept.* 30.

Ibid. p. 114, *b. l.* 21. *For one Man's Commodity*: In the Margin of Mr. *J. Worthington's* Book, Mr. *H. Robinſon* is added.

Ibid. p. 145, *b. l.* 37, add, And *Thomas Stow*, my Brother, and *Emanuel Stow*, this laſt *Thomas's* Son. [This ſet in the Margin of Mr. *J. Worthington's* Book, printed 1618.]

Book III, *p.* 166, *a. l.* 32. r. *Tho. Dockrey.*

Ibid. p. 168. *b.* Marg. r. 15. *Ed.* 2. *m.* 2. *dorſ.*

Book IV, *p.* 4. *a. l. ab im.* 36, concerning Juſtices in *Southwark*. The Juſtices in *London* are not now Juſtices in *Southwark*. But the City always nameth one who is Juſtice for *Southwark*, and for the whole County of *Surrey*. He always reſideth at the Bridge Houſe: And at preſent this Perſon is *Ralph Harſey*, Eſq;

Sir *George Ludham*, Kt.

Ibid. p. 7. *a. l.* 24 *ab im.* Juſt before *The Inhabitants*, add, This Church of *Chriſt's Church* was Conſecrated *Decemb.* 17, 1671, by the Right Reverend Father in God the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, by Commiſſion from the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, in whoſe Dioceſs it lyeth.

Ibid. p. 24, *a. Sub imo.* The Mills ſpoken of between *Bow* and *Stratford*, as antiently belonging to the Bridge-maſter, are ſtill to this Day Part of the Revenues of the Bridge Houſe.

Sir *G. L.* Kt.

Ibid. p. 26, *b. l. ult.* Read, Sir *Tho. Abney*, Kt. Alderman of *Bridge Ward*, for Sir *George Mertins*, who is Alderman of *Bridge Ward within.*

Ibid. p. 28, *a. l.* 13, *ab im. Deadman's Place* ſeems to be a Corruption of Word, for *Deſmond Place*, where the Earl of *Deſmond* in Q. *Elizabeth's* Time dwelt, as it was ingeniouſly conjectured.

Sir *G. L.* Kt.

Ibid. p. 30, *a. l.* 27. The Counter was ſaid there to be a Part of the *Marſhalſea*; whereas it is now the Priſon for the Borough under the City of *London*. It was formerly kept at St. *Margaret's* Hill, next to the Seſſions Houſe: But is lately removed by Order of the City, to a Place in St. *Olave's* Pariſh, near *Battel Bridge*, called, I think, *Eglins Gate.*

Sir *G. L.* Kt.

Ibid. p. 39, *l.* 23, *ab im.* The Petition of *Page* to the L. Treaſurer, there mentioned, for Liberty to build upon *Wappin Wall*, will give a conſiderable Light into the State of *Wappin Marſh* in thoſe Times. And therefore I have entered it here from the Original, being endorſed the 13th of *Jan.* 1583.

'In his moſt humble Maner ſheweth and beſeecheth your Honour, your poor Suppliant *Wil-*

'*liam Page*, That where the Marſh or Meadow Ground, called *Wappinge Marſhes*, were heretofore wonne to the Commoditie of the Countrie, and were defended from the *Thames* with a Wall, which Wall continuallie was very chargeable, in maynteyning and defending the ſame: And the ſame Marſhe, or the moſt part thereof, belonging now to her Majeſty in Extent, 'till a great Sum of Money ſhall be payd: And her Majeſty hath rented out the ſame: So as if it ſhould be drowned, her Majeſties Rent were gone. And of late Years the Force of the Water was ſuch, as it brake the Wall in ſondrie Places, and overflowed the whole Marſhes, and drowned much Cattel: And the Breaches being ſtopped, the Water broke in again. For Redreſs whereof, about twelve Years paſt a View was made by the Commiſſioners for Sewers: Who thought it very neceſſary that the Wall ſhould be builded upon by any who would. Whereupon your Suppliant, as others did in like Maner, took a Leaſe of one hundred and ten Foot of the ſame Wall, and laid his Foundation of his Building before her Majeſty's Proclamation againſt new Buildings; and beſtowed a great Sum of Money in making the Wall very ſtrong, and in Building: To the ſtronge Defence of the ſaid Merſhes, and Commoditie and Eaſe of the Repairers and Maynteyners of the ſaid Wall.

'In tender Conſideration whereof, and the rather, for that it is a Benefit to her Majeſty in Contynuance of her Rent, and for that alſo your Suppliant's Buildings are not hurtful to any, and were begun before the ſaid Proclamation: MAY it pleaſe your Honour to be a Meane in your poor Suppliant's Behalf, that he may finiſh his ſaid Buildings, not exceeding the ſaid Length of one hundred and ten Foot: And he, as moſt bounden, ſhall daiely pray to God for your Honour.

BOOK V. *Ch* 8 *p.*161. When the Report from Court was, that the Queen intended to take *Crooke*, the Recorder, into her Majeſty's Service, and to advance him: And the L. Keeper had informed one of the Aldermen therewith: And had likewiſe told him, that the Queen deſired the L. Maior (not with any Intention to make Infringement upon the Citie's Liberties) to ſend her the Names of ſuch fit Perſons as they intended to put up for Election, to ſuccede in the ſaid Recorder's Place; this created a Jealouſy among the Citizens: And the Maior (who was Sir *John Spencer*) that Year, *viz.* 1595, communicated the ſame at large by his Letter to the L. High Treaſurer: Which falling into my Hands, I thought it worthy the entering, to ſhew how jealous the Citizens were of their Privileges, and careful for maintaining thereof. Wherein, inſtead of naming ſeveral by them to be elected, the Maior giveth the Name of one only, whom they approved of, and deſired for their *Recorder*; and why.

The L. Maior's Letter to the L. Treaſurer, about a new *Recorder*.

Right Honourable and my very good Lord, Albeit I preſume, *&c.* I have thought good alſo to let your Lordſhip know, that upon Saturday Morning laſt, I was informed by Sir *John Harte*, that he underſtood from the Right Honourable my L. Keeper, that her moſt excellent Majeſty had taken our Recorder* from us into her Highneſs's Service; and that her Majeſty's Pleaſure was, that we ſhould deliver to my L. Keeper the Names of ſuch as we would put in Election anew: To the End, that her Majeſty might pleaſe to conſider of their Aptneſs for the Place. But notwithſtanding that, her Highneſs would pleaſe to leave us to our own free Election therein. Howbeit I have ſpared hitherto to make any Proceeding accordingly, partly, in Reſpect that I underſtand not by the Recorder himſelf of his Remove; and chiefly, for that the laſt Term there was the like Rumour, and yet ſodenly it dyed again. In which Reſpect, I thought it Diſcretion to have ſome ſufficient Warrant, or Note, eyther from my L. Keeper himſelf, or ſome other of your Honours, or from the Recorder, before I procede to any new Election. Leaſt otherwiſe I ſhould do the Gentleman wrong, who holdeth the Place, and ſeem myſelf more haſty than there may be Cauſe.

But, my good Lord, while I have Pauſe herein, until I had more certain Advertiſement, the grave Commoners of the City of *London*, hearing a common Bruite, that a new Recorder was ſpeedily to be choſen, at a Common Council held at *Guild Hall* on Tueſday laſt for other Cauſes, one of them in the Behalf made very earneſt Suite; becauſe in all our Counſels and Conſultations, (which are almoſt daily for one Cauſe or other) the Recorder hath of auncient Tyme bene preſent, as a principal Man, both for Advice in Law, and other Direction. And now of late, thoſe which we have had, have been for the moſt part abſent: That therefore myſelf, and the Aldermen would take care, that hereafter we chooſe no Sergeant, nor other Stranger, but only ſome one that is reſident and dwelling among us, and acquainted with our Cuſtomes; and to make Choice of ourſelves, as we have bene wont, without ſending any Names, as hath bene motioned. And thereof very urgent Suite was made in Common Council on the Behalf of the Commoners. Whereof I thought it my Duty to advertiſe your Lordſhip; moſt humblie deſiring you to be a Means, that wee may herein have our own free Election, according to our auncient Cuſtome. For that, albeit we have lately had moſt worthy Men, yet we have found their long and much Abſence a great Maihem unto us.

And for mine own Opinion, my good Lord, as alſo of many others, we have one born and dwelling among us, whom we have great Experience of, and think very able to do us Service in this Behalf, his Name is Mr. *James Altham*, Son of Mr. *Altham*, late of *Eſſex*, Eſq; He is a Bencher of *Graies* Inn, and one of our ordinary ſworn Counſellours of the City, well acquainted with our Cuſtomes, and very well thought of for his Honeſtie and Skill in Law, both throughout the whole City and elſewhere; and being in Election laſt Time, did very narrowly miſs it. In which Reſpects, and for the good Hope we have of him, myſelf and many others do, onely for the Good of the City, earneſtly wiſh him the Place, if her Majeſty ſhall pleaſe to remove the other: Nothing doubting, but that her moſt excellent Majeſty, and your good Lordſhip, and my other Lords, will take very good Liking of him. And therefore, as a Welwiller to the City, and one that deſireth that the continual Buſineſs thereof may be attended as it ought, I am, as far as I may, a moſt earneſt and humble Petitioner to your good Lordſhip, to further us and him therein by your honourable Letters, or ſuch other Means as to your Honour ſhall ſeem good.

I am alſo to advertiſe your Lordſhip, that having appointed to hold a Quarter Seſſions in the Borough of *Southwark*, according to the Charter of *London*, this preſent Day,* it ſo happened, by Reaſon of Mr. Recorder's Abſence, and other Letts, which the reſt of the Knights of the City, which ſhould aſſociate me, had, as themſelves ſay; that there was not one Juſtice to attend that Service, but myſelf; albeit there

* Sir *John Crooke*.

* *July* 23.

was eight Days Warning given with their own Conſents, and that they were often put in mind of it. Whereupon, finding that neither by Charter, nor otherwiſe, I might hold the Seſſions alone, I was inforced to forbear, and to put the ſame off to ſome other Tyme, even when I was ready to go. Whereof I thought good to let your Lordſhip underſtand, both to the End your Honour may perceive how neceſſary our Recorder's daily Preſence is, as alſo, leſt your Honour, and others, might conceive any Negligence in me, from attending the Service which appertaineth to my Place: Whereof I would be ſorry to omit the leaſt Part.

Book V. [*p.* 153.] *l.* 8. The ſix Bends in the Coat of Sir *Rob. Beachcroft* is amiſs, and muſt be dexter, not ſiniſter.

No Arreſt but by City Officers.

Ibid. p. 155. *b. l.* 39. To the Counters, among other Officers of the Sheriffs, belonged Officers for Arreſts, *&c.* being Sergeants and their Yeomen. And among the Privileges of the City, this was one, that none are to arreſt in the City beſide the Officers of the City. Concerning which, there once happened a Conteſt between the City and the L. High Admiral. They had often contended about their Privileges. But the Citizens would not ſuffer him to exerciſe an Arreſt in *London*, which he had attempted to do by his Officer: Saying, he would not loſe any Part of that which his Predeceſſors had enjoyed.

The Caſe of an Arreſt in the City, by a Sergeant of the Admiralty.

Anno 1587, this Conteſt grew high, and ſeveral Warrants were iſſued out of the Court of Admiralty, and ſerved by one *Swifte*, Sergeant of the Court of Admiralty, upon Perſons in the City of *London*. Which were always diſobeyed by the Perſons arreſted; and the L. Maior or Sheriffs ſtood by them therein. Among the reſt, there was a Warrant directed out of the Court of Admiralty, for the arreſting of one *James Burton*, upon a Debt of 40*l.* at the Suit of a Merchant Stranger; and accordingly he was arreſted by an Officer of the Admiralty in the Month of *October* 1587. One *Hamer*, a Silkman, adviſed *Burton* not to obey; and they miſuſed the Officer, both with Words and Blows; for that they ſaid, my L. Admiral had no Authority with his Warrant to arreſt any Man within the City of *London*. And afterward the ſaid Officer was miſuſed by one *Thomas Ketcher*; and he reſcued *Burton* from the Officer.

Upon theſe contentious Dealings of *Hamer* and *Ketcher*, there came out a Warrant of Contempt from the Court of Admiralty, ſent to the Sergeant of the Admiralty, or his Deputy, for the arreſting of them both, bearing Date *Oct.* 17, the ſame Year. And *Hamer* was arreſted at his Houſe in *Lombard-ſtreet*: But he would not of a long Time obey, affirming often, that the L. Admiral had no Authority to arreſt within *London*. But in the End he was content to go with the Officer unto the Judge of the Admiralty: And coming to the *Exchange*, he would go no farther; but forcibly went from him to *Barnes*, L. Maior. And as the Officer followed him, the Apprentices fell upon him, and beat him down. And at the Officer's coming to the L. Maior for his Priſoner, he required Sight of his Warrant, which he read: And the ſaid Officer required his Priſoner; but he could not have him, my L. Maior ſaying, that the Citizens ſhould not be ſo uſed, and willed him to depart, *&c.*

After this, the Sergeant of the Admiralty arreſted *Ketcher* in *Lothbury* with the ſame Warrant, upon the ſaid Contempt, *Octob.* 23.

And beſides theſe Arreſts, in the Year 1567, when Sir *Christopher Draper* was Maior, the Sergeant of the Admiralty did arreſt, by Warrant out of the ſaid Court of Admiralty, 38 Cheſts of Sugar appertaining to one Mr. *Fenner*, at the Suit of one *John Baptiſt*: And put the ſaid Sugar into a Cellar upon *Greenberries* Key, and ſet an Anchor with Chalk upon the ſaid Cellar Door. After, one *Williams*, one of the Sergeants of the City, brake open the ſaid Door, and took out the 38 Cheſts of Sugar, and carried them away. And Complaint being hereof made unto the Lords of the Queen's Privy Council, thereupon Mr. *Wilborne*, Recorder of the City of *London*, Mr. *Coiſſe*, and others of the chief Officers, and the ſaid *Williams* were ſent for, to come before the Council at *Windſor*. Dr. *Dale*, the Judges Deputy of the Admiralty, *Roger Parker*, Regiſter of the ſame, and the aforeſaid Sergeant, were likewiſe ſent for thither: They all being before the Lords of the Council, and the Matter truly debated, it was ordered by the Council, that the 38 Cheſts ſhould be brought unto the ſaid Cellar, by the aforeſaid Officer of the City, and deliver'd by Inventory into the Poſſeſſion of *Swift*, the Officer of the Admiralty, and the Keys of the ſaid Cellar Doors withal. Which was ſo done accordingly: And a Letter ſent from the Lords of the Council to the L. Maior, of their great Miſliking thereof. My Relation goes no farther.

And an Arreſt of a Freeman's Goods from the ſaid Court.

Book V, *p.* 176, *b. l.* 5. The Maſter and Wardens of the Mercers Company, there omitted, were,

$17\frac{18}{19}$. Mr. *George Baniſter*, Maſter.
Mr. *Iſaac Grevill*,
Mr. *Edward Leeds*,
Mr. *George Pemberton*, } Wardens.

$17\frac{19}{20}$. Mr. *Iſaac Grevill*, Maſter.
Mr. *Nicholas Hillyard*,
Peter Godfrey, Eſq;
Philip Papillon, Eſq; } Wardens.

Book V, *p.* 182. The late Maſter and Wardens of the Drapers Company, whoſe reſpective Offices expired the 3d of *Auguſt* 1719, were,

Sir *William Hamond*, Kt. Maſter.
Mr. *Thomas Hollis*,
Mr. *Thomas Uvedale*,
Mr. *John Blandford*,
Mr. *John Oakes*, } Wardens.

The preſent Maſter and Wardens of the ſaid Company, who were choſen the 3d of *Auguſt* 1719, into the ſaid Offices for one Year, are as follow, *viz.*

Edward Becher, Eſq; Alderman, Maſter.
Mr. *John Hogg*,
Mr. *Nathaniel Gwillym*,
Mr. *Thomas Partington*,
Thomas Gibſon, Eſq; } Wardens.

Given me by Mr. *Unwin*, Clerk of the Company.

The *Goldſmiths* Vindication of themſelves.

Book V, *p.* 184, *b. l.* 12. But in Vindication of the *Goldſmiths*, againſt an Accuſation of them for Deceits in making their Plate, and wronging the Buyers, the Company juſtified themſelves, *Ann.* 1577, by an Addreſs to the L. Treaſurer, ſigned by *Langley*, Maior, and other Wardens of the ſaid Company, to this Purport; 'That whereas one *William Sutton*, of the ſaid

‘Company, upon ſundry falſe Suggeſtions, as they were credibly informed, had, of late, exhibited his Bills, as well to the Queen's Majeſty, as to his Honour, as to others the Lords of the Privy Council, craving thereby, that it might pleaſe her Highneſs to authoriſe, by a Commiſſion by him deviſed, ſome one (meaning himſelf) to overſee and ſurvey the Doings of their Workmen: Suppoſing to her Highneſs, that they, the Wardens, (to whom that Office by Vertue of the Queen's Majeſty's Letters Patents appertained) did very remiſsly neglect their Duty therein: They therefore, leſt peradventure her Majeſty, and his Honour, and the reſt of the Lords, not knowing how impudent and leud a Perſon he was, neither what Care and Paine they daily did take to execute their ſaid Office of Search, might to their great Griefs and untolerable Burthen, upon his untrue Suggeſtion, without juſt Cauſe authorize ſo evil a Member, or any other, to ſearch among them, to the great Diſturbance of the whole Company, thought it their bounden Duty, firſt, to ſignify to his Lordſhip what he, the ſaid *Sutton*, was, and in what Diſorder he had lived, and yet did, among them, as by Records hereafter cited might appear: But alſo therewith preſented to their Honours, what Order they took for ſearching throughout the whole Realm.

‘That this *Will. Sutton*, *Anno* 1569, for his Diſobedience to his Wardens, was ſent to the Counter. His Caſe was thus: The ſaid *Sutton* then (as he now did) found many Faults: And when he was called before the Company, could not ſet forth one particular Workman that ſhould commit the ſame; and ſo, for ſlandering the Workmen, he was, by the Alderman of the Company, the Wardens, and the whole Aſſiſtants ſent to Ward. That another Time he made Report to ſundry, that he knew ſeveral great Enormities in the Company, and he would have it redreſt. Whereupon, the Wardens hearing of it, ſent for him again; and with as good Words as they could, deſired him to tell it, and to ſet it forth to them preſently; that they might puniſh the ſame, and be forthwith redreſt, that the Queen's Subjects, by Delay, might receive no Loſs: But when he ſhould have ſet down the ſaid Faults, he could not ſet down one. After this, he then ſecretly, (as now he did) informed the Council, what evil Plate there was in *Cheapſide*; and prayed a Commiſſion for the Search of the ſame, and had it. And when he had taken the ſame Plate, and upon the ſudden ſealed it up in Bags, being after brought before the Commiſſioners, each Party had his own Plate again, as good Plate, and undefaced.

‘That this *Sutton* alſo procured one *John Burton*, Gold Wyer-drawer, to draw him a Wyer of fine Silver, and to brace it over with Gold, to make a deceitful Cheyne thereof: And ſo the ſaid Cheyne had 14 Ounces in Silver in it, and a thinn Plate of Gold on it, weighing 3 Ounces. Whereupon, the ſaid *Sutton* was called and examined, and could not deny the ſame. At another Time, the ſaid *Sutton*, for his evil Demeanour, was committed to Priſon, in that he not only ſlandered the Company, but the Wardens, and would not, according to his Othe, ſet forth and declare to the ſaid Wardens, as well the Cauſe as the Parties Names: Whereupon, he, by his Adherents, complained himſelf to the whole Body of the Council; ſuggeſting (as he yet daily doth) what great Enormities were in the ſaid Company, and that he was committed for evil Will and Malice. Whereupon, their Honours directed their Letters to Sir *Ambroſe Nicholas*, Kt. then L. Maior, and the Maſter of the Rolls: Who deliberately heard both him and us, with all the Proofs and Circumſtances he could bring in, touching his Aſſertions. And in the End, by an Order taken likewiſe, ready to be ſhewed under their Hands, Yt was ordered, that he ſhould eſtſoons go to Priſon again, 'till the Councils Pleaſure, upon their Certificate, were fully known.

‘And after the Lords Pleaſure was known, Order by the Commiſſioners was taken, that he ſhould come openly into *Goldſmiths Hall*, and there acknowledge his Fault before all the whole Company; and there likewiſe to give them to underſtand, that he was ſorry for his Faults: And ſhould farther promiſe never after to offend ſo again.

‘Now, our very good Lord, whether this *Sutton* (living idly, and not uſing the Trade of *Goldſmiths*, but rather ſeeketh to deface the ſame) be ſuch a one, to whom any Credit ſhould be given, or a Man meet to ſerve in a Commonweal, we refer it to your grave Judgement and Underſtanding. Humbly beſeeching your Honour, and the reſt of the Honourable Council, to ſtand our good Lords, and to ayde us in our Service, no otherwiſe than we ſhall deſerve. And we ſhall be bound daily to pray to God for your proſperous Eſtates long to endure.

This was writ upon Parchment, and ſign'd by *John Langley*, Maior, and at leaſt ten more of that Company, the Wardens and others.

And with this Addreſs they ſent the Ordinances of the Company, fairly written alſo in Parchment, *viz.*

A Note of ſundry Ordinances, made for the Goldſmiths, ratified and confirmed by the Lords of the Privy Council, and the two Chief Juſtices of England.

FIRST, There is every Year four Wardens choſen, and ſolemnlie Sworne to do their bounden Duties unto the Queen's Majeſty; and juſtly and truly to deal in the Company, and to perform the Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances of the Houſe.

Ordinances of the *Goldſmiths*.

Item, They or three of them ſit twice every Week, *viz* Monday and Friday, to hear all Cauſes of Offence in the ſaid Company, and to end the ſame. And if the Cauſes be of Weight, then they to call to them ten, at the leaſt, of the Aſſiſtants. All which Aſſiſtants to have been tofore ſworn Wardens. And theſe together to hear, end, and determine the ſame.

We ſearch every Year twice, thrice, or four Times, as Occaſion ſerveth. And if we find any Things unlawfully made, be it Gold or Silver, we break it, tho' it be worth an 100*l.* or two. We alſo impriſon the Partie, and fyne him. All which, and more, is turned to the Relief of the Poor. Which cometh yearly, with other Things, geven by our auncient Fathers tofore, to the Sum of —— ——

We four Times a Year call the whole Corporation together. And then openly in the Hall we read the Ordinances of the Houſe unto them, and eſpecially for good and true Workmanſhip.

And put them in Remembrance, what Laws be made therefore: How they are bound in 40*l.* apiece to work truly; How they be ſworn ſo to do: And all this we do, to urge them to work truly and honeſtly.

We then earneſtly deſire them, yea, and charge them by th'Othe they have taken to the Queen's Majeſty, that they conſider of this one ſpecial Admonition, that as they ſhall not work untruly, ſo ſhall they not keep cloſe or ſecret any Man of the Company, or any other that ſhall work for them untruly; but ſhall forthwith reveal it to the Wardens.

A Supply of the Incorporations of ſeveral *Companies* omitted.

Book V, *p.* 247. For ſeveral of the *Companies* of *London*, and their Incorporations, being omitted, or more ſhortly accounted for, in that Part of the Book that treats of them, a Supply was ſent to me by Mr. *Mauduit*, *Windſor* Herald. Which was as follows:

SIR,

I Now ſend you the Incorporations of ſeveral incorporated Companies of *London*, the Time thereof not expreſſed in the SURVEY.

Maſons.

The Company of *Maſons* were an ancient Fellowſhip, and called upon by the L. Maior; tho' the Time of their Incorporation commenceth but from the 17th Day of *December*, in the 29th Year of King *Charles the Second*, by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Commonalty of the Art and Myſtery of* Maſons *of the City of* London.

Marblers.

The *Marblers* were an ancient Fellowſhip, but no incorporated Company of themſelves; tho' now joyned in with the Company of *Maſons* of *London*.

Spectacle-Makers.

The Company of *Spectacle-makers* were incorporated by Charter the 16th Day of *May*, in the 5th Year of the Reign of King *Charles the Firſt*, by the Name of the *Maſter, Wardens, and Fellowſhip of* Spectacle-makers *of* London.

Frame-work-Knitters.

The Company of *Frame-work-knitters* were incorporated by Charter, the 19th Day of *Auguſt*, 1663, in the 15th Year of King *Charles the Second*, by the Name of the *Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Society of the Art and Myſtery of* Frame-work-knitters, *in the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *the Kingdom of* England, *and Dominion of* Wales.

Lorimers.

The 2d Day of *October*, in the 4th Year of King *Henry the Seventh*, *William Browne*, Kt. being then Maior of *London*, certain Ordinances made by the Guardians of the Myſtery of the *Lorimers* of *London* were confirmed by the Maior and Aldermen of the City at *Guildhall*. Wherein it is mentioned, that the Fraternity had then been of long Continuance. And the third Day of *December*, in the tenth Year of Queen *Anne* the ſaid Company were incorporated by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Commonalty of* Lorimers *of* London. In procuring of which Sir *James Bateman*, Kt. afterwards Lord Maior of *London*, a loving Member of the ſaid Company, was very aſſiſtant.

Weavers.

The Company of the *Weavers* were incorporated in the Reign of King *Henry the Second*, and confirmed the 31ſt Year of his Reign, *Anno* 1184, by Charter, as the *New View of London* takes Notice of. But however, the ſaid Company thought it proper to have the Privileges they pretended to, renewed, and confirmed by Charter of Incorporation, the 17th of *September* 1706, in the 6th Year of the Reign of Queen *Anne*, by the Name of *Bailiffs, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Commonalty of the Trade, Art, and Myſtery of* Weavers *of* London.

Glaziers.

The Company of *Glaſiers* were incorporated by Charter the 6th of *November*, in the 13th Year of the Reign of King *Charles the Firſt*, by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Myſtery of* Glaſiers, *and* Painters on Glaſs *of the City of* London.

Horners.

The Company of *Horners* were incorporated by Charter the 12th Day of *January*, in the 13th Year of the Reign of King *Charles the Firſt*, by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Fellowſhip of the Art and Myſtery of* Horners *of the City of* London.

Paviers.

The *Paviers* are an ancient Fellowſhip; but an incorporated Company they are not to this Day.

Muſicians.

The *Muſicians* are an incorporated Company, but the Time of their Incorporation was refuſed by the Clerk of their Company to be given: But ſuppoſed, by King *James the Firſt*, by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens, and the reſt of the Commonalty of the ſaid Corporation.* Their Arms were granted them by Patent by *William Camden, Clarencieux, An.* 1614.

Bowyers.

The Company of *Bowyers* were incorporated the 28th Day of *May*, in the 18th Year of King *James the Firſt*, (but were a Fraternity long before) by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens, and Society of the Myſtery of* Bowyers *of the City of* London. Renewed and confirmed by Charter, the 17th Day of *November*, in the 18th Year of King *Charles the Second*, by the ſame Name, with all their former Privileges.

Fletchers.

The Company of *Fletchers* were incorporated much more ancient than any Corporation now of *London*, as by their Tradition: And that they have, to this Day, preſerved in their Hall a Banner, given them by King *John*: Which, upon ſolemn Occaſions, is carried amongſt the other Trophies of their Company. And they have other Matters relating to their good Government, writ in the *Saxon* Tongue; which they preſerve with a great deal of Care and Reverence. The Arms of their Company were granted them by *William Hawkeſlowe*, otherwiſe called *Clarenſeux*, King of Arms, the 12th Day of *October*, in the 7th Year of King *Edward the Fourth*. In which Patent he ſays, he hath deviſed a Coniſaunce of Arms, **For the Maiſteeres and Wardeyns, and their Succeſſoures.**

Patten-Makers.

The *Patten-Makers* Company were incorporated by Charter the 2d Day of *Auguſt*, in the 22d Year of King *Charles the Second*, by the Name of *Maſter, Warden, Aſſiſtants, and Fellowſhip of* Patten-Makers *of the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *and the Liberties and Suburbs thereof*: And alſo the *Patten-Makers* of all Towns, Villages, Hamlets, and Places whatſoever, within the Compaſs of ten Miles, every Way diſtant from the ſaid Cities.

Watermen.

The Company of *Watermen* on the River of *Thames*, *London*, were made a Company by Act of Parliament, the 2d and 3d of *Philip* and *Mary*. Wherein it is expreſſed, that there ſhall be yearly appointed, choſen, and elected, by the Maior and the Court of Aldermen for the City of *London*, for the Time being, the Number of eight

Perſons of the moſt wiſe, diſcreet, and beſt Sort of *Watermen*, being Houſeholders, and occupying as *Watermen* upon the ſaid River between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*: Which Election ſhall be yearly at the firſt Court of Aldermen, to be holden within the ſaid City, next after the firſt Day of *March*. And the ſame eight Perſons ſo elected, ſhall be named and called the *Overſeers and Rulers of all the Wherrymen and Watermen that from and after the firſt Day of* March *ſhall uſe, occupy, or exerciſe, any rowing upon the ſaid River of* Thames, *between* Graveſend *and* Windſot *aforeſaid*. Which ſaid Overſeers and Rulers ſhall keep and maintain good Order and Obedience amongſt the ſaid Watermen, according to the true Meaning of this preſent Act.

Lightermen. And the 11th and 12th Year of King *William the Third*, an Act of Parliament paſt for uniting the *Lightermen* upon the ſaid River to the *Watermen, viz.* That all and every Perſon and Perſons, who now keep, or ſhall hereafter keep or work, or ſhall be employed in rowing or anyways navigating any Lighter or Lighters, or other great Craft on the River of *Thames*, (Trinitymen, Fiſhermen, Ballaſtmen, Weſtern Barges, and Mill Boats, Chalk Hoys, Faggot and Wood Lighters, and other Craft carrying the ſame excepted) ſhall be duly and truly regiſtered in a Book or Books for that Purpoſe, to be kept by the Company of *Watermen* and *Lightermen*; and ſhall likewiſe be liable to ſuch Orders, Rules, and Conſtitutions, made, or to be made, for the better Rule and Government of the ſaid Society or Company of *Watermen* and *Lightermen*; and the Pains and Penalties, to enforce due Obedience thereto.

Carmen. The *Carmen* are a Fellowſhip formerly incorporated with the *Woodmongers*, but diſſolved. They are now a Conſtitution made by the Court of Aldermen and Common Council *An.* 1665. They have three Wardens and forty one Aſſiſtants, and are governed by Acts of Common Council, Orders of the Court of Aldermen, and Orders and Rules of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital.

In the Paper, intitled, A particular Note of ſuch charitable good Uſes as are performed by divers of the Companies of *London*, out of ſuch Rents as they purchaſed of King *Edward the Sixth*, this being omitted, is to be added:

Mercers Rents conceled.

	l.	s.	d.
BOOK V, *p.* 249. The *Mercers* Rents firſt compounded for, amount to 196*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*	424	12	1
The Rents in *Adam*'s and *Woodſhaw*'s [*Concealers*] Patents, compounded for, amount to 227*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*			
Which being deducted out of 934*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* there will reſt of the Value uncompounded for, the Sum of ——— ——— ———	510	6	4

But the Company's humble Petition is, to have Aſſurance from her Majeſty of all the whole Value, ſaving the *Mercers* Rents. For that they are advyſed, ther is ſome Doubte of the Validity of *Adams* and *Woodſhaw*'s Patent, by Reaſon of the Proviſo, or Condition, which is conteyned in the ſame.

BOOK V, *p.* 256. *b.* The State of our *Engliſh* Manufactures of Wool and Silk, will appear in a Petition put up to the Parliament the laſt Year, *viz.* 1719, by thoſe that dealt in and wrought them: Wherein the Caſe was ſtated; and was as followeth, *viz.*

The Caſe of the Woollen and Silk Manufactures in Great Britain, *humbly offered to the Conſideration of the Parliament.*

Woollen Manufactures.

THE Value of the Lands of *Great Britain* muſt increaſe or diminiſh, in Proportion to the Demand for the Produce thereof.

Nothing can make that Demand, but a Number of People.

No Nation can continue long populous, without Employment for the People.

The Weaving Trade, and its Dependants, employ more People than all the Manufactures of *Great Britain* beſides.

The Weavers in and about *London* and *Norwich*, and their Dependants only, are calculated at three hundred thouſand, and upwards. The whole Number of the *Callico* Printers in *England*, including Women and Children, are not above eight Hundred; and theſe are employed but eight or nine Months in the Year, though there are ſuch vaſt Quantities of *Callicoes* worn: The reſt conſequently muſt be run.

It is impoſſible any Nation can grow rich, that hath not the Balance of Trade in its Favour.

Nothing can procure and continue that Balance ſo much, as preventing the home Conſumption of foreign Manufactures.

Spain had the Wealth of the *Indies*: But, for want of Manufactures of her own, was forced to part with it to other Nations, in Exchange for their Manufactures.

The Poor of this Nation muſt be employed, or maintained. If anything can be propoſed, that will employ near the Number that the Weaving Trade employs, this whole Debate will be given up.

The wearing of prohibited *Eaſt-India* Silks, printed Callicoes and Linnens, is ſo viſible and univerſal, that it needs no Proof. Inſtead of which, were the Uſe of them prevented, Stuffs and Silks of our own Make would be worn.

Many Thouſands of our Manufacturers are now out of Work: And one Half of thoſe at preſent employed, kept at Work only upon the Hopes of ſome Relief, this Seſſion of Parliament: Of which, if they ſhould be diſappointed, the Condition of the Poor will be very calamitous.

He that is the Cauſe of employing a poor Man to earn a Shilling, doth him a greater Good, than he that gives him a Shilling, when idle.

Mr. *Laws* is ſetting up a Manufacture at *Tankervil*, to which he hath got from *England* Materials of all Sorts, with Workmen, the Numbers of whom he may increaſe as he pleaſes: For if they have not Employment at Home, the working People will wander abroad; the Old and Impotent will be left to the Pariſh.

The *French Miſſiſſippi* Company ſeems to be the Darling of that State, and have had ſuch Grants as were never before given to any Set of Men: Yet nothing will make them break in upon their own Manufactures, as appears by the late rigorous Prohibition of printed *Eaſt-India* Silks, Callicoes, and Linnens; notwithſtanding it may be urged, that *France* might have printed its own Linnens.

As the Riches, the Strength, and Power of *Great Britain*, are owing to the Manufactures which we, by our Neighbour's Folly, got from them; it is hoped we ſhall not be ſo infatuated as to throw them back again.

The Poor now become proſtrate to a Britiſh *Parliament for Work, that they may be rendered more ſerviceable to their Native Country, and not be Vagabonds upon the Face of the Earth.*

All which is humbly ſubmitted to this honourable Houſe.

Poſt Boy, Sat. Mar. 5.

Book V. *p.* 272. *a.* There was a general Meeting of this Company of the *Royal Fiſhery* of *England* at *Stationers Hall*, *March* the 3d, 1719: When it was unanimouſly reſolved, That the Affairs of the ſaid Company be carried on in its full Extent. That an Account of 3 *l.* ℔ *Cent.* or 36000*l.* be made, for the carrying on of the *Fiſhery* of the ſaid Company; to be paid into the *Bank* of *England*, on or before the 1ſt Day of *May* next: And a Committee of Nine Perſons, to conſider, in what Manner the *Fiſhery* may be ſet on Foot next *Herring* Seaſon.

Book VI. *p.* 30. *b. l.* 4. *ab im. r. Aſt Mors virgineo.* So corrected in Marg. of Mr. *J. Worthington*'s Book.

A Supplement to what is before related of Greſham-College, *and the Affairs thereof,* Vol. 1. p. 127, & ſequ. *and* Second Appendix, p. 2.

A. T.

Lecturers how firſt choſen.

THE Reader is told, *p.* 127, *b.* that before the Truſtees for Sir *Thomas Greſham*'s Benefaction proceeded to chooſe the firſt Profeſſors, they ſent Letters to the two Univerſities, deſiring them to recommend to their Choice, fitting Perſons, under the Univerſity Seal, and a Copy of their Letter to the Univerſity of *Cambridge* is there given. It is not there mentioned, whether either of the Univerſities ſent ſuch Recommendations; but it is probable they never did, or, at leaſt, that the firſt Choice was made without any Regard to ſuch Recommendation; for, it is evident, that at the firſt Election of Profeſſors in $159\frac{6}{7}$, two of them were choſen by Recommendations from the Court, and not from the Univerſities, namely, Dr. *Matthew Gwinne*, Profeſſor of Phyſick, and Dr. *John Bull*, Profeſſor of Muſick. The one, Dr. *Gwinne*, was indeed, at the Time of his Election, Fellow of St. *John*'s College in *Oxford*; but he had, for ſome Years before, been abſent from his College and Univerſity, * being deſigned for ſome conſiderable Employment by his Friends at Court, where he had great Reputation and Intereſt; for as, in his younger Years, he was much admired for his great Skill and Dexterity in Poetry, for his Penetration in Philoſophical Diſputes, and his Knowledge in all Parts of humane and prophane Learning, and of moſt of the modern Languages, which he obtained by his Travels into various Countries; ſo in his advanced Age, for his happy Succeſs in the Practice of Phyſick, which made him highly valued in this great City, but more by far by the Nobility in the Royal Court. By this Intereſt at Court it was, that he was ſent * into *France* Phyſician to the Honourable Sir *Henry Unton*, Kt. Leaguer-Ambaſſadour to the King of *France* from Queen *Elizabeth*, and after his Return from thence, he was deſign'd to be Phyſician to the Tower of *London*; but the firſt Election of the Profeſſors for *Greſham College* happening at that Time, the Lord *Thomas Egerton* Baron *Elleſmer*, (at that Time Lord High Chancellor of *England*) † recommended him in two Letters to the Mercers Company, to be choſen Phyſick-Profeſſor; and they accordingly choſe him into that Profeſſorſhip: He was alſo, about * the ſame Time, admitted Fellow of the College of Phyſicians. The other, Dr. *Bull*, Muſick-Profeſſor, ‖ had, for ſome Years, been travelling into *Spain*, *France*, and *Germany*, and on his Return was one of the Gentlemen of the Queen's Chapel, for four or five Years at leaſt, before the Election of the firſt *Greſham*-Profeſſors: And as he was in the Service of the Court, and in the higheſt Eſteem there, for his vaſt Knowledge in Muſick, it is unqueſtionable he had his Recommendation from the Court, and not from the Univerſities, to which he was an utter Stranger: Nor is it ſufficient, becauſe ſome of the other five Profeſſors were, at the Time of their Elections, Members of ſome of the Colleges, to infer from thence, that they were choſen in virtue of any Recommendation from the Univerſities, becauſe, in the after-Elections, many have been choſen, that were, at the Time of their Elections, Fellows of Colleges, without any Regard had to a previous Recommendation, either from the Univerſity in general, or from their particular Colleges.

* *Athenæ Oxonienſes Vol.* I. p. 438. *1ſt Edition.*

* *Idem ibid.*

* *Idem ibid.*

‖ *Athenæ Oxonienſes, p.* 756, & 786.

The Lectures follow the Manner of the Univerſities.

But whether the Truſtees took the Recommendations of the Univerſities to guide and direct their Choice or no, this ſeems plain, that they took the Methods and Cuſtoms of the Univerſities, as a Plan and Pattern to which the *Greſham* Lectures were to be modelled; and accordingly we find, that the *Greſham*-Profeſſors began and ever performed their Lectures, in a Method and Courſe in no material Point differing from that of the Univerſities: And this appears to be altogether agreeable to the Intention and Deſign of Sir *Thomas Greſham*; who, as he founded Profeſſorſhips in the ſame Arts and Sciences as they are founded in the Univerſities, in Reaſon muſt be ſuppoſed to intend, that thoſe Arts and Sciences ſhould, in like Manner, be cultivated, improv'd, and promoted in *London*, as they are in the Univerſities; and this Conformity of the Lectures in *Greſham-College*, to thoſe in the Univerſities, is taken Notice of by thoſe Writers who lived neareſt the firſt Inſtitution: Thus Sir *George Buck*, in his Treatiſe of the third Univerſity of *England*, (namely *London*) when he ſays, that all the Liberal Arts and Sciences are there profeſſed and taught, he adds, * *There are many and daily Lectures thereof read, particularly and* Academically *in Greſham-College*; for which Reaſon he afterwards ſtiles *Greſham-College* ** a little Univerſity, *Academiæ Epitome.* And beſides; that both the Method of the Lectures themſelves, the Times of reading them, and the Intervals between the Times of Reading, were, in a great Meaſure, conformable to the publick Lectures in our Univerſities, and in the ſame Manner perform'd, when the *Greſham-*

Greſham Lectures Academical.

---

† *See a ſmall Book publiſhed by Dr. Gwinne, in 8vo. in the Year 1605, printed at* London *by* Richard Field, *and dedicated to the Lord Chancellor* Elleſmer, *and the Company of* Mercers. *Dedication p.* 3. *l.* 1. *Secundis tuis literis, Ampliſſime Cancellarie, electioni commendatus; veſtris ſubinde ſuffragiis, lectiſſimi Electores, prælectioni Medicæ deſignatus, gratias, quas annos ſeptem debui, animo ſemper habui, verbis nunc ago, &c.* The Title of this Book is, *Orationes duæ Londini habitæ in ædibus Greſhamiis, An. Dom.* 1598, *a* Matthæo Gwinne, *Doct. & Medicinæ ibidem Prælectore, Collegii Divi* Johannis *Baptiſtæ apud* Oxon. *Socio.*

* Buck's *Third Univerſity, printed at the End of* Stow's *Chronicle, p.* 965. *a. l.* 55. 59, *and written in the Year* 1612, *fifteen Years after the firſt Inſtitution of the Lectures.*

** Idem. 980. *l.* 33.

ſham-Lectures were firſt inſtituted, is, beyond Contradiction, plain, from the Concluſion of Dr. *Gwinne*'s ſecond Oration, read in *Greſham-College*, wherein he ſays, that * *the Exerciſes or Lectures required of the Profeſſors in* Greſham-College *are no other than what are required from the Profeſſors in the Schools, and Lecturers in the Colleges, in the Univerſities*; and that as ** *they* [the Univerſities] *had their Vacation Times, and Receſſes, between the Performance and Return of their Duty, ſo at* Greſham-College, † *the Lectures were read only at particular and appointed Times*; namely, when ſuch-like Exerciſes are uſually performed in other the like Places. And then, that theſe uſual and cuſtomary Times of Reading were the *Term Times* only, is as plain, from our Author *Stow*; for it appears from the firſt Edition of this *Survey*, (written the ſame Year that Dr. *Gwinne* read the aforeſaid Lecture, not above ſeven Months after the firſt Lectures were read) that the firſt Profeſſors began their Lectures in *Trinity Term*, 1597; that every Lecturer had his particular Day in the Week, on which he was to read twice, (once in *Engliſh*, and the other Time in *Latin*) and that, of the whole Year, the *Term Times* were the Times for reading theſe Lectures: And the ſame Practice appears to have been followed in 1603, from the ſecond Edition of the *Survey*, publiſhed by Mr. *Stow* himſelf, in that Year, improved, augmented, and carefully corrected: And it is as plain, that the ſame Practice ſtill continued from the third Edition, publiſhed by Mr. *Anthony Monday* in 1618: And laſtly, it is evident, from the fourth Edition of this *Survey*, ſaid to be compleatly finiſhed, and printed in *Folio* in 1633, that at that Time the ſame Order and Times of Reading were followed: And in this Edition, *p.* 65, the particular Days when each Profeſſor is to read is ſet down, namely, the Divinity-Lecturer, on *Monday*: Civil-Law, *Tueſday*: Phyſick, *Saturday*: Muſick, *Saturday*: Aſtronomy, *Wedneſday*: Geometry, *Thurſday*: And Rhetorick, *Friday*: And this Method and Times of Reading have ever ſince been followed and obſerved. There is, indeed, no Inſtrument in Writing now left, whereby it appears, that this Courſe and Order of Reading was ſettled by the Appointment of the Truſtees, at the firſt Election of the Profeſſors: But there is all the Reaſon poſſible to believe, that this the original Eſtabliſhment was began and continued by the Order and Direction of the Truſtees, and voluntarily ſubmitted to by the firſt Profeſſors; for the above-cited Dr. *Gwinne* tells us directly ſo in his forenamed ninth Lecture. This Lecture is addreſſed to the Mercers Company, by whom he was elected; and is wrote in Praiſe of his Founder and his Patrons, and in ſpeaking of his own, and his Brethren's (the Profeſſors) careful Diſcharge of their Duty required of them by their Founder's Will, and expected from them by the Truſtees, their Electors: He mentions what that Duty is in theſe Words, †‡ *We make open Profeſſion, that you have deliberately enjoyned, and we freely conſented, to do what the publick Profeſſors in either Univerſity do, either by Direction of their Statutes, or in Conformity to the known Cuſtoms of the Place.* But were this Proof wanting, it is hardly poſſible, in the Reaſon of the Thing, to ſuppoſe it to have been otherwiſe than by mutual Conſent; ſince, had the Profeſſors themſelves taken this, or any other Method of Proceeding, with the Diſlike, or without the Approbation of the Truſtees, and had continued ſo to do for thirty or forty Years together; there muſt, ſure, within that Space of Time, have appeared ſome prohibitory Act, to hinder them from proceeding in this Manner, or ſome Cenſure of them for thus preſuming: At leaſt, were it poſſible to ſuppoſe, that the firſt Profeſſors had broke thro' all the Rules of Modeſty and Decency to their Electors and Truſtees; to be ſure, as there happen'd many new Elections in this Space of forty Years, the Truſtees would never have been ſo wanting to themſelves, as not to aſſert their Right of Direction, and to oblige all Perſons newly elected, to behave themſelves with more Reſpect to their Truſtees than their Predeceſſors had done: But as nothing of this neither appears, it can't but be thought that this Practice of the Profeſſors was, in all Reſpects, agreeable to the Judgement and good Liking of the Truſtees, and had their free Concurrence with it. Beſides, this Courſe and Method, as was ſaid, nearly copying after the Cuſtom and Practice of the Univerſities, can hardly be imagined not to have been agreeable to the Sentiments of the Truſtees, and to have had their entire Approbation, ſince the Truſtees, as is ſeen before, [*p.* 127. *b.*] referred themſelves to the Advice and Direction of the Univerſities, as a Rule for themſelves to be guided by. The Univerſity Lectures are read by each Profeſſor twice in the Week, and ſo they are in *Greſham College*; the former, indeed, are both in the learned Language, but the later, being deſigned as well for the Uſe of Citizens as of profeſſed Schollars, are read both in *Engliſh* and *Latin*. The Univerſity Statutes, ſpeaking of their Lectures, uſe the Phraſe *Weekly*: The Founder's Will, ſpeaking of his, uſes the Phraſe *Daily*, of the ſame Importance. Thus in the Univerſity Statutes, it is ſaid of the Divinity-Profeſſor, * *bis in qualibet ſeptimanâ exponet*, he ſhall read twice *Weekly*; and ſo of the † Phyſick-Profeſſor; the ſame of the ‖ Civil-Law-Profeſſor, of the * Geometry-Profeſſor, of the † Rhetorick Profeſſor, *&c.* and all of them on their aſſigned and appointed Days are to read Weekly, ‖ *niſi in diem Lecturæ ſuæ deſtinatum Feſtum aliquod inciderit*, unleſs ſuch their Lecture Day ſhall happen to be a Feſtival Day. And here it may not be improper to remind the Reader, that as the Lectures read at *Greſham-College*, being *Academical* Exerciſes, tho' appointed to be performed at *London*, occaſion'd their being done at the Times and in the Manner they are performed in the Univerſities; ſo the Word and Expreſſion appointing theſe Lectures in Sir *Thomas Greſham*'s Will, ſeems to be taken, by the Perſon who drew up the Form of his Will, from the Univerſity Statutes; for the Words, *in qualibet ſeptimanâ*, and * *in ſingulis ſeptimanis*, in *Engliſh Weekly*, which are the Words of the Univerſity Statutes, concerning the Time of their Profeſſors Duty, did lead the Way to uſe the ſimilar Word *Daily* in the Will; which Word *Daily*, when applied to all the Profeſſors together, is the very ſame as *Weekly*, when apply'd to each Profeſſor in particular; and this is the more fully ſpoken of here, becauſe it will very much help to clear up a Diſpute to be mentioned hereafter, if it be obſerved, that the Univerſity Statutes diſtinguiſh the Year into *Civil* or *Academick*; the former of which (the *Civil Year*) conſiſts of twelve Months; but the later, (the *Academick Year*) conſiſts only of four Terms, * *Annus Academicus quatuor Terminos continet.* Wherefore, as the Word *Weekly*, in the Univerſity Statutes, is never underſtood to mean every Week in the Civil

p. 57. l. 32.

p. 76.

p. 123.

Order and Method of reading the Lectures how ſettled.

By Direction of the Truſtees, and Conſent of the Profeſſors.

* *Statuta Oxonienſia, p.* 16.
† *Idem ibid.*
‖ *Id. p.* 14.
* *Id. p.* 11.
† *Id. p.* 10.
‖ *Id. p.* 17.
* *Id. p.* 13.
* *Statuta Oxonienſia p.* 1.

---

* *Academiæ publicè, privatim Collegia requirunt quod requiritis.* Gwinne's *Peroratio ad Ornatiſſimos Merceros*, in the End of his *Orationes duæ*, *p.* 79 *l.* 8.

** *Illis* (ſcil. *Academiis*) *ſunt vacationes & juſtitia*, *p* 79. *l.* 11.

† *Nos legimus ſtatis ac debitis temporibus*, Idem ibid. l. 1, 2.

†‡ *Teſtamur invicem, vos conſultò præſcribere, nos ſponte ſuſcipere, quod alterutrâ in Academiâ Profeſſores Regii, vel jure debent ſcripto, vel more ſolent recto.* Gwinne's *Orationes duæ*, *p* 78. *l.* 9, *&c.*

Year, but only every Week in the four Terms, ſo the Word *Daily*, in the Founder's Will, may as juſtly and properly be underſtood to mean no other than every Day in the four Terms.

Lectures interrupted by the Fire of *London*.

In this Manner theſe Lectures began to be read; and thus they continu'd without any Interruption 'till the dreadful Fire of *London* in 1666; when the *Exchange* of *London* being conſum'd, this College was made Uſe of to ſupply the Want of Shops for the Inhabitants of the *Exchange*, and to be a Place for the Merchants to meet in, 'till ſuch Time as the ſaid *Exchange* could be re-built, as is before related. [*p.* 127. *a.*] After which the Lectures were again renew'd in the Manner they had before been practis'd; and thus continu'd till they had again been like to be interrupted in the Year 1699, thro' the Diſcouragement the Profeſſors met from the Truſtees, who, under Pretence of a great Debt they had run into by re-building the *Royal-Exchange*, in the ſumptuous Manner it now appears, thought it good to ſtop the Profeſſors Salaries; but they, however, did not think this a ſufficient Reaſon to omit their Duty, but continu'd in the Diſcharge of it notwithſtanding this great Difficulty they had to encounter with; the Particulars of which Matter are as follows:

Profeſſors Salaries ſtopp'd by the Truſtees.

In the Month of *Auguſt* 1699, a grand Committee for *Greſham* Affairs was ſummon'd to meet, and the Profeſſors directed to give their Attendance: When the Profeſſors came, the Committee acquainted them, that Sir *Thomas Greſham's* Gift had greatly run them into Debt; that the Expence of re-building the *Exchange*, (to do which they were forc'd to take up great Sums of Money upon Intereſt) was ſo great, and the Income of the *Exchange* ſo ſmall, the Trade thereof being greatly fallen of, that the preſent Profits of the *Exchange* were leſs than the Intereſt of the Money borrow'd to re-build it, whereby there was no Revenue left to maintain and ſupport the Uſes of Sir *Thomas Greſham's* Will, wherefore they were not in any Condition to pay the Profeſſors Salaries any longer, nor any more could be at any Expence in repairing the College, tho' they had ever, before that, kept in conſtant Repair both the publick Rooms of the College and the private Apartments of the ſeveral Profeſſors. The Profeſſors uſed all poſſible Endeavours in the moſt reſpectful Manner, to prevail with the Truſtees to recede from theſe Reſolutions, but without Succeſs, till the following Year they were forc'd to apply to Council, to adviſe them what proper Courſe to take to obtain Redreſs: The Council they apply'd to, were the then Attorney-General, Sir *Thomas Trevor*, (now Lord *Trevor*) and Mr. *Henry Pooley*, to whom they gave a ſhort State of their Caſe in Subſtance, as follows:

They adviſe with Council.

Sir *Thomas Greſham*, by Will made 1575, left one Moiety of the *Exchange*, &c. to the City of *London*, to the Intent that they perform certain Payments mention'd in his Will, and the other Moiety thereof to the Company of *Mercers*, on the ſame Confidence and Truſt. One of theſe Payments directed by the Will was, that the City ſhould find four Lecturers in *Divinity*, *Geometry*, *Aſtronomy*, and *Muſick*, for ever, and pay them, yearly, Fifty Pounds apiece: And that the *Mercers* likewiſe find three Lecturers for ever in *Civil-Law*, *Phyſick*, and *Rhetorick*, and pay them alſo Fifty Pounds apiece. As to his Manſion-Houſe, with the Gardens, Stables, and Appurtenances, &c. the Will directs the ſame to be and remain to the ſaid City and Company, upon Truſt and Confidence that they permit and ſuffer the ſeven Readers aforeſaid, there to inhabit, and have the Uſe thereof, to ſtudy and read the ſaid Lectures Daily: And the next Year an Act of Parliament paſs'd for the better performing this Will. The City and Company have accordingly enjoy'd this Gift, and have nominated the Readers, paid the Salaries, and kept the College in Repair ever ſince, till of late, which they now refuſe to do, alledging, that they were at a vaſt Charge in re-building the *Exchange*, and had borrow'd vaſt Sums to do it; and that the Intereſt thereof being firſt paid, the clear Profits of the *Exchange*, &c. will not pay the Salaries and other Payments appointed. The Truſtees farther pretend, that the Ground Sir *Thomas* built the *Exchange* on, was not his own Ground. On ſtating their Caſe after this Manner, the Profeſſors made theſe Queries, and receiv'd the following Advice.

'The firſt Queſtion is (ſuppoſing they, the Truſtees, have borrow'd Money to build) whither they, enjoying the Rents and Profits as they do, under the Will ſo confirm'd by Act of Parliament; and the Act for re-building the City not appointing in what Manner the *Exchange* ſhould be re-built, are not bound in all Events to pay the ſeven Salaries, and the other Charities yearly, and whither they can be now admitted to controvert the Title to the Ground upon which the *Exchange* was built.

I conceive the City ſhall not now be admitted to controvert Sir Thomas Greſham's *Right to the Ground on which the* Exchange *is built; and I conceive no extravagant or extraordinary Expences which the City may have been at in building the* Exchange *more ſumptuouſly than needful, only for their own Grandeur and Magnificence, ſhall be allow'd to them to ſink the Rents, in Diſappointment of the Lecturers and other Charities: The neceſſary Charges of re-building in ſuch a Manner as to make it anſwer a Rent ſufficient to anſwer the Charities, muſt be allow'd; and if after ſuch an Allowance, the reſt of the Profits will not be ſufficient to anſwer the Charities: I conceive the City ought to account for all the Rents and Profits from the Death of Sir* Thomas Greſham, *that ſo the Surplus of Profits may be apply'd to make up the Deficiency that is now.*

'The ſecond Queſtion is, whither the ſeveral Readers ſhall bring in a Bill in Chancery for Performance of the Will in their own Names, and for their own Salaries only, or whither, in the Name of the Attorney-General, at their Relation, for the Payment of their Salaries and the other Charities in the Will?

I conceive it is moſt proper to bring the Bill in the Attorney-General's Name, at the Relation of the Lecturers, &c.

Henry Pooley, *May* 17, 1700.

Prefer a Bill in Chancery againſt their Truſtees.

Subſtance of this Bill.

Upon this Advice, the Profeſſors, who ſtill ſought to the Truſtees to give them Redreſs without running to Extremities, but could not prevail, filed a Bill in Chancery againſt the Truſtees in *Michaelmaſs* Term, 1700. This Information was in Subſtance as follows: 'That Sir *Thomas Greſham* did, in the Reign of the late Queen *Elizabeth*, at his own Charge, build and erect, in the City of *London*, a Building, which was by the ſaid Queen call'd the *Royal Exchange*, that by his laſt Will, made 1575, he left one Moiety of the ſaid *Exchange*, &c. to the City of *London*, and the other Moiety thereof to the Company of Mercers. Upon this ſpecial and expreſs Truſt and Confidence, and to the Intent that they ſhould perform the Payments and other Intents in that his laſt Will appointed to be done and perform'd. *Then the Bill recites the ſeveral Payments of Salaries and other Charities mention'd in the Will, and proceeds:* 'That the Overplus of the Rents and Profits of the Premiſes, above all the Payments thereout appointed, to iſſue by the ſaid Will, would ſoon abundantly recompence ſuch Charge and Trouble as the Truſtees ſhould be at. And as to his Manſion-Houſe, now commonly call'd *Greſham College*, he gave that and all the Appurtenances thereto belonging, to the ſaid City and Company, to have and hold upon this expreſs Truſt and Confidence, that they ſhould permit the ſaid ſeven Lecturers to have the Occupation of all his ſaid Manſion-Houſe, *&c.* for them and every of them there to inhabit, ſtudy, and read, *&c.* That the ſaid Truſtees did pay the ſaid Salaries and other Charities until the 25th Day of *March*, 1699; but ſince that Time, have ſtopp'd any farther Payment; whereby the Salaries of the Profeſſors are in Arrear from the ſaid 25th of *March* 1699, to the preſent *October* 1700; altho' Application has been ſeveral Times made of late to the Truſtees for the Payment of the ſaid Salaries; and when the Performance of the Founder's Will has been earneſtly preſs'd upon them, the Anſwer was, *There was no Money to make good the ſaid Salaries, &c.* on which Pretence the Truſtees do abſolutely refuſe to perform the Will of the ſaid Teſtator, by paying the ſaid Salaries, but do convert the Rents and Profits of the Premiſſes deviſed to them, to their own reſpective Uſes; and their Pretence for this want of Money, is, that, *the* ROYAL EXCHANGE, *and other Appurtenances deviſed to them in the ſaid Will, were burnt in the Fire of* LONDON; *that they re built the ſame at a vaſt Expence, borrowing Money for that Purpoſe; that the whole Incomes and Profits ariſing from the* EXCHANGE, *thus re built, does not anſwer the Money that was borrow'd to re build the ſame*; altho', were this true, the ſame ought not to prejudice the Payment of the ſaid Salaries, *&c.* for that there was no neceſſity for them to expend ſuch vaſt Sums in outward Magnificence; and beſides, they had for above an hundred Years enjoy'd all the Rents and Profits of the Premiſſes, being a very great Revenue much above the ſaid Payments charg'd on the ſame: Beſides, had not the Truſtees thought it for their Advantage, and ſo had refuſ'd to rebuild the ſame, ſubject to the Truſts and Payments in the Teſtator's Will, ſome other Ways and Means would have been found out and provided for the re-building, without defeating the ſeveral Payments appointed; and of this the Truſtees are ſo ſenſible, that they have, ever ſince the Fire of *London*, continu'd to pay the ſame, and but lately, as is afore ſet forth, ſtopp'd Payment, and for ſome farther Colour to make this Stop, do pretend, that, *by a late Act of Parliament, for the Relief of Orphans*, &c. *the Revenues of the City are appropriated to anſwer for ever a Fund of* 8000 l. *a Year to pay theſe Orphans Debts*, &c. which is only a Pretence to defeat the Founder's Will. Since this Act cannot affect the Salaries due to the Profeſſors, *&c.* for that not the whole Benefaction of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, but only the Surplus of it, after paying the Uſes of the Will, can be call'd or taken to be Part of the Revenue of the City. And ſo bent are the Truſtees to defeat the Will of the Teſtator, that tho' by his ſaid Will his Manſion-Houſe is expreſly appointed for the Inhabitation of the ſaid ſeven Readers, yet, to force the Readers from thence, they have lett the ſaid Houſe run to Ruin, and refuſe to repair and keep in repair the ſame. All which Refuſal of paying the Salaries, *&c.* and of repairing the Manſion Houſe is againſt all Equity and good Conſcience, and directly againſt the Will and Meaning of the Teſtator aforeſaid, and a Breach of the Truſt repoſed by the ſaid Will in them. To the End, therefore, that the ſaid Truſtees may anſwer the Premiſſes, and be decreed to make good the Salaries, *&c.* and to pay the Arrear, and to put the ſaid Manſion-Houſe, and keep the ſame in Repair. The Lord Chancellor is pray'd to grant his Writ of *Subpœna* to the Truſtees, commanding them perſonally to appear, *&c.*

Payment of the Salaries order'd in Part

Bill for re-building *Greſham College*, brought into Parliament.

Carry'd in the Commons, rejected in the Lords Houſe.

The Conſequence of filing this Bill was, that not long after the Truſtees met and directed the Profeſſors to attend, and, at their Meeting, order'd the Payment of one Year's Salary; telling them, that they would, in convenient Time, diſcharge the remaining Part of the Arrear, whereupon all Proceedings in Chancery were ſuſpended: The Truſtees ſaid, likewiſe, that they had a Propoſal to make for the mutual Advantage both of the Truſtees and Profeſſors, to which they deſir'd the Concurrence of the Profeſſors: Which Propoſal was to bring in a Bill in Parliament for the re-building *Greſham College* into a Square, (to be let out for Rent, for the Uſe and Advantage of the Truſtees) and providing Houſes more commodious for the Profeſſors than the Lodgings they now enjoy, and to this Propoſal all the Profeſſors, ſave one, gave their Conſent; and accordingly the Bill was brought into the Houſe of Commons in 1701, and carry'd there; but at the ſecond Reading in the Houſe of Lords, it was rejected upon the Petition of Dr. *Robert Hooke*, *Geometry* Profeſſor, who had before deny'd his Conſent to it. The Contents of this intended Act of Parliament, (of which Mention is only made *p.* 129) were as follows: In the Preamble it ſets forth, 'That the *Royal Exchange* was given to the Truſtees in Truſt, to pay out ſix hundred and three Pounds ſix Shillings and eight Pence *per Ann.* That this *Exchange* was burnt down in the great Fire of *London*, and ſo no Revenue left to pay the annual Charge: That the Truſtees re-built the *Exchange* at the Expence of eighty thouſand Pounds, or thereabouts, and the Truſtees loſe thereby, more than two thouſand Pounds yearly, the Trade of the *Exchange* decreaſing, and many of the Shops ſtanding empty, altho' conſiderable Abatements have been made to encourage Tenants: That *Greſham College* is grown old and ruinous, and the Repairs thereof have been very Expenſive; but the ſaid College ſtanding upon a conſiderable Quantity of Ground, and great Part of it lying Waſte, good Improvement may be made by re-building it: That the Truſtees and Profeſſors are agreed upon a Scheme of Building ſeven convenient Houſes for the Lecturers, and a publick Hall, and likewiſe Alms-Houſes in a more airy and convenient Place for the Alms-Folks. Wherefore they pray, that it may be enacted, that it may be lawful to pull down the old College, *&c.* and to convert the Materials to their own Uſe; and alſo to let and diſpoſe all, or any Part of the Ground belonging to the ſaid College, except ſuch Part as the Lecturer's Houſes and Hall are agreed to be built upon: Provided, however, that the Lecturers Houſes and Hall be built in the Manner [*] ſpecify'd; and that all thoſe New Buildings be lyable, together with the *Royal Exchange*, *&c.* in the firſt Place, and before all other Charges, to the

---

[*] *A Plot of the intended Building is annex'd to the Act.*

‘ Payment of the Uſes of Sir *Thomas Greſham*'s Will; and that all the Arrears due to the Lecturers, *&c.* be fully paid, clear of all Taxes, either now aſſeſſed, or to be ever hereafter aſſeſſed; and that no Stoppage ſhall be made of the ſaid Payments for the future, on Account of rebuilding the *Exchange*, or otherwiſe howſoever. And that the Truſtees ſhall ſupport, maintain, and repair, at their own Coſts and Charges, the ſaid Hall and Lecturers Houſes, *&c.* as often as Occaſion ſhall be; and that the Truſtees ſhall, on any Vacancy of a Lecturer for the future, come to a Choice within two Months.

Bill for rebuilding the College again brought into Parliament.

Thrown out again.

The Bill being thus loſt in the Houſe of Lords, upon the Petition of Dr. *Hooke*, the Geometry-Profeſſor, the Truſtees were much offended, and therefore went no farther in clearing the Arrears due to the Profeſſors, than the abovementioned Payment of the Year's Salary, and laid aſide this Project of Rebuilding, 'till the Death of Dr. *Hooke*, which happened within a Year or two after; ſoon after which, the Truſtees again reſumed their Deſign of bringing in their Bill into Parliament, as hoping now for better Succeſs, when the main Oppoſer of it was dead; and then again they deſired the Profeſſors Conſent and Concurrence, which they readily had; and accordingly, in the Year 170¾, they brought into the Houſe of Lords the ſame Bill as before, where it paſſed, but with the following Clauſe added, ‘ Provided always, that no Perſon ſhall hereafter be capable of being choſen a Lecturer upon any Vacancy, except he be a Graduate in one of the Univerſities of this Kingdom.” There was likewiſe added a Penalty to the Bill, namely, ‘ That the Truſtees ſhould be obliged and required to build theſe Houſes, Hall, and Alms-houſes, for the Lecturers and Alms-folks, within five Years from the paſſing of this Act, upon the Penalty of two thouſand Pounds, to be forfeited to her Majeſty, her Heirs, or Succeſſors, *&c.*” But when this Bill came down to the Houſe of Commons, Exception was taken to this Clauſe, and the Bill being on that Account rejected, hath never ſince been attempted again in Parliament.

Complaint againſt the Profeſſors.

In Page 129. *b.* Some Account is given of a Petition preferred againſt the Profeſſors, both in the Court of Aldermen, and at the joint Committee for *Greſham* Affairs: But the Original of this Complaint, the Particulars of the Profeſſors Defence of themſelves, as well as ſome other material Points relating thereto, being there omitted, it is thought proper to give here a more diſtinct and full Account of them.

In the Year 1706, ſome Perſons in Office, in the Pariſhes of St. *Helen*'s and *Broadſtreet*, did, contrary to all Cuſtom and Uſage, aſſeſs and tax the ſeveral Apartments of the Profeſſors as diſtinct Houſes; whereas the whole ſeven Lodgings (all which, as was well known, were only the ſingle Manſion-houſe of Sir *Thomas Greſham*) had been before taxed but as one Houſe: They likewiſe endeavour'd to bring the Profeſſors into the Poor's Rates, and other parochial Taxations, to ſubject their Salaries to the King's Taxes, and to lay other ſuch-like Hardſhips upon them, nothing of which had ever before been ſo much as demanded of them. The Profeſſors abſolutely refuſed to comply with any of theſe Demands, and by proper Appeals, and other Methods, got themſelves diſcharged from theſe Impoſitions. The Pariſh-Officers finding themſelves diſappointed, and not able to leſſen their own Charges, by laying part of them on the Profeſſors, grew angry, and ſought to give all the Moleſtation and Trouble they could to them; for which Purpoſe, they employed Perſons of mean and ſorry Condition perpetually to attend the Lectures, not to reap any Advantage thence, or even to ſatisfy any Curioſity, but to obtain Matter for Calumny or Complaint, and to give Notice if any blameable Omiſſion ſhould happen: And theſe Perſons Behaviour was ſuitable to the Deſign they were ſent to purſue, being always tumultuous and rude, and ſometimes abuſive to ſome of the Profeſſors, during the Time of their performing their Duty. The Profeſſors might have taken juſt Exception to ſuch an Audience, and have refuſed to read to Perſons ſo unqualified as they were: However, they never omitted their Lectures on this Account; but continued in the conſtant Diſcharge of their Duty, to the Diſappointment of their Adverſaries, who wanted nothing more than a juſt Occaſion of Complaint; but as they could find no Neglect in the Profeſſors of their real Duty, they had Recourſe to an imaginary one, demanding of the Profeſſors to read Lectures on Holidays, nay, of the Divinity Profeſſor to read on Sundays: This they afterwards carried ſo far, as to inſiſt on Lectures every Day in the whole Year. The Profeſſors refuſing Compliance with theſe Demands, their Adverſaries had Recourſe to Clamour and Noiſe; they printed Repreſentations and Advertiſements, that ſuch Lectures were to be read on ſuch Days, namely, on Holidays, when they knew no Lectures would be read, and paſted theſe up and down in the moſt publick Places, and by other Means diſperſed them, and thus drew many Strangers thither; who being diſappointed, and not knowing the Uſage and Cuſtom of the Place, were drawn in to join with them in their unreaſonable Clamours: And among theſe were ſeveral Perſons of good Faſhion and Education; ſuch, whoſe Attendance might have been a Credit and Reputation to the Profeſſors, had they not fallen into the Prejudices before-named, and with great Zeal joined in the groundleſs Demand of Lectures every Day in the Year, inſtead of the known Duty of reading them only in the Term Times. The Profeſſors refuſing to depart from what had been ever the Cuſtom of the College, were menaced with Complaints to be made to the Committee for *Greſham* Affairs; and if Redreſs was not to be had there, of farther appealing to the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen. And to make theſe Complaints more effectual, and purſue them with greater Vigour, the Complainants ſelected a Number from among themſelves, to meet and conſider how to carry on theſe Deſigns in the moſt proper Manner: At theſe Meetings they diligently went thro' the Founder's Will, to ſee if any thing was there directed that they could charge the Profeſſors with the Omiſſion of; and there finding the Expreſſion of *ſtudying and reading daily*, they fixed upon this laſt Word, and obſtinately contended, that nothing elſe was or could be meant by it, than every Day in the Year; tho', as has been before obſerved, to any one who is acquainted with our Univerſity Statutes, or Cuſtoms, it will appear to have a quite different Meaning. They likewiſe found Fault with the cuſtomary Hour of reading, (two of the Clock) as unſeaſonable for them to attend, it falling within the Time of their Dinner. This was the Original and Progreſs of their Complaints, which they carried on farther, by uſing great Induſtry to get Hands to an Inſtrument, ſetting forth theſe Grievances, in order to be preſented to proper Authority to obtain Redreſs; and accordingly, Petitions were delivered in to this Effect, both to the Court of Aldermen, and Grand Committee for *Greſham* Affairs, as has been * beforeſaid. A ſhort Account of the Anſwer which the Profeſſors gave is there mentioned, and it is ſaid in general, that they prov'd from ſufficient Authority, that from the firſt Inſtitution to the preſent Time of Diſpute, theſe Lectures were read only in *Term Times*: Which Authorities not being there inſerted, do therefore follow here. The firſt Author mentioned for the Proof hereof, was Dr. *Gwinne*, in his *Orationes Duæ* before-quoted: He was, as was obſerved, choſen Profeſſor of Phyſick at the firſt Election of Profeſſors, in the Year 159$\frac{6}{7}$, and, as all other Profeſſors then were, was directed to begin his Lectures in *Trinity Term*, 1597: The ninth Lecture that he read is printed in the forenamed little Book, *p.* 44, and bears this Title, *Prælectio nona, cum reſumerentur lectiones poſt Natalitia. The ninth Lecture, read when the Time of Reading came on again after Chriſtmas.* The Profeſſors obſerved from this Citation, that Dr. *Gwinne* beginning his Lectures in *Trinity Term*, 159$\frac{6}{7}$, and his ninth Lecture coming after *Chriſtmas*, in *January*, that is, in *Hilary Term* 159$\frac{7}{8}$, he could only have read in the Term Times: For juſt as in the preſent Year 1706, ſo in that Year 1597, there would fall three *Saturdays* (which are the Phyſick Lecture Days) in *Trinity Term*, and five *Saturdays* in *Michaelmas Term*; ſo that he read eight Lectures only in 1597, there being juſt eight *Saturdays* within thoſe two Terms, and no more, and conſequently his ninth Lecture muſt fall on the firſt reading Time after *Chriſtmaſs*, that is, on the firſt *Saturday* in *Hilary Term* in 159$\frac{7}{8}$, exactly as he ſays it did, in the Inſcription of his Lecture juſt now quoted. To this evident Proof the Profeſſors added the Citations from the other Parts of Dr. *Gwinne*'s Book mentioned before.

* Vol. 1ſt. p. 129, 130.

The next Author the Profeſſors cited was Mr. *Stow*, whoſe *Survey* was written in the Year 1598, the very Year after the firſt Inſtitution of theſe Lectures; and he ſays, *p.* 57, *l.* 32, of his firſt Edition, as he does alſo in the ſecond Edition, corrected and amended by himſelf, and publiſhed in the Year 1603, *p.* 76, *l.* 5. *Theſe Lectures are read Daily*, Sundays *excepted, in the Term Time, by every one on his Day, &c.* And from hence they inferred, that the Words *to read Daily*, in the Founders Will, might be either underſtood in the Senſe of the Univerſities beforementioned, or elſe in this of Mr. *Stow*, that *each Lecturer ſhould read on his particular Day aſſigned him in the Week*, that ſo the Auditors, who had a mind to attend any particular Science, might know on what Day to come, and not be diſappointed.

The next Author was Sir *George Buck*, in his Treatiſe *concerning the three Univerſities of England*, annexed to *Stow*'s *Chronicle*, and dedicated to the Lord Chief Juſtice *Cook*; printed in the Year 1612, within fifteen Years of the founding the Lectures: And he ſays, *Page* 980, *b. l.* 35, *and theſe Lectures (viz.* in *Greſham College) muſt be read only in the Term Times.*

The next Author mentioned, was the Editor of the Third Edition of *Stow*, *Anthony Monday*, before cited, which he publiſhed in 1618, one and twenty Years after the founding the Lectures; and he ſays, *Page* 123, *Line* 26, *That theſe Lectures are read Daily in the Term Times.* The Profeſſors obſerved, that this Author had been * ſix and twenty Years one of the City Servants in ſundry Employments, † had Encouragement from the whole Court of Aldermen, and Orders for the Peruſal of whatever Helps he wanted; and that this Work was by them approved when finiſhed, which coſt him twelve Years Time in compiling; that therefore, he neither wanted Means of Knowledge, nor refuſed Induſtry for the obtaining it.

* Dedication to the Biſhop of *London*, l. 18.
† Dedication to the Lord Maior and Aldermen, *p.* 2. *l.* 22.

The next Author was Dr. *Holdſworth*, who was choſen Divinity Profeſſor in *Greſham College* in 1630, Thirty Three Years after the firſt Inſtitution. And his Divinity Lectures were publiſh'd in 1661, by Biſhop *Pearſon*. Dr. *Holdſworth* tells his Auditors, ⁂ *It was Three whole Months ſince his laſt Reading.* Again, ** *That theſe Lectures have been omitted for theſe Three Months.* Again, he concludes his Lecture with telling them, * *He ſhould not read till that Day Three Weeks, becauſe the following* Monday *was a State Holiday, and the* Monday *after that, a Church Holiday.* At the End of another Lecture, he ſays, he is ſorry he is forc'd to break off abruptly in his Diſcourſe, †‡† *which muſt be the Work of the next Term.* And again, he refers his Audience for the Remainder of the Argument, to the †† *next Term:* And more to the ſame Purpoſe. And this Author continu'd Divinity Profeſſor for Nine or Ten Years, with the greateſt Applauſe. The next Author was *Howell*'s *Londinopolis*, who publiſh'd his Work in 1657, Sixty Years after the firſt Inſtitution. And he ſays, *Page* 21. *Line* 29. *Theſe Lectures are to be read every Day in the Week, in Term-Time.* The Profeſſors were ready with Proof, that likewiſe † ever ſince the Reſtoration, the Lectures were only read in the *Term-Time*; and, among other Inſtances of this Practice, they had the Example of the moſt celebrated Dr. *Iſaac Barrow*, who was choſen *Geometry* Profeſſor in *Greſham* College in the Year 1662, being at the ſame Time Fellow of *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*. All the while he continu'd *Geometry* Profeſſor in *Greſham College*, he was Fellow of *Trinity*, and, as he read his Lectures in *Term-Times* in *Greſham College*, ſo, in the Vacation Times, he went down to *Cambridge*, and attended his Duty and Fellowſhip there: But this, and the reſt of their Proofs hereof, were not produc'd before the Committee, becauſe the Petitioners were willing to allow, that *Termly-Readings* only had been the Cuſtom and Practice in *Greſham College* ever ſince the *Reſtoration*.

When the Profeſſors had given in this Proof, they obſerv'd, that the Argument by them offer'd, was of the ſtrongeſt Nature, becauſe it prov'd, that reading the Lectures *(in Term Times only)* was the Original Practice, enjoyn'd by the firſt Truſtees, taken up by the firſt Profeſſors, and follow'd by their Succeſſors in all Times; that therefore this Practice could be no Corruption crept in by Degrees, either thro' the Sloth of the Profeſſors, or the Connivance of the Truſtees, but was founded in, and continu'd by the full and free Approbation and Conſent of both: They argu'd farther, that the firſt Truſtees and Profeſſors could not poſſibly be ignorant of that Expreſſion in the Founder's Will, that ſays, *the Profeſſors are to inhabit, ſtudy, and read Daily*, becauſe that Part of the Will is at all Elections read to the Perſon elected in the Preſence of the Electors; and if ſo, it was not conceivable that the firſt Truſtees could underſtand the Word *Daily*, in

---

⁂ *Ego per tres integros menſes aſpectu veſtro orbatus delitui*, p. 341, l. 16.

** *Se tacuiſſe trimeſtri ſpatio.* Lectio 47, p. 428, l. 16.

* *Monui vos præſentiam noſtram uſque ad diem ab hodierno tertiam non eſſe expectandum cum dies prima Reipublicæ ſit devovenda, ſecunda Eccleſia*, p. 359, l. 2.

†‡† *Opus exoriens ſequentis Termini*, p. 250, l. 8.

†† *Pace veſtra ea in Terminum ſequentem rejiciam*, p. 590, l. 9.

† See *Chamberlain's Preſent State of* England, firſt Edition Part Second, printed 1671, *p.* 480, 481. The ſame corrected and enlarg'd, 12th Edit. printed 1679, *p.* 259. *Delaun*'s Preſent State of *London*; printed 1681, *p.* 162. The ſame corrected and improv'd by *S. W.* printed 1690, *p.* 152. *New State of* England, by *G. M.* printed 1691, *p.* 311. *New View of* London, printed 1708, Vol. 2, *p*, 664.

in the Senſe of the Petitioners, to mean every Day in the Year, ſince were they ſo deſirous of diſcharging their Conſciences faithfully, as their * Letter before-mention'd ſhews them to be, it is hardly poſſible they could ſit down quiet and unconcern'd when they ſaw the firſt Profeſſors begin and continue to read only in *Term-Time*, in direct and open Violation of the Founders Will, much leſs could they ever have been brought to give their Direction, or even conſent that they ſhould do ſo; nor can it be believ'd, that, had the firſt Profeſſors thus underſtood the Word *Daily* to mean, they could ever have began and continu'd a Practice directly contrary to their Duty, unleſs they be ſuppos'd to have been Men of the moſt profligate and ſhameleſs Character poſſible, the very Reverſe of which they had, as is before ſeen of Dr. *Gwinne*, and might as eaſily be prov'd of all the other Six. In the Concluſion, the Profeſſors brought in the Books they cited, in order to ſubmit their Citations to Examination, and then call'd on the Petitioners to ſhew ſo much as one Proof or Evidence to the contrary.

* Vol. 1ſt. p. 127, b.

The Petitioners, who had in their Plea and in their ** printed Papers aſſerted, that at the Original Inſtitution, the Profeſſors read every Day in the Year, and amongſt theſe Profeſſors, which they aſſerted did thus read, had nam'd Dr. *Gwinne* and Dr. *Holdſworth*, *&c.* and had, with all Aſſurance, ſaid, that their printed Works intimated as much (the direct contrary to which is true) and had farther laid down, that the ⁂ Interruption of theſe every Day Readings was owing to the Civil War Time, to the great Sickneſs, or to the Fire of *London*, thought fit no longer to inſiſt on theſe Pretences, but fell to vilify and depreciate the Characters of the Authors quoted. Mr. *Stow*, they ſaid, †† might eaſily be convicted of Falſhood, and miſtake even in what he writes concerning this Matter: His Authority was never admitted in ‖ any Cauſe or Court: He and the others were antiquated Authors. As for Dr. *Holdſworth*, † he ſpoke in his own Cauſe, and might be convicted of Partiality, *&c.* and this laid the Profeſſors under a Neceſſity of doing a needleſs Work, of juſtifying the Reputation of Mr. *Stow*, which, 'till that Time, had never been queſtion'd; and the rather becauſe one or two of the Committee ſpoke with Contempt of him, as an old, neglected, uſeleſs Author. The Profeſſors referr'd themſelves to Dr. *Nicholſon*, then Dean, and ſince Biſhop of *Carliſle*, who gives the following Character of Mr. *Stow* and his Book, in his *Hiſtorical Library*, then printed in *Octavo*, but ſince, in 1714, in *Folio*. He ſays, *p.* 18, *John Stow* wrote and publiſh'd *A Survey of London*—— ‘The whole is collected out of our beſt Hiſtorians and moſt authentick Records, and diſcovers a great deal of Induſtry and Accuracy in the worthy and honeſt Author. And again, he ſays, *p.* 72, Induſtrious *John Stow* deſerves to be remembred with Honour: He was a Member of the Merchant-Taylors Company in *London*, and a ſpecial Benefactor to that City, in inquiring after and preſerving its Antiquities and Records. He travell'd thro' a good Part of *England* in Search after the Manuſcript Hiſtorians, in the Libraries of our Cathedral Churches, and was very exact and critical in his Collections, and ſpent above forty Years in theſe Studies. He always proteſted (and we may take his honeſt Word for it) that he never was ſway'd by Favour or Fear in any of his Writings; but that he had impartially, to the beſt of his Knowledge, delivered the Truth. This good Opinion the greateſt of our Hiſtorians ſeem to have of him, ſince even Sir *Francis Bacon*, and Mr. *Camden*, (not to mention others of a leſſer Repute) have boldly taken ſeveral Things upon his ſingle Credit.

As to the next Author, Sir *George Buck*, quoted by them, he was not only a Man of Credit, but of Quality, being both one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber, and alſo Maſter of the Revels: This his Work he delivered to the Lord Chief Juſtice *Coke*, and dedicated it to him, leaving the Manuſcript to be diſpoſed of at his Lordſhip's Pleaſure. The Lord Chief Juſtice was ſo well ſatisfy'd of his Integrity and Ability, that he himſelf directed the Printing it, giving his Allowance for its Publication, and under his Hand giving his ſpecial Commendation and Approbation of it, as of a Work worthy the publick Light.

What Character Mr. *Monday*'s Work, which was the next Author quoted, deſerves, is mentioned before. The Profeſſors on this Head took Notice, how ſtrange a Thing it was to make the Antiquity of theſe Authors an Exception to their Teſtimony, becauſe their being old Authors gave their Evidence the greateſt Strength, ſince they wrote of Things within their own Knowledge, and of Times in or very near to which themſelves liv'd.

The next Author who was quoted by the Profeſſors was Dr. *Holdſworth*, a Man of the ſtricteſt Virtue and moſt unſully'd Reputation, though at Random his Character was excepted againſt, as is ſaid before, by the Petitioners. He was, as * the eminent Biſhop *Pearſon* tells us, the moſt celebrated Preacher of his Time, being Miniſter of St. *Peter's Poor* in *Broadſtreet*, to which living he was preferred in 1623 or 1624. He was a moſt faithful Paſtor of his Pariſh, and a moſt conſcientious Man; inſomuch, that when the great Sickneſs happened in 1625, he refuſed to go into the Country, as moſt others did; but lived in his Pariſh, and conſtantly viſited the Sick, deſpiſing the Contagion, and preferring the Diſcharge of his Duty before the Safety of his Perſon. In the Year 1630, he was ⁂ without making any Intereſt, or uſing any Solicitation, (ſo great was his Reputation) choſen Divinity-Profeſſor in *Greſham College*, of which he was a great Ornament 9 or 10 Years. He was a Perſon that ſo ſtrictly adhered to his Duty, and ſo fearſul of acting in the leaſt againſt his Conſcience, that in the Beginning of the Rebellion he was ſequeſtered, plundered, and impriſoned four Years in the Tower, after which Time he was releaſed; in every Part of his Life being of an unblameable Carriage, and a moſt holy Converſation. In ſhort, he was, †‡ as Biſhop *Brownrig* aſſures us, a moſt excellent Preacher, a moſt faithful Interpreter

---

** He (Sir *Thomas Greſham*) appointed Daily-Readings, and doubtleſs they were ſo perform'd in the Times when *Wotton*, *Berewood*, *Gwynne*, &c. *Holdſworth*, *Winſton*, &c. were the Profeſſors at *Greſham College*, as many of their printed Works ſeem to imply and teſtify. *Account of the preſent State of* Greſham College, 4to, p. 7, l. ult. p. 8, l. 1.

⁂ Id. p. 25, l. 28.

‖ Id. p. 30, l. 3, & ſequ.

†† Id. p. 30, l. 6.

‡ Id. ibid.

† Id. ibid.

* See *Pearſon*'s Life of Dr. *Holdſworth* prefix'd to Dr. *Holdſworth*'s *Prælectiones*, in *Fol.* publiſh'd in the Year 1561.

* See alſo the Account of Dr. *Holdſworth* in Dr. *Walker*'s Sufferings of the Clergy. *Fol. Part 2d*, *p.* 79, under the Title *Worceſter*.

⁂ *Vos appello, viri integerrimi, qui Curatores eſtis hujus muneris, Agnoſco candorem veſtrum ſingularem, quod ambitum omnem & ſtudium meum prævenire voluiſtis.* Lectio 1ma. *p.* 2. *l.* 48.

†† *Præco eximius — Scripturæ interpres celeberrimus — Divitiarum pius contemptor — Eleemoſynarum quotidianus largitor — ſeverus — ſanctus, &c.* Vita Authoris, *&c.*

terpreter of Scripture, a Contemner of Riches, a moſt charitable Man, of ſtrict Morals, and one of a moſt holy Life. † This was the Character of thoſe Men, whom the Petitioners repreſented as Men of no Weight, of no Principles, nay, of Falſhood and Partiality.

From thus ſupporting the Characters of the Authors cited by them, the Profeſſors proceeded to juſtify themſelves, as to the other Parts of the Charge againſt them. As to the not Reading on Holidays, they inſiſted on their ſuperior Obligation to attend their Duty at Church, as alſo on the perpetual Practice of the Univerſities, and of all their Predeceſſors, who never read Lectures on Holidays; an early Proof of which is found in Dr. *Holdſworth*, who ſays, as is beforemention'd, ‖ *He ſhould not read till that Day three Weeks,* becauſe, the *following* Monday *was a State-Holiday, and the* Monday *after that, a Church-Holiday.* And in this Matter the Truſtees were ſo far ſatisfy'd, that in their Order preſently to be mention'd, they did not comply with the Petitioners in this Point, in directing Lectures to be read on Holidays. As to the not Reading in broken Weeks, the Profeſſors juſtify'd that from the Practice likewiſe of their Predeceſſors; and alſo produc'd Letters from both the Univerſities, proving, that there the Divinity-Profeſſor always open'd the Term. As to the laſt Part of the Complaint, the Unreaſonableneſs of the Hours, the Profeſſors were indifferent whether they remain'd the ſame or were alter'd.

After both the Petitioners and Profeſſors were withdrawn, the Truſtees, after a long Debate, made an Order, dated *October* 4, 1706, the Preamble of which declares, that *Application had been made by ſeveral Citizens and others, in Relation to the Lectures at* Greſham College, *ſetting forth, that the ſaid Lecturers did not duly perform their Readings in Term-Time; for that if any Term did not begin on a* Monday, *that was taken for a broken Week, and no Lecture read that Week; and, in like Manner, if any Term did not end on a* Saturday, *that was taken for a broken Week, and no Lecture perform'd; whereby the Inhabitants of this City, and others, were much hinder'd of the Benefit which they might reap by the ſaid Lectures.* Wherefore they do order and direct, *That for the future, thoſe Lectures ſhall be perform'd by the ſeveral Profeſſors on ſuch Days of the Week as they now read in their ſeveral Sciences, at four Terms in every Tear, as followeth, viz. The firſt Term to begin the* Monday *before* Michaelmaſs *Term, of the Common Law, and to end with that Term.* The *ſecond Term to begin the Monday before* Hilary *Term, and to end with that Term. The third Term to begin the* Monday *Sevennight after* Eaſter-Day, *and to end with* Eaſter *Term. The fourth Term to begin the* Monday *before* Trinity *Term, and to continue for one whole Month,* viz. *eight and twenty Days: And farther, It is order'd by this Committee, that the ſaid Lecturers do begin to read their ſeveral Lectures at nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, and three in the Afternoon, preciſely.* This Order likewiſe ſets forth, that it was made after conſulting the Founder's Will, and *Articles that were made ſoon after the Truſt came to the City and Company:* By which Articles are meant thoſe Orders which are ſummarily deliver'd in *Vol.* 1. *p.* 128. and at large in this ſecond *Appendix, p.* 2. The Profeſſors comply'd with this Order, with reſpect to the broken Weeks and Hours of Reading; but, finding the Order direct them to read out of the Term, contrary to all Cuſtom and Uſage, and this alſo by virtue of ſuch Articles or Orders as were never look'd upon to have any legal Authority or Force, they went to Council, and were adviſ'd not to charge themſelves with any new Duties, nor ſubmit to the Authority of ſuch Articles as they had good Reaſon to believe were never duly ſign'd or legally ratify'd; wherefore, the greater Part of the Profeſſors drew up a Paper, and waited on Sir *Thomas Rawlinſon*, the Chair-man of the Committee, with it, which was as follows: *Reaſons why the Profeſſors have not in all Points comply'd with the Order of the Honourable Committee, dated* October 4, 1706. ‘ *Firſt*, We are, at our being choſen into our reſpective Places, directed to perform our Duty, according to the Cuſtom and Practice of the Place. *Secondly*, We are able to give unqueſtionable Proof, that the Cuſtom has been without any Interruption, to read only in Term-Time; and ſince it has been ſo, we are adviſ'd to be very careful how we charge our ſelves or our Succeſſors with unneceſſary Burthens. *Thirdly*, We are inform'd that the Ground upon which this Order to read out of Term is founded, is taken from ſome Articles which were never legally ratify'd, or admitted as legally ratify'd, either by the then Truſtees or Profeſſors: We therefore think that our Compliance with this Order might be look'd upon as allowing the Authority of thoſe Articles, and ſo ſubject us to the reſt of thoſe Articles, which, when under Conſideration, appear'd unreaſonable both to yours and our Predeceſſors.' The Profeſſors had made Application to obtain an Order to examine theſe Articles in the Original, in the Committee's Books, but could not obtain Leave ſufficiently to inſpect them; however, when they came to the Lord-Mayor with the afore-mention'd Reaſons, why they could not comply wholly with the late Order of the Truſtees; they offer'd, likewiſe, to give in to the Committee their Exceptions, to the Legality and Validity of theſe Articles or Orders, in ſubſtance as follows:

Firſt, they had this to offer, namely, that none of their Predeceſſors ever acknowledg'd the Validity of theſe Articles, or own'd the Obligation of them, becauſe they, from the beginning, acted quite otherwiſe than theſe Articles direct. The Articles direct, that the Profeſſors ſhall read three Times in each Week, and that on three diſtinct Days in the Week; but it has been prov'd, that from the very beginning, the Profeſſors never have read otherwiſe than twice in the Week, and that both Times on the ſame Day. Again, the Articles direct, that the Profeſſors ſhould live and diet at a common Table, to be kept at a common Charge; but the Profeſſors never had any ſuch common Table, as Dr. *Gwinne* ſays in his foremention'd Book, where ſpeaking of the Profeſſors living together, he ſays, * *they live not together, ſo as to have Commons at one Table.* And as their Manner of living together was altogether different from what theſe Articles direct, ſo alſo was their Method of reading their Lectures; for none of all the Profeſſors Lectures that have ever yet appear'd in print, have follow'd the Method directed by theſe Articles. The Articles ſay, that the Phyſick Profeſſor † *ſhall follow the Method of* Fernelius, *by reading Phyſiology, then Pathology, and laſt, Therapeuticy*; but Dr. *Gwinne*, the firſt Phyſick Lecturer, read upon †† the Aphoriſms of *Hippocrates*; and Dr. *Winſton*, who was choſen in 1616, eight Years

---

† *Non intelligis quos homines & quales viros mortuos ſummi ſceleris arguas?* Cic. *pro* Rabir.

‖ *Monui vos præſentiam noſtram uſque ad diem ab hodierno tertiam non eſſe expectandam cum dies prima Reipublicæ ſit devovenda, ſecunda Eccleſiæ, p.* 359, *l.* 2.

* Una non vivimus, in menſâ ſcilicet. Gwinne's *Orationes duæ. p.* 80. *l.* 2.

† *Vide, Vol.* 1*ſt. p.* 129 *a.*

†† *Vide,* Gwinne's *Orationes duæ. p.* 8.

after Dr. *Gwinne*, read [**] Anatomical Lectures only. The ſame Difference may be ſeen between what theſe Articles direct the Divinity Profeſſor, and what Method Dr. *Holdſworth* follow'd in his Divinity Lectures, before quoted; and ſo between what the Articles direct the Geometry Profeſſor, and what Method Dr. *Barrow* and Dr. *Hooke* follow'd in their Lectures, now printed: From all which, it is plain that the Profeſſors, altogether, neglected the Direction of theſe Articles or Orders, as well in the Method of their Reading, as in the Manner of their Living; and therefore could never believe them to have any obligatory Force, or be of any Authority whatſoever.

Secondly, The Profeſſors had this farther Conſideration to offer, That theſe Articles were ſo far from being legally ratify'd, that they were never duly conſider'd, being not ſo much as even conſiſtent with themſelves: For Inſtance, when they ſpeak of the Times of all the Profeſſors Readings in general, they make [‖] five Terms of Reading; but when they ſpeak of the particular Profeſſor's Times of Reading, they make but [*] four Terms of Reading: But farther, they enjoyn what it is impoſſible the Profeſſors ſhould comply with, becauſe the amount of their Incomes, could never defray the Expence that their Profeſſorſhips muſt put them to, if the Directions of theſe Orders be comply'd with; ſince fifty Pounds a-piece is the whole of their Salaries, out of which it is impoſſible to ſupport themſelves, their private Servants, and likewiſe publick ones for the Hall, the Kitchen, and Cellar; and farther, for an hoſpitable Entertainment for Strangers; all which Expences theſe Articles direct: And, beſides the Muſick Profeſſor's Proportion to this Charge; he muſt, according to theſe Orders, be ſingly at the Expence of ſeventy five publick [†] Conſorts every Year, of Vocal or Inſtrumental Muſick, which, if properly perform'd would ſo far exceed the Salary of one Profeſſor, that it would hardly be ſupported by the Income of all the ſeven. Again, a farther Proof that theſe Articles are not authoritative, might be taken from hence, that whereas the Profeſſors, at every one of their Elections, have the Founder's Will, ſo much of it as concerns them, read over to them; to which they give their ſolemn Promiſe to conform themſelves; ſo were they oblig'd to any Complyance with the Directions of theſe Articles, that Part of them, that concerns the common Duties of all the Profeſſors, as well as what belongs to the particular Duty of each Profeſſor, would, at leaſt, be read to them, if not a Copy thereof be directed to be given them at their Elections; but inſtead thereof, the Profeſſors, tho' they have ſometimes apply'd to the Truſtees for Liberty to inſpect them carefully, have never been able to obtain Leave for a diligent Examination of them; theſe Articles then, to be ſure, would never be kept from their Knowledge, if their Complyance with them was at all expected as Part of their Duty: But laſtly, The Profeſſors were ready to appeal to the Truſtees, whether they had not, (at a former Meeting, ſome few Years before, at which were preſent many of the Truſtees and the Profeſſors now, in 1706, living) themſelves diſown'd the Authority of theſe Articles. The Truſtees, not many Years before, held a grand Committee within *Greſham-College*, in the Muſick Profeſſor's Lodgings, about the Affair of Rebuilding the College; at which Meeting, upon ſome Diſcourſe then ariſing, Part of theſe Articles were directed to be read; whereupon the Profeſſors, then preſent, aſk'd of the Truſtees, Whether theſe Articles had ever been ſign'd by all the firſt Profeſſors, or whether they were legally ratify'd by the firſt Truſtees? To which the Truſtees anſwer'd, *Not that they knew of*; but ſaid, that *they were produc'd only as Papers that were very ancient*. And this was the Subſtance of what the Profeſſors had to except againſt theſe pretended Orders.

That the Reſult of all thoſe Complaints and Hearings ended in the fair Juſtification of the Profeſſors, the Reader has been acquainted [*] before, and may perceive it by what is here alledg'd: There remains nothing to be added, but that the Truſtees, not long after, made an Order that the Profeſſors Salaries ſhould be conſtantly paid them one Year under another, without troubling the Committee from time to time for particular Orders, (as had been the Method during all the Time of the Uncertainty of Payments:) And farther, that the Truſtees from that Time, 1706, to this Year, 1719, remain'd ſatiſfy'd with the Reaſons the Profeſſors gave for not complying wholly with their Order; for, during this 13 Years Time, they never demanded a more exact Compliance with it: And, laſtly, that the Truſtees, upon the Profeſſors Petitioning that the Year's Arrear ſtill remaining might be diſcharg'd, did, after ſome Debate, come to a Reſolution, that, tho' the *Exchange* brought them in Debt, yet, that ſhould not tend to the Prejudice of the Profeſſors, but the Inconvenience thereof lye on the City and Company; wherefore, they then, in 1719, order'd the immediate Payment of the ſaid Arrear, and that the future Payments ſhould be paid regularly, as they became due. The Names of which Committee, and of the preſent Profeſſors, are as follow:

For the City Side.

Sir *John Ward*, Lord-Mayor.
Sir *Samuel Garrard*,
Sir *William Lewen*, } Aldermen.
John Green, Eſq;
Mr. *John Gordon*,
Capt. *Batchellor*,
Mr. *John Barber*,
Mr. *Robert Alſop*,
Mr. *Noy Willey*,
Mr. Deputy *Tomlinſon*,
Major *Snart*,
Mr. *Valentine Brewis*,

For the Company of Mercers.

Iſaac Grevile, Eſq; Maſter.
Peter Godfrey,
——— *Papillon*, } Eſqs. Wardens.
Mr. *Jocelyn Robarts*,
Mr. Deputy *Sorocold*,
Mr. Deputy *Chancey*,
Mr. *Benjamin Smith*,
Mr. *Hillyard*,
Mr. *John Jones*,
Mr. *William Spillett*,
Mr. *Samuel Mayn*,
Mr. *John Terry*.

Profeſſors.

Divinity,	Dr. *Edw. Laney*,
Civil-Law,	Mr. *John Commings*.
Aſtronomy,	Mr. *John Machin*.
Geometry.	*And. Tooke*, M. A.
Rhetorick,	*Edward Martyn*, M. A.
Phyſick,	Dr. *John Woodward*.
Muſick,	Dr. *Edw. Shippen*.

FINIS.

[**] *Vide Anatomy Lectures at* Greſham-College, *by that eminent and learned Phyſician Dr.* Thomas Winſton. *Printed at* London *in* 8vo. 1659.

[‖] *Vol.* 1. *p.* 128. *b. l.* 70.

[*] *Vol.* 1. *p.* 129. *a. l.* 68.

[†] *Vol.* 1. *p.* 129. *b. l.* 13. *compar'd with the Number of Times of reading, appointed according to the Articles p.* 128. *b. l.* 72. *& ſequ.*

[*] *P.* 130. *b. l.* 34.

THE INDEX.

A

ABBEY of Graces, *B.* 2, *p.* 13.
Abbey of St. Clare, *B.* 2, *p.* 14.
Abbey at *Weſtminſter*, Funeral Monuments there, *B.* 6, *p.* 22, 23, 24. A Liſt of the Abbots and Deans thereof, *ibid*, *p.* 39, 40.
Abbot, *George*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *B.* 5, *p.* 5.
Abbot, Sir *Maurice*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 143.
Abbot, *Mordecai*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 59.
Abchurch-Lane, *B.* 2, *p.* 190.
Abdy, *John*, Alderman, choſen Conſtable in the Country, and refuſes to ſerve, *B.* 5, *p.* 81.
Abnet, *Ralph*, his Charity, *B.* 4, *p.* 111.
Abney, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 152.
Academy of the Muſes, their Arms, *B.* 5, *p.* 247.
Achely, *Roger*, when Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 16. Where buried, *B.* 2, *p.* 123. His great Care for the Poor, *B.* 5, *p.* 128.
Accidents; a Lad of eighteen Years of Age, drowned at *Dowgate-Hill*, *B.* 2, *p*, 201. A ſtrange Accident befalls a Man in Fear, *Append.* 1, *p.* 102. Near 60 Houſes blown up by Gunpowder, and abundance of People deſtroyed, *B.* 2, *p.* 36.
Acton, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 144.
Adams, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *Append.* 1, *p.* 91.
Adams, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 144. His charitable Legacies, *B*, 5, *p.* 58. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 1, *p.* 277.
Addle-Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 90.
Admiralty, Court of, where kept, *B.* 1, *p.* 155.
Admiralty Court in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 28.
Admiralty Office near *Whitehall*, *B.* 6, *p.* 64.
Aeldred, Earl of *Mercia*, *B.* 1, *p.* 16.
Aerskin, *Archibald*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 91.
African Company, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 268. Commodities they chiefly deal in, *ibid*, *p.* 269.
African Houſe, where, *B.* 2, *p.* 54.
Agar, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 85.
Ailiffe, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 67.
Aiton, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 20.
St. *Alban's*, *Wood-Street*, *B.* 3, *p.* 76.
St. *Alban's Street*, *B.* 6, *p.* 83.
Albemarle, *George Monk*, Duke of, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 18.
Albemarle-Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 78.
Aldermanbury, *B.* 3, *p.* 71.
Aldermen, obliged to appear perſonally at Elections, *B.* 5, *p.* 79. The Name whence derived, *ibid*, *p.* 81. Eſteemed Barons, *ibid.* Aſſaults on their Perſons, how puniſhed, *ibid.* Not to be removed out of their Office, *ibid.* Several Acts for their Nomination and Election, *ibid*, *p.* 82, 83, 84, 85. Two remarkable Caſes concerning them, *ibid*, *p.* 87, 88. Seven of them die in leſs than ten Months, *ibid*, *p.* 133. Several ancient Cuſtoms and Paſſages concerning them, *ibid*, *p.* 156. Several Liſts of them, *ibid*, *p.* 157, 158. Their Court, where, and when kept, *ibid*, *p.* 170, 374. Their Precedency, *ibid*, *p.* 389. A Petition thereupon, *ibid.* Have a negative Voice, *ibid*, *p.* 391.
Alderſgate, why ſo called, *B.* 1, *p.* 18. A farther Account thereof, *B.* 3, *p.* 95.
Alderſgate Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 121.
Alderſgate Ward, *B.* 3, *p.* 95.
Alderſea, —— his Charity, *B.* 5, *p.* 64.
Alehouſes, Orders for the Regulation of them, *B.* 5, *p.* 315. Above 200 of them put down, *ibid*, *p.* 435.
Aldgate, its Antiquity, *B.* 1, *p.* 15. By whom rebuilt, *ibid.* A farther Account of it, *B.* 2, *p.* 22.
Aldgate Ward, *B.* 2, *p.* 54.
Aldgate-Street, *B.* 2, *p.* 81.
Aldworth, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 249.
Alhallows the Great, in *Thames Street*, *B.* 2. *p.* 205.
Alhallows Barking, *B.* 2, *p.* 32.
Alhallows Bread-Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 199.
Alhallows Honey-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 40.
Alhallows Lombard-ſtreet, *B.* 2. *p.* 154.
Alhallows the Leſs, *B.* 2, *p.* 206.
Alhallows Stayning. *B.* 2, *p.* 158.
Alhallows on the Wall, *B.* 2, *p.* 109.
Allen, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 263. *B.* 5. *p.* 130. Place of his Interment, *B.* 3, *p.* 38.
Allen, Sir *Francis*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 22.
Allen, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 2, *p.* 90. *B.* 5, *p.* 135.
Alleyne, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 146.
Allom-Houſe in *Wapping*, a great Annoiance, *B.* 4, *p.* 40. Complaints againſt it, *ibid*, *p.* 41. Continued under certain Reſtrictions, *ibid*, *p.* 43.
Allot, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 292. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 206.
Alphage, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, murdered *B.* 6, *p.* 91.
St. *Alphage*, Church, *B.* 3, *p.* 72.
Alſop, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Append.* 1, *p.* 85.
Alwin, Sir *Nicholas*, Maior, his Charitable Deeds, *B.* 5, *p.* 127.
Ambry, a Place at *Weſtminſter* ſo called, *B.* 6, *p.* 56.
Amcotes, Sir *Henry*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 12. His Epitaph, *B.* 2, *p.* 187.
American Plantation, the Commodities chiefly exported and imported from thence, *B.* 5, *p.* 271.
Anderſon, Sir *Edmund*, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, *B.* 3, *p.* 276.
Anderſon, Sir *Henry*, his Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 56.
St. *Andrew's Holborn*, *B.* 3, *p.* 247, 283.
St. *Andrew's Hubbart*, *B.* 2. *p.* 171.
St. *Andrew's Underſhaft*, *B.* 1, *p.* 65.
St. *Andrew's Wardrobe*, *B.* 3, *p.* 223, 230.
Andrews, Sir *James*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 112.
Andrews, *Lancelot*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 4, *p.* 12, 14.
Andrews, *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 145.
Anne, Q. Wife to K. *Richard* 2, her Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 6, *p.* 26.
Anne, Q. Wife to K. *Richard* 3, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 29.
Anne, of *Cleve*, Wife to K. *Henry* 8. her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 29.
Anne, Q. Wife to K. *James* 1, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 28.
Anne, Q. her Triumphant Proceſſion to St. *Paul's*, *B.* 3, *p.* 172. Another, *ibid.* 173, 174. Her Bounty to the Clergy, *B.* 5, *p.* 51. Her Donation towards the Reparation of *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, *B.* 6, *p.* 40.
St. *Anne's Alderſgate*, *B.* 3, *p.* 101, 121.
St. *Anne's Black-Friers*, *B.* 3, *p.* 177.
St. *Anne's* near *Soho-Square*, *B.* 6, *p.* 85.
St. *Anthony's* Hoſpital, *B.* 2, *p.* 120.
St. *Antholin's* *B.* 3, *p.* 15.
St. *Anthony's* School *B.* 2, *p.* 121.
Antiquaries, a Society of them, *B.* 1, *p.* 160.
Antiquities, *Roman*, or other Curioſities found in *London*, *Append.* 1, *p.* 21. *B.* 2, *p.* 98. *B.* 4, *p.* 43.
Antoninus Pius, a Coin of his found, *Append.* 1, *p.* 24.
Apothecaries, Company of, their Arms and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 232. Their Phyſick-Garden and Privileges, *ibid.* *p.* 233.
Apothecaries Hall, *B.* 3, *p.* 194.
Apparel of the Citizens, ſeveral ancient Cuſtoms thereof, *B.* 5, *p.* 166, 167.
Appleby, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 14.
Appraiſers, how to be qualified, *B.* 5, *p.* 320.
Apprentices, make an Inſurrection about the *Tower* Liberties, *B.* 1, *p.* 65. Another, *ibid* *p.* 66. Other Commotions made by them, *B.* 5, *p.* 333.
Apprentices; the Fees at their Binding and Inrollment, *B.* 5. *p.* 308, 334. An Order of Common Council concerning them, *ibid*, *p.* 328. Their ancient Habits, *ibid.* A Proclamation concerning the ſame, *ibid*, *p.* 329. Their Condition, *ibid*, *p.* 330, 331. Apprentices and their Maſters, Laws and Cuſtoms concerning them, *ibid*, *p.* 378, 379.
Apprentices of the Law, what, *B.* 1, *p.* 120.
Aqueducts, *Roman*, in or about *London*, *Append.* 1, *p.* 24.
Aquinas, St. *Thomas*, his Image in *Blackfriers* Church, *B.* 3, *p.* 182.
Archer, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *Append.* 1, *p.* 115.
Arlington Houſe, *B.* 6, *p.* 77.
Arlington-Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 78.
Armada of *Spain* againſt Q. *Eliz.* *B.* 3, *p.* 169. Preparations for Defence againſt it, *B.* 5, *p.* 453, 454.
Armourers, Company of, their Incorporation and Arms, *B.* 5, *p.* 209. Their Purchaſe of King *Edward* 6, and yearly Payments, *ibid.* *p.* 251.
Armourers Hall, *B.* 3, *p.* 59.
Armoury in the *Tower*, by whom erected, *B.* 1, *p.* 81. Another belonging to the Artillery Company, *B.* 5, *p.* 457.
Arms of the City, *B.* 2, *p.* 186.
Arneway, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 41.
Arnold, *Edmund*, his charitable Gifts, *B.* 3, *p.* 223.
Arnold, Dr. *Edmund*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 116.
Arreſt, none to be made in the City, but by a City Serjeant, *Append.* 2, *p.* 14.
Artificers, divers Regulations concerning them, *B.* 5, *p.* 414.
Artillery Company, the Original thereof, *B.* 5, *p.* 457. The Names of their chief Officers, *ibid.*
Artillery Ground, the *Old*, *B.* 2, *p.* 95.
Artillery Ground, the *New*, *B.* 3, *p.* 70.
Arundel-Houſe in the *Strand*, *B.* 4, *p.* 105.
Arundel, *John*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, where interred, *Append.* 1, *p.* 137.
Arundel, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Append.* 1, *p.* 84.
Arundel, *Richard* Earl of, beheaded, *B.* 2, *p.* 115.
Aſh, *Francis*, his charitable Legacy, *B.* 5, *p.* 60.
Aſhburn, *Solomon*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 67.
Aſhburnham, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 250
Aſcue, Lady, her charitable Legacy, *B.* 5, *p.* 58.
Aſcham, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 116.
Aſhton, Dr. his Endeavours to ſettle a Foundation for poor Widows, *B.* 5, *p.* 174.
Aſſiza Nocumentorum, what? *B.* 5, *p.* 306.
Aſhurſt, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 151.
Aske's Hoſpital, *B.* 1, *p.* 212, *B.* 5, *p.* 64.
Askew's Alms-houſes in *Beech-Lane*, *B.* 3, *p.* 89.
Askew, Sir *Chriſtopher*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 130.
Aſhmole, *Elias*, the Antiquary, his Funeral Monument, *Append.* 1, *p.* 86.
Aſtry, Sir *Ralph*, Maior, his Epitaph, *B.* 3 [illegible] 9.
Aſtley, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 5, *p.* 266.
Atkins, Sir *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *Append.* 1, *p.* 79, 80.

Atkins,

Atkins, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, B. 5, p. 144.

Aubery, Sir *Andrew*, Maior, B. 5, p. 110.

Audley, *Margaret*, her charitable Benefactions, B. 5, p. 61, *Append.* 1, p. 130.

Avenant, *Nicholas*, his Funeral Monument, *Append.* 1, p. 113.

Avenon, Sir *Alexander*, Maior, B. 5, p. 135.

Avenon, Lady, *Alice*, her Charity and Epitaph, B. 3, p. 46.

Auguſtine, *Papey*, an Hoſpital for poor Prieſts, B. 2, p. 73. The Donations thereof, B. 2, p. 87.

St. *Auguſtine's* Church near *Watling-Street*, B. 3, p. 140.

Auſtins, the Family of, their curious Monuments in St. *Saviour's* Church, B. 4, p. 13.

Auſtin-Fryers, B. 2, p. 110, 112, 114.

Augmentation Office, B. 6. p. 53.

Awbeny, *Giles* Lord *de*, B. 6, p. 14.

Alymer John, Biſhop of *London*, B. 5, p. 5.

B

Baber, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 90.

Bacchus, Mr. *Emme*, his charitable Gifts, B. 5, p. 57.

Bacon, Sir *Francis*, Lord *Verulam*, ſent to the Tower, B. 1, p. 90.

Bacon, Sir *Nicholas*, his Seat in St. *Laurence Jury*, B. 3, p. 43. His Epitaph, B. 3. p. 162.

Bacon Houſe, where, B. 3, p. 95.

Bagnib, in *Newgate* Street, B. 3, p. 194.

Bailiffs, of *London*, when firſt inſtituted, B. 5, p. 100.

Baily, Sir *William*, Maior, B. 5, p, 130.

Bakers Hall, where, B. 2, p. 42.

Bakers White, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, B. 5, p. 209.

Bakers Brown, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, B. 5, p. 226.

Bakers, ſeveral Orders concerning them, B. 5, p. 338, 339, 341, 342, 343.

Baker, *Edward*, his Epitaph, B. 3, p. 227.

Baldock, *Ralph*, Biſhop of *London*, B. 3, p. 143.

Baldock, *Robert*, Chancellor, Priſoner in *Newgate*, B. 1, p. 19.

Bales, *Peter*, his Challenge to write for the Golden Pen, B. 1, p. 124.

Baldrie, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, B. 5, p. 129.

Balthaſar Wolfgangus, his Funeral Monument, B. 4, p. 114.

Baldwin, Sir *Samuel*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 274.

Bambrigg, *William*, his publick Benefactions, B. 4, p. 82.

Bamme, *Adam*, his generous Charity, B. 1, p. 261. Maior, B. 5, p. 115.

Bancroft, Dr. *Richard*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, his Funeral Monument, *Append.* 1, p. 83.

Bane, *Ralph*, Biſhop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 257.

Bangor Houſe, in *Shoe-Lane*, B. 3, p. 247.

Bank, of *England*, B. 3, p. 33, 51. Two Liſts of the Governours and Directors thereof, B. 5, p. 272.

Bankes, —— his Legacies, and Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 192.

Baniſter, *John*, his Epitaph, B. 3, p. 99.

Baniſter, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *Append.* 1, p. 126, 127.

Banquetting Houſe, near *White-Hall*, B. 6, p. 5. *ibid.* p. 76, 77.

St. *Barbara*, her Gild, B. 2, p. 6.

Barbican, why ſo call'd, B. 1, p. 63. A farther Account of it. B. 3, p. 89.

Barber Chirurgeons Hall, B. 3, p. 90, 128.

Barber Chirurgeons, their Incorporation and Arms, B. 5, p. 208. Their Purchaſe of K. *Edward* 6, and yearly Payments, B. 5. p. 251.

Barentine, Sir *Drew*, Maior, B. 5, p. 116.

Barkham, Sir *Edward*, Maior, B. 2, p. 59. 61.

Barker, *Michael*, his Funeral Monument, *Append.* 1, p. 108.

Barker, Sir *Edward*, Maior, B. 5, p. 141.

Barker, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Append.* 1, p. 98.

Barking, *Richard de*, Lord Treaſurer, his Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 17.

Barkley, Lady *Elizabeth*, her Funeral Monument, B. 4, p. 65.

Barkleys Inn, near St. *Paul's* Wharf, B. 3, p. 232.

Barkley, *William* Marquis of, B. 2, p. 115.

Barnaby Street, B. 4, p. 27.

Barnard, *Nathaniel*, his Funeral Monument, *Append.* 1, p. 69.

Barne, Sir *George*, Maior, B. 5, p. 137. Where buried, B. 2, p. 156.

Barn Elms, a Deſcription thereof, B. 1, p. 44.

Barnes, Sir *John*, Maior, his liberal Acts, B. 1, p. 261. Maior, B. 5, p, 113.

Barnes, Sir *George*, Maior, B. 5, p. 132. His Funeral Monument, B. 2, p. 156.

Barons, of *London*, their Common Seal, B. 3, p. 128. The Citizens ſo called, B. 2, p. 12.

Barrow, Dr. *Iſaac*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 15.

Barrow, *Thomas*, Maſter of the *Rolls*, receives a Tun of Wine for his Fees, B. 4. p. 70.

St. *Bartholomew* Church behind the *Exchange*, B. 2, p. 121.

Bartholomew-Cloſe, B. 3. p. 284.

St. *Bartholomew the Leſs*, B. 3. p. 232.

St. *Bartholomews* Priory, B. 3. p. 235. diſſolved, and called St. *Bartholomew the Great*, B. 3. p. 238.

St. *Bartholomew Hoſpital*, B. 1, p. 184. Antient State thereof, *Ibid.* p. 185. A Liſt of the Benefactors thereof, *Ibid.* p. 187. Preſent State thereof, *Ibid.* p. 187, 188. A farther Account thereof, B. 3. p. 232. No Arreſt within the Precincts thereof, *Ibid.* p. 234.

Bartholomew-Fair, B. 3. p. 285. Firſt inſtituted for the ſelling of Merchandiſe, B. 3. p. 235. Many Diſorders there committed, *Ibid.* p. 240. The Order of Common-Council about it, *Ibid.* p. 241.

Bartlets-Buildings, B. 3. p. 282.

Barton, Sir *Henry*, Maior, his Order concerning Lanthorns, B. 5. p. 117. His Alms-houſes in *Little Wood Street*, B. 3. p. 82.

Barton, Dr. *Samuel*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6. p. 34.

Baſinghall-Ward, B. 3. p. 65.

Baſinghall-Street, B. 3. p. 68.

Baskervile, *Randolph*, his Charitable Legacy, B. 5. p. 59.

Baſſet, Sir *Robert*, Maior, B. 5. p. 124.

Baſſet, *Fulco*, Biſhop of *London*, B. 3. p. 158.

Bat Gerard, Maior, B. 5. p. 103.

Bateman, Sir *Anthony*, Maior, B. 5. p. 147.

Bateman, Sir *James*, Maior, B. 5. p. 153.

Battail-bridge, in *Southwark*, B. 4. p. 25.

Batten, *Benjamin*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. p. 119.

Batterſea deſcribed, B. 1. p. 44.

Batterſea-Church, the Funeral Monuments there, *Ap.* 1. p. 77.

Bawdry, ſome remarkable Puniſhments thereof, B. 5. p. 317.

Baynards-Caſtle, B 1. p. 59. Burnt down, but rebuilt by the Duke of *Glouceſter*, *Ibid.* p. 61. Burnt again in the great Fire, B. 3. p. 229.

Bayning, *Paul*, his Funeral Monument, B. 2. p. 39.

Bays, the Manufacture thereof, by whom brought into *England*, B. 5. p. 29. The prudent Method in ſearching and ſealing thereof, *Ibid.* p. 300.

Beachcroft, Sir *Robert*, Mayor, B. 5. p. 153.

Beadles in the City Wards, their Oath, B. 5. p. 171.

Beam, the King's publick one, certain Orders concerning it, B 5, p. 257. A Table of the ſeveral Duties thereof, B. 5, p. 273, 274. An Act of Common Council to enforce the uſe thereof, B. 5, p. 421. Rates for weighing, B. 5. p. 423.

Beames, *Richard*, Biſhop of *London*, his publick Benefactions, B. 5. p. 3.

Bearwards-Lane where, B. 1, p. 16.

Beauchamp, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 165.

Beauford-Buildings, in the *Strand*, B. 4. p. 119.

Beaufoy, *Mary*, her Funeral Monument, B. 6. p. 35.

Beavoir, *Richard de*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 128.

Beaumond, *Thomas*, his publick Benefactions, B. 5, p. 67. his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 200.

Beaumont, ſeveral of the Family where buried, B. 3, p. 116.

Beaumont, Sir *Francis*, his Coat of Arms, B. 3, p. 276.

Becket, St. *Thomas*, how advanc'd to be Archbiſhop, B. 1. p. 250. Where born, B 3. p. 37.

Bedfordbury, B. 6, p. 74.

Bedford-Row, B. 3, p. 254.

Bedford-Houſe, *Covent-Garden*, B. 6, p 93.

Bedford-Street, *Covent-Garden*, B. 6. p. 93.

Bedingfield, Sir *Robert*, Maior, B. 5. p. 153.

Bedingfield, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, B. 4. p. 65.

Bedo, *David*, his Funeral Monument, B. 4. p. 109.

Bedoe, *Richard*, his Legacies of Charity, and Funeral Monument, B 4, p. 114.

Beer, great Quantities of it tranſported, B. 5. p. 292.

Bell, *John*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, where interr'd, *Append.* 1. p. 138.

Bell, —— Dr. his Seditious Sermon about Strangers, B. 1, p. 254.

Bell, —— Dr. his Funeral Monument, B 4, p. 64.

Bell, Dr. *William*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 243.

Bellamy, *John*, his Speech in the Common Council. B. 5. p. 376.

Bellaſyſe, *John*, Lord, his Funeral Monument, B 4, p. 80.

Bellman, when firſt ordered to go his Round in the Night, B 5. p. 133.

Bellman of St. *Sepulchre's*, his Admonition to Condemned Malefactors, B. 1. p. 20.

Belt, *Daniel*, his Funeral Monument, *Append.* 1. p. 75.

Bembow, *John*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6. p. 69.

Benchers at Law, what, B. 1, p. 121.

St. *Benet Finke-Church*, B. 2, p. 119.

St. *Benet Grace church*, B. 2, p. 177.

St. *Benet's Pauls-Wharf*, B 3. p. 222, 229.

St. *Benet's Sheerhog*, B. 3. p. 27, 50.

Bennet, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, B. 5. p. 139.

Bentley, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p 274.

Bentley, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 90.

Berkley-houſe and Street, B. 6. p. 78.

Bermondſey-Pariſh in *Southwark*, B. 4. p. 25, 26.

Bernard, Dr *Francis*, his Epitaph, B. 3. p, 118.

Bernard's-Inn, B. 3. p. 251. *Ibid.* 282.

Berneye, *Walter*, being elected Maior, refuſes to take the Office upon him, and is fin'd, B. 5. p. 79.

Berry, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Append.* 1. p. 97.

Berry-Street, St. *James's*, B. 6, p. 81.

Bertie, the Honourable Mr. *Robert*, his Charitable Legacy, B. 4. p. 82.

Berwick-Street, B 6, p. 84.

Bethlem, St. *Mary*, by whom founded, B. 1, p. 16. A farther Account of it, B 2. p. 94.

Bethlehem-Hoſpital, B. 1, p. 175, 192. Charges of Rebuilding it, *Ibid.* Benefactors, 193, 194. Officers, 195. Method of Admittance, *Ibid.* Number of Patients, 196. Names of the Officers and Servants thereof, 197. Orders for the Government thereof, at its firſt Inſtitution, *Append.* 1. p. 35, 36, 37, 38. Another Diſcourſe concerning the ſame, *Ibid.* p. 53, 54, 55. The Form of the Paſſport to be delivered to the Poor by them, *Ibid.* p. 60.

Bethnal-Green, B. 4, p. 48.

Betts, Dr. *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. p. 135.

Beveridge, *William*, Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1. p. 138.

Beverley, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 20.

Bevis Marks, B. 2, p. 73.

Biens Reynald, his Funeral Monument, B. 3. p. 249.

Bigot, *Hugh*, one of the Judges, B. 1. p. 35.

Bill, Dr. *William*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 20.

Bill, ——Dr. Inſtituted firſt Dean of *Weſtminſter*, by Q. *Elizabeth*, B. 6. p. 9, 12.

Bill, *John*, his Epitaph. B. 3. p. 181, 182.

Billesby. Sir *William*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. p. 72.

Billeſdon, *John*, his Charitable Gifts, B. 5. p. 57.

Billeſdon, Sir *Robert*, Maior, B 5. p. 125.

Billing, Dame *Mary*, her Funeral Monument, B. 6. p. 40.

Billing, *Thomas*, Lord Chief Juſtice, B. 5. p. 160.

Billingſgate-Market, the Cuſtoms thereof, B. 5. p. 400.

Billingſgate, by whom built, B. 1. p. 4. *Ibid.* p. 22, B. 2. p. 165.

Billingſgate-Ward, B. 2. p. 165.

Billingſley, Sir *Henry*, Maior, B. 2. p. 44. Where buried, *Ibid.* p. 79.

Billiter-Square, B. 2. p 82.

Bilſon, *Thomas*, Biſhop of *Winchester*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6. p. 20.

Bingfield, Col. *James*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6. p. 36.

Bingham, Sir *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6. p. 15.

Bingham, *John*, his Funeral Monument, B. 4, p. 13.

Birch John, his Funeral Monument, B. 4. p. 79.

Birchenhead, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. p. 119.

Birchen-Lane, B. 2. p. 148.

Biſhops of London, a Catalogue thereof, B. 5. p. 2, 3.

Biſhopſgate, by whom firſt built, B. 1. p. 16. Rebuilt, *Ibid.* p. 17.

Biſhopſgate-Ward, B. 2. p. 90.

Biſhopſgate-Street, B. 2. p. 107.

Blackall, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. p. 126.

Black-Friers Church, B. 1. p. 162.

Black-Friers, Parliaments held there, B. 3. p. 177. The Charity-School there, *Ibid.* p. 182. The fatal Veſper there, *Ibid.* p. 186. Names of the

Perſons

Perſons ſlain there, *Ibid. p.* 190. Modern State thereof, *Ibid.* 193.
Black-Friers Church in *Holborn*, *B* 4. *p.* 72.
Blackman-Street, *B.* 4. *p.* 27.
Blackſmiths, Company of, their Incorporation and Arms, *B.* 5. *p.* 218.
Blackſmiths-Hall, *B.* 3. *p.* 208, 219.
Blackwall, *B.* 1. *p.* 43. *Ap.* 1. *p.* 102.
Blackwall-Dock, *B.* 4. *p.* 44.
Blackwell-Hall, *B.* 3. *p.* 63, 68. The Hallage, and other Cuſtoms thereof, *B.* 5. *p.* 276. An Act of Common-Council about it, *Ibid.* 277, 278. The ſeveral Rates, *Ibid.* 279. Cuſtoms there to be obſerv'd, *Ibid. p.* 400.
Blagg, Col. *Thomas*, *B.* 6. *p.* 15.
Blake, Sir *William*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 70.
Blake, Sir *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4. *p.* 110.
Bland, *John*, Maior, *B.* 1. *p.* 60.
Blank, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 1. *p.* 290. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 2. *p.* 169.
Blazing-Star, ſeen more than two Months, *B.* 5. *p.* 136.
Blewit, *Robert*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *B.* 4. *p.* 25.
Blodwite, what it means in old Records, *B.* 3. *p.* 107.
Blood and *Parrot* ſteal the Crown out of the *Tower*, *B.* 1. *p.* 92, 93, 94, 95, 96.
Bloomſbury-Square, *B.* 4. *p.* 84.
Bloundel, *Peter*, his Charitable Gifts, *B.* 5. *p.* 57.
Blount, Sir *Michael*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, *B.* 1. *p.* 65. His arbitrary Proceedings and Troubles for it, *Ibid. p.* 75.
Blow, Dr. *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6. *p.* 36.
Blowbladder-Street, *B.* 3. *p.* 194.
Blois, *Gervaſe de*, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6. *p.* 17.
Bludworth, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 147.
Blund, *William*, Sheriff of *London*, *B.* 1. *p.* 16.
Blundell, *Peter*, his Charity, *B.* 1. *p.* 266. *B.* 5. *p.* 57.
Blunt, Sir *John*, *Cuſtos* of the City, in the Place of the Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 107.
Boats on the *Thames*, the Number of them, and how regulated, *B.* 1, *p.* 23.
Bodington, ——— his charitable Legacies, *B.* 5, *p.* 64.
Bodley, Lady *Anne*, Wife to the famous Sir *Thomas*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 233.
Bolles, Sir *George*, Maior, his Epitaph, and Place of Burial, *B.* 2, *p.* 192.
Bolton, Dr. *Samuel*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 16.
Bolton, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 147.
Bond, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 42.
Bond, —— lays the firſt Stone in rebuilding *Aldgate*, *B.* 1, *p.* 15.
Bond, Sir *George*, Maior, *B.* 3, *p.* 38. *B.* 5, *p.* 138. A Letter of his concerning the Citizens Habits, *B.* 5, *p.* 441.
Bond-Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 78.
Bone of a Man, a monſtrous one found in *Aldermanbury* Church, *B.* 3, *p.* 71. Another in St. *Laurence Old Jewry*, *ibid.*
Boniface, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, viſiteth the Priory of St. *Bartholomew* with Stripes, *B.* 3, *p.* 235.
Bonner, *Edmund*, Biſhop of *London*, *B.* 5. *p.* 4. impriſoned, *Ibid. p.* 5.
Booker, *John*, the famous Aſtrologer, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 62.
Bord hale peny, in ancient Records, what? *B.* 3, *p.* 108.
Boreman, Sir *William*, his charitable Legacy, *B.* 5, *p.* 58. Foundeth the Free School at *Greenwich*, *Append.* 1, *p.* 91. His Funeral Monument, *ibid*, *p.* 93.
Borough, whence deriv'd, *Append.* 1, *p.* 2.
Boroughengliſh, a Term in Law, the Meaning thereof, *Append.* 1, *p.* 62.
Boteler, *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 135.
Bothe, *John*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, where interred, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 137.
St. *Botolph*'s *Alderſgate*, *B.* 3, *p.* 112.
St. *Botolph*'s Fair, where kept, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 16.
St. *Botolph*'s *Aldgate*, *B.* 2, *p.* 16. The Charity-School there, *ibid*, *p.* 25.
St. *Botolph*'s *Billingſgate*, *B.* 2, *p.* 166.
St. *Botolph*'s *Biſhopſgate-Street*, *B.* 2, *p.* 90.
St. *Botolph*'s Wharf, *B.* 2, *p.* 166.
Botolph's Gate, *B.* 1, *p.* 22.
Bottle-Makers and *Horners*, Company of, their Arms, &c. *B.* 5, *p.* 220.
Botch of Court, what? *B.* 6, *p.* 49.
Bourchier, Lord, *B.* 6, *p.* 14, 15.
Bow-Street, *Covent-Garden*, *B.* 6, *p.* 93.
Bow-Church in *Cheapſide*, the Steeple thereof falls down, and kills many People, *B.* 5, *p.* 106.
Bowes, Sir *Martin*, Maior, *B.* 2, *p.* 156. His Death, *B*, 2, *p.* 161. His charitable Legacies, *B.* 5, *p.* 60.
Bowle, *John*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, where interred, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 138.
Bowls, Lady *Margaret*, Daughter to Dr. *Donne*, her Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 82.
Bowyer, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 81.
Bowyers, Company of, their Arms, *B.* 5, *p.* 217. Time of Incorporation, *Ap.* 2, *p.* 16.
Bowyer, Sir *Edmund*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 81.
Bowyer, Alderman *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 57.
Bowyer, Sir *William*, Maior, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 140.
Bowyer, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 131.
Bowyers-Hall, where, *B.* 3, *p.* 81.
Boxal, Sir *Allen*, *B.* 3, *p.* 166.
Boyle, *Roger*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 89.
Boyle's Lecture, how carried on, *B.* 5, *p.* 18.
Bradbury, *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 128.
Brakenbury, *Robert*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, *B.* 1, *p.* 70.
Branche, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 136. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 184.
Brandon, Sir *Thomas*, *B.* 3, *p.* 181.
Brawne, Sir *Hugh*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 86.
Bray, Sir *Edmund*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 71.
Bread, the ancient Aſſize thereof, *B.* 5, *p.* 336, 337. Divers Orders concerning the ſame, *ibid. p.* 338. A Table of the modern Aſſize thereof, *ibid. p.* 340. A great Scarcity thereof, and what enſued, *B.* 5, *p.* 367.
Bread-Street-Ward, *B.* 3, *p.* 198.
Bread-Street deſcrib'd, *B.* 3, *p.* 205.
Bream, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 76.
Brembar, Sir *Nicholas*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 114. Beheaded, *ibid. p.* 115.
Brentford, why ſo called, *B.* 1, *p.* 29. Deſcribed, *ibid. p.* 44.
Breton, Dr. *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 139.
Brewere, *John le*, beheaded for aſſaulting the Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 89.
Brewers, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 201. Divers Complaints againſt them, *ibid*, 202, 203. Their Purchaſe of K. *Edward* 6. and yearly Payments, *B.* 5, *p.* 250. Orders to be obſerved by them, *B.* 5, *p.* 343.
Brewers-Hall, *B.* 3, *p.* 80, 90.
Breybrook, *Robert*, Lord Chancellor to *Richard* 2. *B.* 2, *p.* 164.
Brian, Lady *Margaret*, Governeſs to the Children of K. *Henry* 8. her laſt Will, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 114.
Brian, *Thomas*, his Benefactions, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 105.
Bricklayers and *Tylers*, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 217.
Brice, Sir *Hugh*, Maior, *B.* 2, *p.* 160, *B.* 5, *p.* 125.
Bridewell bridge, *B.* 1, *p.* 58.
Bridewell, Courts of Juſtice kept there, *B.* 1. *p.* 63. Parliaments held there, *Ibid.* Rebuilt by *Henry* the VIIIth, *Ibid.* Biſhop *Ridley*'s Requeſt to Secretary *Cecyll* about it, *Ibid. p.* 175. Given to the City for charitable Uſes, *Ibid. p.* 190. Preſent State thereof, *Ibid. p.* 191. The Names of the Benefactors thereto, *Ibid.* 192. Noblemen created there, *B.* 3, *p.* 264. How it came to be a Work-houſe, *Ibid.* The modern State of the Work-houſe, *B* 3, *p.* 279.
Bridewell, near *Tuthil-Fields*, *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 66.
Bridge-houſe, the Granary of Corn there, *B.* 5. *p.* 368.
Bridge-Maſter, his Office, *B.* 4. *p.* 24. The manner of his Election, *B.* 5. *p.* 375.
Bridgeman, Sir *Orlando*, Lord-Keeper, *B* 3. *p.* 40.
Bridgewaters-Gardens, *B.* 3. *p.* 198.
Bridges, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 1, *p.* 69.
Bridges, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 2, *p.* 159.
Bridges, *Katharine*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 116.
St. *Bridget's-Church*, *B.* 3, *p.* 279.
Bridges-Street, *Covent-Garden*, *B.* 6, *p.* 93.
Bridge-Gate, *B.* 1, *p.* 22.
Bridge-Ward without, *B.* 4, *p.* 1, 2.
Bridge Ward within, *B.* 2, *p.* 174.
Brigbote, in ancient Laws, what? *B.* 3. *p.* 108.
Briſet, *Jorden*, foundeth the Priory of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, *B.* 4, *p.* 62.
Briton, Sir *John*, *Cuſtos* of the City, inſtead of the Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 107.
Broad Street, *B.* 2, *p.* 132.
Broad-Street-Ward, *B.* 2, *p.* 109.
Brocas, Sir *Bernard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 17.
Broderick, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 76.
Broken-Wharf, *B.* 3. *p.* 218.
Brokers, Fraternity of, *B.* 5, *p.* 242.
Brokle, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 119.
Bromfield, Sir *Edward*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 143.
Bromfield, Sir *Laurence*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 79.
Bromley, why ſo called, *B.* 1, *p.* 29.
Bromley-Church, Funeral Monuments there, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 107.
Bromley, Sir *Edward*, his Coat of Arms, *B.* 3, *p.* 276.
Bromley, Sir *William*, a Judge, impriſon'd in the *Tower*, *B.* 1, *p.* 82.
Bromley, Sir *Thomas*, Lord Chancellor, *B.* 6, *p.* 15.
Brook-Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 252.
Brook, *Richard*, Recorder, *B.* 1, *p.* 50.
Brook, *Robert*, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, *B.* 5, *p.* 160.
Brooks-Wharf, *B.* 3, *p.* 218.
Brown, Sir *Anthony*, his Coat of Arms, *B.* 3, *p.* 275.
Brown, *John*, his Charitable Legacies, *B.* 5, *p.* 62.
Brown, Sir *Humphry*, Lord Chief Juſtice, *B.* 1, *p.* 259. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 187.
Brown, Sir *Richard*, Maior, *B* 5, *p.* 146.
Brown, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 268.
Brown, Sir *William*, Maior, Place of Interment, *B.* 3, *p.* 71.
Brown, Sir *Stephen*, Maior, his worthy Deeds, *B.* 5, *p.* 119.
Brownrigg, Dr. *Ralph*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 273.
Bruce, Lord *Edward*, his Funeral Monument *B.* 3, *p.* 263
Bruges, Sir *John*, Maior, *B* 5, *p.* 129. Progenitor to the Lord *Chandois*, *B.* 5, *p.* 182.
Buck, *Thomas*, his Charitable Legacies, *B.* 5, *p.* 58.
Buckeridge, *Amburſt*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 113.
Buckingham-Street, *B.* 6, *p* 76.
Buckingham, *George Villiers*, the Great Duke of, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 32, 33.
Buckingham, Sir *Owen*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 152.
Buckingham-Houſe, near *College-Hill*, *B.* 3, *p.* 13, 199.
Buckle, Sir *Cuthbert*, Maior, *B.* 2, *p.* 169 His Coat of Arms, *B.* 5, *p.* 138.
Bucklersbury, *B.* 2, *p.* 200. *B.* 3, *p.* 27, 50.
Bucks, *Edward*, Duke of, beheaded, *B.* 1, *p.* 89. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 116.
Buildings in London, the Increaſe thereof forbidden, *B.* 1, *p.* 7. Queen *Elizabeth*'s Proclamation againſt them, *B.* 4, *p.* 34. K. *James*'s the 1ſt's Proclamation againſt them, *Ibid. p.* 35 Reſtrained by Act of Parliament, *Ibid. p.* 36. Other Orders concerning them, *B.* 1, *p.* 7. *B.* 5, *p.* 101, 436, 438.
Bullen, Sir *Godfrey*, Progenitor to Queen *Elizabeth*, *B.* 3, *p.* 44. *B.* 5, *p.* 175.
Bullen, Queen *Anne* of, beheaded, *B.* 1, *p.* 89.
Bunhil-Fields, the School there, *B.* 1, *p.* 171. The Burying-Ground there, *B.* 4, *p* 54, 55.
Burbon, *John*, Duke of, taken Priſoner at the Battle of *Agencourt*, *B.* 3, *p.* 133.
Burdet, *Leiceſter*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap* 1, *p.* 75.
Burgbote, a Term in Law, the Meaning thereof, *B.* 3, *p.* 108.
Burgbruch, in ancient Records, what? *B.* 3, *p.* 108.
Burgh, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 21.
Burgo, *Hubert de*, Lord Chief Juſtice, enters the City with an Army, *B.* 1, *p.* 251. The Pleas of the Crown held before him at the *Tower*, *B.* 5, *p.* 387, 388.
Burials, ancient Cuſtoms concerning them, *B.* 5, *p.* 26.
Burleigh-Houſe in *Thames-Street*, *B.* 3, *p.* 20.
Burleigh, *Anthony*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 85.
Burleigh-Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 75.
Burley, Sir *Simon*, beheaded, *B.* 3, *p.* 159.
Burley, Lady *Mildred*, her magnificent Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 18.
Burlington-Houſe, *B.* 6, *p.* 83.
Burroughs, Lord *Thomas*, *B.* 6, *p.* 21.

Burnet, *Gilbert*, Biſhop of *Sarum*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 66, 67.

Burſtall, *William*, firſt Maſter of the *Rolls*, *B.* 3, *p.* 263.

Burſtall, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6 *p.* 129.

Burton Lazar, an Hoſpital in *Leiceſterſhire* ſo called, by whom built, *B.* 4, *p.* 74.

Burton, *John*, his Benefactions, and Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 67.

Burwell, *Nicholas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 134.

Busby, Dr. *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 16.

Busby, *Thomas*, his Charity and Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 84.

Butchers-Hall, *B.* 2, *p.* 173, 129. *B.* 3, *p.* 194.

Butcherhall-Lane, *B* 3, *p.* 129.

Butchers, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 211. Orders anciently obſerved by them, *Ibid.* p. 343, 344.

Buttis, Sir *William*, Maior, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 72.

Butler, *James*, Earl of *Ormond*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 37.

Butler, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 3, *p.* 38. His Coat of Arms, *B.* 5, *p.* 129.

Butler, *Nicholas*, his extenſive Charity, *B.* 6, *B.* 46.

Butlers Alms-houſes, *B.* 6, *p.* 65.

C.

C*Ade*, *Jack*, enters the City with armed Force, *B.* 1, *p.* 56. Strikes his Sword on *London Stone*, *B.* 2, *p.* 194. Robs Mr. *Griſle*'s Houſe, after he had been feaſted by him, *B.* 2, *p.* 41.

Cæſar, *Julius*, his Conqueſt of *Britain*, *B.* 1, *p.* 5. His own Account of it, *ibid.*

Cæſar, Sir *Julius*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 102. A farther Account of him, *ibid.* *p.* 104, 105.

Cair Dour, the City of *Dorcheſter* ſo called, and why, *B.* 1, *p.* 29.

Cages, for the Puniſhment of Vagabonds, when firſt erected, *B.* 5, *p.* 127.

Cale, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 267.

Calthrop, Sir *Martin*, his Letter concerning Loans, *B.* 1, *p.* 284. Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 138.

Calvary, Mount of, a Chapel ſo called, built by Q. *Katharine*, *B.* 4, *p.* 61.

Cambell, Sir *James*, Maior, his generous Charity, *B.* 1, *p.* 274: *B.* 5, *p.* 68.

Cambell, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 58.

Camberwell-Church, the Funeral Monuments there, *Append.* 1, *p.* 80.

Cambridge, *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 118.

Camden, *William*, the Antiquary, *B.* 1, *p.* 143. His Gift to the Painters Company, *B.* 5, *p.* 215. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 15, 34.

Camomile-Street, *B.* 2, *p.* 107.

Campden, *Elizabeth*, Viſcounteſs of, her generous Charity, *B.* 5, *p.* 55.

Canary Merchants, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 270. An Account of the Commodities they chiefly deal in, *ibid.*

Candiſh, *Stephen*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 112.

Candlewick-Street-Ward, *B.* 2, *p.* 182.

Canning, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 121.

Cannon-Street, *B.* 2, *p.* 190, 200.

Canutus, King, beſiegeth the City, *B.* 1, *p.* 53, *Append.* 1, *p.* 4. 117

Capell, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 121. His Funeral Monument, *ibid.* *p.* 182. Progenitor to the Earls of *Eſſex* of that Name, *ibid.*

Caponius, *Peter*, His Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 39.

Cappers, Society of, ſeveral Orders concerning them, *B.* 5, *p.* 232.

Carew, Sir *Matthew*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 261.

Carew, Sir *Nicholas*, beheaded, *B.* 2, *p.* 16.

Carey, *Robert*, bravely engages a foreign Knight at the Juſts, and beats him, *B.* 3, *p.* 239.

Carey, Dr. *Valentine*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 168.

Carleil, Captain, —— his Voyage to *America*, *B.* 5, *p.* 292.

Carleton, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Append.* 1, *p.* 135.

Carleton, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Append.* 1, *p.* 136.

Carlos, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 73.

Carmen, Society of, how governed, *Ap.* 2, *p.* 17. Their Caſe offered to the Common Council, *B.* 5, *p.* 227.

Carmen, their ſeveral Rates, *B.* 5, *p.* 285, 286, 393. Where to apply for Redreſs againſt them, *ibid.* ſeveral Regulations that concern them, *ibid.* *p.* 285, 286.

Caroon, Sir *Noel*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 83.

Carpenters, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 212. Their Purchaſe of K. *Edward* 6, and yearly Charity, *ibid.* *p.* 252.

Carpenters Hall, *B.* 2, *p.* 110, 131.

Carps, the Fiſh ſo called, when brought into the *Thames*, *B.* 1, *p.* 30.

Carriers, a Liſt of the Towns from whence they come, their reſpective Inns in *London*, and Days of going out and coming in, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 139.

Caruage, the Meaning thereof in ancient Records, *B.* 5, *p.* 142.

Cary, Lord *Henry*, Couſin-German to Q. *Elizabeth*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 20.

Caſaubon, *Iſaac*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 15.

Caſſe, Sir *John*, his Acts of Charity, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 131.

Caſſibelan, Brother to K. *Lud*, ſubmits to *Julius Cæſar* *B.* 1, *p.* 5.

Caſtlehaven, *Mervin* Earl of, beheaded, *B.* 1, *p.* 90, *B.* 5, *p.* 142.

Caſtle-Baynard Ward, *B.* 3, *p.* 220.

Caſtle-Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 282.

Caſtel, *Richard*, call'd the *Cock of Weſtminſter*, and why, *B.* 3, *p.* 132.

Caſtel, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 90.

Cateaton-Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 51.

Catlyn, Sir *Robert*, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, *B.* 3, *p.* 275.

Cauſton, *John de*, his reſolute Defence of the City Liberties, *B.* 5, *p.* 362.

Caxton, *Will. Mercer*, the firſt that brought the Art of Printing into *England*, *B.* 6, *p.* 15, 56.

Cecil-Street, in the *Strand*, *B.* 4, *p.* 120, *B.* 6. *p.* 75.

Cecil, Lady *Elizabeth*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6. *p.* 30.

Cecil, Sir *Robert*, his Behaviour when a Youth, *B.* 4, *p.* 113. A fine Structure built by him in the *Strand*, *ibid.* *p.* 112. A Speech of his concerning Foreigners, *B.* 5, *p.* 302.

Cecil-Chapel, *B.* 4, *p.* 112.

Chadworth, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 24. *B.* 5, *p.* 174.

Chair of Scotland, us'd at Coronations, and the Verſes thereupon, *B.* 6, *p.* 27.

Chaloner, Sir *Thomas*, his *Latin* Verſes, upon the firing of St. *Paul*'s Church, *B.* 3, *p.* 149. His Deſcription of *London*, *B.* 5, *p.* 459.

Chalton, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 120, 175.

Chamber, of *London*, the State thereof with reſpect to Receipts and Diſburſments, *B.* 5, *p.* 445.

Chamberlain, *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 71.

Chamberlain of the City, *B.* 5, *p.* 162. The manner of his Election, *ibid.* *p.* 375.

Chamberlain and Maior, formerly the ſame Officer, *ibid.* *p.* 73.

Chamberlain, Sir *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 237.

Champion, Sir *Richard*, Maior, *B.* 2, *p.* 44. *B.* 5, *p.* 134.

Champion, Mr. *Claude*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 137.

Champneis, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 131.

Chancery-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 253, *B.* 4, *p.* 80.

Channel-Row, in *Weſtminſter*, why ſo call'd, *B.* 6, *p.* 6. A farther Account of it *ibid.* *p.* 63.

Chaplain, Sir *Francis*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 149.

Chapman, *George*, the Poet, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 81.

Chapman, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 150.

Chapman, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 257.

Chappel, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 78.

Chapter-Houſe of St. Paul's, *B.* 3, *p.* 177.

Charing-Croſs, *B.* 6, *p.* 77.

Charity-Schools, their Riſe and Encouragement, *B.* 5, *p.* 43.

Charities of the Citizens of London, *B.* 5, *p.* 41, 42, 43.

Charles I, beginneth his Reign, *B.* 5, *p.* 142. His magnificent Entertainment by the City, *B.* 1, *p.* 293. His Monument in St. *Paul*'s *Covent-Garden*, *B.* 6, *p.* 90. His Statue at *Charing-Croſs*, *ibid*, *p.* 77. Diſallows Part of the City's Juriſdiction, as to the *Thames*, *B.* 1, *p.* 38, 39. His Commiſſion in Favour of the *Archers*, *B.* 1, *p.* 250.

Charles II, foundeth the Mathematical-School in *Chriſt*'s-*Hoſpital*, *B.* 1, *p.* 178. Seizeth the City Charter, *B.* 5, *p.* 91. The Pleadings thereupon, *ibid.* *p.* 351. His charitable Benevolence to the Pariſh of St. *Margaret's Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 45.

Charles V, Emperor, lodgeth in *Black-Friers*, *B.* 3, *p.* 177.

Charles-Street, *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 63.

Charter-Houſe, firſt founded for *Carthuſian* Monks, *B.* 4, *p.* 62. Purchaſed by *Thomas Sutton*, *B.* 1, *p.* 206. Its Endowments, *ibid.* Scholars how admitted, *ibid.* *p.* 208. Orders of the Houſe, *ibid.* *p.* 209,

Charter-Houſe-Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 284.

Charters, granted to the City, and by whom, *B.* 5, *p.* 346. A Table of the chief Contents of the ſeveral Charters, *ibid*, *p.* 348, 349. Confirmation of them, *ibid*, *p.* 350. The ſeveral Sums paid by the City for the Redemption of their Charters, *ibid*, *p.* 354. A general Index to all the Charters of the City, as publiſh'd in another Book, *ibid.* 355, 356. Conteſts of the Citizens in Defence of them, *ibid.* *p.* 359.

Chaucer, *Richard*, Father to *Jeffery* the Poet, his Benefactions, *B.* 3, *p.* 18. Where interr'd, *ibid.*

Chaucer, *Jeffrey*, the Poet, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 15, 31.

Chaworth, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 109.

Chawrie, Sir *Richard*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 126.

Cheapſide, *B.* 3, *p.* 49, 196.

Cheap-Ward, *B.* 3, *p.* 26.

Cheke, Sir *John*, his Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 77.

Cheke, Lady *Mary*, Wife to Sir *John*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 70.

Chelſea-Church, Funeral Monuments there, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 70.

Chelſea-College, at firſt founded for Divinity by Dr. *Sutcliff*, *B.* 1, *p.* 156. Encouraged by King *James* 1, *ibid*, *p.* 158. Names of the Provoſt and Fellows thereof, *ibid.* *p.* 152. Preſent State thereof, *ibid.* *p.* 214. The Names of the Governours, *ibid.* *p.* 215.

Chelſea-Town, deſcribed, *B.* 1, *p.* 44.

Chertſey, deſcribed, *B.* 1, *p.* 45.

Cheſhull, *John*, Biſhop of *London*, *B.* 3, *p.* 159.

Cheſter-Inn, in the *Strand*, once an Inn of Chancery, *B.* 4, *p.* 105.

Cheſter, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 2. *p.* 156. His Benefactions to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, *B.* 3, *p.* 132.

Chewing, in ancient Records, what? *B.* 3, *p.* 108.

Cheyne, Lady *Jane*, her Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 72.

Chickwell, *Hamond*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 109.

Chicheſter, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 113.

Chichely, *Robert*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 20. A great Benefactor to St. *Stephen*'s Church in *Walbrook*, *B.* 2, *p.* 196.

Chichly-Houſe, *B.* 2, *p.* 42.

Child, Sir *Francis*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 152. His Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 73.

Child, Sir *Joſiah*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 121.

Child, *Richard*, Father to Sir *Joſiah*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 128.

Childrey, ——his Opinion concerning Tides, *B.* 1, *p.* 31, 32.

Childwite, the Meaning thereof in ancient Records, *B.* 3, *p.* 107.

Chiſwel, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 117.

Chiverton, *Richard*, Maior, *B.* 4, *p.* 146.

Cholmely, Sir *Roger*, Lord Chief Juſtice, erecteth a Free-School at *Highgate*, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 134. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 258.

Cholmeley, *Ranulf*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, *B.* 5, *p.* 160.

Cholmly, *Jaſper*, his Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 176.

Cholmondley, Sir *Richard*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, *B.* 1, *p.* 69.

Chriſtnings, the ancient Cuſtom of them, *B.* 1, *p.* 260.

Chriſt-Church-School, *B.* 1, *p.* 171. Their publick Diſputations, *ibid.* A farther Account of it, *B.* 3, *p.* 129.

Chriſt-Church-Priory, *B.* 2, *p.* 12.

Chriſt-Church, *B.* 3, *p.* 132. Four Queens buried there, *ibid.*

Chriſt-Church, in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 6.

Chriſt's-Hoſpital, founded by K. *Henry* 8, *B.* 1, *p.* 175. The Childrens Habits, *Ibid.* The Mathematick School, by whom founded, *Ibid.* *p.* 178, 179. A farther Account of the Schools, *ibid.* 181, 182. Number of Children, *ibid.* *p.* 180. The ſeveral Wards, *ibid.* The Maſters thereof, *ibid.* 181. The Governors, *ibid.* The Fare, *ibid.* *p.* 182. Expences, *ibid.* Benefactors, *ibid.* *p.* 183, 184. How it firſt came to be given for this Uſe, *B.* 3, *B.* 3, *p.* 130. Orders for the Government thereof at its firſt Inſtitution as a School, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 35, 36, 37.

St. *Chriſtopher's Church*, *B.* 2, *p.* 123.

Chriſtopherſon, *John*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 137.

Churches, built of Wood, *B.* 1, *p.* 8.

Churches, the Names of thoſe rebuilt ſince the Fire, *B.* 1, *p.* 236. Fifty new ones ordered to be built, *B.* 5, *p.* 52. When they firſt had the Title of *Saint* given to them, *B.* 5, *p.* 7. An ancient Liſt of their Names, *ibid.* 6. The Value of the ſeveral Livings before the Fire, *ibid. p.* 11. Preſent Value of them, *ibid*, *p.* 13, 14.

Churchill, *George*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 35.

Churchman, *John*, buildeth the Cuſtom-Houſe, *B.* 5, *p.* 114.

Cities, whence ſo called, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 1, 2. The Benefit of living together in Cities, *ibid.*

Cirenceſter, why ſo called, *B.* 1, *p.* 29.

City Alms-houſe, *B.* 3, *p.* 90.

Clapham-Church, Funeral Monuments there, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 79.

Clare-Market, *B.* 4, *p.* 119.

Clare-Street, *B* 4, *p.* 118.

Clarence, *George*, Duke of, drown'd in the *Tower*, *B.* 1, *p.* 89.

Clark, Mr. *Chriſtopher*, his charitable Legacies, *B.* 5, *p.* 58.

Clark, Sir *Edward*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 151. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 139.

Clark, *George*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 126.

Clark, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 93.

Clark, *Roger*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 96.

Clayton, Sir *Robert*, firſt Promoter of the Mathematick School in *Chriſt-Hoſpital*, *B.* 1, *p.* 178. His great Liberality therein, *ibid. p.* 179, 180. His Death, *ibid. p.* 184. His Beneficence to St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, *ibid. p.* 189. Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 149.

Clement's-Well, *B.* 1, *p.* 24.

St. *Clements Eaſt-Cheap*, *B.* 2, *p.* 183.

St. *Clements Danes*, *B.* 4, *p.* 113, 118.

St. *Clements-Inn*, *B.* 4, *p.* 118. *B.* 6, *p.* 2.

Clendon, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 92.

Clere, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 83.

Clerk, *John*, Biſhop of *Bath and Wells*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 17.

Clerkenwell, why ſo called, *B.* 1, *p.* 22.

Clerkenwell-Church, formerly a Priory, *B.* 4. *p.* 64.

Cletheroe, Sir *Chriſtopher*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 143.

Clifford's-Inn, *B.* 3, *p.* 262.

Clifford, *Richard*, Biſhop of *London*, *B.* 2, *p.* 62.

Clinke, the Priſon ſo called, *B.* 4, *p.* 8. 28.

Clockmakers, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 237.

Cloiſters, near *Smithfield*, *B.* 3, *p.* 284.

Clopton, *Robert*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 120.

Clopton, Sir *Hugh*, Maior, buildeth the Stone-Bridge at *Stratford upon Avon*, *B.* 5, *p.* 175.

Clothworkers, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 198. King *James* the Firſt dines with them, and is made Free of their Company, *Ibid.* A Liſt of the Maiors of this Company, *ibid. p.* 200. Their Purchaſe of King *Edward* 6, and Yearly Payments, *ibid. p.* 250. A Liſt of the Charities entruſted with them, *ibid. p.* 71.

Clothworkers-Hall, *B.* 2, *p.* 41, 53.

Cloth-Fair, *B.* 3, *p.* 284.

Coaches, the firſt Uſe of them, *B.* 1, *p.* 243.

Coach-makers, and *Coach-harneſs-makers*, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 241.

Coach-makers-Hall, *B.* 3, *p.* 121.

Cobbe, *Stephen*, his Will, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 124.

Cobbe, *John*, Keeper of the *Tower-Poſtern*, *B.* 1, *p.* 14.

Coburn, *Alice*, her Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 109.

Cockane, Sir *William*, Maior, *B* 5, *p.* 142. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 162.

Cockneys-Feaſt at *Stepney*, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 102.

Cock-Pit at *Whitehall*, *B.* 6, *p.* 6.

Codrington, General, his Chriſtian Liberality *B.* 5, *p.* 37.

Coins, formerly us'd in *England*, the ſeveral ſorts of them, *B.* 1, *p.* 82, 83, 84, 96, 97, 98.

Coke, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 249.

Coke, Sir *Edward*, the great Lawyer, his ſeveral Advancements, *B.* 5, *p.* 161. A Miſtake of his rectified, *B.* 1, *p.* 20. His Coat of Arms, *B.* 3, *p.* 276.

Coke, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 2, *p.* 116.

Coke, *Clement*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 273.

Colbron, *Henry*, his charitable Legacies, *B.* 5, *p.* 58, 62.

Colcheſter, *William de*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 17.

Colcheſter Street, *B.* 2, *p.* 83.

Cold-Harbour, *B.* 2, *p.* 206.

Colebrook, why ſo called, *B.* 1, *p.* 29.

Coleman-Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 59, 63.

Coleman-Street-Ward, *B.* 3, *p.* 53.

Colen, Merchants of, their Charter, *B.* 2, *p.* 204, 205.

Colins, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 72.

College-Hill, *B.* 3, *p.* 13.

Collet, Sir *Henry*, Maior, *B.* 3, *p.* 16. *B.* 5, *p.* 125. His Houſe at *Stepney*, *B.* 4, *p* 47. His Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 96.

Collet, *John*, his Son foundeth St. *Paul*'s School, *B.* 1, *p.* 164, 262. Place of Interment, and Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 162.

Colman, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 70.

Combes, *William*, Sheriff, his Gift to the Conduits, *B.* 1, *p.* 28.

Combmakers, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 247.

Common-Council, what their Oath, &c. *B.* 5, *p.* 88. Complain'd of in Parliament, *Ibid.* How choſen, *Ibid. p.* 89. A Liſt of them, *Ibid. p.* 158. Their Court where kept, *Ibid. p.* 375. Their Committees, *Ibid.* Conteſt about their Election brought before the Parliament, *B.* 5, *p.* 377. Reſtrain'd, *Ibid.* The moſt important Acts of Common-Council recited at large, *Ibid. p.* 409, 410, &c.

Common Cryer, his Office, *B.* 5, *p.* 163.

Common-Hunt, his Office, *B.* 5, *p.* 163.

Common Serjeant, his Office, &c. *B.* 5, *p.* 162. A Liſt of them, *ibid.* 163.

Companies, what Days to attend the Mayor, *B.* 5, *p.* 164. Their Order and Precedency, *Ibid.* 165. A Liſt of them, their Order, Halls, and Liveries, *Ibid*, *p.* 248. Another concerning their Precedency, *Ibid. p.* 249. Conceal their Lands, and Trouble thereupon, *Ibid. p.* 253, 254.

Compotus ager, what, *B.* 5, *p.* 369.

Compters, their Officers and Cuſtoms, *B.* 3, *p.* 51. In *Wood-Street*, Ibid. In the *Poultry*, *B.* 3, *p* 33. In *Bread-Street*, Ibid. *p.* 205. In *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 16, 30.

Compton, Dr. *Henry*, Biſhop of *London*, his Letter for the rebuilding of St. *Paul*'s, *B.* 3, *p.* 253, 254. His Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 72.

Compton-Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 88.

Conduits, *B.* 1, *p.* 23, 24.

Conſcience, Court of, the Beginning, and manner of its Proceedings, *B.* 5. *p.* 380. Several Acts of Parliament, for confirming their Power, *ibid.*

Conſtables of the *Tower*, a Liſt of them, *B.* 1, *p.* 70. Their Priviledges, *ibid*, *p.* 71. Fees in Q. *Mary*'s Time, *ibid*, *p.* 72, 73. When they ceas'd, *ibid*

Conſtables within the City, their Oath, *B.* 5, *p.* 171.

Conſtantine, the Emperor, born in *London*, *B.* 1, *p.* 260.

Convocation of *Blackfriers*, from all Parts of *Chriſtendom*, *B.* 4, *p.* 72.

Convocation of the Province of *Canterbury* meet at St. *Paul*'s *Chapter-Houſe*, *B.* 3, *p.* 177.

Converts, Houſe of, *B.* 4, *p.* 70.

Conway Marmaduke, 108 Years of Age, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 93.

Conway, Lady *Catharine*, Viſcounteſs, her charitable Gifts, *B.* 5, *p.* 57.

Cony, Sir *William*, his Legacy to the Poor, *B.* 4, *p.* 82.

Conyers, ſeveral of that Family, their Funeral Monuments, *B.* 119, 120.

Cook, Sir *Thomas*, Lord Mayor, arreſted for High Treaſon, *B.* 1, *p.* 61.

Cook, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 122.

Cook, Sir *Thomas*, his Buildings near *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, *B.* 4, *p.* 119.

Cooks, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 216. Their Purchaſe of King *Edward* 6. and Yearly Alms, *ibid. p.* 252. Their Hall, *B.* 3, *p.* 112.

Coopers-Company, their Incorporation and Arms, *B.* 5, *p.* 216. Their Purchaſe of King *Edward* 6, and Yearly Payment, *Ibid. p.* 251.

Coopers Hall, *B.* 3, *p.* 66.

Cootes, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 2, *p.* 197.

Cope, Lady *Catherine*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 80.

Copinger, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 128.

Coppin, Sir *George*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 72.

Coppin, *Nazareth*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 108, 109.

Corbett, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 44.

Corbet, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 6, *p.* 43.

Corbet, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 249.

Cordwainers-Street-Ward, *B.* 3, *p.* 15.

Cordwainers, or *Shoemakers Hall*, *B.* 3, *p.* 207.

Cordwainers, ancient Orders concerning them, *B.* 5, *p.* 344, 345.

Cordwainers, Company of, their Incorporation and Arms, *B.* 5, *p.* 212. Their Purchaſe of King *Edward* 6. and Yearly Payment, *B.* 5, *p* 251.

Cornel's Tower, belonging to K. *Edward* 3, *B.* 3, *p.* 27.

Cornhil-Ward, *B.* 2, *p.* 133.

Cornwall, *Richard* Earl of, his great Feaſting in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, *B.* 6, *p.* 47.

Cornwal, *John* of *Eltham*, Earl of, *B.* 3, *p.* 180, His Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 30.

Cornwall, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 36.

Cornwallis, Sir *Francis*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 80.

Coronations, the Manner thereof, *B* 6, *p.* 12. The ancient Coronation Oath, *Ibid. p.* 13.

Coroner, his Court, *B.* 5, *p* 384.

Corpus-Chriſti-Chapel, *B.* 3, *p.* 33.

Cotton, Sir *Robert*, the Antiquary, from whom deſcended, *B.* 6, *p.* 40.

Cotton, Sir *Allen*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 142. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 188.

Cotton-Houſe and Library, *B.* 6, *p.* 55.

Cottingham, Lord *Francis*, Lord Treaſurer, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 19.

Cottrel Clement, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 15.

Coudres, *John de*, ſtandeth up ſtoutly for the Liberty of the City; is impriſon'd, *B.* 5, *p.* 388.

Covent-Garden, Pariſh of, *B.* 6, *p.* 87.

Coventry, *Jordan*, Sheriff, *B.* 1, *p.* 35.

Coventry, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p* 175. Where Interr'd, *B.* 3, *p.* 22.

Coventry, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 71, 72.

Coverdale, *Miles*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 121, 122. See more of him, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 177.

Courten, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 70.

Courthope, Col. *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 82.

Courtney, *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 42.

Courtney, Sir *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 208.

Courts of London, *B.* 5, *p.* 369.

Cowbridge, where, *B.* 1, *p.* 58.

Cowley, *Abraham*, the Poet, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 16.

Cowper, Sir *William*, and Sir *Edward*, where buried, *B.* 2, *p.* 147.

Cox, Sir *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 34.

Cox, Dr. *Nehemiah*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 57.

Cox, Dr. *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 15.

Cox, Dr. *Richard*, Dean of *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 11.

Cranborn-Stret, *B.* 6, *p.* 86.

Crane, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 117.

Cranmer, Sir *William*, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 108.

Craven-Houſe, *B.* 4, *p.* 118.

Craven, Sir *William*, Maior, his Charity, *B.* 1, *p.* 273. *B.* 2, *p.* 67, 68. *B.* 3, *p.* 17.

Crayford-Neſs, *B.* 1, *p.* 42.

Creed Church, St. *Katherines*, *B.* 2, *p.* 62.

Creed, *Richard*, Major, his Funeral Monument, *B* 6, *p.* 35.

Creke, Dr. *Thomas*, his Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 167.

Crew, Sir *Randolph*, Lord Chief Juſtice, *B.* 6, *p.* 20.

Crew, Lady *Juliana*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 33.

Crewe, *John*, his Epitaph, *B.* 6, *p.* 21.

Cripplegate-Ward, *B.* 3, *p.* 70.

Cripplegate, *B.* 1, *p.* 17.

Cripplegate-Church, built by *Alſune*, *B.* 1. *p.* 17.

Criſpe, Sir *Nicholas*, his Charity and Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 203.

Crofts, Sir *James*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 20.

Crofts, *Benjamin*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 136.

Cromar, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 117, 181.

Cromwell, *Thomas*, Lord, beheaded, *B.* 1, *p.* 89. His great Houſe-keeping, *B.* 1, *p.* 245. His Houſe in *Throgmorton-Street*, *B.* 2, *p.* 117.

Cromwell, Sir *Thomas*, his great Muſter, *B.* 1, *p.* 246.

Cromwell, Sir *William*, *B.* 3, *p.* 28.

Gropley, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 66.

Crosby, Sir *John*, *B.* 2, *p.* 105.

Crosby-Square, *B.* 2, *p.* 106, 107.

Crosby, *John*, Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 136.

Croſhaw, *Richard*, his great Charity, *B.* 1, *p.* 276. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 122.

Croſs, in *Cheapſide*, *B.* 3, *p.* 35.

Croſs, in the *Strand*, the Judges ſit there, *B.* 4, *p.* 105.

Crowne, Dr. *William*, *B.* 3, *p.* 32.

Crowche, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 259.

Crowder's-Well, *B.* 3, *p.* 94.

Crowe, Dr. *Joſias*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 46.

Crowley, *Robert*, his Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 83.

Crownſild, in *Cheapſide*, what, *B.* 3, *p.* 24.

Cruſo, *Timothy*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 98.

Crutch'd-Fryers, by whom founded, *B.* 2. *p.* 74, 82.

Culium, Sir *Thomas*, his Charitable Legacy, *B.* 5, *p.* 58.

Cure, *Thomas*, his Tomb and Epitaph, *B.* 4, *p.* 11.

Curfew-Bell, in *Bow Church*, *B.* 3, *p.* 21.

Curriers, ancient Orders concerning them, *B.* 5, *p.* 345.

Curriers-Hall, *B.* 3, *p.* 80, 90.

Curriers, Company of, their Incorporation and Arms, *B.* 5, *p.* 215. Their Purchaſe of K. *Edward* 6, and yearly Payments, *Ibid.* *p.* 251.

Curſitor's Alley, *B.* 3, *p.* 282.

Curſitor's-Office, in *Chancery-Lane*, built by Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, *B.* 4, *p.* 70.

Curteis, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 2, *p.* 153, *B.* 5, *p.* 133.

Curtis, Captain *William*, his Charity, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 100. Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 104. *B.* 5, *p.* 73. Their Names, *ibid.* 105, 106.

Cuſtodes, appointed to govern the City, in in Place of the Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 73. Their Names, *ibid.* *B.* 5, *p.* 105, 106.

Cuſtom-Houſe, *B.* 2, *p.* 50, 53. By whom built, *B.* 5, *p.* 114.

Cuſtoms, the ſuppos'd annual Revenues thereof, *B.* 5, *p.* 256.

Cuſtoms, due to the Maior and Citizens of *London*, the ſeveral Rates thereof, *B.* 5, *p.* 274, 275.

Cuſtom, what to be accounted ſo in Law, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 61. Cuſtoms of *London*, concerning Wife and Children, *ibid.* *p.* 64.

Cutler, Sir *John*, *B.* 1, *p.* 289.

Cutlers-Hall, *B.* 3, *p.* 6, 13.

Cutler, Sir *John*, a great Benefactor to the College of Phyſicians, *B.* 3, *p.* 193.

Cutlers, Company of, their Incorporation and Arms, *C.* 5, *p.* 211. Their Purchaſe of K. *Edward* 6, and yearly Alms, *ibid.* *p.* 252.

D.

DAcres, Lady *Anne*, her Alms-Houſes, *B.* 6, *p.* 66.

Dacres, Lord *George*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 71.

Dalton, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 259.

Danegelt, what it means, *B.* 3, *p.* 107.

Danes, great Numbers of them ſlain, *B.* 4, *p.* 113.

Darby-Houſe, near *Paul's* Wharf, *B.* 3, *p.* 225.

Darcy, Lord, beheaded, *B.* 1, *p.* 89. Where buried, *B.* 2, *p.* 16.

Darcy, *Henry*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 110.

Dartford, deſcribed, *B.* 1, *p.* 42.

Dartmouth-Street, *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 64.

Daſhfield, *Hugh*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 133.

Daſhwood, Sir *Samuel*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 152.

Davall, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 169.

Davenant, Sir *William*, the Poet, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 16.

Davies, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 149. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 244.

Daviſe, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 135.

Daviſon, *David*, his Charity, and Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 37.

Davys, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 72.

Dawbeny, Sir *Giles*, Chamberlain to K. *Henry* the 7, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 19.

Dawes, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 75.

Dawtrey, *Will.* his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 96.

Day, *John*, the Printer, *B.* 1, *p.* 18. *B.* 5, *p.* 221.

Day, *William*, his Charity, and Funeral Monument, *B.* 5, *p.* 152.

Deadmans Place, in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 27. Why ſo called, *Ap.* 2, *p.* 12.

Dean, Sir *James*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2. *p.* 39.

Dean, Captain *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 128.

Dean, Sir *Richard*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 142.

Dean-Street, St. *Anne's*, *B.* 6, *p.* 86.

Dearth, a great one of Corn and Fuel, *B.* 5, *p.* 401.

Death, *Anthony*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 36.

Delves, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 90.

Denham, *John*, his laſt Will, *B.* 3, *p.* 269.

Denham, Sir *William*, his Benefactions, *B.* 5, *p.* 69.

Denmark-Houſe, *B.* 2, *p.* 151.

Denmark Street, *B.* 2, *p.* 77.

Dennis, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 105.

Dent, *John*, the Conſtable killed in *May-Fair*, *B.* 5, *p.* 32.

Deptford, deſcribed, *B.* 1, *p.* 43.

Deptford Hoſpital, *B.* 1, *p*, 219.

Deptford-Church, Funeral Monuments there, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 89.

Dericote, *Arthur*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 127.

Dethick, Sir *Will.* his Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 167.

Dethick, *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 146.

Diacon, *Michael*, Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 138.

Diana, her Image on the Croſs in *Cheapſide*, *B.* 2, *p.* 35.

Dianæ Camera, a Place where fair *Roſamond* lodg'd ſo called, *B.* 3, *p.* 225.

Dicking —, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 175.

Dickins, *Katharine*, her Charity, and Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 69.

Diggs, *Thomas*, his Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 72.

Dinham, Lord *John*, Treaſurer of *England*, *B.* 1, *p.* 134.

St. *Dionys Back-Church*, *B.* 2, *p.* 152, 164.

Diſtillers, Company of, their Arms, &c. *B.* 5, *p.* 237.

Dixie, Sir *Wolſtane*, Maior, his Charity, *B.* 1, *p.* 273. *B.* 5, *p.* 61. Where buried, *B.* 2, *p.* 44.

Dobbes, Sir *Richard*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 18, 184, *B.* 5, *p.* 130.

Doctors Commons, Dr. *Harvey*, Founder, *B.* 1, *p.* 153. The ſeveral Courts their kept, *ibid.* 154. Who may practiſe therein, *ibid.* 155. Times of ſitting, *ibid.* 156. The Caſe of Prohibitions, *ibid.* 157, 158. A Liſt of the preſent Judges, *ibid.* See alſo, *B.* 3, *p.* 225.

Dod, Dr. *Samuel*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 275.

Dod, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 128.

Dod, *Benjamin*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 128.

Doddington, *Bartholomew*, *Greek* Profeſſor at *Cambridge*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 22.

Dodmer, Sir *Ralph*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 130.

Doget, *Walter*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 177.

Dogs, *Iſle of*, why ſo called, *B.* 1, *p.* 43. A fine Place for fattening Cattle, *B.* 4, *p.* 44. *Ap.* 1, *p.* 102.

Dolben, *William*, Juſtice of the *King's Bench*, his ſeveral Advancements, *B.* 5, *p.* 161.

Donne, Dr. *John*, his Epitaph. *B.* 3, *p.* 168.

Dorcheſter, *Dudley Carelton*, Viſcount of his Funeral Monument. *B.* 6, *p.* 19.

Dorcheſter, anciently called *Cair Dour*, *B.* 1, *p.* 29.

Dormer, Sir *Michael*, Maior, *B.* 3, *p.* 44; *B.* 5, *p.* 131, 176.

Dove, *Robert*, his Charity to condemn'd Malefactors, *B.* 1, *p.* 270. To others, *B.* 2, *p.* 17. His Funeral Monument, *ibid.*

Dover-Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 78.

Doughty, Dr. *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 20.

Doulben, Dr. *David*, Biſhop of *Bangor*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 126. A Letter of his concerning a Gift of his to the Pariſh of *Hackney*, *ibid*, *p.* 130.

Dow, *Robert*, his charitable Donations, *B.* 2, *p.* 18, 19. *B.* 5, *p.* 62. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 17.

Dowce, Sir *Edmund*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 136.

Dowgate, *B.* 1, *p.* 21.

Dowgate Ward, *B.* 2, *p.* 201.

Dowgate-Hill, *B.* 2, *p.* 208.

Dowman, Dr. *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 160.

Downing-Street, *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 63.

Draiton, *Michael*, the Poet, his Deſcription of *London*, *B.* , *p.* 2. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 32.

Draper, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 134.

Drapers Alms-houſes, *B.* 4, *p.* 31.

Draper, *Matthew*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 81.

Draper, Sir *Chriſtopher*, Maior, *B.* 2, 43, 44. *B.* 5, *p.* 134.

Drapers, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 179. A Liſt of the Charities entruſted with them, *B.* 5, *p.* 58. A Liſt of the Lord Maiors of this Company, *ibid.* *p.* 181, 182.

Drax, Sir *James*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 98.

Drewry Houſe in *Beech-Lane*, *B.* 3, *p.* 89.

Drope, Sir *Robert*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 123.

Drury, the Prieſt, kill'd by the Fall of an Houſe, as he was preaching, *B.* 3, *p.* 186.

Drury, Sir *Robert*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 19.

Drury, Dr. *William*, his Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 226.

Drury-Lane, *B.* 4, *p.* 78.

Ducket, *Lionel*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 69.

Ducket, Sir *Lionel*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 289. *B.* 5, *p.* 235.

Ducket, *Laurence*, a Goldſmith, murdered in *Bow-Church*, *B.* 5, *p.* 106.

Duck's Court, *B.* 3, *p.* 282.

Ducy, Sir *William*, his charitable Donation, *B.* 5, *p.* 62.

Ducy, Sir *Robert*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 142.

Duddeley, *Alice*, Dutcheſs of, her Charities and Benefactions, *B.* 4, *p.* 82, 83. Her Funeral Monument, *ibid.*

Dudley, *William*, Biſhop of *Durham*, *B.* 6, *p.* 14. Where interred, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 138.

Dudley, *Edmund*, beheaded, *B.* 1, *p.* 89.

Dudley, Lady *Mary*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 44.

Duke-Street, St. *James's*, *B.* 6, *p.* 81.

Duke-Street, *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 63.

Duke's Place, *B.* 2, *p.* 54.

Duke, *Roger*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 103.

Dulwich Hoſpital, *B.* 1, *p.* 213.

Dumer, *William*, his charitable Legacy, *B.* 5, *p.* 58.

Dun, *Cornelius Van*, his Alms-houſes, *B.* 6, *p.* 65.

Dunbar, *Robert Conſtable*, Viſcount of, *B.* 6, *p.* 36.

Duncombe, Sir *Charles*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 153.

Dunker, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 161, 162.

St. *Dunſtan's Fleet-Street*, *B.* 3, *p.* 276.

St. *Dunſtan's in the Weſt*, *B.* 3, 257.

St. *Dunſtan's Stepney*, *B.* 4, *p.* 47. More of it, *B.* 6, *p.* 96.

St. *Dunſtan's in the Eaſt*, *B.* 2, *p.* 42, 53.

Dunſtanus, Abbot of *Glaſtenbury*, afterwards Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *B.* 5, *p.* 3.

Dunſtaple, *John*, the Aſtronomer, his Epitaph, *B.* 2, *p.* 196.

Dunſter, *John*, his charitable Gifts, and Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 200.

Duppa, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 16.

Duppa, *Brian*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 18, 20.

Durham-Houſe, *B.* 6, *p.* 2. Juſtings there, *ibid.* *p.* 3.

Durham-Yard, in the *Strand*, *B.* 6, *p.* 76.

Durham, *Richard de Berry*, Biſhop of, his great Charity, *B.* 1, *p.*, 245.

Dutch Merchants, the Commodities they chiefly deal in, *B.* 5, *p.* 271.

Dulton, Lady *Elizabeth*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 70.

Duxon, Dr. ——, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 116.

Dyer, Sir *James*, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, *B.* 3, *p.* 275.

Dyers, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 201. A Liſt of the Charities belonging to them, *ibid.* Their Purchaſe of K. *Edward* 6. and yearly Payments, *B.* 5. *p.* 251.

Dyers-Hall, *B.* 2, *p.* 206, 207.

The INDEX.

E

EArthquake, a terrible one, B. 5, p. 136.

Eaſtcheap, B. 2, p. 182.

Eaſtfield, Sir *William*, Maior, B. 6, p. 28. B. 5, p. 118.

Eaſt India Company, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, B. 5, p. 266. The Commodities they chiefly deal in, *ibid.* A Liſt of the Directors, *ibid.* p. 267.

Eaſt India Houſe, B. 2, p. 88.

Eaſt Land Company, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, B. 5, p. 262. Commodities they chiefly deal in, *ibid.*

Eaſt Smithfield, B. 4, p. 43. A Fair kept there, B. 2, p. 13.

Ebgate, B. 1, p. 21. Now call'd the *Old Swan*, *ibid*, p. 22.

Eboraco, *William de*, the Pleas of the Crown held before him, B. 5, p. 388.

Edgeock, *George*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 250.

Editha, Queen, Wife to *Edward the Confeſſor*, her Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 23.

St. *Edmond's Lombard-Street*, B. 2, p. 156, 162.

Edmond, Sir *Chriſtopher*, his Epitaph, B. 3, p. 134.

Edmundſon's Alms-houſes, *Ap.* 1, p. 112.

Edward the Confeſſor, his Grant to the City, B. 5, p. 346. New buildeth the Monaſtery at *Weſtminſter*, B. 6, p. 9. His Charter thereto, *ibid.* A Feſtival kept in his Honour by divers Kings, *ibid.* p. 10. His Funeral Monument, *ibid.* 14, 23. Grants the Privilege of Sanctuary to the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*, *ibid.* p. 38.

Edward I. grants a Charter ſor Murage, B. 1, p. 9. His Letter to the Maior, *ibid.* His Grant concerning the Kidels, *ibid.* p. 36. His Letter concerning the Bridge, *ibid.* p. 54. Another concerning a Tower on the *Thames*, *ibid.* p. 62. Impriſoneth the Judges, *ibid.* p. 82. His Charter to the Nunnery in the *Minories*, B. 2, p. 14. Forbids the Laity to puniſh the Clergy, *ibid.* p. 134. Baniſheth the *Jews*, B. 3, p. 55. His Brief concerning the Benefits of *Bartholomew Fair*, *ibid*, p. 136. Begins his Reign, B. 5, p. 106. Takes away the Charter of the City, but reſtores it again, *ibid.* p. 350. Deſigns to tax the City, and the Citizens conteſt with him for their Liberties, *ibid.* p. 359. His Letter to acknowledge 1000 *l.* lent him by the City, *ibid.* p. 360. His Brief for a general Tax, *ibid.* p. 361. His Orders for preſerving the Peace of the City, *ibid.* p. 364. His Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 14. His Epitaph, *ibid.* p. 23. Subdues the *Scots*, and returns with the Crown, Scepter, and Chair of their Kings, *ibid.* p. 27.

Edward II. his Charter to the Black Friers, B. 1, p. 62. Fines the Citizens for throwing down the Mud-Wall at the *Tower*, *ibid.* p. 79. His Letter to the Biſhop of *London* concerning *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, B. 3, p. 168. His Proclamation concerning the Election of Maior, B. 5, p. 75. Begins his Reign, *ibid.* p. 108 Prevented from laying a Tallage on the City by large Sums of Money, *ibid.* p. 354. Certain Articles confirm'd by him for the Government of the City, *ibid.* p. 363. His Letter to the Sheriffs for rating Proviſions, *ibid.* p. 365.

Edward III. builds a *Tower* near *Baynard*'s *Caſtle*, B. 1, p. 62. His Letter to the Sheriffs concerning Shooting in the Bow, *ibid.* p. 250. Letter concerning Night-Walkers, *ibid.* p. 255, 256. Concerning Knighthood, *ibid.* p. 282. His Letter to forbid the killing of Beaſts within the City, B. 3, p. 129. His Charter to the City concerning *Southwark*, B. 4, p. 1. His Order concerning leprous Perſons, *ibid.* p. 74. Begins his Reign, B. 5, p. 109. Several Privileges granted to the City by him, *ibid.* Confirms the City Privileges, *ibid.* p. 350. His Grant to the City concerning Buying and Selling, *ibid*, p. 425. His Coronation Oath, B. 6, p. 13. His Funeral Monument, *ibid.* p. 14. His Epitaph, *ibid.* p. 24.

Edward IV. elected in St. *John*'s *Fields*, B. 1, p. 61. Fortifies the *Tower*, *ibid.* p. 79. Begins his Reign, B. 5, p. 122.

Edward V. begins his Reign, B. 5, p. 125. Murder'd in the *Tower*, B. 1, p 70, 89. His and his Brother's Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 18.

Edward VI. his Grants concerning *Bridewell*, B. 1, p. 177. Commiſſion to viſit the *Savoy* Hoſpital, *ibid.* p. 211. Their Report, *ibid.* Diſcourſes with Biſhop *Ridley* concerning *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, B. 3, p. 131. Begins his Reign, B. 5, p. 130. His Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 27.

Edwards, *Jane*, her charitable Legacy, B. 4, p. 111.

Edwards, Sir *William*, Maior, B. 5, p. 123.

Edwin, Sir *Humphry*, Maior, B. 5, p. 151.

Egerton, Sir *Thomas*, his Epitaph, B. 6, p. 44.

Egioke, Sir *Francis*, his Epitaph, B. 6, p. 43.

Eleanor, Queen, her Charity to the Friers *de Penitentia*, B. 3, p. 53.

Eleanora, Queen, Wife to *Edward* the 1ſt, her Funeral Monument and Epitaph, B. 6, p. 24.

Elſing-Spittle, by whom founded, B. 1, p. 26. B. 3, p. 73.

Elking, *William*, his bountiful Charity, B. 1, p. 272.

Elizabeth, Queen, Wife to King *Edward* the 4th, her Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 27.

Elizabeth, Queen, begins her Reign, B. 5, p. 133. Her Monument in *Cree-Church*, B. 2, p. 65. In *Alhallows in the Wall*, *ibid.* p. 110. In *Bartholomew*'s by the *Exchange*, *ibid.* p. 123. In St. *Botolph*'s *Billinſgate*, *ibid.* p. 167. In St. *Benet*'s *Gracechurch*, *ibid.* p. 178. In St. *Clement*'s *Eaſtcheap*, *ibid.* p. 183. In St. *Michael*'s *Crooked-Lane*, *ibid.* p. 186. In St. *Mary*'s *Orgars*, *ibid.* p. 188. In St. *Mary Woolchurch*, *ibid.* p. 196. In St. *Mary Bothaw*, *ibid.* p. 199. In St. *Martin*'s *Vintry*, B. 3, p. 10. In St. *Mary Aldermary*, *ibid.* p. 19. In St. *Pancras Sopar-Lane*, *ibid.* p. 29. In St. *Mildred*, *ibid.* p. 31. In St. *Lawrence Jewry*, *ibid.* p. 47. In St. *Stephen Coleman-Street*, *ibid.* p. 61. In St. *Michael*'s *Wood Street*, *ibid.* p. 80. In St. *Anne*'s *Black Friers*, B. 3, p. 182. In St. *Michael*'s *Quern*, *ibid.* p. 192. In *Alhallows Bread-Street*, *ibid.* p. 200. In St. *Michael*'s *Queenhith*, *ibid.* p. 212. In St. *Mary Magdalen*'s *Old-Fiſh-Street*, *ibid.* p. 226. In St. *Dunſtan*'s *Fleet-Street*, *ibid.* p. 261. In the Chapel of *Bridewell*, *ibid*, p. 264. In St. *Saviour*'s *Southwark*, B. 4, p. 13. Her Gift to the repairing of St. *Paul*'s, B. 3, p. 150. Her Proceſſion to St. *Paul*'s, after the Defeat of the *Spaniſh Armada*, *ibid.* p. 169. Her Proclamation to ſtop the Increaſe of Buildings, B. 4, p. 34. Proclamation for avoiding any dangerous Annoiances about the City, *&c.* *ibid.* p. 36. In Danger, when taking the Air at *Iſlington*, *ibid.* p. 61. Her Orders concerning the Abbey and School of *Weſtminſter*, B. 6, p. 9. Her Funeral Monument in *Weſtminſter* Abbey, B. 6, p. 27.

Ellis, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, B. 4. p. 109.

Ellis, *Anna*, her Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 42.

Ellis, *Samuel*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, p. 137.

Elmare, *John*, Biſhop of *London*, B. 3, p. 160.

Elrington, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, B. 4, p. 50.

Elways, Sir *Gervaſe*, tried for the Murder of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, B. B, p. 65, 90.

Ely, *Weſt*, Biſhop of, his great Houſe-keeping, B. 1, p. 245.

Ely Chapel in *Holbourn*, B. 3, p. 245, 252.

Embroiderers, Company of, their Incorporation and Arms, B. 5, p. 216.

Empſon, Sir *Richard*, beheaded, B. 1, p. 89.

Encroachment on the City-Wall, B. 1, p. 13.

Enrollment, Office of, B. 4, p. 71.

St. *Eraſmus*, his Image in *Black-Friers Church*, B. 3, p. 182.

Erber, a noble and ancient Seat ſo call'd, B. 2, p. 201.

Erkenwald, Biſhop of *London*, in the Year 675, B. 1, p. 16. His large Epitaph, B. 3, p. 164. A farther Account of him, B. 5, p. 2. Buried in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, B. 3, p. 157.

Erington, *Gilbert*, his Epitaph, B. 3, p. 192.

Eſcheator's Court, B. 5, p. 384.

Eſſex, *Robert* Earl of, beheaded, B. 1, p. 90.

Eſſex-Street in the *Strand*, B. 4, p. 117.

Eſtney, *John*, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 17, 20.

Ethelbert, King of *Kent*, B. 5, p. 2.

Etheldred, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 157, 158. Beſieged in *London* by *Sweyne*, King of the *Danes*, *Ap.* 1, p. 3.

Ethelwald, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, his Saying concerning the Poor, B. 1, p. 245.

Evans, *Thomas*, his charitable Benefactions, B. 5, p. 73.

Evans, *William*, his Charity, and Epitaph, B. 4, p. 17.

Evre, *Thomas de*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 159.

Euremont, *Charles de St. Denis*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 16.

Ewers-Street in *Southwark*, B. 4, p. 29.

St. *Ewin*, the Church ſo call'd, B. 3, p. 193.

Examiners in *Chancery*, their Office, B. 4, p. 71.

Exceſter, *John Chauncy*, Duke of, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, B. 1, p. 73.

Exceſter, Daughter of the Duke of, a Rack in *Newgate* ſo call'd, B. 1, p. 61.

Exceſter, *John Holland*, Duke of, his Funeral Monument, B. 2, p. 7.

Exceſter, *Walter Stapleton*, Biſhop of, beheaded in *Cheapſide*, B. 3, p. 35, 35. B. 5, p. 109.

Exchange, *Royal*, B. 2, p. 135.

Exchequer, Court of, B. 5, p. 49, 50.

Exeter, Counteſs-Dowager of, her Funeral Monument, B. 4, p. 66.

Exeter-Street in the *Strand*, B. 6, p. 75.

Exeter-Exchange, B. 4, p. 119.

Exmewe, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, B. 5, p. 129.

Exton, *Nicholas*, Maior, B. 5, p. 114.

Eyles, Sir *John*, Maior, B. 5, p. 150.

Eyre, Sir *Simon*, Maior, B. 5, p. 129.

F.

FAbian, *Robert*, his Chronicle, B. 1, p. 262. His Epitaph, B. 2, p. 145. See more of him, B. 5, p. 126.

Fabian, *John*, his Will, B. 4, p. 113.

Faculty-Office, for granting Marriage-Licenſes, *&c.* where kept, B. 3, p. 230.

Fair on *Tower-Hill*, B. 1, p. 67.

Fairford, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, B. 4, p. 22.

St *Faith under St. Paul's*, B. 3, p. 145.

Falckins, *James*, his Funeral Monument, B. 2, p. 117.

Faldo, *John*, his Funeral Monument, B. 4, p. 56.

Farendon, *William*, Maior, B. 3, p. 124. B. 5, p. 106.

Faringdon-Ward, without, B. 3, p. 231.

Faringdon-Ward, within, B. 3, p. 124.

Farmar, *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, p. 121.

Farriers, Company of, their Arms, B. 5, p. 226.

Farthing-Office, where kept, B. 3, p. 281.

Fauconbridge, *Euſtace de*, Lord Treaſurer to K. *Henry* 3, his Epitaph, B. 3, p. 164.

Fawcet, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, p. 113.

Fawconbridge, *Thomas*, aſſaults the City, B. 1, p. 15. *ibid.* p. 292.

Fawconer, *Thomas* Lord, Maior, B. 1, p. 12.

Featly, Dr. *Daniel*, B. 2, p. 104.

Feckenham, *John*, made Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, B. 6, p. 11.

Felony, how puniſhed, B. 5, p. 385.

Felton, *John*, executed, B. 5, p. 142.

Felton, *Nicholas*, Biſhop of *Ely*, where interr'd, B. *Ap.* 1, p. 137.

Feltmakers, Company of, their Arms, B. 5, p. 238. Incorporated, *ibid.* p. 240.

Fenchurch-Street, B. 2, p. 73, 79, 82, 163.

Fen, Sir *Richard*, Maior, B. 5, p. 143.

Fenner, Sir *John*, his Charity, B. 4, p. 15, 18, 22, 23. B, 4, p. 38.

Fenton, *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* p. 89.

Fenton, Dr. *Roger*, his Epitaph, B. 2; p. 197.

Fenwick, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 72.

Fern, Dr. *Henry*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 18.

Ferrers, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, p. 108.

Fetter-Lane, why ſo called, B. 3, p. 251. The ſeveral Alleys and Courts therein, *ibid.* p. 287.

Feverſham, *Lewis de Durfort*, Earl of, his Funeral Monument, B. 4, p. 110.

Fielding, Sir *Godfry*, Maior, Privy Counſellor to K. *Henry* 6, B. 5, p. 121, 175.

Finch, Sir *Heneage*, Lord Chancellor, B. 3, p. 40.

Finch-Lane, B. 2, p. 119.

Finsbury-Fields, B. 4, p. 60.

Finsbury-Manor, B. 4, p. 101.

Fire of *London*, a particular Account of it, B. 1, p. 226. Inſcription on the Houſe where it began, B. 2, p. 173.

Fires, an Act for preventing them, B. 1, p. 240.

Firmin, *Thomas*, his Epitaph, B. 3, p 138.

Fiſh-Statutes, concerning the Prices of them, B. 5, p. 366. By Laws to be obſerved by Fiſhermen, *ibid.* p. 382, 383.

Fiſhborne, *Richard*, his extenſive Charity, B. 5, p. 55.

Fiſher, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, p. 73.

Fiſher, Capt. —— his Alms-Houſes, B. 4, p. 49.

Fiſher, *John*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, beheaded, B. 1, p. 89 Where interr'd, *Ap.* 1, p. 138.

Fiſhermen, an old Order concerning them, B. 5, p. 344.

Fiſhers-Folly, B. 2, p. 96.

Fiſhing, in the *Thames*, what Kind of it forbidden, B. 1, p. 36, 41,

Fiſhmongers, Company of, their Incorporation and Arms, B. 5, p. 182. A Liſt of the Maiors of that Company, *ibid.* p. 183. Their Purchaſes of K. *Edward* 6, and yearly Payments, *ibid.* p. 250. A Liſt of the Legacies entruſted with them, B. 5, p. 59. Their Liberties, *ibid.* p. 182.

Fiſhmongers-Hall, B. 2, p. 179.

Fiſh-Street-Hill, *B.* 2, *p.* 180. *B.* 3, *p.* 218.

Fitch, Sir *Thomas*, chiefly concerned in *Fleet-ditch*, *B.* 1, *p.* 12.

Fitz-Arnulph Conſtantine, executed, *B.* 5, *p.* 102.

Fitz-Alwyn, *Henry*, firſt Lord Maior, *B.* 2, *p.* 198. *B.* 3, *p.* 99. Continued ſo 24 Years together, *B.* 5, *p.* 101, 102.

Fitz-James, *Richard*, Biſhop of *London*, *B.* 5, *p.* 4. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 160.

Fitz Osbert, *William*, hanged in *Smithfield* for Sedition, *B.* 1, *p.* 81. Fortifies *Bow-Church*, *B.* 3, *p.* 21.

Fitz-Stephen, ſome Account of his Life, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 8. His Deſcription of *London*, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 9, 10, 11.

Fitzwarren, Sir *Ralph*, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 114.

Fitzwater, Lady *Elizabeth*, her Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 85.

Fitz-water, *Robert*, quarrels with K. *John*, *B.* 1, *p.* 59. His Son Banner-Bearer to the City, *ibid.* 60, *p.* 206. *B.* 2, *p.* 221.

Fitzwilliam, Sir *William*, entertains Cardinal *Wolſey*, after his Fall, and the Conſequences of it, *B.* 1, *p.* 262.

Flamins, deſtroyed by K. *Lucius*, *B.* 2, *p.* 138.

Flatman, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 5, *p*, 266

Fleet-bridge, *B.* 1, *p.* 58.

Fleet-ditch, by whom built, *B.* 1, *p.* 12. A farther Account of it, *B.* 3, *p.* 279. An Act to make it navigable, *ibid.* 280.

Fleet-Priſon, *B.* 3, *p.* 256, 280.

Fleet Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 276.

Fleet, *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 151.

Fledwite, the Meaning thereof in old Records, *B.* 3, *p.* 107.

Flemeneſith, the Meaning thereof in old Records, *B.* 3, *p.* 107.

Fletcher, *Thomas*, foundeth a Free-School, and where, *B.* 5, *p.* 61.

Fletcher, *Richard*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, *B.* 5, *p.* 5.

Fletchers, Company of, their Arms, *B.* 5, *p.* 217. Time of Incorporation, *Ap.* 2, *p.* 16.

Fletcher's-Hall, *B.* 2, *p.* 73.

Flete, *John*, *Cuſtos Jocalium*, *B.* 1, *p.* 115.

Fletewood, *William*, Recorder, *B.* 1, *p.* 48. His Speech againſt the Increaſe of Buildings, *B.* 4, *p.* 34. His Diligence towards the Reformation of Manners, *B.* 5, *p.* 336, 338. His Coat of Arms, *B.* 3, *p.* 275.

Fliſtwite, what it ſignifies in ancient Records, *B.* 3, *p.* 107.

Flodden-Field, Battle of, *B.* 3, *p.* 8.

Floid, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 110.

Flower, *Chriſtopher*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 59.

Folkemotes, certain Aſſemblies ſo called, *B.* 3, *p.* 143. Times of meeting, *B.* 5, *p.* 378, 384.

Foote, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 145. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 112, 113.

Ford, Sir *Richard*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 148.

Foreigners, Complaints againſt them, *B.* 5. *p.* 294. Several Acts for the Regulation of them, *ibid.* *p.* 295. The Places where they generally ſettled, *ibid.* *p.* 299. Inquiſitions taken of them, and the Account returned, *ibid.* *p.* 300. Lend Queen *Elizabeth* Money, *ibid.* *p.* 303. An Act of Common-Council to reſtrain them from ſetting up Shops within the Liberties, *&c.* *ibid.* *p.* 409, 410. Another, *ibid.* *p.* 411. Another, *ibid.* *p.* 426.

Foreſtaller, what, and how puniſh'd, *B.* 5. *p.* 308, 345.

Fore-Street, *B.* 3 *p.* 92.

Forman, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 131.

Foreſtal, what it ſignifies in old Records, *B.* 3, *p.* 107.

Forſter, *Stephen*, his Bounty to *Ludgate* Priſon. *B.* 1. *p.* 21. Where buried, *B.* 2. *p.* 167. See more of him, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 26.

Forſter, Dr. *Richard*, his Lecture of Chirurgery, *B.* 1. *p.* 125.

Forteſcue, Lady *Eleanor*, Her Funeral Monument, *B.* 3 *p.* 242.

Forteſcue, Sir *John*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, *B.* 3. *p.* 224.

Forteſcue, Dame *Margery*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6. *p* 90.

Fortrey, *Samuel*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 5. *p.* 266.

Foſter, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3. *p.* 85.

Foſter-Lane, *B.* 3. *p.* 120.

St. *Foſter's-Church* in *Foſter-Lane*, *B.* 3. *p.* 126.

Fotherby, *Martin*, Biſhop of *Sarum*, where buried, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 138.

Fouler, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p* 69.

Founders, Company of, their Incorporation and Arms, *B.* 5. *p.* 216.

Founders-Hall, *B.* 3, *p.* 59.

Fountain, *John de la*, his publick Charity, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 94.

Fountain-Court, *B.* 4. *p.* 119.

Fowkes, *John*, Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 145.

Fowls, Statutes concerning the Prices of them, *B.* 5. *p.* 366.

Fowler, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 133.

Fox, *John*, the Martyrologiſt, where buried, *B.* 3. *p.* 82, 83.

Fox, *John*, foundeth a Free-School, *B.* 3. *p.* 46. His liberal Charity, *B.* 5, *p.* 60.

Fox, *Edward*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 137.

Fox, *Richard*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *B.* 6. *p.* 94.

Foxcroft, *George*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 136.

Foxley, *William*, ſleeps fourteen Days in the *Tower*, without waking, *B.* 1. *p.* 90.

Foy, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3. *p.* 8.

Frame-Work-Knitters, Company of, when incorporated, *Ap.* 2. *p.* 16.

France, King thereof, Priſoner in the *Tower*, *B.* 1. *p.* 84.

Francis, Sir *Adam*, Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 175.

Frankpledge, what, *B.* 5. *p.* 314.

Franke, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2. *p.* 187.

Frauncis, *Simon*, Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 110. His Benefactions, *B.* 5. *p.* 175.

Frederick, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 146.

Freedom, the ſeveral Limits of it, *B.* 1. *p.* 13. A Map of it, and its Explanation, *ibid.* The Laws and Statutes concerning it, *B.* 5. *p.* 307, 335. One who had lived therein a Year and a Day, formerly accounted a Freeman, *B.* 5. *p.* 306.

Freeman, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3. *p.* 274.

Freeman, *Ralph*, Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 243.

Freemen, their Petitions againſt the Tradeſmen of the Suburbs, *B.* 4. *p.* 32. Anciently called Barons, *B.* 5. *p.* 173. Their Oath, *ibid.* *p.* 328. Remarks concerning the Wills and Widows of Freemen, *ibid.* *p.* 373, 374, 375.

Fremlen, *William*, his charitable Donations, *B.* 4. *p.* 52.

French Refugees, Orders for their Reception into *England*. *B.* 5. *p.* 303. Their Addreſs to Q. *Anne*, *ibid.* *p.* 304. Recommend their Caſe to the Parliament, on Account of the Occaſional Bill, *ibid.*

French Merchants, the Company thereof, their Arms, *B.* 5. *p.* 268. Extinct, *ibid.* Another Company of them, and Commodities they chiefly deal in, *B.* 5. *p.* 271.

French, *George*, his publick Benefactions, *B.* 4. *p.* 67.

Friday-Street, *B.* 3. *p.* 207.

Friers.Cart, for conveying Felons to their Burial, *B.* 4, *p.* 62.

Frith-Street, St. *Anne's*, *B.* 6, *p.* 87.

Frogmorton, Sir *Bainham*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4. *p.* 66.

Frohock, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 70.

Froyſhe, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 115. The Place of his Interment, *ibid.* *p.* 175.

Frowick, Sir *Henry*, Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 120.

Fruiterers, Company of, their Incorporation and Arms, *B.* 5. *p.* 219.

Fruiterers-Hall, *B.* 3. *p.* 3.

Fulham, deſcribed, *B.* 1. *p.* 44. Funeral Monuments there, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 72.

Fuller, *John*, his Alms-Houſes at *Mile-End*, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 100.

Fuller, Dr. *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3. *p.* 127.

Fuller, *William*, his Alms-Houſes, *B.* 4. *p.* 52.

Fuller, —— of *Shoreditch*, hang'd and quarter'd for falſe accuſing, *B.* 4. *p.* 53.

Fullerton, Sir *James*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 19.

Funerals, the ancient Cuſtoms thereof, *B.* 1. *p.* 258.

Furbiſher, *Martin*, ſome Account of his Voyages, *B.* 5, *p.* 291.

Furnivals Inn, *B.* 3. *p.* 247, 252, 283.

Fuſtarers, formerly a Company, now aboliſh'd, *B.* 5. *p.* 232.

G.

ST. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, *B.* 2, *p.* 151.

Gage, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3. *p.* 86.

Gale, *Roger*, his Epitaph, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 75.

Gallard, *Richard*, his Alms-Houſes in *Golden-Lane*, *B.* 3, *p.* 89.

Galley Half-Pence, forbidden, *B.* 2, *p.* 41.

Gallows, on *Tower-Hill*, firſt ſet up, by whom, *B.* 1, *p* 79.

Galoſhes, certain Shoes ſo called, *B.* 5, *p.* 213.

Gardiner, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 83.

Gardiners, the Society of, their Arms, *B.* 5, *p.* 247.

Garlick-Hill, *B.* 3, *p.* 14.

Garrard, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 139.

Garrard, Sir *Samuel*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 153.

Garter-Houſe, *B.* 3, *p.* 89.

Garway, Sir *Henry*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 144.

Garway, Sir *William*, *B.* 2, *p.* 112. His Funeral Monument, *ibid*, *p.* 113.

Gatehouſe, at *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 56, 64.

Gatford, Dr. *Lionel*, his Epitaph, *B.* 2, *p.* 154.

Gavelkinde, what, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 62.

Gayer, Sir *John*, his charitable Legacy, *B.* 5, *p.* 59. Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 144.

Geer, Sir *Robert*, his publick Benefactions, *B.* 6, *p.* 82.

Geffrey, Sir *Robert*, his charitable Benefactions, *B.* 5, *p.* 68.

Geld, the Meaning thereof, *B.* 3, *p.* 107.

Gelſon, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 170.

Genebelli, *Frederick*, his Project of a New Water-Work, *B.* 1. *p.* 27.

Gennings, *Stephen*, Maior, his liberal Acts, *B.* 1. *p.* 262.

Gentleman-Porter, of the *Tower*, *B.* 1, *p.* 75, 76.

Gentleman-Jaylor, of the *Tower*, his Fees, *B.* 1, *p.* 76.

George-Alley, where, *B.* 1, *p.* 15.

George-Street, in the *Strand*, *B.* 6. *p.* 75.

St. *George Botolph-Lane*, *B.* 2. *p.* 171.

GEORGE, King, his Letter to the Maior concerning the Poor, *B.* 5. *p.* 41. His annual Bounty to them, *ibid.* *p.* 42.

St. *George's Church* in *Southwark*, *B.* 4. *p.* 17.

Germain-Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 81.

Gerard Street, *B.* 6. *p.* 86.

Gerard, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 133. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 2. *p.* 175.

Gerrards-Hall, *B.* 3. *p.* 204.

Gibſon, *Nicholas*, Founder of a Free-School and Hoſpital in *Ratcliff*, *B.* 5. *p.* 217. His Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 97.

Gidney, *John*, twice Maior, *B.* 2, *p.* 123.

Giffard, Dr. *Andrew*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 136.

Giffard, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3. *p.* 83.

Gilbert, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 94.

St. *Giles's Cripplegate*, *B.* 3, *p.* 82.

St. *Giles's in the Fields*, formerly an Hoſpital, *B.* 4, *p.* 74. Funeral Monuments there, *ibid.* *p.* 77.

St. *Giles's-Bowl*, what, *B.* 4, *p.* 74.

St. *Giles's* Alms-Houſes, *B.* 4, *p.* 84.

Gilt-Spur-Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 283.

Gips, *George*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 52.

Girdlers, Company of, their Incorporation and Arms, *B.* 5, *p.* 211. Their Purchaſe of King *Edward* 6. and yearly Payments, *B.* 5, *p.* 251.

Girdlers-Hall, *B.* 3, *p.* 63, 69.

Giſors, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 3. *p.* 9. *B.* 5, *p.* 104. Place of Interment, *B.* 3, *p.* 133.

Glanvil, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 79.

Glasbrook, *James*, his Charity, and Place of Burial, *B.* 3, *p.* 116.

Glaſiers, Company of, their Arms, *B.* 5, *p.* 230. When Incorporated, *Ap.* 2, *p.* 16.

Glaſs-Sellers, Company, *&c.* *B.* 5, *p.* 240.

Glebe, belonging to Pariſhes, what, *B.* 5, *p.* 26.

Glouceſter, *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of, *B.* 3, *p.* 129.

Glover, Sir *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 60.

Glover, *Robert*, the Antiquary, his Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 83.

Glover, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 170.

Glovers, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 236.

Goar, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 142.

Goddard, *William*, his charitable Legacies, *B.* 5, *p.* 59.

Godfrey, *Michael*, *B.* 2, *p.* 193.

Gofton, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 86.

Golden-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 93. *B.* 4, *p.* 104.

Golden-Square, *B.* 6, *p.* 85.

Golding, *George*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 61.

Golding, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 44.

Goldſmiths,

Goldſmiths, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, B. 5, p. 184. A Liſt of Charities entruſted with them, B. 5, p. 60. Their Order concerning Plate of Standard, ibid. p. 185. A Liſt of the Maiors of this Company, ibid. Their Purchaſes of King *Edward* 6, and yearly Payment, ibid. p. 250. Some other Orders made by them, Ap. 2, p. 14, 15, 16.

Goldſmiths-Hall, B. 3, p. 99, 120. A bloody Quarrel betwixt them and the Taylors, B. 5, p. 106.

Goodfellow, *Chriſtopher*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 48.

Goodman, *Godfrey*, Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, where interr'd, Ap. 1, p. 137.

Goodman, Dr. *Gabriel*, Dean of *Weſtminſter*, B. 4, p. 108. Foundeth an Hoſpital and School at *Ruthin*, B. 6, p. 17. His Funeral Monument, ibid.

Goodmans-Fields, why ſo called, B. 2, p. 15. A farther Account thereof, ibid. p. 28.

Goodrick, Biſhop of *Ely*, Lord Chancellor, B. 4, p. 49.

Goodwin, Dr. *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, B. 4, p. 56.

Goodwin, Earl of, brings a great Army againſt *London*, Ap. 1, p. 4.

Gooſe-Lane, B. 3, p. 15.

Gore, *Thomas*, his Charitable Gifts, B. 5, p. 57.

Gore, Sir *John*, his Charitable Legacies, B. 5, p. 62.

Gore, Sir *William*, Maior, B. 5, p. 152.

Gorges, Sir *Arthur*, his Funeral Monument, Ap. 1, p. 70.

Goſling, *Humphrey*, his Funeral Monument, B. 4, p. 109.

Goſnald, *John*, his Funeral Monument, B. 4, p. 59.

Goſwell-Street, B. 3, p. 122.

Gouge, *Thomas*, his Care to encourage the Goſpel, B. 5, p. 43.

Government, Spiritual, B. 5, p. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Gower, the Poet, his Verſes on King *Edward* 2. B. 1, p. 45. His Funeral Monument, B. 4, p. 8, 11.

Gower, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, Ap. 1, p. 135.

Grafton-Street, B. 6. p. 86.

Grant, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 9.

Grace-church-Street, B. 2, p. 106.

Grantham, *John*, Maior, B. 5, p. 109.

Granvile, *Barnard*, his Funeral Monument, Ap. 1, p. 86.

Gravel-Lane, B. 2, p. 27.

Gravel-Lane, in *Southwark*, B. 4, p. 28.

Graveſend, a ſhort Account thereof, B. 1, p. 42.

Graveſend, *Stephen*, Biſhop of *London*, B. 4, p. 50, B. 5, p. 4.

Graveſhende, *Richard de*, Biſhop of *London*, B. 2, p. 62.

Gray, *Robert*, his Charitable Legacies, B. 2. p. 62.

Gray, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, Ap. 1, p. 108.

Grayes, a Market-Town, B. 1, p. 42.

Grays-Inn, a large Account thereof, B. 3, p. 253, 254.

Grays-Inn-Lane, B. 3, p. 254.

Greek-Street, *Soho-Square*, B. 6, p. 86.

Greencoat-Hoſpital, erected by King *Charles* I. B. 6, p. 66.

Green, Sir *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 268.

Green-Street, near *Leiceſter Fields*, B. 6, p. 68.

Greenhith, B. 1, p. 42.

Greenwich, the Town deſcribed, B. 1, p. 43. The Funeral Monuments there, Ap. 1, p. 91. The Schools there, ibid.

Greenwich-Hoſpital, B. 1, p. 215. Charges of building, ibid. p. 216. What Duties laid to ſupport it, ibid. p. 218. By whom founded, Ap. 1, p. 94.

Greenwich-College, by whom founded, &c. Ap. 1, p. 93.

Greenwood, *John*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 97.

St. *Gregory's-Church*, near St. *Pauls*, B. 3, p. 227.

Gregory, Sir *William*, Maior, B. 5, p. 121.

Grendon, *Walter*, Prior of the Knights of *Rhodes*, B. 4, p. 63.

Greſham, Sir *Thomas*, his laſt Will, B, 1, p. 126, 264. His Advice to Queen *Elizabeth*, B. 1, p. 286, 287. Where buried, B. 2, p. 101. Manors, &c. left to his Wife, Ap. 2, p. 5, 6.

Greſham, Sir *John*, Maior, B. 1, p. 256. His pompous Funeral. ibid. p. 258, 259. Liberality, B. 1, p. 263, B. 5, p. 59. His Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 67. Foundeth a Free-School at *Holt* in *Norfolk*, ibid. p. 88. See more of him, B. 5, p. 176.

Greſham-College, B. 1, p. 125. Salaries of the Readers, ibid. Names of the firſt Readers, 127. Others, 129, 130. Times of Reading, p. 129. Where ſeated, B. 1, p. 107. Priority among the Profeſſors, Ap. 2. p. 2. To have a common Table within the College, ibid. Five Terms of their publick Reading in a Year. Three Orders for adjuſting the Method of their Lectures, ibid. Lecturers how choſen, Ap. 2, p. 28. Salaries of the Profeſſors ſtopt, ibid. p. 20. Propoſals for rebuilding the *College*, ibid. p. 21. Complaints againſt the Profeſſors, Ap. 2, p. 22. Arguments *Pro* and *Con*, p. 23, 24.

Greſham, Sir *Richard*, Maior, Father to Sir *Thomas*, his Epitaph, B. 3, p. 45.

Grevile-Street, B. 3, p. 252.

Grey, Lady *Jane*, beheaded, B. 1, p. 90.

Grey, *Robert*, his Charitable Legacy, B. 5, p. 62.

Grey, Sir *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 83.

Grey Friers in *London*, their Foundation, B 3, p. 129. A Liſt of their Benefactors, ibid.

Griffith, *Morice*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, where interr'd, B. 2, p. 175.

Griffith, Son of *Leoline*, Prince of *Wales*, falls from the *Tower*, B. 1, p. 81.

Grimeſton, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, Ap. 1. p. 132.

Grindall, *Edmund*, Biſhop of *London*, B. 3, p. 150. Tranſlated to the See of *Canterbury*, and dieth blind, B. 5, p. 5.

Grithbreck, an old Word, the Meaning thereof, B. 3, p. 107.

Grocers, Company of, a Liſt of the Charitable Donations that belong to them, with the Donors Names, B. 5, p. 57. Anciently called *Pepperers*, ibid. p. 176. Their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, ibid. A Liſt of the Maiors of that Company, ibid. p. 178, 179. Their Purchaſe of King *Edward* 6, and yearly Payments, ibid. p. 149, 150.

Grocers-Hall, B. 3, p. 33, 51.

Grub-Street, B. 3, p. 93, the Place where *John Fox* lived, when he wrote his Martyrology, B. 4, p. 60.

Guidotti, *Anthony*, his good Services to the Crown of *England*, B. 5, p. 295.

Guild of *Salve Regina* in St. *Magnus* Church, B. 2, p. 175. Of the Holy Trinity and St. *Anne*, B. 3, p. 48. Of St. *Stephen Coleman-Street*, B. 3, p. 62. Of *Nicholas*, ibid. Of *All Souls* in St. *Paul's* Church, B. 3, p. 128.

Guild-Hall, the ſeveral Courts kept there, B. 3, p. 40. When built, ibid. The Maior's Court there, when founded, ibid. p. 41. A Deſcription of the ſeveral Images there, ibid. Sir *John Shaw*, the firſt Maior who kept his Feaſt there, ibid. p. 42. Repair'd and beautify'd, ibid. The Library there, ibid. p. 43. The Charge of rebuilding it after the Fire, ibid. p. 53.

Guinea, why ſo called, B. 5, p. 268.

Gurney, Sir *Richard*, Maior, B. 5, p. 144. His Funeral Monument, B. 2, p. 186.

Gutter-Lane, B. 3, p. 126, 196.

Gwynn, *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, Ap. 1, p. 136.

H.

HAberdaſhers, Company of, their Incorporation and Arms, B. 5, p. 191. A Liſt of the Maiors of this Company, ibid. p. 192. Their Purchaſe of King *Edward* 6. and yearly Payments, ibid. p. 249. A Liſt of the Charities entruſted with them, B. 5, p. 63.

Haberdaſhers-Hall, B. 3, p. 81.

Haberdaſhers-Square, B. 3, p. 93.

Haberdaſhers-Hoſpital, at *Hoxton*, B. 1, p. 212.

Hacket, Sir *Cuthbert*, Maior, B. 3, p. 10. See more of him, B. 5. p. 142.

Hackney Coaches, their ſeveral Fares, B. 5, p. 312, 392. Penalty if he takes more than his Fare, ibid.

Hackney-Chairs, their ſeveral Fares, B. 5, 313.

Hackney, its Cuſtoms and Privileges, B. 4, p. 85, 86, 87, 88, 89. Antiquities there, Ap. 1. p. 122, 123. Funeral Monuments there, ibid. p. 123. A Liſt of the Charities belonging thereto, ibid. p. 130, 131.

Hackney, *Alice*, found uncorrupted, after ſhe had been buried one hundred and ſeventy Years, B. 2, p. 168.

Haddon, Sir *Richard*, Maior, B. 5, p. 127. Where interr'd, B. 2, p. 38.

Haddon, Dr. *Walter*, Verſes made by him, B. 3, p. 101. Place of Interment and Epitaph, B. 3, p. 136.

Hadley, *John*, Maior, B. 5, p. 114.

Hale, *Reydel*, his Funeral Monument, B. 4, p. 81.

Hale, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 47.

Hale, Sir *Robert*, Lord Treaſurer, murder'd, B. 1, p. 85.

Hales, *John*, his Funeral Monument, B. 2, p. 113.

Half-Moon-Street in the *Strand*, B. 6, p. 75.

Haliday, *William*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 47.

Hall, *Timothy*, Biſhop of *Oxford*, where interr'd, Ap. 1. p. 138.

Hall, *Edward*, the Chronologiſt, where buried, B. 3, p. 28.

Halliday, Sir *Leonard*, Maior, B. 1. p. 12.

Hallily, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 126.

Halmote-Court, B. 5, p. 384.

Halſey, Dr. *James*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 74.

Halywell, Play-houſe there, B. 4, p, 50.

Hamber, *John*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 83.

Hamey, Dr. *Baldwin*, his Funeral Monument, Ap. 1. p. 72.

Hamilton, Duke of, beheaded, B. 1, p. 90.

Hamlets of the Tower, the Names of them, B. 1, p. 77. Cuſtoms and Privileges thereof, ibid.

Hammerſley, Sir *Hugh*, Maior, B. 5, p. 142. His Funeral Monument, B. 2, p. 70.

Hammerſmith, Funeral Monuments there, Ap. 1, p. 70.

Hammon, *John*, his Charity, Ap. 1, p. 131.

Hammond, *John*, Maior, B. 5, p. 110.

Hampſon, Sir *Robert*, B. 2, p. 169.

Hampton, Sir *William*, when Maior, B. 1, p. 17. Cauſeth the Stocks to be ſet up to puniſh Vagabonds, B. 5, p. 123.

Hampton-Court, B. 1, p. 44.

Hamſoken, in ancient Records what, B. 3, p. 107.

Hambury, Sir *John*, his charitable Donations, B. 5, p. 62.

Hand-Alley, B. 3, p. 253.

Hand in-Hand Fire Office, their Articles of Settlement, B. 5, p. 406, 407.

Hangewyſe, what it ſignifies in old Records, B. 3, p. 107.

Hanmer, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 274.

Hanmer, Dr. *Meredith*, B. 4, p. 52.

Hanover-Square, B. 4, p. 120.

Hanſon, Sir *Robert*, Maior, B. 5, p. 136. His Funeral Monument and Epitaph, B. 2, p. 169.

Harbey, Sir *John*, his Benefactions, B. 5, p. 69.

Harbord, Sir *Charles*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 15.

Harby, *John*, his Funeral Monument, B. 2, p. 146.

Hardley, Sir *John*, Maior, B. 5, p. 115.

Hardy, Dr. *Nathaniel*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 72.

Hare, Sir *Nicholas*, Maſter of the Rolls, B. 3, p. 275.

Hare, *John*, his charitable Legacies, and Liberality, B. 3, p. 36.

Hare, *Richard*, his large Legacies of Charity, B 3, p. 36.

Hare, *Nicholas*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 260.

Harflete-Inn, in *Chancery-Lane*, now the Houſe where the Six Clerks Office is kept, B. 3, p. 293.

Harman's-Alms-Houſes, Ap. 1, p 103.

Harold, King, buried in St. *Clements Danes*, B. 4, p. 113.

Harold, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, the Place of his Interment. B. 6, p. 14.

Harp-Alley, near *Fleet-ditch*, B. 3, p. 282.

Harper, Sir *William*, Maior, B. 1, p. 25. His Charity, ibid. p. 264. B. 5, p. 134.

Harper, *John*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 206.

Harpedon, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 20.

Harrington, *William*, Reſidentiary of St. *Paul's*, his Epitaph, B 3, p. 166.

Harriot, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, B. 2, p. 123.

Harriot, Sir *William*, Maior, B. 5, p. 124.

Harriſon, *Edmund*, his Funeral Monument, and Epitaph, B. 3, p. 86, 87.

Harriſon, *George*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 250.

Harrowel, *Francis*, his Funeral Monument, B. 4, p. 81.

Hart, Sir *John*, his charitable Gifts, B. 5, p. 57. ibid. p. 138. His Funeral Monument, B. 2, p. 191.

Hart-Street, near the *Tower*, B. 2, p. 53.

Hart-Street, *Covent-Garden*, B. 6, p. 93.

Harts horn-Lane, B 6, p. 76.

Harvey, Sir *James*, Maior, B. 1, p. 290 . B. 2, p. 153.

Harvey, *Benjamin*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 79.

Harvey, Sir *Sebaſtian*, Maior, B. 5, p. 141.

Harvey, *John*, his Funeral Monument, B. 2, p. 169.

Harvey, Sir *James*, his Will, the great Conteſt about it, B. 5, p. 326.

Harviſt, *Edward*, his Charity, and Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 84.

Harvey, Sir *Walter*, Maior, B. 5, p. 106.

Harwar, *Samuel*, his Alms-Houſes, B. 4, p. 53.

Hat-band-makers, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, B. 5, p. 247. Preſent a Gold Hatband to King *George*, *ibid.*

Hatfield, *Thomas de*, Biſhop of *Durham*, B. 6, p. 2.

Hatherley, Sir *John*, Maior, B. 1, p. 24 B. 5, p. 120.

Hattecliffe, *William*, his Funeral Monument, Ap. 1, p. 91.

Hatton, Sir *Chriſtopher*, Lord Chancellor, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, B. 3, p. 163.

Hatton-Wall, B. 3, p. 255.

Hatton-Garden, B. 3, p. 246.

Haverpeny, in the old Records what, B. 3, p. 108.

Haughton-Street, B. 4, p. 118.

Haughton, *Hugh*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 42.

Haukins, *Charles*, his Funeral Monument, B. 2, p. 160.

Haukyns William, his Funeral Monument, Ap. 1, p. 90.

Haule, *Robert*, murdered in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, B. 6, p. 16.

Haunce, the Merchants thereof, their Conteſt with the City, B. 2, p. 203.

Haunſard, *Thomas*, beheaded for aſſaulting the Maior, B. 5, p. 80.

Hawes, Sir *James*, Maior, B. 5, p. 135. His Regulations for Plays, B. 1, p. 248.

Hawes, *Eſther*, her Alms-Houſes, Ap. 1, p. 103.

Hawkins, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, and Epitaph, B. 2, p. 45.

Hawkins, Sir *John* demands the Bridge-Houſe, for the Uſe of Queen *Elizabeth's* Navy, but is refuſ'd it, B. 5, p. 368. His Funeral Monument, B. 2, p. 44.

Hawkins, *Ralph*, his Funeral Monument, Ap. 1, p. 120.

Hayes Sir *Thomas*, Maior, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, B. 3, p. 72.

Hayes, Sir *James*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 82.

Hay-Market, B. 6, p. 68.

Hayward, Sir *Rowland*, Maior, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, B. 3, p. 73.

Heads, Humane, *four of them* found in *Black-Friers*, B. 3, p. 191.

Heath, *John*, his Alms-Houſes at *Iſlington*, B. 5, p. 71.

Heathcote, Sir *Gilbert*, Maior, B. 5, p. 153. His Conference with the Czar, *ibid.* p. 262.

Hedge-Lane, near *Leiceſter-Fields*, B. 6, p. 67.

Heiwood, *Peter*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 102.

St. *Helen's Church*, B. 2, p. 100.

Hemlock-Court, B. 4, p. 119.

Henchman, Dr. *Humphrey*, Biſhop of *London*, his Funeral Monument, Ap. 1, p. 73.

Hend, Sir *John*, Maior, B. 2, p. 191.

Heneage, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, B. 3, p. 163.

Hengam, Sir *Ralph*, Lord Chief Juſtice, impriſoned in the *Tower*, B. 1, p. 81. His Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 159.

Henrietta Street, B. 6, p. 93.

Henry, Prince of *Wales*, dies, B. 5, p. 140.

Henry I. His Charter to *Battle-Abbey*, B. 1, p. 53. Builds the Manor of *Woodſtock*, *ibid.* p. 79. His Charter concerning *Knighten-Guild*, B. 2, p. 4, 9. Others concerning *Trinity-Priory*, *ibid.* p. 55, 56. His Charter to St. *Paul's Church*, B. 3, p. 142. His Charter to the City, B. 5. p. 347, 348, 349. His Brief to the City, that they ſhould obſerve the Statutes of *Winton*, and the Citizens Reply, *ibid.* p. 359.

Henry II. His great Charity, B. 1, p. 245. His Charter to the City, B. 5, p. 348.

Henry III. begins his Reign, B. 5, p. 102. Impriſons the Sheriffs of *London*, B. 1, p. 19. His Charter concerning the *Thames*, *ibid*, p. 35, 36. His Letter to repair St. *Peter's* Church in the *Tower*, B. 1, p. 68. Another Letter to repair St. *John's* Church, *ibid.* p. 69. His Injunctions to the Conſtable of the *Tower*, *ibid.* p. 72. Fortifies it, *ibid.* p. 78. His Order concerning it, *ibid.* p. 79. His Orchard near it, *ibid.* Sends Leopards to the *Tower*, and why, *ibid.* His great Charity and Beneficence, *ibid.* p. 245. Sets up Watches in the City, *ibid.* p. 256. His Charter in Behalf of the Merchants of the *Hance*, B. 2, p. 202. Charter to St. *Martin's le Grand*, B. 3, p. 106. Commands every Perſon of twelve Years of Age and upwards, to ſwear Allegiance to him, *ibid.* p. 148. Grants a common Seal to the City, B. 5, p. 102. Several other Grants of his to the City, *ibid.* Seizes the City Charter, but reſtores it, B. 5, p. 354. His Addreſs to the City upon the Barons Commotions, *ibid.* His Funeral Monument and Epitaph, B. 6, p. 14. *ibid.* p. 23. Sits in the *Exchequer* in Perſon, and amerces the Sheriffs, *ibid.* p. 48.

Henry IV. begins his Reign, B. 5, p. 116. His Letter Commendatory in Behalf of Prior *Grendon* going to fight againſt the *Turks*, B. 4, p. 63.

Henry V. begins his Reign, B. 1, p. 17. His Letters Patents for building *Guild-Hall*, B. 3, p. 40, 41. Foundeth the Brotherhood of St. *Giles*, *ibid.* p. 88. His Funeral Monument and Epitaph, B. 6, p. 14, 25.

Henry, VI. begins his Reign, B. 5, p. 118. Priſoner in the *Tower*, B. 1, p. 88. His Letter to the Maior concerning the Croſs in *Cheapſide*, B. 3, p. 35. Another concerning the Liberty of St. *Martin's le Grand*, *ibid.* p. 103. His Charter to St. *Martin's le Grand*, *ibid.* p. 107. His Charter concerning *Queen-hith*, *ibid.* p. 216. Delivered out of the *Tower*, B. 5, p. 123. His Charter to the City, to chooſe their own Maior, *ibid.* p. 153.

Henry VII. rebuilds *Baynard's-Caſtle*, B. 1, p. 61. Appoints the *Savoy* for Charitable Uſes, *ibid.* p. 210. Begins his Reign, B. 5, p. 125. His Charter to the City of *London*, *ibid.* p. 426. Builds the Chapel at *Weſtminſter* called by his Name, B. 6, p. 8. His Funeral Monument, *ibid.* p. 14, Epitaph, p. 27. Feaſts the Maior and Aldermen of *London* in *Weſtminſter-hall*, *ibid.* p. 48. His Alms-houſes, *ibid.* p. 56.

Henry VIII. His Proclamation concerning the *Thames*, B. 1, p. 37. An Act of Parliament in his Reign for the ſame Purpoſe, *ibid.* p. 45. Rebuildeth *Bridewell*, *ibid.* p. 63. Repaireth the *Tower*, *ibid.* p. 79. His Grant of *Chriſt's-Hoſpital* to Charitable Uſes, *ibid.* p. 175. Comes in great State to *Bow-Church*, to behold the City-Watch, B. 3, p. 24. His curious Picture in *Barber-Surgeons-Hall*, *ibid.* p. 128. Begins his Reign, B. 5, p. 128. Removes his Dwelling to *White-hall*, and the Occaſion thereof, B. 6, p. 5.

Henſhaw, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, Ap .1, p. 70.

Heralds, their Office, B. 1, p. 134. Their Titles and Degrees, *ibid.* p. 135. A Liſt of their Names, *ibid.* Preferments among them, how obtained, *ibid.* p. 141. How to be qualified, *ibid.* p. 142. The Antiquity of Heralds, *ibid.* p. 143. Their Imployments, *ibid.* p. 144.

Herbert, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 36.

Hereford, *Humphry Bolun* Earl of, B. 2, p. 114.

Herenden, *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 101.

Hern, *John*, his Funeral Monument, Ap. 1, p. 129.

Hern, Sir *Nathaniel*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 57.

Heron, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, Ap. 1, p. 69.

Heron, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 268.

Hert, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, Ap. 1, p. 126.

Hertford, *Frances*, Counteſs of, her Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 31.

Hertford-Caſtle, poſſeſſed by *Lewis* the *French* King, B. 1, p. 59.

Heſelrigg, *Bartin*, his Funeral Monument, B. 4, p. 115.

Hesket, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 16.

Hewes, *William*, his Charitable Legacy, B. 5, p. 71.

Hewit, *William*, his Funeral Monument, and Epitaph, B. 3, p. 162.

Hewet, Sir *William*, Maior, B. 5, p. 133.

Heyford, Sir *Humphry*, Maior, B. 5, p. 124.

Heylin, Dr. *Peter*, B. 6, p. 15.

Heyes, Sir *Thomas*, his Charities, B. 6, p. 46.

Heyward, Sir *Rowland*, Maior, B. 5, p. 135.

Hicks, Sir *Baptiſt*, his great Liberality, B. 1, p. 287, 288. Keeps open his Shop after he was knighted, B. 5, p. 389. His Funeral Monument and Epitaph, B. 1, p. 288.

Hicks, Sir *Michael*, his Funeral Monument, Ap. 1, p. 116.

Hicks, Sir *William*, his Funeral Monument, Ap. 1, p. 116.

Hick's-Hall, B. 1, p. 274.

Hickſon, *James*, his Charitable Legacies, B. 2, p. 35.

Hickſon, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, Ap. 1, p. 93.

Hidage, what, B. 3, p. 107.

Hide-Park, B. 6, p. 78.

Highgate-Church, Funeral Monuments there, Ap. 1, p. 134.

High-Timber-Street, B. 3, p. 218.

High-Holborn, B. 3, p. 252.

Hills Alms-Houſes, B. 6, p. 56.

Hill, *Emery*, his Charities, B. 6, p. 45. Funeral Monument, *ibid.*

Hill, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, Ap. 1, p. 88.

Hill, Sir *Rowland*, Maior, B. 1, p. 263. His Funeral Monument and Epitaph, B. 2, p. 197.

Hill, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, B. 5, p. 125. His Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 38.

Hilton, *William*, his Funeral Monument, B. 2, p. 161.

Hind, *John*, Maior, impriſoned in *Windſor-Caſtle*, B. 5, p. 115. Foundeth St. *Swithin's* Church, *ibid.* p. 181.

Hoar, Sir *Richard*, Maior, B. 5, p. 153.

Hoar, Dr. *William*, his Funeral Monument, B. 4, p. 14.

Hobie, Sir *Edward*, B. 3, p. 275.

Hobſon, Dr. *William*, his Funeral Monument, B. 4, p. 18.

Hodges, Dr. *Nathaniel*, his Funeral Monument, B. 2, p. 197.

Hodges, Dr. *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, Ap. 1. p. 70.

Hodgſon, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 74.

Holben Hans, the great Painter, the Place of his Interment, B. 2, p. 64.

Holborn, why ſo called, B. 1, p. 58.

Holborn-bridge, deſcribed, B. 1, p. 58.

Holborn-hill, and Places adjacent, B. 3, p. 282.

Holdeſworth, Dr. *Richard*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, B. 2, p. 114.

Holenſhead, *Ralph*, the Chronologiſt, B. 3, p. 71.

Holles, Sir *Francis*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 18.

Holles, Sir *George*, the great Soldier, his Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 20.

Holles, Sir *William*, Maior, B. 1, p. 12. B. 5, 131. His Funeral Monument, *ibid.* p. 176.

Holles-Street, B. 4, p. 118.

Holles, *George*, his Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 3.

Holliday, Sir *Leonard*, Maior, B. 5, p. 139.

Hollowell-Street, B. 4, p. 118.

Holmeden, Sir *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, Ap. 1, p. 115.

Holmes College, B. 3, p. 145, 159.

Holt, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, B. 4, p. 66.

Holywell, B. 1, p. 24.

Hone, *William*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 233.

Honey-Lane, B. 3, p. 40.

Honey-Lane-Market, B. 3, p. 50.

Honourable Acts of Citizens, B. 1, p. 260.

Hood, *Robin*, entertains King *Henry* VIII. and his Conſort, B. 5, p. 252.

Hood, *Thomas*, his Mathematical Lecture, B. 1, p. 125. His Petition to the Lord Treaſurer for the Encouragement thereof, Ap. 2, p. 1, 2.

Hoods, uſed anciently inſtead of Caps, B. 5, p. 166.

Hook, *William*, his Funeral Monument, B. 2, p. 346.

Hooker, Sir *William*, Maior, B. 5, p. 148. His Funeral Monument, Ap. 1, p. 92.

Hooper,———, Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, his Houſe in *White Friers*, B. 4, p. 105.

Hopton, Sir *Owen*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, oppoſes the Sheriffs in executing a Malefactor, B. 1, p. 65. Complaints againſt him, *ibid.* p. 74. B. 2, p. 30.

Horn, Sir *William*, Maior, B. 5, p. 125.

Horneck, Dr. *Anthony*, Miniſter of the *Savoy*, B. 4, p. 108. His Funeral Monument, B. 6, p. 16.

Hornegeld, what, B. 3, p. 108.

Horners, Company of, when incorporated, Ap. 2, p. 16.

Horſely-Down, B. 4, p. 27.

Horſepool, *Simon*, his Charity and Funeral Monument, B. 2, p. 155.

Horſepool, the Place ſo called, B. 1, p. 23, 24.

Horſe-ſhoe-bridge, B. 1, p. 58.

Horſe-ſhoe-bridge-ſtreet, B. 3, p. 1.

Horſewell, *William*, his Funeral Monument, B. 3, p. 250.

Horſey, *Hercules*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 56.

Horton, *Roger*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, 257,

Horton, *Roger*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 108.

Hoſier-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 283.

Hoſpitals and Charities in *London*, *B.* 1, *p.* 174. *Ap.* 1, *p.* 138.

Hoſpital-Boys, firſt attend a Funeral, *B.* 1, *p.* 259.

Hotham, Sir *John*, beheaded, *B.* 1, *p.* 90.

Houblon, *James*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 162.

Houblon, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 151.

Houblon, the Family of that Name, from whom deſcended, *B.* 5, *p.* 301.

Houghton, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 151.

Houghton, *Peter*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 146.

Houghton, Sir *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 260.

Houghton, *Roger*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 115.

Houndſditch, *B.* 2, *p.* 23, 24, 27.

Houſe-keeping, ſeveral Inſtances of the Greatneſs thereof in ancient Times, *B.* 1, *p.* 244.

Houſon, *John*, Biſhop of *Durham*, where interred, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 138.

How, *Samuel*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 110.

Howard, the Funeral Monuments of ſeveral of that Noble Family, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 84, 85.

Howard, Queen *Katharine*, beheaded, *B.* 1, *p.* 89.

Howard, Sir *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 110.

Howard-Street, in the *Strand*, *B.* 4, *p.* 118.

Howel, *James*, the Hiſtorian, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 273.

Howel, *Thomas*, his Charitable Legacies, *B.* 5, *p.* 58.

Hoxton, *B.* 4, *p.* 50.

Hubert of Burgh, Lord Chief Juſtice, *B.* 1, *p.* 81.

Huberthorn, Sir *Henry*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 132. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 140.

Hudde, *Thomas*, his Letter concerning the River *Ley*, *B.* 1. *p.* 49, 50.

Hudſon's Bay, the Hall of the Company thereof, *B.* 2, *p.* 164.

Huet, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 2, *p.* 187.

Huggen-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 91. *ibid.* *p.* 218.

Huitſon, *John*, his Funeral Monument, and Epitaph, *B.* 2, *p.* 147.

Hulin, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 122.

Hulot, *William*, hath his Hand cut off for aſſaulting an Alderman, *B.* 5, *p.* 81.

Hummins, ——, his Funeral Monument, *B*, 4, *p.* 108.

Humphreys, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 154.

Humphry, Duke of *Glouceſter*, *B.* 3, *p.* 165.

Hundred, in old Records, what, *B.* 3, *p.* 108.

Hungerford, Sir *Edward*, *B.* 3, *p.* 48.

Hungerford, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 71.

Hungerford-Market, *B.* 6, *p.* 76.

Hundſon, *Henry Carey*, Baron of, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 31.

Hunt, Lady *Jane*, her Fnueral Monument, *Ap* .1. *p.* 81.

Huntington-Houſe, near *Paul's-Wharf*, *B.* 3, *p.* 220.

Huntlow, *Thomas*, his Alms-houſes, *B.* 3, *p.* 95.

Huſeaus, certain Shoes ſo called, *B.* 5, *p.* 213.

Huſe, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 176.

Huſſey, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 77.

Huſtings, the Court thereof, why ſo called, *B.* 5, *p.* 369. Its Antiquity, *ibid.* *York*, *Lincoln*, and *Wincheſter*, had their *Huſtings* alſo, *ibid.* *p.* 370. Cauſes cognizable there, *ibid.*

Hyde, *Bernard*, his publick Benefactions, *B.* 5, *p.* 67.

Hyll, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 117.

Huyſh, *James*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 29.

J.

J*Ackſon*, *Edward*, Sheriff, *B.* 1, *p.* 28.

Jacob, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 114.

Jacob, *Abraham*, His Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 107.

James I. his Image on *Aldgate*, *B.* 1, *p.* 16. On *Alderſgate*, *ibid.* *p.* 18. Confirms the Privileges formerly enjoyed by the City, *ibid.* *p.* 38. Goes to the *Tower*, to ſee a Combat of wild Beaſts there, *ibid.* *p.* 118. His Commiſſion in Favour of the Archers, *ibid.* *p.* 250. Rides in great State to St. *Paul's* Church, *B.* 3, *p.* 150. His Charter of Privilege granted to the *White Friers*, *B.* 3, *p.* 269. His Proclamation to forbid the Increaſe of Buildings, *B.* 4, *p.* 35. Begins his Reign, *B.* 5, *p.* 139. Dines with the *Merchant-Taylors* Company, *ibid.* *p.* 190. Is made Free of the *Clothworkers* Company, *ibid.* *p.* 198. His Proclamation concerning concealed Lands, *ibid.* *p.* 255. An Account of the Solemnities obſerved at his Coronation, *B.* 6, *p.* 12. His Death and Interment, *ibid.* *p.* 19, 29.

James II. Reſtores the City Charter ſeiz'd by his Brother King *Charles* II. and why, *B.* 5, *p.* 353.

James IV. King of *Scots*, ſlain in the Battle of *Flodden-Field*, *B.* 3, *p.* 81. His Head buried in St. *Michael's* Church in *Wood-Street*, *ibid.*

St. *James*, *Hermitage*, *B.* 3, *p.* 128.

St. *James's Hoſpital*, for Leprous Siſters, *B.* 6, *p.* 4.

James, Sir *Bartholomew*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 43. His Charitable Legacies, *ibid.*

St. *James's on the Wall*, *B.* 3, *p.* 81.

St. *James's Church*, in *Duke's-Place*, *B.* 2, *p.* 59.

St. *James's Garlick-Hith*, *B.* 3, *p.* 10. A farther Account of it, *ibid*, *p.* 14.

St. *James's Clerkenwell*, *B.* 4, *p.* 63.

St. *James's Fair*, *B.* 6, *p.* 4.

St. *James's Park*, *B.* 6, *p.* 4. A farther Account of it, *ibid.* *p.* 77.

St. *James's Church*, *B.* 6, *p.* 81.

St. *James's Market*, *B.* 6, *p.* 83.

St. *James's Palace*, *B.* 6, *p.* 77.

St. *James's Square*, *B.* 6, *p.* 81.

St. *James's Street*, *B.* 6, *p.* 78.

James-Street, *Covent-Garden*, *B.* 6, *p.* 93.

Jameſon, *Thomas*, his Charitable Benefactions, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 131.

Janus's-Head, found in *Kent-Street*, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 23.

Jekyll, Dr. *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 65.

Jeffreys, *George*, Lord Chancellor, where interred, *B.* 3, *p.* 72. An Account of his ſeveral Advancements, *B.* 5, *p.* 161.

Jeffreys, Sir *Jeffrey*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 70.

Jeffreys, Sir *Robert*, foundeth the *Ironmongers-Hoſpital*, *B.* 1, *p.* 224. His Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 2, *p.* 154.

Jenkyn, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 56.

Jenner, *Robert*, his Charitable Benefactions, *B.* 5, *p.* 60.

Jennings, Sir *Stephen*, his Charitable Legacies, *B.* 5, *p.* 62. Choſen Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 128.

Jermin, Sir *Robert*, his Coat of Arms, *B.* 3, *p.* 275.

Jerom, Vicar of *Stepney*, burnt as an Heretick, *B.* 4, *p.* 48.

Jeruſalem Chamber, at *Weſtminſter*, by whom erected, *B.* 6, *p.* 17.

Jeſus-Commons, a College of Prieſts ſo called, *B.* 2, *p.* 201.

Jeſus-Hoſpital, at *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 60.

Jewen-Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 88.

Jewry, a Place near the *Tower*, formerly ſo called, *B.* 2, *p.* 32. A Place of Protection, *ibid.*

Jews, firſt brought into *England* by *William* Duke of *Normandy*, *B.* 3, *p.* 54. Several of them hang'd for Circumciſing a Chriſtian Child, *ibid.* Seven hundred of them ſlain by the *Londoners*, and why, *ibid.* *p.* 53. Their Treatment in ſeveral Reigns, *ibid.* *p.* 54, 55. The *Rolls Chapel* in *Chancery-Lane*, at firſt built for ſuch of them as were converted to the Chriſtian Religion, *ibid.* *p.* 262, 263. Their Letter to King *Edward* I. *ibid.* Their Burying-Place at *Mile-End*, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 100. A Specimen of their way of writing Epitaphs on the Tombs of their Dead, *ibid.*

Jews Synagogue, in *Duke's-Place*, *B.* 2, *p.* 73, 74.

Jews Synagogue formerly in *Lothbury*, *B.* 3, *p.* 53.

Imbroiderers-Hall, *B.* 3, *p.* 126, 196.

Imbroiderers Alms-houſes, *B.* 3, *p.* 229.

Infangtheof, in ancient Records, what, *B.* 3, *p.* 107.

Ingham, ——, one of the Juſtices of the Bench, fined, and for what, *B.* 6, *p.* 55.

Ingram, Sir *Arthur*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 154.

Ingram, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 20.

Inholders, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 216. Ancient Orders concerning them, *ibid.* *p.* 344.

Inholders-Hall, *B.* 2, *p.* 196, 201.

St. *Innocent's Church*, *B.* 6, *p.* 46. Now extinct, *ibid.*

Inns of Court, *B.* 1, *p.* 120. Inns of Court and Chancery, the Difference between them, *ibid.* Their Cuſtoms in electing Benchers, &c. *ibid.* *p.* 121, 122.

Jocalia, what, *B.* 1, *p.* 115.

John, King of *England*, begins his Reign, *B.* 5, *p.* 101. Grants to the City of *London* the Power of chooſing and depoſing their Sheriffs, *ibid.* His Charter concerning the *Thames*, *B.* 1, *p.* 35. Quarrels with the Barons, *ibid.* *p.* 59. His uſual Oath, *ibid.* Tormenteth the *Jews* greatly, *B.* 3, *p.* 54. Depoſeth the Bailiffs of *London*, and why. *Ap.* 1, *p.* 8.

John, the *French* King, lodged in the *Savoy*, *B.* 4, *p.* 106.

St. *John's Chapel* in the *Tower*, *B.* 1, *p.* 69.

St. *John Baptiſt-Church* in *Walbrook*, *B.* 2, *p.* 198.

St. *John Zachary-Church*, *B.* 3, *p.* 96, 120.

St. *John Evangeliſt-Church*, *B.* 3, *p.* 205.

St. *John* at *Wapping*, *B.* 4, *p.* 37.

St. *John of Jeruſalem*, the Priory thereof, *B.* 4, *p.* 62. Burnt by the Rebels of *Kent*, *ibid.* *p.* 63.

St. *John* at *Hackney*, *B.* 6, *p.* 122.

Johnſon, Captain *Edward*, his Charitable Legacy, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 100.

Johnſon, *Benjamin*, the Poet, his Funeral Inſcription, *B.* 16, *p.* 6.

Johnſon, *George*, His Funeral Monument, *B.* 6 *p.* 117.

Johnſon, Captain *John*, his Charitable Benefactions, *B.* 6, *p.* 100.

Johnſon, Sir *Henry*, his Alms-houſes, *B.* 6, *p*, 103.

Johnſon, *Hugh*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 126.

Johnſon, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 176.

Joiners-Hall, *B.* 2, *p.* 202.

Joiners, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 218.

Jolles, Sir *John*, Lord Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 34, *B.* 5, *p.* 141. His Charitable Legacy, *B.* 5, *p.* 58.

Jones, *Thomas*, his Charge to the Jury concerning the *Thames*, *B.* 1, *p.* 34.

Jones, *William*, his bountiful Charity, *B.* 1, *p.* 271.

Jones, *Inigo*, the great Architect, *B.* 6, *p.* 88.

Jones, *Roger*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 11.

Jones, *Edward*, Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 138.

Jones, Sir *Francis*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 141.

Jordan, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 109.

Joſceline, Sir *Ralph*, repaireth the City-Wall, *B.* 1, *p.* 10. Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 122.

Joyner, *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 103.

Ipreſs-Inn, *B.* 3, *p.* 7.

Ireland, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 203.

Ireton, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 145,

Ironmongers, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 193. A Liſt of the Maiors of this Company, *ibid.* Their Purchaſe of King *Edward* VI. and yearly Payments, *B.* 5, *p.* 250.

Ironmongers-Hall, *B.* 2, *p.* 73, 164.

Ironmongers-Hoſpital, *B.* 1, *p.* 224, *B.* 4, *p.* 54.

Ironmonger-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 39, 51.

Ironſide, *Gilbert*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 3. *p.* 213, 214.

Ironſide, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 147.

Iſlington, the Funeral Monuments there, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 132.

Iſlip, *John*, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 17.

Iſtleworth, a ſhort Deſcription thereof, *B.* 1, *p.* 44.

Italian Merchants, Commodities they chiefly deal in, *B.* 5, *p.* 271.

Italians, a great Quarrel between them and the *Mercers* in *London*, *B.* 3, *p.* 36.

Jud, Sir *Andrew*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 263. *B.* 2, *p.* 101. Foundeth a Free-School at *Tunbridge*, *B.* 5, *p.* 61. The Caſe of the School there, *ibid.* *p.* 187.

Judges, many of them ſent to the *Tower*, *B.* 1, *p.* 82. How elected, *B.* 1, *p.* 122. Their Salary, *ibid.* Habits, *ibid.*

Jugge, *John*, the Printer, the Privileges granted to him, *B.* 5, *p.* 222.

Juſtice-Hall in the *Old-Bailey*, *B.* 3, *p.* 281. The Seſſions there when held, *ibid.*

Juſticer, an ancient Officer of the City, the ſame which we now call Lord Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 73.

Juſts, at *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 1, *p.* 249. In *Cheapſide*, *B.* 3, *p.* 23, 36. In *Smithfield*, *ibid*, *p.* 239, 240. At *Durham-Houſe* in the *Strand*, *B.* 6, *p.* 2, 3.

Ivat, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 126.

Ivy-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 193, 196.

Juxon, Dr. *William*, Biſhop of *London*, *B.* 5, *p.* 5. Lord High Treaſurer, *ibid.*

K.

KAtharine, Queen, Wife to *Henry* V. her Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 6, *p.* 25.

Katharine, Queen, Wife to *Henry* VIII. her Tryal, *B.* 3, *p.* 177.

Katharine-Street in the *Strand*, *B.* 4, *p.* 112.

St. *Katharine Coleman-Church*, *B.* 2, *p.* 79.

St. *Katharine's Hoſpital* near the *Tower*, *B.* 1, *p.* 204. Their Conteſt with *Trinity-Priory*, *B.* 2, *p.* 56.

Keble, Sir *Henry*, his Charitable Acts. *B.* 1, *p.* 262. Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 57. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 18, 19.

Kekewich, *Samuel*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 128.

Kellesby, *John*, his Charitable Donations, *B.* 5, *p.* 56.

Kettlewell, *John*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 2, *p.* 35.

Kem, Sir *Nicholas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 132.

Kempe, Sir *Nicholas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 132.

Kempe, *Thomas*, Biſhop of *London*, *B.* 3, *p.* 149. His Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 166.

Kendal, *James*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 35.

Kendrick, *John*, his great Charity, *B.* 1, *p.* 276. A farther Account of it, *B.* 5, *p.* 58. His Will recited at large, *B.* 2, *p.* 124. Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 145.

Kenſington, Funeral Monuments there, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 69.

Kent, *Hubert de Burgo*, Earl of, *B.* 2, *p.* 149. *B.* 4, *p.* 72.

Kent-Street, in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 27, 31.

Keiron-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 8.

Kew-Green deſcribed, *B.* 1, *p.* 44.

Kerry-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 196.

Keyrel, Sir *Carew*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 59.

Keys, and Wharfs, a Catalogue of thoſe allowed by Parliament, *B.* 2, *p.* 172. Orders for their Regulation thereof, *B.* 1, *p.* 281, 282.

Kiffen, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 57.

Killigrew, *Katharine*, her Funeral Monument, and the ſeveral Inſcriptions thereon, *B.* 3, *p.* 7, 8.

Killegrew, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 36.

Killegrew, the Funeral Monuments and Epitaphs of ſeveral of that Family, *B.* 3, *p.* 7.

Killegrew, Dr. *Henry*, Maſter of the *Savoy*, *B.* 4, *p.* 107.

Kilwarby, *Robert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *B.* 1, *p.* 62.

King's-Square, *B.* 6, *p.* 87.

King, Dr. Biſhop of *London*, *B.* 3, *p.* 15. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 167, 168.

King's Printing-Houſe in *Black-Friers*, *B.* 3, *p.* 194.

King's Bench Priſon, *B.* 4, *p.* 18, 30. Great Abuſes committed there, *ibid.*

King's Bench, the Court thereof, *B.* 6, *p.* 49, 50.

King's Bench Office, where kept, *B.* 3, *p.* 278.

Kings-land, the Chapel and Hoſpital there, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 131.

Kingſton, Lady *Mary*, her Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 115.

Kingſton, why ſo called, *B.* 1, *p.* 44. Deſcribed, *ibid.*

King-Street, near *Guild-Hall*, *B.* 3, *p.* 51.

King-Street, St. *James's*, *B.* 6, *p.* 81.

King-Street, St. *Anne's*, *B.* 6, *p.* 85.

King-Street, *Covent-Garden*, *B.* 6, *p.* 95.

King Street, *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 63.

Kirby-Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 255.

Kirkman, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 9.

Kite, *John*, Biſhop of *Carliſle*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 138.

Knaresbrough, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 75.

Knaves-Acre, *B.* 6. *p.* 83.

Kneeſworth, Sir *Thomas*, his Charitable Legacy, *B.* 5, *p.* 59.

Knighton-Guild, Knights thereof, *B.* 1, *p.* 15. *B.* 2, *p.* 3, 9.

Knight-Riders-Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 6, 230.

Knights-Bridge, *B.* 6, *p.* 67.

Knipe, Dr. *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 35.

Kniverton, Lady *Frances*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 8.

Knowles, Sir *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 268.

Knowles, Sir *Thomas*, his great Liberality, *B.* 1, *p.* 261. Rebuildeth St. *Antholin's* Church, *B.* 3, *p.* 15. His Epitaph, and Place of Burial, *ibid.* *p.* 16. Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 116.

Knowles, Lady *Katharine*, Couſin German to Queen *Elizabeth*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 31.

Knypulus, what, *B.* 5, *p.* 379.

L.

LAbour-in-vain-yard, *B.* 3, *p.* 218.

Lacy, *Edmund*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, *B.* 4, *p.* 105.

Lacy, Earl of *Lincoln*, *B.* 4, *p.* 73.

Lake, *John*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 137.

Lake, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 275.

Lake, Dr. *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 8.

Lambard, *William*, his Charitable Legacy, *B.* 5, *p.* 58.

Lambard, Sir *Nicholas*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 130.

Lambard, *William*, the Antiquary, *B.* 2, *p.* 160. *B.* 3, *p.* 80. His Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 92.

Lambard, Sir *Moulton*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 92.

Lambart-Hill, *B.* 3, *p.* 208, 219.

Lambe, *William*, his Liberality, *B.* 1, *p.* 265. Place of Interment and Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 146.

Lambert, *James*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 56.

Lambeth-Church, the Funeral Monuments there, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 83.

Lambs Chapel, *B.* 3, *p.* 91. *ibid.* *p.* 128. The Guild there, *B.* 3, *p.* 91.

Lambs-Conduit, *B.* 1, *p.* 25.

Lambs-Conduit-Paſſage, *B.* 3, *p.* 254.

Lancaſter, Earl of, his great Houſe-keeping, *B.* 1. *p.* 243.

Lancaſter, Sir *James*, his Charitable Benefactions, *B.* 5, *p.* 61.

Lancaſter, *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of, in great Danger by the Citizens, *B.* 3, *p.* 8. His Funeral Monument, *ibid.* *p.* 159.

Lancaſter, *Edmund*, ſirnamed *Crouchback*, firſt Earl of, *B.* 6, *p.* 14.

Lancaſter, *Edward*, Earl of, foundeth the Abbey called the *Minories*, *B.* 2, *p.* 14.

Lancaſter, Dutchy of, its Liberties and Bounds, *B.* 4, *p.* 104.

Lancaſter, *Thomas*, *Plantagenet*, Earl of, beheaded, *B.* 3, *p.* 168.

Land-Bank Office, where kept, *B.* 4, *p.* 119.

Lane, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 151.

Langborn-Ward, why ſo called, *B.* 1, *p.* 24, 151. A farther Account of it, *B.* 2, *p.* 151.

Langford, *Samuel*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 45.

Langham, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2. *p.* 118.

Langham, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 133.

Langley, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 35. His Letter to the Lord Treaſurer, *ibid.* *p.* 389. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 42.

Langley, *Charles*, his Charity, and Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 84.

Langley-Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 74.

Langton, *Simon*, Lord Chancellor to *Edward* III, His Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 17.

Langton, Dr. *Chriſtopher*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 167.

Lanier, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 85.

Large, *Robert*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 23. *B.* 5, *p.* 119. His Gift to the Water-Conduits, *B.* 1, *p.* 28. Other Liberal Acts, *ibid.* *p.* 212. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 55, 56.

Latymer, *John Nevil*, Lord, *B.* 3, *p.* 166. His Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 125.

Latymer, Lady *Lucy*, her Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 125.

Loughton, *Hugh*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 14.

St. *Laurence-Poultrey*, *B.* 3, *p.* 189.

St. *Laurence-Jury*, *B.* 3, *p.* 43, 52.

Laurence, *Peter*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 121

St. *Laurence-Lane*, *B.* 3, *p.* 39. *B.* 4, *p.* 85.

Lawd, *William*, made Biſhop of *London*, *B.* 3, *p.* 151. Tranſlated to the See of *Canterbury*, *B.* 1, *p.* 90. *B.* 5, *p.* 5. Beheaded, *ibid.*

Lawrence, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 147.

Laxton, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 263. *B.* 5, *p.* 132. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 119. His Charitable Benefactions, *B.* 5, *p.* 57.

Leaden-Hall-Street, *B.* 2, *p.* 82.

Leaden-Hall, the Antiquity thereof, *B.* 2, *p.* 82. The Market there, *ibid.* *p.* 89.

Leather-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 255.

Leatherſellers, Company of, the Time of their Incorporation and Arms, *B.* 5, *p.* 204. Their Purchaſe of King *Edward* VI. and yearly Payments, *B.* 5, *p.* 251.

Leatherſellers-Hall, *B* 2, *p.* 100, 107.

Lectures, weekly in *London*, a Liſt of them, *B.* 5, *p.* 17.

Lee-Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 254.

Lee, the River deſcrib'd, *B.* 1, *p.* 47. Made Navigable, *ibid.* *p.* 48.

Lee, Sir *Richard*, Maior, *B.* 2, *p.* 196. *B.* 5, *p.* 122.

Legh, *Gerard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 258.

Legh, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 83.

Leiceſter-Fields, *B.* 6, *p.* 86.

Leiceſter-Street, near *Hatton-Garden*, *B.* 3, *p.* 255.

Leiceſter-Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 84.

Leigh, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 132.

Leigh, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 3, *p.* 38. *B.* 5, *p.* 176.

Leigh, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 259.

Lelius, *Peter*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 87.

Leman, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 141. His Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 2, *p.* 187.

Lenox, Lady *Margaret*, Counteſs of, Grandmother to King *James* the Iſt, her Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 6, *p.* 18.

St. *Leonard* in *Eaſt Cheap*, *B.* 2, *p.* 176, 181.

St. *Leonard's Foſter-Lane*, *B.* 3, *p.* 100, 120.

St. *Leonard's Shoreditch*, *B.* 4, *p.* 50.

St. *Leonard's Bromley*, the Funeral Monuments there, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 107.

Lepers, common in former Times, and the Proviſion made for them, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 21.

Leſteage, in old Records what, *B.* 3, *p.* 108.

Leſtrange, Lord, does Penance in St. *Dunſtan's* Church, and why, *B.* 2, *p.* 42.

Leſtrange, Sir *Roger*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 81.

Letchery, remarkably puniſh'd in a Prieſt, *B.* 2, *p.* 134.

Letherwyte, in old Records, what, *B.* 3, *p.* 107.

Lethieulier, the Family of that Name, from whom deſcended, *B.* 5, *p.* 301.

Levet, Sir *Richard*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 152.

Leviſon, *Nicholas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 67.

Levinz, Sir *Creſwell*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 66.

Lewen, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 211.

Lewen, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 154.

Lewes, *Michael*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 249.

Leyborn, *Roger*, Biſhop of *Carliſle*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 138.

Leybourn, Mr. his Survey of Encroachments on the City Walls, *B.* 1, *p.* 12.

Leyland, *John*, the Antiquary, where interr'd, *B.* 3, *p.* 192.

Lidgould, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 72.

Lieutenants of the Tower, their Office, and ancient Fees, *B.* 1, *p.* 73. The preſent State of them, *ibid.* *p.* 75. A Liſt of them, *ibid.* *p.* 77. Their Form of a Precept for taking of one into Execution, *B.* 2, *p.* 29. Form of a Protection of Priſoners for Debt, *ibid.* *p.* 30.

Lightermen, when firſt united to the Company of Watermen, *Ap.* 2, *p.* 17.

Lightning, ſeveral terrible Tempeſts of, *B.* 2, *p.* 144, *B.* 5, *p.* 3.

Lightfoot, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 42.

Lillie, *William*, firſt Maſter of St. *Paul's* School, *B.* 1, *p.* 167. An Inſcription in his Memory, *B.* 3, *p.* 166.

Lilly-Pot-Lane, *B.* 3, *p* 121.

Lilly, Dr. *Peter*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 109.

Lime-Wharf, *B.* 6, *p.* 76.

Lime-Houſe, *B.* 1, *p.* 43. Why ſo called, *B.* 4, *p.* 43.

Lime-Street-Ward, *B.* 2, *p.* 83.

Lime-Street, *B.* 2, *p.* 82, 164.

Limerick, *Thomas Dongan* Earl of, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6. *p.* 136.
Linchlade, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 77.
Lincoln, *Henry Lacy*, Earl of, a great Benefactor to St. *Paul's*, *B.* 3, *p.* 143. See more of him, *ibid. p.* 158.
Lincolns-Inn, *B.* 4, *p.* 69. Formerly belonging to the Biſhops of that Place, *ibid.*
Lincolns-Inn-Chapel, *B.* 4, *p.* 73.
Lincolns-Inn-Fields, *B.* 4, *p.* 75.
Lion, Sir *John*, Maior, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 28.
Lions, *Richard*, beheaded by *Wat Tyler*, *B.* 3, *p.* 11. His Funeral Monument, *ibid.*
Lion, Sir *John*, Maior, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 28.
Lions in the Tower, of what Antiquity, *B.* 1, *p.* 118. King *James* the Iſt comes thither to try their Courage, *ib.* Another Tryal of them, *ib. p.* 119.
Liquor-Pond-Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 255.
Liſle-Street, St. *Anne's*, *B.* 6, *p.* 86.
Liſle, Lady, her Charity, *B.* 2, *p.* 143.
Liſter, Sir *William*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 69.
Litchfield, Dr. *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 205. A ſhort Account of his Life, *ibid.*
Litchfield Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 86.
Litchterveld, Lady *Margaret*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 114.
Little Britain, *B.* 3, *p.* 112. *ibid. p.* 122.
Littlesbury, Sir *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 7.
Littlesbury, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 3, *p.* 7.
Littleton, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 273.
Littleton, Sir *Timothy*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 273.
Littleton, Dr. *Adam*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 71.
Littlington, *Nicholas*, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 17.
Litton-Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 93.
Liveries of *London*, when the Power of electing Officers was firſt inveſted in them, *B.* 5, *p.* 76. How ſummon'd to elect Parliament-Men, *ibid. p.* 248.
Liveries and Fees, anciently given by the City, *B.* 1, *p.* 308.
Livingſtone, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 36.
Loans, given by the City to divers Kings, *B.* 1, *p.* 281, 282.
Loader, *Iſaac*, his Liberal Benefactions, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 89.
Lokyer, ——— the Author of the famous Pills, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 14.
Lodge, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 289. *B.* 5, *p.* 134. Place of Burial, *B.* 3, *p.* 19.
Lofken, *John*, four times Maior, his Charity, *B.* 1, *p.* 261.
Lombard-Street, *B.* 2, *p.* 151, 162, 163.
London-Houſe in *Alderſgate-Street*, *B.* 3, *p.* 121.
London-Stone, its Antiquity, *B.* 2, *p.* 293, 200.
London, its Situation, *B.* 1, *p.* 12. Its Extent and Populouſneſs, *ibid. p.* 3. *London* and *Paris* compar'd, *ibid.* Whence ſo called, *ibid. p.* 4, 7. Orders obſerved in the rebuilding of it, after the great Fire, *ibid. p.* 228, 229, 230, 233. A farther Account of it, as to its Situation, *&c.* *Ap.* 1, *p.* 3, Beſieged by *Sweyne*, King of the *Danes*, *ibid.* Beſieged again by *Canutus*, *ibid. p.* 4. The Reaſon of the great Reſort thereto, *ibid. p.* 6. Takes part againſt ſome Kings of *England*, *ibid. p.* 7. Raiſes a Tumult againſt King *Richard* the Iſt, *ibid. p.* 8. Several other Tumults there, *ibid.* The various Appellations given it in ancient Records, *ibid. p.* 16.
London-Bridge, the Antiquity of it, *B.* 1, *p.* 53. A Chapel erected thereon, *ibid. p.* 54. The modern State thereof, *ibid. p.* 57.
London Wall, the Antiquity thereof, *B.* 1, *p.* 7, 8. Cuſtoms and Taxes laid upon Goods for the Repair thereof, *ibid. p.* 9, 10. The Dimenſions thereof, *ibid. p.* 10. A Computation of the Quantity of Ground contained within the Walls, *ibid. p.* 11.
Long-Acre, *B.* 6, *p.* 74.
Longbeard, *William*, raiſeth a Tumult in *London*, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 8.
Longchamp, *William*, Biſhop of *Ely*, and Lord Chancellor, *B.* 1, *p.* 14, 78.
Long-George, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 66.
Long, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 24.
Long-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 122, 284.
Longſon, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 127.
Lord Maior's Court, where kept, *B.* 5, *p.* 370. Manner of proceeding therein, *ibid. p.* 371.
Lorimers, Company of, their Arms, *&c.* *B.* 5, *p.* 226. The Time of their Incorporation, *Ap.* 2, *p.* 16.
Lort, Sir *Gilbert*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 16.
Lothbury, *B.* 2, *p.* 117. *B.* 3, *p.* 63.
Love, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 113.
Love-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 90.
Loveday, *Newel*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 110.
Loveken, Sir *John*, ſour times Maior, *B.* 2, *p.* 185. Buildeth the Church of St. *Michael's Crooked-Lane*, *ibid.* His Funeral Monument, *ibid.*
Lovel, Sir *Thomas*, his Will, *B.* 4, *p.* 50. A great Builder in *Lincoln's-Inn*, *B.* 4, *p.* 73.
Lovel's Court, *B.* 3, *p.* 196.
Lovel's Inn, *B.* 3, *p.* 193.
Lovetot, Sir *John*, impriſon'd in the *Tower*, *B.* 1, *p.* 82.
Low-Layton, the Funeral Monuments there, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 114.
Low, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 139. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 113.
Lowlard's Tower in St. *Paul's*, *B.* 3, *p.* 227.
Lloyd, Dr. *Griffin*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 222.
Lloyd, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 73.
Lucas, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 113.
Lucas, *John*, his Charitable Legacies, *B.* 5, *p.* 58.
Lucas, Dr. *Richard*, *B.* 6, *p.* 34.
Lucius the King, firſt planteth the Chriſtian Religion in *Britain*, *B.* 5, *p.* 1, 2.
Ludgate, by whom built, *B.* 1, *p.* 20.
Ludgate-Priſon, *B.* 3, *p.* 175. A large Account of the ſeveral Officers and Cuſtoms thereof, by one who was a Priſoner there, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 26, 27, 28.
Ludgate-Hill, *B.* 3, *p.* 193, *ibid. p.* 276.
Ludgate-Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 193.
Lumley, Sir *Martin*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 141.
Lumley, *Marmaduke*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 137.
Luſter, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 74.
Lutherans, their Church in *Queenhith*, *B.* 3, *p.* 209.
Lynacre, Dr. *Thomas*, *B.* 1, *p.* 130.
Lyons-Inn, *B.* 4, *p.* 118.
Lyon, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 153.

M.

M*Acany*, *Joan*, her large Legacies, and bountiful Charity, *B.* 2, *p.* 159.
Maces of Silver permitted to be carried firſt before the Lord Maior, and by whom, *B.* 5, *p.* 80.
Maderabombo, an Account of a Voyage thereto, *B.* 5, *p.* 291.
Mackulius, Dr. *John*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 6, *p.* 43.
Maddocks, *Roger*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 81.
Magnaville, *Geffery*, fortifies the *Tower* againſt K. *Stephen*, *B.* 1, *p.* 74.
St. *Magnus Church*, *B.* 2, *p.* 172.
Maguſers, formerly a Company, now aboliſh'd, *B.* 5, *p.* 232.
Maiden Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 92, 120.
Maiden Lane in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 28.
Maierne, Sir *Theodore*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 72.
Maior, firſt inſtituted, *B.* 5, *p.* 73. The ancient Manner of his Election, *B.* 5, *p.* 25, 75. Choſen yearly, *ibid. p.* 77. His Oath, and ancient Proceſſions, *ibid. p.* 77, 78. His Perſon aſſaulted, for which the offending Perſons are beheaded, *ibid. p.* 80. Three in one Year, *ibid. p.* 125. His giving Attendance at Coronations as Chief Butler of *England*, *ibid. p.* 153. His Privileges and Attendances, *ibid. p.* 154. His ancient Fees, *ibid. p.* 155. His Officers and Attendants, *ibid. p.* 164. Cuſtoms concerning his Election, *ibid. p.* 167. Ceremonies at his entring on his Office, *ibid.* 168, 169. On Feſtival Days, *ibid. p.* 169, 170. The preſent Method of his Election, *ibid. p.* 370. His Privileges and Precedency, *ibid. p.* 389. Feaſted in *Weſtminſter-Hall* by K. *Henry* VII. *B.* 6, *p.* 48.
Maiors, after their Offices made Juſtices, *B.* 1, *p.* 255.
Malden, *John*, his charitable Gifts, *B.* 5, *p.* 57.
Malifant, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 232.
Malpas, Sir *Philip*, his large Charity, *B.* 2, *p.* 66. *B.* 5, *p.* 119.
Malfory, Sir *Richard*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 134, 176.
Man, Dr. *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 66, 67.
Manners, Sir *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 5.
Manning, *Randal*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 191, 193.
Manny, Sir *Walter*, firſt Founder of the *Charterhouſe*, *B.* 4, *p.* 61.
Manors, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 51.
Manſel, *John*, his very great Feaſt, *B.* 6, *p.* 56.
Manſel-Street, *B.* 2, *p.* 28.
Man-ſlaughter, how puniſh'd, *B.* 5, *p.* 385.
Manwood, Sir *Roger*, Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, *B.* 3, *p.* 276.
Maples, Capt. *Richard*, his Liberality to the Poor, *B.* 5, *p.* 290.
Marblers, Company of, their Arms, *B.* 5, *p.* 225. When incorporated, *Ap.* 2, *p.* 16.
Marbod, *Gerard*, Alderman of the *Haunſe*, *B.* 1, *p.* 17.
March, *Francis*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 46.
Mark-Lane, *B.* 2, *p.* 53, 82.
Markets, where anciently kept, *B.* 5, *p.* 398. Several Laws and Ordinances concerning them, *ibid. p.* 308. The reſpective Tolls and Duties appointed to be paid by Market People, *ibid. p.* 311, 351. A more modern Account thereof, *ibid. p.* 398, 399. Divers Acts of Common Council concerning the Market-Bell, *ibid. p.* 413.
Maribone, *B.* 1, *p.* 27.
St. *Margaret's Pattens*, *B.* 2, *p.* 170.
St. *Margaret's Lane*, *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 86.
St. *Margaret's Lothbury*, *B.* 3, *p.* 57.
St. *Margaret's Hill*, *B.* 4, *p.* 27, 30.
St. *Margaret's Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 9. Funeral Monuments there, *ibid. p.* 140.
St. *Margaret's Fiſh-Street-Hill*, *B.* 2, *p.* 176.
St. *Margaret Moyle's* Pariſh-Church, *B.* 3, *p.* 205, 207.
St. *Margaret's on the Hill*, the Church ſo called, now the Town-Hall in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 6.
St. *Margaret's Hill*, *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 30.
Markham, Sir *John*, loſeth his Office of Lord Cheif Juſtice, and why, *B.* 1, *p.* 61.
Marlborough, *John* Duke of, dines with the Lord Maior, *B.* 3, *p.* 42.
Marmiage, *Randolph*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 192.
Marron, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 121.
Marriot, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 55.
Mariot, Dr. *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 197.
Marſh, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 127.
Marſhal, *Robert*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, 5. 3, *p.* 268.
Marſhal, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 126.
Marſh, *Thomas*, the Printer, the Privileges granted to him, *B.* 5, *p.* 222.
St. *Martin's Outwich*, *B.* 2, *p.* 117, 133.
Marten, Sir *Henry's* Letter to the Stationers Company concerning *Stow's* Survey, *B.* 1, *p.* 39. His Charity, *B.* 3, *p.* 201.
St. *Martin's-Lane*, *B.* 6, *p.* 68.
Martins, Sir *Richard*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 65.
Martin, Sir *Roger*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 16.
Martin, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 126.
Martin, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 137.
Martin, Sir *Richard*, Maior, his Letter to the Lord *Burleigh*, *Ap.* 1, 68.
Martin, Sir *Richard*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 65. His Advice concerning Weights, *B.* 1, *p.* 291.
Martin, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 14.
St. *Martins le Grand*, *B.* 3, *p.* 102.
St. *Martins Ludgate*, *B.* 3. *p.* 173, 193.
St. *Martins Ironmongers-Lane*, *B.* 3. *p.* 39.
St. *Martins Orgars*, *B.* 2, *p.* 187.
St. *Martin in the Vintry*, *B.* 3, *p.* 8.
St. *Martins le Grand*, the Court kept there, *B.* 5, *p.* 384.
St. *Martin in the Fields*, *B.* 6, *p.* 87. Funeral Monuments there, *ibid. p.* 69, 70.
Martin, *James*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 4, *p.* 8. *Ap.* 1. *p.* 74, 75.
Martin, *Francis*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 14.
Martyn, *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 75.
St. *Mary Magdalen's Chapel* near *Guild-Hall*, *B.* 3, *p.* 42.
St. *Mary Axe*, *B.* 2, *p.* 82, 89.
St. *Mary-le-bone*, Funeral Monuments there, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 36.
Marybone-Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 84.
St. *Mary Axe*, a Church formerly there, *B.* 2, *p.* 82. Deſcribed, *ibid. p.* 89.

St. *Mary Spittle*, *B.* 2, *p.* 97.
St. *Mary Woolnoth*, *B.* 2, *p* 160.
St *Mary at Hill*, *B.* 2, *p.* 168, 173.
St. *Mary Somerſet*, *B.* 3, *p.* 213, 218.
St. *Mary Mounthaw*, *B.* 3, *p.* 212, 218.
St. *Mary Staining* Church, *B.* 3, *p.* 96.
St. *Mary Magdalen*, *Milk Street*, *B.* 3, *p.* 74.
St. *Mary Aldermanbury*, *B.* 3, *p.* 871.
St. *Mary le Bow*, *B.* 3, *p.* 20.
St. *Mary Bothaw*, *B.* 3, *p.* 198.
St. *Mary Aldermary*, *B.* 3, *p.* 18.
St. *Mary Colechurch*, *B*, 3, *p.* 34, 50.
St. *Mary Abchurch*, *B.* 2, *p.* 186.
St. *Mary Woolchurch*, *B.* 2, *p.* 195.
St. *Mary Magdalen Old Fiſh-Street*, *B.* 3, *p.* 225, 230.
St. *Mary Overy's Priory*, *B.* 4, *p.* 8.
St. *Mary Magdalen* in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 8.
St. *Mary Low-Leyton*, Funeral Monuments there, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 114.
St. *Mary Newington*, *B.* 6, *p.* 86.
St. *Mary Magdalen's Bermondſey*, *B.* 4, *p.* 25.
St. *Mary Rouncival*, an Hoſpital ſo called, *B.* 6, *p.* 4.
St. *Mary White Chapel*, *B.* 4, *p.* 44.
St. *Mary* in the *Strand*, *B.* 4, *p.* 106.
St. *Mary Savoy*, *B.* 4, *p.* 108.
Mary, Queen, Siſter to Queen *Elizabeth*, Proclaimed in the City, *B.* 1, *p.* 62.
Mary, Queen of the *Scots*, Mother to King *James* the Iſt, her Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 6, *p.* 28.
Maſham-Street, in *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 66.
Maſon, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 160.
Maſon, *Roger*, his Charity and Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 84.
Maſons, when firſt brought into *England*, and by whom, *B.* 1, *p.* 8.
Maſons-Hall, *B.* 3, *p.* 63.
Maſons, Company of, their Arms, *B.* 5, *p.* 215.
Maſters in Chancery, their Office, *B.* 4, *p.* 71. Complaints made againſt the Increaſe of their Numbers, *ibid.*
Matfelon, *White Chapel Church*, ſo called, and why, *B.* 4, *p.* 44, 45.
Matilda, Queen, Wife to King *Henry* the Iſt, buildeth the firſt arched Bridge at *Stratford*, *Bow*, *B.* 1, *p.* 53. Foundeth the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, *ibid.* *p.* 15. Her Charter to the ſame recited at large, *B.* 2, *p.* 55. Her Grants concerning the Priory of *Chriſt-Church*, *ibid.* *p.* 12. Her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 23.
Matilda, Daughter of *Robert Fitzwater*, courted by King *John*, *B.* 1, *p.* 49.
Matthew, *John*, his Gift to the Conduits, *B.* 1, *p.* 28. Firſt Batchelor Maior, *B* 5. *p.* 126.
St. *Matthew Friday Street*, *B.* 3, *p.* 139, 196.
Matthew, *Toby*, Archbiſhop of *York*, *B.* 6, *p.* 4.
Mauritius, Biſhop of *London*, *B.* 1, *p.* 18. *ibid. d.* 63. *B.* 5, *p.* 2.
Mawgridge, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 92.
Maygames, *B.* 1, *p.* 252.
May-Day, an Inſurrection of the Apprentices thereon, *B.* 1, *p.* 253.
May-Fair, the Diſorders there, *&c.* *B.* 6, *p.* 4.
May Pole in the *Strand*, *B.* 4, *p.* 104, 106.
Meal-Market, by *Fleet-Ditch*, *B.* 6, *p.* 12.
Mead, *Matthew*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 99.
Mead, Dr. *Richard*, *B.* 4, *p.* 44.
Mead, *Thomas*, the Judge, *B.* 3, *p.* 275.
Mediford Court, *B.* 2, *p.* 164.
Meermaid Court, *B.* 3, *p.* 193.
Megs, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B* 4, *p.* 22. His Alms-houſes, *ibid.*
Mennes, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 40.
Mercers-Street, near *Long-Acre*, *B.* 6, *p.* 74.
Mercers, antient Orders concerning them, *B.* 5, *p* 345.
Mercers-Street, *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 28.
Mercers-Chapel, *B.* 3, *p.* 37, 50.
Mercers, Company of, when founded, *B.* 3, *p.* 3. *ibid.* *p.* 38. A Liſt of the Charitable Donations belonging to them, with the Names of the Donors, *B.* 5, *p.* 5. A more particular Account of them, *ibid.* *p.* 173. Their Fund for Widows, *ibid.* *p.* 174. Names of the Maſters and Wardens, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 14.
Merchants, ſome remarkable Relations concerning them, *B.* 5, *p.* 291.
Merchant, *Hugh*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p* 82.
Merchant Adventurers, the Old, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 259. Privileges, and what they chiefly deal in, *ibid.* *p.* 260.
Merchant Adventurers, the New, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 267. Extinct, *ibid.*
Merchant-Taylors, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 190. King *James* the Iſt dines with them, *ibid.* A Liſt of the Maiors of this Company, *ibid.* *p.* 191. Their Purchaſe of King *Edward* VI. and yearly Payments, *ibid.* *p.* 250. A Liſt of the Charities entruſted with them, *B.* 5, *p.* 62, 63.
Merchant-Taylors-School, *B.* 1, *p.* 169. A Catalogue of the Maſters, *ibid.* *p.* 170. A more particular Account of Mr. *Dugard's* Sufferings, *ibid.* *p.* 203.
Merchant-Taylors-Hall, *B.* 2, *p.* 118, 133.
Merchant-Taylors Alms-Houſes on *Tower-Hill*, *B.* 2, *p.* 14.
Meriton, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3. *p.* 210.
Metcalf, *Nicholas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 115.
Metereri, *Emanuel de*, the *Dutch* Hiſtorian, *B.* 2, *p.* 153.
Merry, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 118.
Mewſe, near *Charing-Croſs*, why ſo called, *&c.* *B.* 6, *p.* 2, 177.
Meynil, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 46.
Meco, Lady, her Alms-houſes, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 101.
St. *Michael Wood Street*, *B.* 3, *p.* 80.
St. *Michael Queen-Hith*, *B.* 3, *p.* 212, 218.
St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw*, *B.* 3, *p.* 66.
St. *Michael the Quern*, *B.* 3, *p.* 191, 196.
St. *Michael Crooked-Lane*, *B.* 2, *p.* 185.
St. *Michael Pater-Noſter Church*, *B* 3, *p.* 3, 13.
Micklethwaite, Sir *John*, his Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 117.
Middleton, Sir *Thomas*, his Charitable Gifts, *B.* 5, *p.* 57.
Middleton, Lady *Anne*, her Charitable Gift, *B.* 5, *p* 57.
Middleton, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 96. *B.* 5, *p.* 140.
Middleton, Sir *Hugh*, brings the New River Water to *London*, *B.* 1, *p.* 25. His Charitable Legacy, *B.* 5, *p.* 60.
Middleton, *John*, Maior, the Place of his Interment, *B.* 3, *p.* 4.
Middleſex, *Lionel Cranfield*, Earl of, Lord Treaſurer, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 17.
Middleſex, the Foreſt thereof, *B.* 5, *p.* 102.
Millbank, at *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 66.
Milborn, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B* 3, *p.* 127.
Milborn, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 263. *B.* 2, *p.* 74. His Charitable Legacies, *B.* 5. *p.* 58. *ibid.* *p.* 129. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 74.
Mildmay, Sir *Walter*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 236.
St. *Mildred* in the *Poultrey*, *B.* 3, *p.* 30.
St. *Mildred* in *Bread Street*, *B.* 3, *p.* 201.
Mile.End, *B.* 4, *p.* 47.
Milford-Lane, *B.* 4, *p.* 105.
Military Government of the City, *B.* 5, *p.* 451.
Milk, three Pints ſold for a Half-penny, *B.* 2, *p.* 15.
Milk-Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 74. *ibid.* *p.* 89.
Mill, Sir *William*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 114.
Millers, Aſſizes to be obſerved by them, *B.* 5, *p.* 343, To have but one Half-penny for grinding a Quarter of Wheat, *B.* 5, *p.* 107.
Milling, *Thomas*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, and a Favourite of King *Edward* the IVth, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 17.
Mills, Dr. *Daniel*, his Funeral Monument. *B.* 2, *p.* 40.
Mills on the *Thames*, complained of by the City, *B.* 1, *p.* 39. Their Owners Defence of them, *ibid.* *p.* 40, 41.
Milſam, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 113.
Mint in the *Tower*, *B.* 1, *p.* 96. The ſeveral Officers belonging thereto, *ibid.* The ſeveral ſorts of Money coined there, *ibid.* *p.* 97, 98. A Liſt of the Names of the Officers belonging thereto, *ibid.* *p.* 109.
Mint in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 16.
Mines Royal, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 246.
Mineral and Battery Workers, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 246.
Minching-Lane, *B.* 2, *p.* 41, 53.
Minories, whence ſo called, *B.* 2, *p.* 14. The Nunnery there, *ibid.* A Work-houſe ſet up there, *ibid.* *p.* 15. Modern State thereof, *ibid.* *p.* 28.
Mirfine, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 129.
Miskenning, in ancient Records what, *B.* 3, *p.* 108.
Mobbing, a Proclamation againſt it, *B.* 5, *p.* 444.
Molins, Dr. *James*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 266.
Mond, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 146.
Monetroft, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 197.
Money firſt coined in the *Tower*, *B.* 1, *p.* 82. In *Bucklersbury*, *ibid.*
Monmouth, *Humphry*, encourageth *Tindal* and other Goſpellers, *B.* 2, *p.* 33. Impriſoned in the *Tower* for the ſame by the Lord Chancellor *More*, *ibid.*
Monox, *John*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 263.
Monoux, Sir *George*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 128. His bountiful Benefactions, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 117. His Funeral Monument, *ibid.* *p.* 26. 118.
Montgomery, Sir *Hugh*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 5, *p.* 268.
Monument on *Fiſh-Street-Hill*, *B.* 2, *p.* 180. Figures and Inſcriptions thereupon, *ibid.* A particular Account of the Charges in building, *ibid.*
More-Fields, when firſt planted, *B.* 1, *p.* 17. *B.* 3, *p* 70. *B.* 4, *p.* 54.
Moorgate, by whom built, *B.* 1, *p.* 17.
Moor-Street, St. *Anne's*, *B.* 6, *p.* 86.
Moor, Sir *John*, foundeth a Writing-School in *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, *B.* 1, *p.* 181. Where buried, *B.* 2, *p.* 46. His Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *ibid.* *p.* 47.
Mooting, in the Inns of Court, the Manner of it; *B.* 1. *p.* 122. Cuſtoms thereof in the Inns of *Chancery*, *ibid.*
Moravia, *Nicholas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 108.
Mordaunt, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 73.
Morden-College deſcribed, *B.* 1, *p.* 219. Orders thereof, *ibid.* *p.* 222.
Morden, Sir *John*, his Charity, *B.* 1, *p.* 296.
Morden, *Simon*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 113.
More, Sir *Thomas*, Lord Chancellor, beheaded, *B.* 1, *p.* 29. Studied in *New-Inn*, *B.* 6, *p.* 2. Puts on the Surplice to aſſiſt the Prieſts at Maſs when Lord Chancellor, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 103.
More, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 71.
More, Sir *Jonas*, where buried, *B.* 1, *p.* 69.
More, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 115.
Morgan, *Philip*, Biſhop of *Ely*, *B.* 4, *p.* 62. Where interred, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 137.
Morgan, *Hugh*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 85.
Morley, *Cuthbert*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 86.
Morpeſſon, Dr. ——— his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 85.
Morris, *Peter*, erecteth *Thames* Water Mill, *B.* 1, *p.* 25.
Morris, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 18.
Morris, *Roger*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 4, *p.* 57.
Mortality, Weekly Bills thereof, and on what Occaſion firſt publiſh'd, *B.* 5, *p.* 448. Several Obſervations thereupon, *ibid.* *p.* 449.
Mortimer, Sir *John*, beheaded, *B.* 3, *p.* 134.
Mortimer Roger, impriſon'd in the *Tower*, *B.* 1, *p.* 82.
Mortlack, *B.* 1, *p.* 44.
Morton, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 11.
Morton, Sir *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 273.
Morton, *Robert*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 138.
Moſley, Dr. *Nicholas*, Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 139.
Moſſe, *Francis*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 147.
Moulſon, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 143.
Moulton, Captain *William*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 120.
Mounford, *James*, his Will and Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 172.
Mountague, Sir *Henry*, Recorder, *B.* 1, *p.* 34. His ſeveral Advancements, *B.* 5, *p.* 161.
Mountague-Houſe, *B.* 4, *p.* 85.
Mountague-Court, *B.* 3, *p.* 128.
Mountague, *George*, Archbiſhop of *York*, *B.* 5, *p.* 5.
Mountague, *George*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 7.
Mountague, *Henry*, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, *B.* 3, *p.* 275.
Mount-Caſtle, where, *B.* 1, *p.* 62.
Mount-Goddard Street, *B* 3, *p.* 199.
Mountjoy, *Walter Blunt*, Lord Treaſurer, *B.* 3, *p.* 133.

Mountjoy, *Charles Blount*, Lord of, *B.* 3. *p.* 19.

Mowbray, Sir *John*, Earl of *Nottingham*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 5. *p.* 268.

Moyer, *Laurence*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 115.

Moyer, Sir *Samuel*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 197.

Mugwell-Street, *B.* 3. *p.* 81, 90.

Mulcaſter, *Richard*, ſome Account of his Life and Character, *B.* 1. *p.* 168, 169, 170.

Mulgrave, *Edmund Sheffield* Earl of, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 70.

Mummery, a ſort of Triumphal Show, *B.* 1, *p.* 252.

Munday, *Anthony*, who was concern'd in this Survey, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 61.

Munday, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 3, *p.* 129. Where buried, *ibid.* *p.* 125.

Munden, Sir *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 108.

Murage, what, and by whom granted, *B.* 1, *p.* 9.

Murther, how puniſhed, *B.* 5. *p.* 385.

Muſchamp, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 81.

Muſcovy-Court, *B.* 2, *p.* 54.

Muſcovy Merchants, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 260. Privileges and Commodities which they chiefly deal in, *B.* 6, *p.* 261.

Muſicians, Company of, their Arms, *B.* 5. *p.* 238. Their Time of Incorporation, *Ap.* 2. *p.* 16.

Muſter of Citizens, the Number of them in King *Stephen's* Time, *B.* 5, *p.* 451. In the Time of King *Henry* the VIIIth, *ibid.* In the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, *ibid.* *p.* 452.

N.

N*Ags-Head-Court*, near *Pye-Corner*, *B.* 3, *p.* 283.

Nale, *Nicholas de*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2. *p.* 66.

Namia, what, *B.* 5. *p.* 349.

Naturalization of Foreigners, *B.* 5. *p.* 297, 298.

Navy Office, deſcrib'd, *B.* 2, *p.* 74. *ibid.* *p.* 82.

Neathouſes, *B.* 1. *p.* 43. *B.* 6, *p.* 67.

Needham, Dr. *Jaſper*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 256, 267.

Needham, *John*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 3. *p.* 233.

Nelthorp, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 66.

Nevil, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 37.

Nevil, *John*, Lord *Latymer*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 125.

Newbury, *Lewis*, his Alms-Houſes at *Mile-End*, *B.* 5. *p.* 61.

Newcaſtle-Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 287.

Newcaſtle, *William Cavendiſh* Duke of, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 15.

New-Exchange in the *Strand*, *B.* 6, *p.* 3. See more of it, *ibid.* *p.* 75.

Newgate-Market, when firſt erected, *B.* 3, *p.* 193, 195.

Newgate-Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 194.

Newgate, *B.* 1, *p.* 18. A farther Account of it, *B.* 3, *p.* 194.

New-Inn, the Original thereof, *B.* 3, *p.* 247. See more of it, *B.* 4, *p.* 118.

Newington-Buts, the Funeral Monuments there, *Ap* 1, *p.* 80.

Newington-Stoke, the Funeral Monuments there, *B.* 6, *p.* 131.

Newport, *Charles Blount* Earl of, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 71.

Newport-Street, *B.* 6. *p.* 68.

New-Priſon at *Clerkenwell*, *B.* 4. *p.* 69.

New-River-Water, whence brought, and by whom, *B.* 1. *p.* 25.

New-Street, *Fetter-Lane*, *B.* 3, *p.* 282.

New-Street, *Covent-Garden*, *B.* 6, *p.* 74.

Newton, *Peter*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 44.

Nicholas-Lane, *B.* 2, *p.* 163.

Nicholas, Sir *Ambroſe*, Maior, his Charity, *B.* 1, *p.* 265. His Alms-Houſes in *Mugwell-Street*, *B.* 3, *p.* 82. See more of him, *B.* 5, *p.* 67. *ibid.* *p.* 135.

St. *Nicholas Cole-Abbey*, *B.* 3, *p.* 209. *ibid.* *p.* 219.

St. *Nicholas Olave*, *B.* 3, *p.* 211. *ibid.* *p.* 219.

St. *Nicholas Acons*, *B.* 2, *p.* 159.

St *Nicholas Shambles*, *B.* 3, *p.* 128.

Nicholſon, *William*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 224.

Nicholſon, Sir *Humphry*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 97.

Niger, *Robert*, ſome Remarks on his Life and Character, *B.* 5, *p.* 3.

Niger, *Roger*, Biſhop of *London*, *B.* 3, *p.* 158.

Night-Watch, the Orders and Cuſtoms thereof, *B.* 5, *p.* 394, 395. Acts of Common Council for that Purpoſe, *ibid.* *p.* 396, 397.

Nightingal-Lane, *B.* 4, *p.* 43.

Norbery,———, High Treaſurer of *England*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 134.

Noble-Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 121.

Norden, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 257.

Norfolk-Street, and Buildings, *B.* 4, *p.* 117.

Norman, *William*, Biſhop of *London*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 158.

Norman, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 134.

Norman, Sir *John*, Maior, the firſt that went to *Weſtminſter* in a Barge, *B.* 5, *p.* 121.

Normandy, *William*, Duke of, brings the *Jews* firſt into *England*, *B.* 3. *p.* 54.

Norrice, Sir *Francis*, his magnificent Tomb, *B.* 6. *p.* 21.

Norris Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 83.

North, Lady, her Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 45.

Northampton, *John*, Maior, his Order againſt Uſury, *B.* 5, *p.* 114. Committed to perpetual Impriſonment, *ibid.*

Northampton, *Henry* Earl of, foundeth a College at *Greenwich*, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 93. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 94.

Northumberland, *Henry Peircy* Earl of, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 129.

Northumberland-Houſe, in St. *Martins le Grand*, *B.* 3, *p.* 112.

Northumberland-Houſe, in the *Strand*, *B.* 6. *p.* 76.

Northumberland, Earl of, murders himſelf in the *Tower*, *B.* 5. *p.* 136.

Northumberland, *Jane Guilford* Dutcheſs of, her Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 70.

Norton, Sir *Sampſon*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 73.

Norton-Falgate, *B.* 4. *p.* 49. The Charity Schools there, *ibid.*

Norwich-Houſe, *B.* 6. *p.* 3.

Norwich, *Walter de Suffilde*, Biſhop of, his Charity to the Poor, *B.* 1, *p.* 245.

Notaries, the Society of, *B.* 5, *p.* 242.

Nott, *John*, Maior, his Orders againſt Uſury, *B.* 5, *p.* 112.

Nottingham, *Arabella*, Counteſs Dowager of, her Charitable Legacy, *B.* 4, *p.* 111.

Nowell, Dr. *Alexander*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 160.

O.

O*Atlands*, the King's Palace there, *B.* 1, *p.* 45.

Offices, belonging to the City, a Liſt of them, *B.* 1, *p.* 306. *ibid.* *p.* 307. See more of it, *B.* 5. *p.* 374.

Offerings, given to Pariſh-Prieſts, Orders and Cuſtoms thereof, *B.* 5. *p.* 24. *ibid.* *p.* 25.

Offerings, made for the Dead for three and twenty Years, *B.* 4. *p.* 62.

Offley, *Hugh*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 72.

Offley, *Robert*, his Liberal Charity, *B.* 1, *p.* 267. *B.* 5. *p.* 66.

Offley, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 1. *p.* 265. See more of him, *B.* 5. *p.* 133.

Oglethorp, *Owen*, Biſhop of *Carliſle*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3; *p.* 257.

Oiſter-Gate, *B.* 1. *p.* 22.

St. *Olave Hart-Street*, *B.* 2. *p.* 37.

St. *Olaves Old Jewry*, *B.* 3, *p.* 55. *ibid.* *p.* 63.

St. *Olaves Silver.Street*, *B.* 3. *p.* 99.

St. *Olaves* Church in *Southwark*, *B.* 4. *p.* 21. Its Free-School, *ibid.* *p.* 23.

Old Bailey, *B.* 3. *p.* 231. The Seſſions-Houſe there, *ibid.* *p.* 247. A farther Account of it, *ib.* *p.* 281. *B.* 5. *p.* 384.

Oldcaſtle, Sir *John*, eſcapes out of the *Tower*, *B.* 1. *p.* 88.

Old-Change, why ſo called, *B.* 1. *p* 83. See more of it, *B.* 3. *p.* 140. Anciently the only Place for ſelling Gold and Silver, *ibid.* *p.* 198.

Old Fiſh-Street-Hill, *B.* 3 *p.* 211.

Oldgrave, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 123.

Old Jewry, *B.* 3. *p* 54, 63.

Old Palace-Yard, *B.* 6. *p.* 66.

Old Street, *B.* 4, *p.* 50. *ibid* *p.* 61.

Old Temple, formerly in *New-Street*, now called *Chancery Lane*, *B.* 4, *p.* 69.

Olyffe, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 189.

Onely, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3. *p.* 97.

Orange, Prince of, the Citizens of *London's* Adreſs to him, *B.* 1. *p.* 304.

Orange, *Mary* Princeſs of, Mother to King *William* the IIId, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 19.

Orchard-Street, *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 66.

Ordnance, the Office thereof in the *Tower*, *B.* 1. *p.* 104. Ancient and preſent Offices thereof, *ib.* *p.* 105, 106. Their Fees *ibid.* *p.* 107.

Orm, *Nicholas*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 3 *p* 237.

Ormond-Place, *B.* 3. *p.* 8.

Orphans of the City, Laws and Ordinances for taking Care of them, *B.* 5, *p.* 322. Conteſts about the Cuſtody of them, *ibid.* *p.* 327. *ibid.* *p.* 372. The Court kept for their Relief, *ibid.* *p.* 371. Orphanage Money allow'd by the Chamberlain, *ib.* The Puniſhment of ſuch as marry Orphans without Conſent, *ibid.* *p.* 372. An Act of Parliament for their Relief, *ibid.* *p.* 373.

Ortelius, *Abraham*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 102.

Oſbaldeſton, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 16.

Osborn, Sir *Edward*, Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 136. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 2. *p.* 153.

Otely, Sir *Roger*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 119.

Otthen, *Hippocrates de*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4. *p.* 114.

Overbury, Sir *Thomas*, poiſon'd in the *Tower*, *B.* 1. *p.* 65. *ibid.* *p.* 90.

Overy, St. *Mary's* Church, why ſo called, *B.* 1, *p.* 29.

Outram, Dr. *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6. *p.* 15.

Owen, *Alice*, her extenſive Charity, *B.* 1. *p.* 279, 280.

Owen, Dr. *John*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 4. *p.* 57, 58.

Owen, *Thomas*, a Judge in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6. *p.* 16.

Oxenden-Chapel, *B.* 6. *p.* 82.

Oxenden, Colonel *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 92.

Oxenden-Street, *B.* 6. *p.* 67.

Oxenford, *John* of, Maior, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 10.

Oxenford, *Anne*, Counteſs of, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6. *p.* 30.

Oxford-Court, *B.* 2. *p.* 200.

Oxford, why ſo called, *B.* 1, *p.* 29.

Oxford, *John Vere* Earl of, beheaded, *B.* 2, *p.* 115.

Oxford's Alms-Houſes, *B.* 2. *p.* 83.

P.

P*Ace*, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 97.

Pack, *Chriſtopher*, Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 145.

Packet-Boats, for carrying Letters to Foreign Plantations, their Rates and Cuſtoms, *B.* 5, *p.* 400.

Packenton, *Robert*, murder'd, *B.* 3, *p.* 29.

Packington, Sir *John*, *B.* 3. *p.* 113.

Packington, Lady *Anne*, her Alms-Houſes, *B.* 5. *p.* 71. Her Funeral Monument, *B.* 3. *p.* 113.

Padeſley, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 119.

Page, *Gregory*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 37.

Page, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2. *p.* 139.

Paget, *James Cæſar*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6 *p.* 128.

Paggen, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 46.

Pail-Mail, *B.* 6. *p.* 81.

Pain, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4. *p.* 115.

Paine, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 75.

Painters, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5 *p.* 214.

Painter-Stainers-Hall, *B.* 3, *p.* 211, 218.

Pair Street, *B.* 6. *p.* 66.

Palace Royal, formerly at *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 47. A Liſt of the ſeveral Officers belonging thereto, *ibid.*

Palatine, *Frederick*, Prince Elector, his Marriage with the Lady *Elizabeth*, Daughter to King *James* the Iſt. *B.* 6, *p.* 5.

Palatines, great Numbers of them arrive at *London*, *B.* 5. *p.* 43. Kindly entertained, *ibid.* How diſpoſed of, *ibid.*

Palin, *George*, his Liberal Charity, *B.* 1, *p.* 270.

Palmer, *Dudley*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 06.

Palmer, *Matthew*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 3. *p.* 85.

Palmer, *James*, his Charities, *B.* 6. *p.* 45. His Funeral Monument, *ibid.*

Palmer, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 65.

Palmer, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 139.

Palmer's Alms-houſes, *B.* 6. *p.* 65.

Palſgrave, ——— entertain'd by the City, *B.* 1, *p.* 306.

Palſgrave's Head Court in the *Strand*, *B.* 4. *p.* 117, 118.

Pancraſe-Lane, *B.* 3. *p.* 25.

St. *Pancraſe Soper-Lane*, *B.* 3. *p.* 28.

St. *Pancraſe*, Funeral Monuments there, *Ap* .1. *p.* 135.

Panton-Street, *B.* 6. *p.* 67.

Panton-Yard, *B.* 6, *p.* 84.

Papillon, *Thomas*, his Liberal Charity, *B.* 5, *p.* 55.

Par, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 222.

Par, Sir *Thomas*, Father to Queen *Katharine* of that Name, *B.* 3, *p.* 181.

Pardon Church-Yard, a Place for burying Felons, *B.* 4, *p.* 62.

Pargitor, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 3. *p.* 200. *B.* 5. *p.* 130.

Paris Garden, the terrible Slaughter that happened there, *B.* 1. *p.* 290. Made a Pariſh, *B.* 4, *p.* 6.

Pariſhes, in and about *London*, a Table of their ſeveral Valuations before and ſince the Civil Wars, with their Values in the King's Books, and the Names of their Incumbents, Lecturers, *&c.* *B.* 5. *p.* 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Pariſh-Clerks, the Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 231. Their Privileges and Immunities, *ibid.* Act a Play which laſted three Days, with very great Concourſe of the Nobility, *&c.* *B.* 1, *p.* 247.

Pariſh-Clerks, their Hall, *B.* 3, *p.* 2.

Pariſh-Prieſts, the Offerings anciently to be paid to them, *B.* 5, *p.* 22, 23. Biſhop *Rogers's* Conſtitution about them, *ibid.* Pope *Nicholas's* Bull in Behalf of them, *ibid.* Articles of Compoſition agreed to by certain Perſons delegated to that Purpoſe, *ibid.* The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury's* Letter to the City in Behalf of them, *ibid* *p.* 24. Pope *Nicholas's* Bull concerning them, *ibid.* *p.* 24, 25. More Conteſts about them, *ibid.* *p.* 25. Tithes due to Pariſh-Prieſts, *ibid.* Perſonal Tithes, *p.* 26. Privy Tithes, *ibid.* Articles of Viſitation, about the Year 1498, *ibid.* *p.* 28, 29.

Park, the firſt in *England*, at *Woodſtock*, *B.* 1, *p.* 79.

Park-Street, *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 64.

Parker, *William*, his Liberal Charity, *B.* 1, *p.* 270. See more of him, *B.* 3, *p*, 95. *B.* 5, *p.* 2.

Parker, *Matthew*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, where interr'd, *B.* 6, *p.* 137.

Parkhurſt, Sir *Robert*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 143.

Parliament, High Court of, their Authority, *&c.* *B.* 6. *p.* 49.

Parliament-Men for London, a Liſt of them from their firſt Summons thereto to this Time, *Ap.* 2, *p.* 7, 8. Another Liſt for *Weſtminſter*, *ibid.* *p.* 10. Another for *Southwark*, *ibid.* *p* 11.

Parr, Dr. *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 83.

Parr, *Thomas*, famous for his Long Life, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 16.

Parravicin, Sir *Peter*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 46.

Parry, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 20.

Parry, *Blanch*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 42.

Parſons-Green, *B.* 1, *p.* 44.

Parſons, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 152.

Partridge, Sir *Miles*, executed on *Tower-Hill*, *B.* 3, *p.* 148.

Parvis, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 119.

Parvyſh, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 115.

Paskin, *Philip*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 61.

Paſſing-Bell, of St. *Sepulchres*, for Malefactors, by whom order'd to be rung, *B.* 1, *p.* 19.

Paſtimes of the Citizens, in ancient Time an Account of them by *Fitz Stephen*, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 14.

Pater-Noſter-Makers, what, *B.* 3, *p.* 174.

Pater-Noſter-Row, why ſo called, *B.* 3. *p.* 174, 195.

Patkyn, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 97.

Patmore, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 139.

Patten-Makers, Company of, *B.* 5, *p.* 241. When incorporated, *Ap.* 2, *p.* 16.

Pavements, found fifteen Foot under Ground, *B.* 3, *p.* 198.

Paviers, Orders to be obſerved by them, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 47.

Paviers, Company of, their Arms, *B.* 5, *p.* 226. The Time of their Incorporation, *Ap.* 2, *p.* 16.

St. *Paul Shadwell*, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 105.

St. *Paul's Church-Yard*, *B.* 3, *p.* 197.

St. *Paul's Cathedral*, ſuppoſed to be built where once a Temple of *Diana* ſtood, *B.* 3, *p.* 141. Dr. *Woodward's* Reaſons to confirm that Suppoſition, *ib.* Firſt founded by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, *ibid.* The Gifts of ſeveral ancient Kings and others thereto, *ibid.* *p.* 142. King *William* the Conqueror's Charter to it, *ibid.* The Dimenſions thereof, as they were taken in the Year One thouſand three hundred and fourteen, *ibid.* Burnt down, and a large Foundation thereof laid upon Arches by *Mauritius* Biſhop of *London*, *ibid.* Ancient Conteſt between *Bainard-Caſtle* and St. *Paul's* Church about Bounds, *ibid.* *p.* 143. Murders and Robberies committed in St. *Paul's Church-yard*, *ibid.* St. *Paul's Church yard* walled round, *ibid.* The Steeple fir'd by Lightning, *ibid.* Repair'd, *ibid.* The ſeveral Dimenſions of it, *ibid.* *p.* 144. The Governors of this Church, *ibid.* The Library erected there, *ibid.* The ſeveral Chapels there, *ibid.* *p.* 145. The Pariſh-Church of St. *Faith* under St. *Paul's*, *ibid.* St. *Paul's* Steeple and Church burnt again, *ibid.* *p.* 149. Queen *Elizabeth's* Letters for the ſpeedy Repair thereof, *ibid.* *p.* 150. The Contribution of the Clergy, and others, towards it, *ibid.* Sir *Paul Pindar's* Benevolence thereto, *ibid.* *p*, 151. Receipts and Diſburſements concerning the ſame, *ibid.* *p.* 152. The Condition of this Church in the Time of the Civil War, *ibid.* Conſumed in the Great Fire, *ibid.* Began to be rebuilt, *ibid.* *p.* 153. Receipts and Diſburſements concerning it, *ibid.* *p.* 155. Several Statutes and Cuſtoms that concern this Church, *ibid.* *p.* 156. A large Account of the Funeral Monuments there before the Great Fire, *ibid.* *p.* 157, 158, 159.

Paul's-Croſs, *B.* 3, *p.* 149.

Paul's School, the firſt in the Kingdom, *B.* 1, *p.* 123. A more particular Account of it, *ibid.* *p.* 164. The Inſcriptions about it, *ibid.* The Orders thereof, *ibid.* *p.* 165, 166. A Liſt of the Maſters. Names thereof from the firſt Foundation to this Time, with a ſhort Account of their reſpective Characters, *ibid.* *p.* 167.

St. *Paul's* Bakehouſe, *B.* 3, *p.* 225.

St. *Paul's* Brew-houſe, *B.* 3, *p.* 225.

Pauls-Wharf, *B.* 3, *p.* 229.

Pauls-Chain, the Street ſo called, *B.* 3, *p* 230.

St. *Paul's Covent-Garden*, *B.* 6, *p.* 87.

Pay-Office, for the Navy, *B.* 2. *p.* 132.

Peacock, Sir *Stephen*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 130.

Peak, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 147.

Peake, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 150.

Peche, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 112.

Pechy, Sir *Henry*, a generous Benefactor to the *Grocers Company* and others, *B.* 3, *p.* 34.

Peckham, *John*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, commandeth the *Jews* Synagogues to be deſtroyed, *B.* 3, *p.* 55.

Peckſal, Sir *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 17.

Peter, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 41.

Peers, Sir *Charles*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 154.

Pell, *Walter*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 72.

Pelham, Sir *John*, his Funeral/Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 15.

Pelican-Court, *B.* 3, *p.* 123.

Pemberton, *John*, His Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 102.

Pemberton, Sir *James*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 140. His Benefactions and Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 97.

Pembroke, *William Herbert* Earl of, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 168.

Pembroke, *William de Valenſe* Earl of, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 17.

Pembroke, *Francis Courtney* Earl of, *B.* 2, *p.* 115.

Pembroke, *John Haſtings* Earl of, ſlain, *B.* 3, *p.* 133.

Pemell, *John*, his Charitable Legacy, *B.* 5, *p.* 58.

Pemel's Alms-Houſes, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 101.

Pendleton, Dr. Rector of St. *Stephen's* in *Walbrook*, *B.* 2, *p.* 196.

Pendrel, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 81.

Pentou, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 4, *p.* 67.

Pentecoſt-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 193.

Pennant, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 135.

Pennington, Sir *Iſaac*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 144.

Penny-Poſt, the great Uſe thereof, *B.* 5, *p.* 403. The Names of the ſix grand Offices for the ſame, *ibid.* *p.* 404. An Alphabetical Account of the Towns Names, and Places, to which Letters, Parcels, *&c.* may be ſent by them, *ibid.* The ſeveral Officers thereof, *ibid.*

Pepper-Street, in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 29.

Pepys, *Samuel*, his Benefactions to the Clothworkers Company, *B.* 5, *p.* 200. His Arms ſet up in their Hall, *ibid.*

Percivall, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 28. *B.* 5, *p.* 126. His liberal Acts, *B.* 1, *p.* 262. His Death and Place of Interment, *B.* 2, *p.* 161.

Percy, Sir *Thomas*, impriſon'd in *Newgate*, *B.* 1, *p.* 19. Makes his Eſcape thence, and cauſes much Diſturbance, *ibid.*

Periman Sir *William*, Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, *B.* 3, *p.* 275.

Perjury, how puniſh'd, *B.* 5, *p.* 385.

Perle, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 139.

Perne, Dr. *Andrew*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 85.

Perpool-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 255.

Perrin, *John*, his Charitable Benefactions, *B.* 5, *p.* 60.

Pet, *Peter*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 90.

St. *Peter Paul's Wharf*, *B.* 3, *p.* 214.

St. *Peter's Poor*, *B.* 2, *p.* 112.

St. *Peter's Cornhill*, *B.* 2, *p.* 138.

St. *Peter's ad Vincula*, near the Tower, *B.* 1. *p.* 68.

St. *Peter* in *Cheap*, *B.* 3, *p.* 125. Not built ſince the Fire, *ibid.*

Peter-Street, *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 66.

Peter-Street, St. *Giles's*, *B.* 4, *p.* 85.

Peterborough-Houſe, at *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 66.

St. *Peter's-Hill*, the Alms-Houſes there, *B.* 3, *p.* 229.

Petkyn, Dr. *Mingay Roger*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 178.

Petkin, *Peter*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 177.

Petticoat-Lane, *B.* 2. *p.* 27, 28.

Petty-Treaſon, how puniſh'd, *B.* 6, *p.* 385.

Petty-Larceny, what, and how puniſh'd, *B.* 6, *p.* 385.

Petty, *Samuel*, his Charitable Benefactions, *B.* 2, *p.* 175.

Petty, Sir *William*, his Calculations concerning *London*, *B.* 1, *p.* 3.

Petty, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 92.

Petty France, near *Moorfields*, *B.* 2, *p.* 98, 108.

Petty-France, in *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 65.

Petty-Wales, *B.* 2, *p.* 52.

Petyt, *William*, Keeper of the Records in the *Tower*, *B.* 1, *p.* 115. Some Account of his Character, *ibid.* His Library and Death, *ibid.* His Account of the Laws, Cuſtoms, and Privileges of the City of *London*, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 16, 17. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 274.

Pew, *Our Lady of*, a Chapel ſo call'd, *B.* 6, *p.* 2. Burnt, *ibid.* King *Richard* the IId. pays his Devotion there, *B.* 6, *p.* 54.

Pewterers-Hall, *B.* 2, *p.* 89. *ibid.* *p.* 152.

Pewterers, Company of, their Arms and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 207. Their Purchaſe of King *Edward* VI. and Yearly Payments, *B.* 5, *p.* 251.

Peyntwin, Dr. *Hugh*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 83.

Peyton, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 21.

Phenix-Street, *B.* 4, *p.* 76.

Phenix-Fire-Office, where kept, *B.* 5, *p.* 404. Reſpective Rates of Inſurance, *ibid.* *p.* 405. The Fund ſettled thereupon, *ibid.* A Liſt of the Inſurers Names, *ibid.* the Rates of inſuring Houſes in that Office by mutual Contribution, *ibid.* *p.* 406.

Philip, Sir *Matthew*, Mayor, *B.* 1, *p.* 20. See more of him, *B.* 5, *p.* 122.

Philip-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 90.

Philippa, Queen, Wife to *Edward* III. her Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 6, *p.* 24.

Philpot, Sir *John*, cauſes the *Tower-Ditch* to be cleans'd, *B.* 1, *p.* 12. His memorable Actions, *ibid.* *p.* 261. *B.* 5, *p.* 114. Maior, *ibid.*

Philpot-Lane, *B.* 2, *p.* 164.

Philips, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 74.

Philips, *John*, the Poet, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 34.

Phipps, Sir *William*, his great Fidelity, *B.* 2, *p.* 161. His Funeral Monument, *ibid.*

Phyſicians, College of, *B.* 1, *p.* 130. A Liſt of the Names of the Fellows, Candidates, &c. thereof, *ibid. p.* 131. Their firſt Charter, *ibid. p.* 132. Other Charters, *ibid.* Their Privileges confirm'd by Parliament, *ibid. p,* 133. Suits between the College and other Practiſers, *ibid.* The Apothecaries complain againſt them, *ibid. p.* 134. Their own Account of their Diſpenſary, *ibid.* A farther Account of it, *B.* 3, *p.* 193.

Picard, Henry, Maior, feaſteth four Kings in one Day, *B.* 1, *p.* 261. See more of him, *B.* 5, *p.* 111.

Pickadilly, *B.* 6, *p.* 83.

Pickering, Sir *William*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 2, *p.* 101,

Picking, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 90.

Piel, *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 113.

Piepowder-Court, at firſt inſtituted for Debts and Contracts, *B.* 3, *p.* 235. Now us'd for petty Matters concerning *Batholomew-Fair*, *B.* 5, *p.* 380. *B.* 3, *p.* 285.

Pierſe, *William*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 117.

Pierpoint, Lady *Grace*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6. *p.* 85.

Pilkington, Sir *Thomas*, ſued by the Duke of *York*, and why, *B.* 5, *p.* 91. Three times Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 151.

Pindar, Sir *Paul*, his large Benevolence towards the Building of St. *Paul's*, *B.* 3, *p.* 151. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 90.

Pincock-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 195.

Pinners and *Needlers*, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 241.

Pinners-Hall, *B.* 2, *p.* 112, 32.

Pipe, Sir *Richard*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 136.

Piriton, *Richard de*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 166.

Pitts, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 46.

Places, ſome Obſervations concerning buying and ſelling them, *B.* 5, *p.* 446. Propoſals for the Remedy thereof, *ibid.*

Plague, in 1665, Number of Perſons that dy'd thereof, *B.* 1, *p.* 226. Another in 1361. *B.* 3, *p.* 129. Another in 1349. *B.* 4, *p.* 62. Another in 1563. Orders taken thereupon, *B.* 5, *p.* 431, 432. Another in 1575. *ibid. p.* 435. Another in 1592. Orders to prevent the ſpreading thereof, *ibid. p.* 442. Orders about the Plague in 1582, *B.* 5, *p.* 450.

Plaiſterers, Company of, their Arms and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 219.

Plaiſterers-Hall, *B.* 3, *p.* 80, 90.

Platt, *Richard*, foundeth a Free-School in *Hertfordſhire*, *B.* 3, *p.* 11. His Funeral Monument, *ibid.*

Platte, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 135.

Players, ſeveral Orders concerning them, *B.* 5, *p.* 244, 245.

Playhouſe Street, near *Lincolns Inn Fields*, *B.* 4, *p.* 119.

Pleas of the Crown, antiently held at the *Tower*, *B.* 5, *p.* 386. Their Manner of proceeding, *ibid. p.* 387. Continue for fifteen Days together, and many captious Queſtions aſk'd, *B.* 5, 388.

Plowden, *Edmund*, *B.* 3, *p.* 275.

Plumbe, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 73.

Plumbers, Company of, their Arms and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 215.

Plumbers Hall, *B.* 2, *p.* 208.

Plumbtree-Street, *B.* 4, *p.* 85.

Plummer, *Walter*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 192.

Pole, *Edmund de la*, Earl of *Suffolk*, beheaded, *B.* 1, *p.* 89.

Pomroy, Sir *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 44.

Pontium, Reading ſo call'd, *B.* 1, *p.* 29.

Pool, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 85.

Pool, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 98.

Pope, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 197.

Pope, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 8.

Popham, Sir *John*, Lord Chief Juſtice, *B.* 3, *p.* 275.

Popham, Colonel *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 20.

Popham, the Family when firſt nobilitated, *B.* 3, *p.* 241.

Poplar, whence ſo call'd, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 102. Funeral Monuments there, *ibid. p.* 104.

Poplar-Almshouſes, *B.* 4, *p.* 44.

Port, of *London*, its Extent, &c. *B.* 5, *p.* 281, 282, 283.

Porter, *James*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 132.

Porter, *Gentleman*, of the *Tower*, his Fees, *B.* 1, *p.* 75. The Names of ſeveral of them, *ibid.*

Porters, Abuſes committed by them, *B.* 5, *p.* 413. How regulated, *ibid. p.* 414, 415, 416. Acts of Common Council concerning them, *ibid. p.* 417, 418.

Porters-Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 86.

Portgrave, the ſame Officer whom we now call Lord Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 73. A Liſt of their Names, *ibid.* 100.

Portman, Sir *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 258.

Portſoken-Ward, *B.* 2, *p.* 3.

Portugal-Row, near *Lincolns Inn Fields*, *B.* 4 *p.* 119.

Portugal-Merchants, the Commodities they chiefly deal in, *B.* 5, *p.* 271.

Poſt-Office, in *Lombard-Street*, built by Sir *Robert Vyner*, *B.* 2, *p.* 163. A Deſcription thereof, *ibid.* The Charge and Conveyance of Letters, and the Speed thereof, *B.* 5, *p.* 400. Rates of Letters to and from the Plantations, *ibid.* Conteſts about appointing the foreign Poſt, *ibid. p.* 401. Inland Poſt, for conveying Letters throughout *England*, *ibid.* Poſt Days, *ibid.* An alphabetical Table of the Poſt-Stages, and Towns, eſtabliſh'd by the Office in each County of *England* and *Wales*, *ibid. p.* 402, 403. The Governors and other Officers thereof, *ibid.* 402.

Poſtern, by the *Tower*, *B.* 1, *p.* 14. Its Spring, *ibid. p.* 15.

Poſtlethwait, *John*, late Maſter of St. *Paul's* School, *B.* 1, *p.* 168. Some Account of his Life and Character, *ibid.*

Pott, *Edmund*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 113.

Potter, *Barnabas*, Biſhop of *Carliſle*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 138.

Potters, Society of, *B.* 5, *p.* 240.

Poulet, Sir *Dauncy*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 71.

Poulters, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 216.

Poulſted, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 34.

Poultney, Sir *John*, four Times Maior, his great Alms, *B.* 1, *p.* 260. A farther Account of him, *B.* 2, *p.* 208. *B.* 5, *p.* 109. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 15.

Poultney-Lane, *B.* 2, *p.* 207, 208.

Poultney's-Inn, *B.* 2, *p.* 189.

Poultrey, *B.* 3, *p.* 30, 50. Prices thereof in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, *B.* 5, *p.* 435.

Poultry-Compter, *B.* 3, *p.* 33, 50.

Poultry-Ware, Statutes ſetting a Price thereupon, *B.* 5, *p.* 366, 367.

Powder-Plot, diſcover'd, *B.* 5, *p.* 139.

Powel, *James*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p*, 75.

Powel, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 75.

Powel, *Suſanna*, her Benefactions and Funeral Monument, *Ap* 1, *p.* 76.

Powys, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 8.

Powle, *Francis*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 257.

Powle, *Thomas*, *B.* 3, *p.* 257.

Powlet, *William*, afterward Marquis of *Wincheſter*, Lord Treaſurer, *B.* 2, *p.* 111.

Prayers and Adminiſtrations of the Sacrament, the Time thereof in the ſeveral Churches about *London*, *B.* 5, *p.* 19, 20.

Pretty, *Peter*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 135.

Prerogative-Office, where kept, *B.* 1, 154. The Officers imploy'd therein, *ibid.* The Fees for ſearching of Wills there, *ibid.*

Prenthoit, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 39.

Preſcot-Street, *B.* 2, *p.* 28.

Preſcot, *Martha*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 127.

Preſentments, in what Caſes to be made, *B.* 5, *p.* 313, 314, 315.

Preſs-Yard, *B.* 3, *p.* 194.

Preſton, *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 109.

Price, Dr. *Sampſon*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 138.

Price, *Edward*, his Charitable Legacies. His Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 4, *p.* 116.

Prieſtman, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 36.

Primroſe, *Alice*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 228.

Princes-Street, near the *Old Jewry*, *B.* 3, *p.* 63.

Princes-Street, St. *Anne's*, *B.* 6. *p.* 86.

Princes-Court, *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 64.

Prinne, *William*, Keeper of the *Tower* Records, *B.* 1, *p.* 114. His great Induſtry in that Office, *ibid.*

Printing-Houſe, of the King's in *Black-Friers*, *B.* 3, *p.* 194.

Printing, the Names of thoſe that firſt practis'd that Art in *England*, *B.* 5, *p.* 221. Firſt Printing-Preſs where, *B.* 6, *p.* 56.

Printing, divers Orders concerning it, *B.* 5, *p.* 222.

Priory-Court, *B.* 6, *p.* 81.

Pritchard, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 150.

Privileges of Citizens, *B.* 5, *p.* 348, 349. As confirm'd by King *Edward* II. *ibid. p.* 363, 364.

Privy-Garden, *B* 6, *p.* 77.

Prynn, *William*, Keeper of the Records, *B.* 1, *p.* 114. His Collections, *ibid. p.* 115.

Proctors, their Buſineſs, what, *B.* 1, *p.* 155. Their Habit, *ibid.*

Prohibitions, to call Spiritual Cauſes into the Temporal Courts, how granted, *B.* 1, *p.* 155. Many Complaints againſt the frequent Uſe of them, *ibid. p.* 157, 158.

Proviſions, Rates ſet thereupon in former Times, *B.* 5, *p.* 365, 366, 367.

Puckering, Sir *John*, Lord Keeper, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 19.

Purcel, *Henry*, the famous Muſician, *B.* 6, *p.* 15.

Puddle-Dock-Hill, *B.* 3, *p.* 194, 229.

Pudding-Lane, *B.* 2, *p.* 173. The Place where the Fire of *London* begun, *ibid.* The Inſcription on the Houſe there where the Fire begun, *ibid.*

Pulliſon, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 50. *B* 5, *p.* 136.

Pump-Court, *B.* 6, *p.* 77.

Pumps, in the City, *B.* 1, *p.* 27.

Puniſhments, formerly us'd, *B.* 1, *p.* 257. Uſed at preſent, *B.* 1, *p.* 385, 386.

Purchaſe, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 175.

Purde, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 114.

Purpreſtures, what, *B.* 5, *p.* 318.

Purſe-Court, *B.* 3, *p.* 207.

Putney-Town deſcrib'd, *B.* 1, *p.* 44. Funeral Monuments there, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 74.

Putour, what, *B.* 5, *p.* 317.

Pye-Corner, why ſo called, *B.* 3, *p.* 231, 283.

Pye-Street, *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 66.

Pye, *Gamaliel*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 136.

Pynes, *Valentin*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 1, *p.* 69. A ſhort Account of his Life, *ibid.*

Pyot, Alderman *Richard*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 46, 47.

Q.

Q*uality-Court*, *B.* 3, *p.* 253.

Queen-Hith, *B.* 1, *p.* 21. Cuſtoms thereof, *B.* 3, *p.* 214. Preſent State thereof, *ibid. p.* 218.

Queen-Hith Ward, *B.* 3, *p.* 208.

Queens-Wardrobe, *B.* 1, *p.* 63.

Queens Square, near *Lime-Street*, *B.* 2, *p.* 89.

Queens-Street, near *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, *B.* 4, *p.* 56.

Queen-Street in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 29.

Queen-Street, St. *James's*, *B.* 6, *p.* 84.

Queen-Street in *Cheapſide*, *B.* 3, *p.* 25. 50.

Queſted, *Mark*, his Charitable Legacies, *B.* 5, *p.* 59.

Quinten, a ſort of Sport deſcrib'd, *B.* 1, *p.* 249.

Quo Warranto, brought againſt the City by King *Charles* the IId, and why, *B.* 5, *p.* 351. Arguments us'd for and againſt it, *ibid. p.* 352. The City's Petition thereupon, *ibid. p.* 352, 353. Reſtor'd by the Parliament and King *William*, *ibid. p.* 353. A Diſſertation thereupon by *William Petyt*, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 16, 17, &c.

R.

R*ack*, in the *Tower*, *B.* 1, *p.* 61.

Radcliff, the firſt Building there, *B.* 4, *p.* 43.

Radcliffe, *Margaret*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 40.

Radcliffe, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 38.

Rahere, Founder of St. *Bartholomew's* Priory, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 263.

Rain-Deer-Yard, *B.* 4, *p.* 118.

Raing, *John*, his Charitable Legacy, *B.* 5, *p.* 58.

Rainsforth, Sir *John*, the Solemnities at his Funeral, *B.* 2, *p.* 63.

Rainton, Sir *Nicholas*, his Charity, *B.* 5, *p.* 65. Maior, *ibid. p.* 143.

Palmer, Dudley, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 06.

Palmer, Matthew, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 3. *p.* 85.

Palmer, James, his Charities, *B.* 6. *p.* 45. His Funeral Monument, *ibid.*

Palmer, John, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 65.

Palmer, Henry, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 139.

Palmer's Alms-houſes, *B.* 6. *p.* 65.

Palſgrave, ——— entertain'd by the City, *B.* 1, *p.* 306.

Palſgrave's Head Court in the *Strand*, *B.* 4. *p.* 117, 118.

Pancraſe-Lane, *B.* 3. *p.* 25.

St. *Pancraſe Soper-Lane*, *B.* 3. *p.* 28.

St. *Pancraſe*, Funeral Monuments there, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 135.

Panton-Street, *B.* 6. *p.* 67.

Panton-Yard, *B.* 6, *p.* 84.

Papillon, Thomas, his Liberal Charity, *B.* 5, *p.* 55.

Par, John, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 222.

Par, Sir *Thomas*, Father to Queen *Katharine* of that Name, *B.* 3, *p.* 181.

Pardon Church-Yard, a Place for burying Felons, *B.* 4, *p.* 62.

Pargitor, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 3. *p.* 200. *B.* 5. *p.* 130.

Paris Garden, the terrible Slaughter that happened there, *B.* 1. *p.* 290. Made a Pariſh, *B.* 4, *p.* 6.

Pariſhes, in and about *London*, a Table of their ſeveral Valuations before and ſince the Civil Wars, with their Values in the King's Books, and the Names of their Incumbents, Lecturers, *&c.* *B.* 5. *p.* 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Pariſh-Clerks, the Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 231. Their Privileges and Immunities, *ibid.* Act a Play which laſted three Days, with very great Concourſe of the Nobility, *&c.* *B.* 1, *p.* 247.

Pariſh-Clerks, their Hall, *B.* 3, *p.* 2.

Pariſh-Prieſts, the Offerings anciently to be paid to them, *B.* 5, *p.* 22, 23. Biſhop *Rogers*'s Conſtitution about them, *ibid.* Pope *Nicholas*'s Bull in Behalf of them, *ibid.* Articles of Compoſition agreed to by certain Perſons delegated to that Purpoſe, *ibid.* The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s Letter to the City in Behalf of them, *ibid* *p.* 24. Pope *Nicholas*'s Bull concerning them, *ibid.* *p.* 24, 25. More Conteſts about them, *ibid.* *p.* 25. Tithes due to Pariſh-Prieſts, *ibid.* Perſonal Tithes, *p.* 25. Privy Tithes, *ibid.* Articles of Viſitation, about the Year 1498, *ibid.* *p.* 28, 29.

Park, the firſt in *England*, at *Woodſtock*, *B.* 1, *p.* 79.

Park-Street, *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 64.

Parker, William, his Liberal Charity, *B.* 1, *p.* 270. See more of him, *B.* 3, *p.* 95. *B.* 5, *p.* 2.

Parker, Matthew, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, where interr'd, *B.* 6, *p.* 137.

Parkhurſt, Sir *Robert*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 143.

Parliament, High Court of, their Authority, *&c.* *B.* 6. *p.* 49.

Parliament-Men for London, a Liſt of them from their firſt Summons thereto to this Time, *Ap.* 2, *p.* 7, 8. Another Liſt for *Weſtminſter*, *ibid.* *p.* 10. Another for *Southwark*, *ibid.* *p.* 11.

Parr, Dr. *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 83.

Parr, Thomas, famous for his Long Life, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 16.

Parravicin, Sir *Peter*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 46.

Parry, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 20.

Parry, Blanch, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 42.

Parſons-Green, *B.* 1, *p.* 44.

Parſons, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 152.

Partridge, Sir *Miles*, executed on *Tower-Hill*, *B.* 3, *p.* 148.

Parvis, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 119.

Parvyſh, Henry, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 115.

Paskin, Philip, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 61.

Paſſing-Bell, of St. *Sepulchres*, for Malefactors, by whom order'd to be rung, *B.* 1, *p.* 19.

Paſtimes of the Citizens, in ancient Time an Account of them by *Fitz Stephen*, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 14.

Pater-Noſter-Makers, what, *B.* 3, *p.* 174.

Pater-Noſter-Row, why ſo called, *B.* 3. *p.* 174, 195.

Patkyn, William, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 97.

Patmore, Henry, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 139.

Patten-Makers, Company of, *B.* 5, *p.* 241. When incorporated, *Ap.* 2, *p.* 16.

Pavements, found fifteen Foot under Ground, *B.* 3, *p.* 198.

Paviers, Orders to be obſerved by them, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 47.

Paviers, Company of, their Arms, *B.* 5, *p.* 226. The Time of their Incorporation, *Ap.* 2, *p.* 16.

St. *Paul Shadwell*, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 105.

St. *Paul's Church-Yard*, *B.* 3, *p.* 197.

St. *Paul's Cathedral*, ſuppoſed to be built where once a Temple of *Diana* ſtood, *B.* 3, *p.* 141. Dr. *Woodward*'s Reaſons to confirm that Suppoſition, *ib.* Firſt founded by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, *ibid.* The Gifts of ſeveral ancient Kings and others thereto, *ibid.* *p.* 142. King *William* the Conqueror's Charter to it, *ibid.* The Dimenſions thereof, as they were taken in the Year One thouſand three hundred and fourteen, *ibid.* Burnt down, and a large Foundation thereof laid upon Arches by *Mauritius* Biſhop of *London*, *ibid.* Ancient Conteſt between *Bainard-Caſtle* and St. *Paul*'s Church about Bounds, *ibid.* *p.* 143. Murders and Robberies committed in St. *Paul's Church-yard*, *ibid.* St. *Paul's Church yard* walled round, *ibid.* The Steeple fir'd by Lightning, *ibid.* Repair'd, *ibid.* The ſeveral Dimenſions of it, *ibid.* *p.* 144. The Governors of this Church, *ibid.* The Library erected there, *ibid.* The ſeveral Chapels there, *ibid.* *p.* 145. The Pariſh-Church of St. *Faith* under St. *Paul's*, *ibid.* St. *Paul*'s Steeple and Church burnt again, *ibid.* *p.* 149. Queen *Elizabeth*'s Letters for the ſpeedy Repair thereof, *ibid.* *p.* 150. The Contribution of the Clergy, and others, towards it, *ibid.* Sir *Paul Pindar*'s Benevolence thereto, *ibid.* *p.* 151. Receipts and Diſburſements concerning the ſame, *ibid.* *p.* 152. The Condition of this Church in the Time of the Civil War, *ibid.* Conſumed in the Great Fire, *ibid.* Began to be rebuilt, *ibid.* *p.* 153. Receipts and Diſburſements concerning it, *ibid.* *p.* 155. Several Statutes and Cuſtoms that concern this Church, *ibid.* *p.* 156. A large Account of the Funeral Monuments there before the Great Fire, *ibid.* *p.* 157, 158, 159.

Paul's-Croſs, *B.* 3, *p.* 149.

Paul's-School, the firſt in the Kingdom, *B.* 1, *p.* 123. A more particular Account of it, *ibid.* *p.* 164. The Inſcriptions about it, *ibid.* The Orders thereof, *ibid.* *p.* 165, 166. A Liſt of the Maſters. Names thereof from the firſt Foundation to this Time, with a ſhort Account of their reſpective Characters, *ibid.* *p.* 167.

St. *Paul*'s Bakehouſe, *B.* 3, *p.* 225.

St. *Paul*'s Brew-houſe, *B.* 3, *p.* 225.

Pauls-Wharf, *B.* 3, *p.* 229.

Pauls-Chain, the Street ſo called, *B.* 3, *p* 230.

St. *Paul's Covent-Garden*, *B.* 6, *p.* 87.

Pay-Office, for the Navy, *B.* 2. *p.* 132.

Peacock, Sir *Stephen*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 130.

Peak, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 147.

Peake, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 150.

Peche, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 112.

Pechy, Sir *Henry*, a generous Benefactor to the *Grocers Company* and others, *B.* 3, *p.* 34.

Peckham, John, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, commandeth the *Jews* Synagogues to be deſtroyed, *B.* 3, *p.* 55.

Peckſal, Sir *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 17.

Peter, Robert, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 41.

Peers, Sir *Charles*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 154.

Pell, Walter, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 72.

Pelham, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 15.

Pelican-Court, *B.* 3, *p.* 123.

Pemberton, John, His Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 102.

Pemberton, Sir *James*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 140. His Benefactions and Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 97.

Pembroke, William Herbert Earl of, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 168.

Pembroke, William de Valenſe Earl of, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 17.

Pembroke, Francis Courtney Earl of, *B.* 2, *p.* 115.

Pembroke, John Haſtings Earl of, ſlain, *B.* 3, *p.* 133.

Pemell, John, his Charitable Legacy, *B.* 5, *p.* 58.

Pemel's Alms-Houſes, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 101.

Pendleton, Dr. Rector of St. *Stephen*'s in *Walbrook*, *B.* 2, *p.* 196.

Pendrel, Richard, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 81.

Pentou, Henry, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 4, *p.* 67.

Pentecoſt-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 193.

Pennant, Robert, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 135.

Pennington, Sir *Iſaac*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 144.

Penny-Poſt, the great Uſe thereof, *B.* 5, *p.* 403. The Names of the ſix grand Offices for the ſame, *ibid.* *p.* 404. An Alphabetical Account of the Towns Names, and Places, to which Letters, Parcels, *&c.* may be ſent by them, *ibid.* The ſeveral Officers thereof, *ibid.*

Pepper-Street, in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 29.

Pepys, Samuel, his Benefactions to the Clothworkers Company, *B.* 5, *p.* 200. His Arms ſet up in their Hall, *ibid.*

Percivall, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 28. *B.* 5, *p.* 126. His liberal Acts, *B.* 1, *p.* 262. His Death and Place of Interment, *B.* 2, *p.* 161.

Percy, Sir *Thomas*, impriſon'd in *Newgate*, *B.* 1, *p.* 19. Makes his Eſcape thence, and cauſes much Diſturbance, *ibid.*

Periman Sir *William*, Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, *B.* 3, *p.* 275.

Perjury, how puniſh'd, *B.* 5, *p.* 385.

Perle, John, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 139.

Perne, Dr. *Andrew*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 85.

Perpool-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 255.

Perrin, John, his Charitable Benefactions, *B.* 5, *p.* 60.

Pet, Peter, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 90.

St. *Peter Paul's-Wharf*, *B.* 3, *p.* 214.

St. *Peter's Poor*, *B.* 2, *p.* 112.

St. *Peter's Cornhill*, *B.* 2, *p.* 138.

St. *Peter's ad Vincula*, near the Tower, *B.* 1, *p.* 68.

St. *Peter* in *Cheap*, *B.* 3, *p.* 125. Not built ſince the Fire, *ibid.*

Peter-Street, *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 66.

Peter-Street, St. *Giles's*, *B.* 4, *p.* 85.

Peterborough-Houſe, at *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 66.

St. *Peter's-Hill*, the Alms-Houſes there, *B.* 3, *p.* 229.

Petkyn, Dr. *Mingay Roger*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 178.

Petkin, Peter, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 177.

Petticoat-Lane, *B.* 2. *p.* 27, 28.

Petty-Treaſon, how puniſh'd, *B.* 6, *p.* 385.

Petty-Larceny, what, and how puniſh'd, *B.* 6, *p.* 385.

Petty, Samuel, his Charitable Benefactions, *B.* 2, *p.* 175.

Petty, Sir *William*, his Calculations concerning *London*, *B.* 1, *p.* 3.

Petty, Richard, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 92.

Petty France, near *Moorfields*, *B.* 2, *p.* 98, 108.

Petty-France, in *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 65.

Petty-Wales, *B.* 2, *p.* 52.

Petyt, William, Keeper of the Records in the *Tower*, *B.* 1, *p.* 115. Some Account of his Character, *ibid.* His Library and Death, *ibid.* His Account of the Laws, Cuſtoms, and Privileges of the City of *London*, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 16, 17. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 274.

Pew, Our Lady of, a Chapel ſo call'd, *B.* 6, *p.* 2. Burnt, *ibid.* King *Richard* the IId. pays his Devotion there, *B.* 6, *p.* 54.

Pewterers-Hall, *B.* 2, *p.* 89. *ibid.* *p.* 152.

Pewterers, Company of, their Arms and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 207. Their Purchaſe of King *Edward* VI. and Yearly Payments, *B.* 5, *p.* 251.

Peyntwin, Dr. *Hugh*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 83.

Peyton, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 21.

Phenix-Street, *B.* 4, *p.* 76.

Phenix-Fire-Office, where kept, *B.* 5, *p.* 404. Reſpective Rates of Inſurance, *ibid.* *p.* 405. The Fund ſettled thereupon, *ibid.* A Liſt of the Inſurers Names, *ibid.* the Rates of inſuring Houſes in that Office by mutual Contribution, *ibid.* *p.* 406.

Philip, Sir *Matthew*, Mayor, *B.* 1, *p.* 20. See more of him, *B.* 5, *p.* 122.

Philip-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 90.

Philippa, Queen, Wife to *Edward* III. her Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 6, *p.* 24.

Philpot, Sir *John*, cauſes the *Tower-Ditch* to be cleans'd, *B.* 1, *p.* 12. His memorable Actions, *ibid.* *p.* 261. *B.* 5, *p.* 114. Maior, *ibid.*

Philpot-Lane, *B.* 2, *p.* 164.

Philips, William, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 74.

Philips, John, the Poet, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 34.

Phipps, Sir *William*, his great Fidelity, *B.* 2, *p.* 161. His Funeral Monument, *ibid.*

The I N D E X.

Phyſicians, College of, *B.* 1, *p.* 190. A Liſt of the Names of the Fellows, Candidates, *&c.* thereof, *ibid. p.* 131. Their firſt Charter, *ibid. p.* 132. Other Charters, *ibid.* Their Privileges confirm'd by Parliament, *ibid. p,* 133. Suits between the College and other Practiſers, *ibid.* The Apothecaries complain againſt them, *ibid. p.* 134. Their own Account of their Diſpenſary, *ibid.* A farther Account of it, *B.* 3, *p.* 193.

Picard, *Henry*, Maior, feaſteth four Kings in one Day, *B.* 1, *p.* 261. See more of him, *B.* 5, *p.* 111.

Pickadilly, *B.* 6, *p.* 83.

Pickering, Sir *William*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 2, *p.* 101,

Picking, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 90.

Piel, *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 113.

Piepowder-Court, at firſt inſtituted for Debts and Contracts, *B.* 3, *p.* 235. Now us'd for petty Matters concerning *Batholomew-Fair*, *B.* 5, *p.* 380. *B.* 3, *p.* 285.

Pierſe, *William*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 117.

Pierpoint, Lady *Grace*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6. *p.* 85.

Pilkington, Sir *Thomas*, ſued by the Duke of *York*, and why, *B.* 5, *p.* 91. Three times Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 151.

Pindar, Sir *Paul*, his large Benevolence towards the Building of St. *Paul's*, *B.* 3, *p.* 151. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 90.

Pincock-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 195.

Pinners and *Needlers*, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 241.

Pinners-Hall, *B.* 2, *p.* 112, 32.

Pipe, Sir *Richard*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 136.

Piriton, *Richard de*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 166.

Pitts, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 46.

Places, ſome Obſervations concerning buying and ſelling them, *B.* 5, *p.* 446. Propoſals for the Remedy thereof, *ibid.*

Plague, in 1665, Number of Perſons that dy'd thereof, *B.* 1, *p.* 226. Another in 1361. *B.* 3, *p.* 129. Another in 1349. *B.* 4, *p.* 62. Another in 1563. Orders taken thereupon, *B.* 5, *p.* 431, 432. Another in 1575. *ibid. p.* 435. Another in 1592. Orders to prevent the ſpreading thereof, *ibid. p.* 442. Orders about the Plague in 1582, *B.* 5, *p.* 450.

Plaiſterers, Company of, their Arms and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 219.

Plaiſterers-Hall, *B.* 3, *p.* 80, 90.

Platt, *Richard*, foundeth a Free-School in *Hertfordſhire*, *B.* 3, *p.* 11. His Funeral Monument, *ibid.*

Platte, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 135.

Players, ſeveral Orders concerning them, *B.* 5, *p.* 244, 245.

Playhouſe Street, near *Lincolns Inn Fields*, *B.* 4, *p.* 119.

Pleas of the Crown, antiently held at the *Tower*, *B.* 5, *p.* 386. Their Manner of proceeding, *ibid. p.* 387. Continue for fifteen Days together, and many captious Queſtions aſk'd, *B.* 5, 388.

Plowden, *Edmund*, *B.* 3, *p.* 275.

Plumbe, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 73.

Plumbers, Company of, their Arms and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 215.

Plumbers Hall, *B.* 2, *p.* 208.

Plumbtree-Street, *B.* 4, *p.* 85.

Plummer, *Walter*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 192.

Pole, *Edmund de la*, Earl of *Suffolk*, beheaded, *B.* 1, *p.* 89.

Pomroy, Sir *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 44.

Pontium, Reading ſo call'd, *B.* 1, *p.* 29.

Pool, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 85.

Pool, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 98.

Pope, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 197.

Pope, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 8.

Popham, Sir *John*, Lord Chief Juſtice, *B.* 3, *p.* 275.

Popham, Colonel *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 20.

Popham, the Family when firſt nobilitated, *B.* 3, *p.* 241.

Poplar, whence ſo call'd, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 102. Funeral Monuments there, *ibid. p.* 104.

Poplar-Almshouſes, *B.* 4, *p.* 44.

Port, of *London*, its Extent, *&c.* *B.* 5, *p.* 281, 282, 283.

Porter, *James*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 132.

Porter, *Gentleman*, of the *Tower*, his Fees, *B.* 1, *p.* 75. The Names of ſeveral of them, *ibid.*

Porters, Abuſes committed by them, *B.* 5, *p.* 413. How regulated, *ibid. p.* 414, 415, 416. Acts of Common Council concerning them, *ibid. p.* 417, 418.

Porters-Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 86.

Portgrave, the ſame Officer whom we now call Lord Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 73. A Liſt of their Names, *ibid.* 100.

Portman, Sir *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 258.

Portſoken-Ward, *B.* 2, *p.* 3.

Portugal-Row, near *Lincolns Inn Fields*, *B.* 4 *p.* 119.

Portugal-Merchants, the Commodities they chiefly deal in, *B.* 5, *p.* 271.

Poſt-Office, in *Lombard-Street*, built by Sir *Robert Vyner*, *B.* 2, *p.* 163. A Deſcription thereof, *ibid.* The Charge and Conveyance of Letters, and the Speed thereof, *B.* 5, *p.* 400. Rates of Letters to and from the Plantations, *ibid.* Conteſts about appointing the foreign Poſt, *ibid. p.* 401. Inland Poſt, for conveying Letters throughout *England*, *ibid.* Poſt Days, *ibid.* An alphabetical Table of the Poſt-Stages, and Towns, eſtabliſh'd by the Office in each County of *England* and *Wales*, *ibid. p.* 402, 403. The Governors and other Officers thereof, *ibid.* 402.

Poſtern, by the *Tower*, *B.* 1, *p.* 14. Its Spring, *ibid. p.* 15.

Poſtlethwait, *John*, late Maſter of St. *Paul's* School, *B.* 1, *p.* 168. Some Account of his Life and Character, *ibid.*

Pott, *Edmund*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 113.

Potter, *Barnabas*, Biſhop of *Carliſle*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 138.

Potters, Society of, *B.* 5, *p.* 240.

Poulet, Sir *Dauncy*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 71.

Poulters, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 216.

Poulſted, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 34.

Poultney, Sir *John*, four Times Maior, his great Alms, *B.* 1, *p.* 260. A farther Account of him, *B.* 2, *p.* 208. *B.* 5, *p.* 109. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 15.

Poultney-Lane, *B.* 2, *p.* 207, 208.

Poultney's-Inn, *B.* 2, *p.* 189.

Poultrey, *B.* 3, *p.* 30, 50. Prices thereof in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, *B.* 5, *p.* 435.

Poultry-Compter, *B.* 3, *p.* 33, 50.

Poultry-Ware, Statutes ſetting a Price thereupon, *B.* 5, *p.* 366, 367.

Powder-Plot, diſcover'd, *B.* 5, *p.* 139.

Powel, *James*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p,* 75.

Powel, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 75.

Powel, *Suſanna*, her Benefactions and Funeral Monument, *Ap* 1, *p.* 76.

Powys, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 8.

Powle, *Francis*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 257.

Powle, *Thomas*, *B.* 3, *p.* 257.

Powlet, *William*, afterward Marquis of *Wincheſter*, Lord Treaſurer, *B.* 2, *p.* 111.

Prayers and Adminiſtrations of the Sacrament, the Time thereof in the ſeveral Churches about *London*, *B.* 5, *p.* 19, 20.

Pretty, *Peter*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 135.

Prerogative-Office, where kept, *B.* 1, 154. The Officers imploy'd therein, *ibid.* The Fees for ſearching of Wills there, *ibid.*

Prenthoit, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 39.

Preſcot-Street, *B.* 2, *p.* 28.

Preſcot, *Martha*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 127.

Preſentments, in what Caſes to be made, *B.* 5, *p.* 313, 314, 315.

Preſs-Yard, *B.* 3, *p.* 194.

Preſton, *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 109.

Price, Dr. *Sampſon*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 138.

Price, *Edward*, his Charitable Legacies. His Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 4, *p.* 116.

Prieſtman, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 36.

Primroſe, *Alice*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 228.

Princes-Street, near the *Old Jewry*, *B.* 3, *p.* 63.

Princes-Street, St. *Anne's*, *B.* 6. *p.* 86.

Princes-Court, *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 64.

Prinne, *William*, Keeper of the *Tower* Records, *B.* 1, *p.* 114. His great Induſtry in that Office, *ibid.*

Printing-Houſe, of the King's in *Black-Friers*, *B.* 3, *p.* 194.

Printing, the Names of thoſe that firſt practis'd that Art in *England*, *B.* 5, *p.* 221. Firſt Printing-Preſs where, *B.* 6, *p.* 56.

Printing, divers Orders concerning it, *B.* 5, *p.* 222.

Priory-Court, *B.* 6, *p.* 81.

Pritchard, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 150.

Privileges of Citizens, *B.* 5, *p.* 348, 349. As confirm'd by King *Edward* II. *ibid. p.* 363, 364.

Privy-Garden, *B* 6, *p.* 77.

Prynn, *William*, Keeper of the Records, *B.* 1, *p.* 114. His Collections, *ibid. p.* 115.

Proctors, their Buſineſs, what, *B.* 1, *p.* 155. Their Habit, *ibid.*

Prohibitions, to call Spiritual Cauſes into the Temporal Courts, how granted, *B.* 1, *p.* 155. Many Complaints againſt the frequent Uſe of them, *ibid. p.* 157, 158.

Proviſions, Rates ſet thereupon in former Times, *B.* 5, *p.* 365, 366, 367.

Puckering, Sir *John*, Lord Keeper, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 19.

Purcel, *Henry*, the famous Muſician, *B.* 6, *p.* 16.

Puddle-Dock-Hill, *B.* 3, *p.* 194, 229.

Pudding-Lane, *B.* 2, *p.* 173. The Place where the Fire of *London* begun, *ibid.* The Inſcription on the Houſe there where the Fire begun, *ibid.*

Pulliſon, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 50. *B* 5. *p.* 136.

Pump-Court, *B.* 6, *p.* 77.

Pumps, in the City, *B.* 1, *p.* 27.

Puniſhments, formerly us'd, *B.* 1, *p.* 257. Uſed at preſent, *B.* 1, *p.* 385, 386.

Purchaſe, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 175.

Purde, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 114.

Purpreſtures, what, *B.* 5, *p.* 318.

Purſe Court, *B.* 3, *p.* 207.

Putney-Town deſcrib'd, *B.* 1, *p.* 44. Funeral Monuments there, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 74.

Putour, what, *B.* 5, *p.* 317.

Pye-Corner, why ſo called, *B.* 3, *p.* 231, 283.

Pye-Street, *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 66.

Pye, *Gamaliel*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 136.

Pynes, *Valentin*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 1, *p.* 69. A ſhort Account of his Life, *ibid.*

Pyot, Alderman *Richard*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 46, 47.

Q.

Quality-Court, *B.* 3, *p.* 253.

Queen-Hith, *B.* 1, *p.* 21. Cuſtoms thereof, *B.* 3, *p.* 214. Preſent State thereof, *ibid. p.* 218.

Queen-Hith Ward, *B.* 3, *p.* 208.

Queens Wardrobe, *B.* 1, *p.* 63.

Queens Square, near *Lime-Street*, *B.* 2, *p.* 89.

Queens-Street, near *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, *B.* 4, *p.* 56.

Queen-Street in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 29.

Queen-Street, St. *James's*, *B.* 6, *p.* 84.

Queen-Street in *Cheapſide*, *B.* 3, *p.* 25. 50.

Queſted, *Mark*, his Charitable Legacies, *B.* 5, *p.* 59.

Quinten, a ſort of Sport deſcrib'd, *B.* 1, *p.* 249.

Quo Warranto, brought againſt the City by King *Charles* the IId, and why, *B.* 5, *p.* 351. Arguments us'd for and againſt it, *ibid. p.* 352. The City's Petition thereupon, *ibid. p.* 352, 353. Reſtor'd, by the Parliament and King *William*, *ibid. p.* 353. A Diſſertation thereupon by *William Petyt*, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 16, 17, *&c.*

R.

Rack, in the *Tower*, *B.* 1, *p.* 61.

Radcliff, the firſt Building there, *B.* 4, *p.* 43.

Radcliffe, *Margaret*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 40.

Radcliffe, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 38.

Rahere, Founder of St. *Bartholomew's* Priory, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 263.

Rain-Deer-Yard, *B.* 4, *p.* 118.

Raing, *John*, his Charitable Legacy, *B.* 5, *p.* 58.

Rainsforth, Sir *John*, the Solemnities at his Funeral, *B.* 2, *p.* 63.

Rainton, Sir *Nicholas*, his Charity, *B.* 5, *p.* 65. Maior, *ibid. p.* 143.

Raiſwell,

The I N D E X.

Rainwell, *John*, Maior, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 2, *p.* 167.

Raleigh, *Judith*, her Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 86.

Raleigh, Sir *Walter*, beheaded, *B.* 1, *p.* 90. His Speech againſt Foreigners, *B.* 5. *p.* 302.

Ramſey, Lady *Mary*, her bounteous Charity, *B.* 1, *p.* 278, *B.* 3, *p.* 135. *B.* 4, *p.* 30.

Ramſey, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 2, *p.* 161. See more of him, *B.* 5, *p.* 135.

Ramſey, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 22.

Rand, *John*, his Charitable Benefactions, *B* 5, *p.* 56.

Randall, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 213.

Randolph, *Bernard*, his extenſive Charity, *B.* 3, *p.* 211.

Randolph, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 97.

Ratcliff-School, *B.* 1, *p.* 170.

Ratclyffe, *Hugh*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 134.

Ravis, *Thomas*, Biſhop of *London*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 166.

Rawlins, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 16.

Rawlinſon, *Daniel*, Father to Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 2, *p.* 154.

Rawlinſon, Sir *Thomas*, beautifieth *Guild-Hall*, *B.* 3, *p.* 42. Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 152.

Rawſon, *Chriſtopher*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 35.

Rawſon, *Richard*, his Liberal Benefactions, *B.* 1, *p.* 28.

Raymond, Dr. *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 168.

Reading, why ſo called, *B.* 1, *p.* 29.

Reading, *James*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 86.

Recordatorium Civitatis, a Book ſo called, *B.* 1, *p.* 4.

Records in the Tower, Office of, *B.* 1, *p.* 109. Care taken in digeſting them into Order, *ibid.* *p.* 110, 111. Attendance given at this Office, *ibid.* *p.* 112. Orders for the ſafe Cuſtody of them, and the Names of the ſeveral Keepers thereof, *ibid.* *p* 113, 114. Fees of ſearching, *ibid.*

Recorder, his Qualifications and Fees, *B.* 5, *p.* 159. A Liſt of them, from King *Edward* the Iſt, to the preſent Time, *ibid.*

Red-Croſs-Street, near *Cripplegate*, *B.* 3, *p.* 88, 54.

Red-Croſs-Street, in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 28.

Rede, Sir *Bartholomew*, Maior, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 62. Foundeth a Free-School, *B.* 5, *p.* 60.

Redich, *Anthony*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 114.

Red-Lion-Square, *B.* 3, *p.* 254.

Red-Lyon-Street, in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 28.

Redman, Dr. *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6. *p.* 22.

Redman, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 90.

Redman, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 228.

Reformation of Manners, the Society thereof, *B.* 5. *p.* 30.

Regalia, kept in the *Tower*, *B.* 1, *p.* 115. A particular Liſt and Deſcription of them, *ibid.* *p.* 116, 117, 118.

Regrator, what, and how puniſh'd, *B.* 5, *p.* 309, 310, 319.

Reinardſon, Sir *Abraham*, Maior, committed to the *Tower*, *B.* 1, *p.* 300.

Reinwell, *John*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 56. A notable Example of his Juſtice, *B.* 3, *p.* 2.

Religious Houſes, in and about *London*, a Catalogue of them, *B* 5, *p.* 10, 11.

Remembrancer of the City, his Office, *B.* 5, *p.* 163.

Reprieves, the Miſchief occaſioned thereby, *B.* 5, *p.* 386. Forborn, and the Advantages that followed, *B.* 5, *p.* 435.

Requeſt, Court of, *B* 6, *p.* 51.

Reſt, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 129.

Revel, *Robert*, Sheriff, his Gift to the Conduits, *B.* 1, *p.* 28.

Reynardſon, Sir *Abraham*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 145.

Reynolds, *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 43.

Rhodes, Knights of, their Profeſſions, *&c.* *B.* 4, *p.* 63. Their Priory at *Clerkenwell*, *ibid.*

Riccard, Sir *Andrew*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 2, *p.* 40.

Rich, Lord *Richard*, Lord Chancellor to *Edward* the VIth, *B.* 3, *p.* 44. Forced to reſign, *ibid.* *p.* 23, 28.

Rich, Sir *Peter*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 86.

Richard the Iſt, his Charter concerning the *Thames*, *B.* 1, *p.* 35. Foundeth *Barking-Chapel*, *B.* 2, *p.* 32. Forbids the *Jews* to be preſent at his Coronation, and why, *B.* 3, *p.* 54. His Charters to the City, *B.* 5, *p.* 348.

Richard the IId lays a Tax on Goods and Merchandizes for repairing the City Walls, *B.* 1, *p.* 10. His Charter to the City, *ibid.* *p.* 35. His Letter at large to the Maior of *London*, concerning the Privileges belonging to the Conſtable of the *Tower*, *ibid.* *p.* 71. Keeps his *Chriſtmas* in the *Tower*, *ibid.* *p.* 88. Is ſent a Priſoner thither, *ibid.* His Saying to the Princeſs his Mother, on the Defeat of *Jack Straw* and the reſt of the Rebels in *Smithfield*, *B.* 3, *p.* 6. Lodgeth in the *Tower-Royal*, *ibid.* His Charter to *Lyon* King of Armony, *ibid.* Another to the City, *ibidi* *p.* 348. His Anſwer to the City's petitioning for a Continuation of their Liberties, *ibid.* *p.* 351. Impriſons the Maior and Aldermen, *ibid* *p.* 355. His Charter to the City concerning buying and ſelling, *ibid.* *p.* 426. The Maiors during his Reign, *B.* 5, *p.* 113, 114. His curious Picture in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, *B.* 6, *p.* 10, 11. His Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *ibid.* *p.* 14, 26.

Richard the IIId, takes upon him the Crown in *Baynard's-Caſtle*, *B.* 1, *p.* 61. Repaireth the *Tower*, *ibid* *p.* 79. The Maiors during his Reign, *B.* 5, *p.* 125, 126. His Coronation, *ibid.* *p.* 154. Slain at *Boſworth*, *B.* 6, *p.* 27. A Letter of his concerning *Stepney* Parſonage, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 94.

Richard, Biſhop of *London*, his Decree concerning *Priory Trinity*, *B.* 2, *p.* 56, 57.

Richard, *Henry*, his Charity, *B.* 5, *p.* 62.

Richardſon, *Peter*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 109.

Richardſon, Sir *Thomas*, Lord Chief Juſtice, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 16.

Richardſon, *Nicholas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 138.

Richbourn, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 132.

Richmond, a ſhort Deſcription thereof, *B.* 1, *p.* 44.

Richmond-Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 84.

Richmond, *Lodowick Stuart* Duke of, Couſin to King *James* the Iſt, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 32.

Richmond, *John Britain*, Earl of, *B.* 3, *p.* 129. A very conſiderable Benefactor to the Church of the *Grey-Friers*, *ibid.*

Richmond, *Margaret* Counteſs of, Mother to *Henry* the VIIth, *B.* 6, *p.* 14. Her Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *ibid.* *p.* 29.

Ricroft, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 43.

Rider, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 139. His Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 114.

Riders-Court, *B.* 6, *p.* 86.

Ridley, Biſhop of *London*, his Letter to Secretary *Cecyl* about *Bridewel*, *B.* 1. *p.* 176. His Diſcourſe with K. *Edward* VIth concerning *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, *B.* 3, *p.* 130. Committed to the *Tower*, for preaching a Sermon at *Paul's Croſs*, *B.* 5, *p.* 5. Burnt at *Oxford* as an Heretick, *ibid.*

Riggely, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 177.

Ringhead-Hall, ſome Time the Seat of the Earls of *Cornwal*, *B.* 3, *p.* 8.

Rivers, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 135.

Roberts, *Barne*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 60.

Roberts, Sir *Gabriel*, *B.* 2, *p.* 208.

Roberts, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 35.

Robinſon, *William*, his Charitable Gift, *B.* 5, *p.* 57.

Robinſon, Sir *John*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, *B.* 1, *p* 18. Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 147.

Robinſon, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 273.

Robinſon, *Lumley*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 15.

Robinſon, *Edwrad*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 15.

Robinſon, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 101.

Robſon, *William*, his Charitable Benefactions, *B.* 6, *p.* 67.

Rocheſter-Houſe in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 8.

Roche, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 131. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 113.

Rokeſley, Sir *Gregory de*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 62. *u.* 5, *p.* 106. Refuſeth to ſtand before the King's Great Officers, and is impriſon'd, *ibid.* *p.* 389.

Roe, Sir *William*, exhibits a Bill in the *Star-Chamber* againſt ſome riotous Proceedings concerning the River *Ley*, *B.* 1, *p.* 50. The Conſequences thereof, *ibid.* *p.* 51. Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 138. The Place of his Interment, *B.* 3, *p.* 45.

Roet, Sir *Pain*, his noble Poſterity, *B.* 1, *p.* 142.

Rogers, *Robert*, his Charity, *B.* 1, *p.* 267. Alms-Houſes in *Hat-Street*, *B.* 3, *p.* 82. His Funeral Monument and Epitaph. *B.* 3, *p.* 135.

Rogers, *Henry*, his great Bounty, *B.* 3, *p.* 24.

Rogers, Sir *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 21.

Rogers, *Edward*, his generous Benefactions, *B.* 3, *p.* 24.

Rokeby, Sir *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 109.

Rokeby, *Ralph*, his Charitable Gifts and Funeral Monument, *B.* 3. *p.* 248, 249.

Rolls, the Chapel thereof, built at firſt for Converted *Jews* by King *Henry* the IIId, *B.* 3, *p.* 262. Their Letter to King *Edward* the Iſt, craving his Charity, *ibid.* *p.* 263. Settled on the Maſters of the *Rolls*, *ibid.* Funeral Monuments in the Chapel there, *ibid.*

Rolls, the Liberty thereof, *B.* 4, *p.* 70.

Roman Antiquities, many found, *B.* 2, *p.* 99. Money found in *Radcliff*, *B.* 4, *p.* 43.

Romeland, at *Queenhith*, *B.* 3, *p* 217.

Romſey, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4. *p.* 22.

Rood Lane, *B.* 2, *p.* 170, 173.

Rooke, *Thomas*, his Charitable Legacy and Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 113.

Rope-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 255.

Roper, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 84.

Rotherhith-Church, the Funeral Monuments there, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 87.

Round-Court in St. *Martins le Grand*, *B.* 3, *p.* 121.

Round-Court in the *Strand*, *B.* 6, *p.* 75.

Rouncival, St. *Mary*, the Hoſpital ſo called, *B.* 6, *p.* 4.

Row, Sir *Henry*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 140. His Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 124.

Row, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, the firſt who ſet up a Standing Watch for the Safety of the City, *B.* 1, *p.* 257. His Liberality, *ibid.* *p.* 264. Encloſeth the Burying-Place near *Old Bedlam* with a Wall, *B.* 2, *p.* 95. The Inſcription on the Gates thereof, in Memory of him, *ibid.* *p.* 96. Where interr'd, *ibid.* See more of him, *B.* 5, *p.* 135. His Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 127.

Row, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 56.

Row, Lady, her extenſive Charities to the Pariſhes of *Stepney* and *Shadwel*, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 101.

Row, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 118, 119.

Royal Society, the Original of it, *B.* 1, *p.* 158. The ſeveral Officers belonging thereto, *ibid.* *p.* 159. Time of meeting, *ibid.* A Liſt of the Names of the Preſident and Fellows thereof, *ibid.* *p.* 160. Their *Muſæum*, where kept, *B.* 3, *p.* 277.

Royal Exchange, at firſt built by Sir *Thomas Greſham*, *B.* 2, *p.* 135. Queen *Elizabeth* comes thither in great State, and dines with Sir *Thomas*, *ibid.* The Lady *Greſham* contends with the City for it, *ibid.* *p.* 136. The Citizens Vindication of themſelves againſt her, *ibid.* *p.* 137. Burnt down in the Great Fire, *ibid.* Rebuilt, and the Charges thereof, *ibid.* Several Statues and Inſcriptions about it, *ibid.*

Roycroft, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 237.

Rudſton, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 2, *p.* 147. See more of him, *B.* 5, *p.* 180. *ibid.* *p.* 182.

Ruffians-Hall, *Smithfield* once ſo called, *B.* 3, *p.* 240.

Rukeby, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 113.

Rumbold, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 73.

Rumford, the Bailiff thereof executed for Words ſpoken to a Prieſt, *B.* 2, *p.* 66. His Dying Speech, *ibid.*

Rumney Sack, *B.* 3, *p.* 2.

Ruport-Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 84.

Ruſhe, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 34.

Ruſſel, *Thomas*, his Charitable Legacy, *B.* 5, *p.* 58.

Ruſſel, Lord *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 17.

Ruſſel, Mr. his Project to bring Water to the City from *Iſtleworth*, *B.* 1, *p.* 26.

Ruſſel-Street, the *Great*, *B.* 1, *p.* 85.

Ruſſel, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 46.

Ruſſel, Sir *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 46.

Ruſſel-Court, *B.* 6, *p.* 75.

Ruſſel-Street, *Covent-Garden*, *B.* 6, *p.* 74, 93.

Ruſſel Street, St. *Giles's*, *B.* 4, *p.* 85.

Ruſſia, Company of, firſt eſtabliſhed, *B.* 2, *p.* 204.

Ruthall, *Thomas*, Biſhop of *Durham*, and Secretary of State to King *Henry* the VIIth, *B.* 6. *p.* 14. The Place of his Interment, *ibid.*

Rutland, Counteſs of, her Funeral Solemnities, *B.* 4, *p.* 50.

Ryley, *Theophilus*, his Charitable Legacy, *B.* 5, *p.* 58.

S.

Ackvile-Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 83.

Sadlers, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p* 212. Their Purchaſe of King *Edward* the VIth, and yearly Payments, *ibid. p.* 251.

Sadlers-Hall, *B.* 3, *p.* 126, 196.

Sadlers-Court, *B.* 6, *p.* 83.

Saffin, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 99.

Saffron Hill, *B.* 3, *p.* 256.

Saintalbone, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 115.

Saint John, Sir *Oliver*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 77.

Saint John, Sir *Walter*, his Benefactions and Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 77.

Salisbury, *Margaret* Counteſs of, beheaded, *B.* 1, *p.* 89. The laſt Perſon of the right Line and Name of the *Plantagenets*, *ibid.*

Salisbury Court in *Fleet-Street*, *B.* 3, *p.* 279. Claims ſeveral Privileges and Freedom from Arreſts, *ibid.* The Play-Houſe formerly there deſcribed. *ibid.*

Salisbury-Houſe in the *Strand*, built by Secretary *Cecyl*, *B.* 4, *p.* 112. A farther Account of it, *ibid. p.* 120.

Salisbury-Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 75, 120.

Sallets-Alley, *B.* 4, *p.* 118.

Salters, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 193. A Liſt of the Maiors of this Company, *ibid.* Their Purchaſe of King *Edward* the VIth, and yearly Payments, *ibid. p.* 250. A Liſt of the ſeveral Charitable Donations entruſted with them, *ibid. p.* 67.

Salters-Hall, *B.* 2, *p.* 200.

Sampull, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 110.

Sandale, *John de*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 138.

Sanderſon, Sir *William*, the Hiſtorian, *B.* 6, *p.* 15. Interr'd in *Weſtminſter Abbey*, *ibid.*

Sandhill, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 210.

Sandys, *Edwin*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, *B.* 5, *p.* 5. Tranſlated to the See of *York*, *ibid.* His Letter to the Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh*, *B.* 6, *p.* 3.

Savage, *James*, his Funeral Monument. *B.* 4, *p.* 17.

Savage, Sir *Arthur*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 96.

Saunders, *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 125.

St. *Saviours Church* in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 9, 10. The Church-Wardens thereof made a Body Corporate, *ibid.* The School there, *ibid. p.* 16.

St. *Saviours Bermondſey*, *B.* 4, *p.* 25.

Savoy-Hoſpital, built and inhabited by *Peter* Duke of *Savoy*, *B.* 1, *p.* 210. Made an Hoſpital by King *Henry* the VIIth, with the State and Condition thereof, in the Time of King *Edward* the VIth, *ibid. p.* 211. Diſſolv'd, *ibid.* The Chapel thereof made a Pariſh-Church, *ibid.* Viſited by Archbiſhop *Grindal*, *ibid.* The modern State thereof, *ibid. p.* 212. *John*, King of *France*, lodgeth there, *B.* 4, *p.* 106. Burnt by the Rebels of *Kent* and *Eſſex*, *ibid.* The annual Expences thereof when an Hoſpital, *ibid.* The State thereof in Queen *Mary*'s Time, *ibid. p.* 107. Popiſh Schools ſet up there, *ibid. p.* 108. Funeral Monuments in the Pariſh Church there, *ibid. p.* 109, 110.

Savoy, *Thomas* Earl of, his Pedigree, *B.* 4, *p.* 106.

Sayer, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap* .1. *p.* 78.

Say, Lord, beheaded by *Jack Cade* and his Fellow Rebels, *B.* 3, *p.* 35.

Scalding-Alley, *B.* 2, *p.* 131.

Scales, Lord, encounters the Baſtard of *Burgoigne* at the *Juſts* in *Smithfield*, *B.* 3, *p.* 240. Proves too hard for him, *ibid.*

Scavengers of the City, their Oath, *B.* 5, *p.* 171.

Schrader, *George*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 38.

Sclater, *Francis*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 67.

Scriveners, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 220.

Scogan, *Henry*, the Poet, where interr'd, *B.* 6, *p.* 15.

Schools, in and about the City of *London*, *B.* 1, *p.* 123. The publick Diſputations of School-Boys, *ibid. p.* 124. Mathematical and Military Schools ſet up, *ibid. p.* 125. St. *Anthony*'s School *ibid. p.* 163. *Mercers-Chapel* School, *ibid. p.* 169. *Ratcliffe* School, *ibid. p.* 170. *Clerkenwel* School, *ibid. p.* 172. *Hackney* School, *ibid.* St. *Mary Overy*'s School, *ibid.*. St. *Olave*'s, *ibid.* Charity Schools, the Number of them in and about the City of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 1, *p.* 172. Several ſet up in *Wales*, *B.* 5, *p.* 43. The Names of the ſeveral Truſtees thereof, *ibid.* The Origin of Charity Schools, *ibid.* Rules and Orders generally obſerv'd by them, *ibid. p.* 44. The ordinary Charge thereof, *ibid.* A Liſt of thoſe in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, *ibid. p.* 45. Another Liſt of ſuch as are in other Parts of the Kingdom, *ibid. p.* 46. Their yearly Increaſe, *ibid. p.* 47, 48. The Time and Place of their Examinations, *ibid. p.* 49. A Circular Letter touching the Management of them, *ibid. p.* 50.

Scots-Hall, in *Black-Friers*, *B.* 3, *p.* 194.

Scots and *Picts*, their Invaſion of *Britain*, *B.* 1, *p.* 7.

Scots, a Society (of them incorporated in *England*, *B.* 5, *p.* 53. How govern'd, *ibid.* Benefactors thereto, *ibid. p.* 54.

Scots, *Mary* Queen of, Mother to King *James* the Iſt, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 18.

Scot, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 81.

Scot, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 84.

Scot, Sir *Peter*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 82.

Scot, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 121.

Scot, *William*, his laſt Will, *B.* 2, *p.* 116. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 268.

Scotland, The Royal Chair of their Kings brought into *England* by King *Edward* the Iſt, *B.* 6, *p.* 27. Placed in the Abbey at *Weſtminſter*, *ibid.* The Verſes made thereupon, *ibid.*

Scotland-Yard, near *Whitehall*, why ſo called, *B.* 6, *p.* 4.

Scotch-Yard, *B.* 2, *p.* 208.

Scroops-Court, in *Holborn*, *B.* 3, *p.* 183.

Scroops-Inn, anciently belonging to Sergeants at Law, *B.* 3, *p.* 245.

Seacoal, the Uſe thereof forbidden in *London*, *B.* 5, *p.* 108. The ſeveral Prices thereof in ſeveral Reigns, *B.* 5, *p.* 292, 293, 294.

Seacole-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 280.

Sebba, King of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 157.

Sebert, King of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, ſome Inſtances of his Piety, *B.* 6, *p.* 9. His Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 6, *p.* 14, 22, 23.

Seething-Lane, *B.* 2, *p.* 53.

Segrave, *Gilbert de*, Biſhop of *London*, *B.* 3, *p.* 143. An odd Inſtance of his ſuperſtitious Inclination, *ibid.*

Selby, Dr. *Ralph*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 20.

Selden, *John*, the great Antiquary, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 274.

Sentlegar-Houſe, *B.* 4, *p.* 23.

St. *Sepulchres-Church*, *B.* 3, *p.* 263. The Bellman belonging thereto, his Admonition to condemned Malefactors, *B.* 1, *p.* 20.

St. *Sepulchre*, Holy Knights thereof inſtituted, *B.* 3, *p.* 241.

Serjeants-Inn in *Fleet-Street*, *B.* 3, *p.* 276.

Serjeants at Law, how called, *B.* 1, *p.* 122. Their Feaſt at *Ely-Houſe* in *Holborn*, *B.* 3, *p.* 246.

Serjeants, belonging to the Sheriffs, their Oath, *B.* 5, *p.* 172.

Serle, *Margaret*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 226.

Serles-Street, *B.* 4, *p.* 119.

Sermon-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 230.

Serne's-Towe in *Bucklersbury*, *B.* 1, *p*, 63. Money Coined there, *ibid. p.* 82.

Sevenoak, *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 117. Foundeth a Free-School in *Kent*, *ibid.*

Seymour, Lady *Anne*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 30.

Seymour, Lady *Jane*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 16.

Seymour, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 130. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 1, *p.* 51.

Seymour, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 44.

Shacklewell, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 123.

Shadwell, *B.* 4, *p.* 43. Funeral Monuments there, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 105.

Shadworth, *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 116. Hi Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 203.

Shandois-Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 93.

Sharington-Houſe, *B.* 2, *p.* 41.

Sharp, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 55.

Shawſware, *Coya*, Secretary to the *Perſian* Ambaſſador here, *B.* 2, *p.* 94. His Funeral Monument. *ibid.*

Shaw, *Edmund*, repaireth *Cripplegate*, *B.* 1, *p.* 18. Foundeth a Free-School at *Sackport* in *Cheſhire*, *B.* 5, *p.* 60. Maior, *ibid. p.* 124. Buyeth the Kings Plate, *ibid.*

Sheffield, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 93.

Sheffield-Street, *B.* 4, *p.* 119.

Sheldon, *Gilbert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *B.* 5, *p.* 5.

Sheldon, Sir *Joſeph*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 191.

Shelley, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 78.

Shepherds-Court, *B.* 3, *p.* 207.

Sherard-Street, St. *James's*, *B.* 6, *p.* 84.

Sherburn, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 73.

Sheriffs, impriſon'd in the *Tower* by King *Henry* the IIId, for ſuffering a Priſoner to eſcape out of *Newgate*, *B.* 1, *p.* 81. The original Method of electing them, *B.* 5, *p.* 75. Liveries, when firſt impowered to elect them, *ibid. p*, 76. All Freemen claim a Liberty of Election, *ibid.* Act as Judges in their own Courts, *ibid. p.* 89. Orders relating to their Clerks and other Servants, *ibid.* Diſcords ariſe between them and the Maior, *ibid.* A farther Account of the Methods of electing them, *ibid. p.* 90. An Act of Common-Council for the Regulation thereof, *ibid. p.* 91. The Penalty for refuſing to act when choſen, *ibid.* What Qualifications are requir'd in order to their being choſen, *ibid. p.* 92. Several other Acts of Common-Council touching their Qualifications and Election, *ibid. p.* 93, 94, 95. Poles and Scrutinies how to be manag'd by them, *ibid. p.* 96, 97. None elected Sheriff, to be diſcharg'd, but by the Maior, Aldermen, &c *ibid.* A Liſt of the Sheriffs from *Richard* the Iſt, to this preſent Time, *ibid. p.* 101, 102, 103, 104, 105. The Office of a Sheriff, *ibid. p.* 155. Their Courts and ancient Fees, *ibid.* The Number of Officers and Clerks formerly allowed them, *ibid. p*, 164. The Liveries anciently given by them to their Officers, *ibid.* The ſeveral Formalities uſed at their Election, *ibid. p.* 165. The Swearing of the New Sheriffs, and the Old Ones delivering their Accounts, *ibid. p.* 168. The Sheriff refuſeth to harbour the King's Secretary, the King being at the *Tower*, *ibid. p.* 362. A farther Account as to their Elections, *ibid. p.* 370.

Sheriffs-Courts, the Methods of Proceeding therein, *B.* 5, *p.* 379, 380. The ſeveral Officers belonging to them, *ibid.*

Sheringham, *Edmund*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 138.

Sherington, *William*, erecteth a Library in St. *Paul's* Church, *B.* 3, *p.* 144.

Shipley, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 233.

Shipwrights, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 246.

Ship-Yard, *B.* 4. *p* 118.

Shirley, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 232.

Shoe-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 282.

Shoes, long piked ones, faſtned to the Knees by Silver Chains, &c. Much in Faſhion, *B.* 3, *p.* 206. Forbidden by Act of Parliament, *ibid.* The Penalty laid upon any Perſon for uſing them, *ibid.*

Shoemakers, Company of, their Arms and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 212. A Statute concerning them, *ibid.* Many Foreigners of this Occupation come into *England*, *ibid. p.* 213. Complaints made againſt them, *ibid.* The Shoemakers Petition to the Lord Treaſurer thereupon, *ibid. p.* 214.

Shoemakers-Hall, *B.* 3, *p.* 207.

Shoemakers-Row, *B.* 3, *p.* 194.

Shoreditch, why ſo called, *B.* 5, *p.* 53.

Shoreditch, Duke of, the Captain of the Archers ſo called, *B.* 1, *p.* 250.

Shore-Place, *B.* 4, *p.* 52. The Arms of King *James* the Iſt curiouſly painted in the Windows thereof, and his Motto, *ibid.* The Arms there of the Prince *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, Anceſtor to King GEORGE, *ibid.*

Shore, *Richard*, his publick Benefactions, *B.* 1, *p.* 28.

Short, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 133.

Shorter, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 150. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 14.
Shovel, Sir *Cloudeſly*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 34.
Shrewsbury, *Anna Maria* Counteſs of, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 80.
Shrewsbury, *Margaret* Counteſs of, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 165.
Shrewsbury, *J. Talbot* Earl of, the great Warriour, *B* 3, *p.* 165. Dies at *Guien*, *ibid.*
Sidgrave, *James*, his Charitable Legacies, *B.* 4, *p.* 62.
Sidney, Sir *Philip*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 161.
Sidney-Street, *B.* 6, *p.*86.
Silkmen, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 246.
Silkthrowers, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 233. Their Petition to be incorporated, *ibid.* *p.* 234. The Patent of King *Charles* the Iſt to them, *ibid.* Several Orders of this Company, *ibid.* *p.* 235.
Silver-Street, near *Wood-Street*, *B.* 3, *p.* 81, 191.
Silver-Street, near *Golden-Square*, *B.* 6, *p.* 85.
Simpſon's-Lane, *B.* 3, *p*, 2.
Sion-Houſe, near *Brentford*, *B.* 1, *p.* 44.
Sion-College, the Founder thereof, *B.* 1, *p.* 146. The Names of ſeveral Benefactors thereto, *ibid.* Incorporated, *ibid.* *p.* 155. The Alms-Houſes belonging thereto, *ibid.* Conſumed in the Great Fire, *ibid.* Benefactors thereto ſince the Fire, *ibid.* The Charge of rebuilding it, *ibid.* *p.* 156. The Names of the Preſident, Deans, and Aſſiſtants, *ibid.* See more of it, *B.* 3, *p.* 90.
St. *Sith's Church*, *B.* 3. *p.* 27.
Six Clerks, when made a Corporation, *B.* 3, *p.* 263. The Number of Clerks allow'd to each of them, *ibid.*
Six Clerks Office in *Chancery-Lane*, formerly belonging to the Priory of *Necton-Park*, *B.* 3, *p.* 263. See more of it, *B.* 4, *p.* 71, 72.
Skeffington, *George*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 61.
Skidmore, *Stephen*, his Charitable Benefactions, *B.* 5, *p.* 70.
Skinners, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 186. An Account of the Lands, and their yearly Value belonging to this Company, *ibid.* *p.* 188. A Liſt of the Maiors of this Company, *ibid.* *p.* 189. Their Purchaſe of King *Edward* the VIth, and annual Diſburſements, *ibid.* *p.* 250. A Liſt of the Charities entruſted with them, *ibid.* *p.* 188, 189.
Skinners Alms-Houſes, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 101.
Skinners-Hall, *B.* 2. *p.* 201, 208.
Skinner, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 81.
Skinner, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3. *p.* 75.
Skinners-Street, *B.* 2. *p.* 108.
Skipp, *John*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, where interr'd, *B.* 3, *p.* 212.
Skory, *John*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, *B.* 4. *p.* 51.
Skull of a Man three quarters of an Inch thick, found at St. *Katharine's Cree Church*, *B.* 2. *p.* 65.
Slaney, Sir *Stephen*, Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 138. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 191.
Slaney, Lady *Margaret*, her Charitable Benefactions, *B.* 5, *p.* 57.
Slingsby, Sir *Henry*, beheaded, *B.* 1, *p.* 91.
Smalpace, *Percival*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 236.
Smalpage, *Percival*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 116.
Smarts-Key, *B.* 2, *p.* 165.
Smith's Buildings, *B.* 2, *p.* 164,
Smith, Sir *Edward*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, his Charitable Legacies, *B.* 4, *p.* 111.
Smith, *Edwin*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 56.
Smith, *George*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 96.
Smith, *Henry*, his Liberal Charity, *B.* 1, *p.* 276. *B.* 4, *p.* 22. His Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 70.
Smith, *John*, Biſhop of *Landaff*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 158.
Smith, *Leonard*, his Charitable Legacies, *B.* 5, *p.* 59.
Smith, *Miles*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 85.
Smith, *Richard*, the Antiquarian, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 83. His curious Library, *ibid.*
Smith, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 113.
Smith, Sir *Thomas*, his Charitable Legacies, *B.* 5, *p.* 61. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 90.
Smithſon, Sir *Hugh*, his Charitable Benefactions, *B.* 5, *p.*64.
Snelling, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 242.
Snow, *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 76.
Snow-Hill, *B.* 3, *p.* 283.
Snow-Hill-Conduit, *B.* 3, *p.* 245.
Soap-makers, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 240.
Society for the Reformation of Manners, *B.* 5, *p.* 30. The Beginning and Progreſs thereof, *ibid.* Meets with very great Oppoſitions at firſt, *ibid.* *p.* 31. The Succeſs of this Society, *ibid.* Annual Accounts thereof, *ibid.* *p.* 132. Their Sermons, when and where preach'd, *ibid.* *p.* 21.
Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, *B.* 5, *p.* 32. The Uſefulneſs thereof, *ibid.* *p.* 33.
Society for Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, *B.* 5, *p.* 33. Made a Corporation, *ibid.* Their Seal, *ibid.* *p.* 34. The Progreſs this Society hath made, *ibid.* Their Propoſals to encourage Perſons to accept of a Miſſion into Foreign Parts, *ibid.* Parochial Libraries, *ibid.* *p.* 35. Progreſs of Religion in *Maryland*, *ibid.* *p.* 36. Mr. *Keith* and Mr. *Talbot's* Miſſion, *ibid.* Numbers of Churches in *Penſylvania*, *ibid.* *p.* 37. General *Codrington's* Gift to this Society, *ibid.* Their Annual Sermons, *ibid.* The State of their Accounts, *ibid.* *p.* 38. A Liſt of their Miſſionaries, Catechiſts, and Schoolmaſters, their Annual Salaries, and Places to which they are appointed, *ibid.* *p.* 39.
Society for Relief of Converts from Popery, *B.* 5, *p.* 39. Encouraged by his preſent Majeſty, *&c.* *ibid.* *p.* 40. The great Increaſe of Proſelytes made by them, *ibid.*
Societies of Young Men for the Promotion of Piety, *B.* 5, *p.* 40.
Socne, what, *B* 5, *p.* 349.
Soho Square, *B.* 6, *p.* 87.
Soke, what, *B.* 1, *p.* 15.
Some, Sir *Stephen*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 139.
Somerſet, *Anne Stanhope* Dutcheſs of, Wife to the Protector, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 29.
Somerſet-Houſe in the *Strand*, *B.* 4, *p.* 105, 112.
Somerſet-Court, *B.* 6, *p.* 166.
Somers-Key, *B.* 2, *p.* 166.
Soper-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 15.
Sotherton, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 114.
Souche, *Alan de le*, Lord Chief Juſtice, ſlain in *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 5, *p.* 105.
Southampton-Buildings, *B.* 3, *p.* 253.
Southampton-Street, *B.* 4, *p.* 84.
Southampton-Square, *B.* 4, *p.* 84.
Southampton, *Thomas Wriotheſly* Earl of, Lord Chancellor, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 248,
South-Sea-Company, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 271. A Liſt of the Governors and Directors thereof, *ibid.* *p.* 272.
South-Sea-Houſe, *B.* 2, *p.* 132.
Southwark, the ancient Name thereof, *B.* 4, *p.* 1. The Juriſdiction thereof granted to the City of *London*, *ibid.* The Charter of King *Edward* the IIId to that Purpoſe, *ibid.* Becomes one of the 26 Wards in *London*, *ibid.* *p.* 2. The Stews there, and Orders concerning them, *ibid.* *p.* 7. The Lordſhip of *Southwark* formerly belong'd to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *ibid.* *p.* 8. A Liſt of their Repreſentatives in Parliament from the Reign of King *Edward* the Iſt to this Time, *Ap.* 2, *p.* 10, 11.
Southwark-Fair, *B.* 4, *p.* 3.
Southwell, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 196.
Spalatto, Archbiſhop of, his Sermon at *Mercers-Chapel*, *B.* 3, *p.* 39.
Spaniſh Merchants, Company of, their Arms and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 266. Now extinct, *ibid.*
Spectacle-Makers, Company of, when incorporated, *Ap.* 2, *p.* 16.
Speeches, at *New-River-Head*, upon the finiſhing of that River, *B.* 1, *p.* 26. Of ——— *Fleetwood* the Recorder, againſt the Increaſe of Buildings in and about *London*, *B.* 4, *p.* 34, 35. Of Mr. *Nathaniel Tench*, in the Houſe of Lords, concerning the Bill of the *Ruſſia* Merchants, *B.* 5, *p.* 263, 264, 265. Of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, againſt Foreigners, *ibid.* *p.* 302.
Speed, *John*, the Geographer, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 85.
Spencer, *Edmund*, the Poet, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 36.
Spencer, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 66. *B.* 5, *p.* 138. Boldly ſtands up for the Liberties of the City, *B.* 5, *p.* 368. His Letter to the Lord Treaſurer concerning ſome Poſterns in the City, *Ap.* 2, *p.* 1. Another Letter of his concerning the Election of a Recorder, *ibid.* *p.* 13. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 101.
Spencer, *Henry*, Biſhop of *Norwich*, his great Slaughter of the *Flemings*, *B.* 1, *p.* 144.
Spencer, *Hugh*, his great Houſe-keeping, *B.* 1, *p.* 244.
Sperma-Ceti-Whale, taken at *Blackwal*, *B.* 4, *p.* 44.
Spert, Sir *Thomas*, Founder of *Trinity Houſe* in *Water-Lane*, *B.* 2, *p.* 41. His Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 97.
Spicer, *Dionyſius*, his laſt Will, *B.* 2, *p.* 33.
Spicers, ancient Orders concerning them, *B.* 5, *p.* 344
Spittle and Checker Feaſts, the uſual Charge thereof, *B.* 1, *p.* 246.
Spittle-Fields, *B.* 2, *p* 59. *B.* 4, *p.* 48.
Spittle, St. *Mary*, by whom founded, *B.* 1, *p.* 16. A great Number of Poor entertain'd there, *ibid.* *p.* 260.
Spondon, *Henry de*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 96.
Sports and Paſtimes anciently us'd by the Citizens of *London*, *B.* 1, *p.* 247, 248, 257. An Account of them by *Fitz Stephen*, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 10, 11.
Spragg, Sir *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 21.
Sprat, *Thomas*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 138.
Sprat, *George*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 16.
Spring-Garden, *B.* 6, *p.* 77.
Spur-Alley, *B.* 6, *p.* 76.
Stacy, Capt. *Francis*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 193.
Stacy, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 1, *p.* 91.
Stacy-Street, *B.* 4, *p.* 76.
Stafford, Lady *Dorothy*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 44.
Stafford's Alms-Houſes, *B.* 3, *p.* 255.
Stafford, Lord *Henry*, his great Induſtry in digeſting the *Tower-Records*, *B.* 1, *p.* 114.
Stafford, *Mary* Counteſs of, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 18.
Stafford-Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 78.
Stage, the Care taken for the Reformation thereof, *B.* 5, *p.* 32.
Stage-Coaches, a Liſt of the Towns from whence they come, and their reſpective Inns in *London*, *&c.* *Ap.* 1, *p.* 139, 140, 141.
Staining-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 121.
Standard in *Cheapſide*, *B.* 3, *p.* 34.
Standiſh, *Henry*, Biſhop of St. *Aſaph's*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 138.
Standiſh, Dr. *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 102.
Stanes, a ſhort Deſcription thereof, *B.* 1, *p.* 45.
Stanhope, Sir *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 166.
Stanhope, *Philip* Earl of *Cheſterfield*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 80.
Stanhope-Street, *B.* 4, *p.* 118.
Stanhope-Court, *B.* 6, *p.* 77.
Stanier, Sir *Samuel*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 153.
Stanley, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 77.
Stanley, Sir *Humphrey*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 18.
Stanley, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 18.
Staper, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 118.
Staple, *Adam*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 113.
Staple, the Merchants thereof, their Arms and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 259.
Staple-Inn, *B.* 3, *p.* 251, 252.
Staples, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 113.
Stapleton, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 85.
Stapleton, *Walter*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, beheaded, *B.* 4, *p.* 105.
Star-Court, *B.* 4, *p.* 118.
Starch, when firſt made in *England*, *B.* 5, *p.* 177.
Starch-Makers, Company of, their Arms, *B.* 5, *p.* 247.
Star-Chamber, Court of, *B.* 6, *p.* 50, 51.
Starky, Sir *Humphry*, Baron of the *Exchequer*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 51.
Starling, Sir *Samuel*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 148. His Charitable Legacies, *B.* 2, *p.* 26.
Stationers, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 221. An Account of the firſt and moſt eminent Printers, *ibid.* *p.* 222. Ordinances made in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time for printing and uttering Books, *ibid.* *p.* 222. Privileges granted to particular Printers, *ibid.* *p.* 223.

Controverſies among the Stationers about Licenſes, *ibid.* Petitions to Queen *Elizabeth* about the ſame, *ibid. p.* 224. The Act to confirm to the Stationers their Copies, *ibid. p.* 225. Nine Copies of every printed Book to be delivered to as many Libraries, *ibid.*

Stationers-Hall, *B.* 3, *p.* 174, 194.

Stedwell-Street, *B.* 4, *p.* 75.

Stepney, Cuſtoms and Privileges belonging thereto, *B.* 4, *p.* 86, 87, 88. The Right of Preſentation in whom, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 94, 95. Funeral Monuments there, *ibid. p.* 97, 98.

Stepney, *George*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 35.

Stephen, King, his Charter to St. *Katharines*, *B.* 2, *p.* 12. Another to *Trinity Priory*, *ibid.* Another to the City, *B.* 5, *p.* 348.

St. *Stephen's Chapel*, *B.* 6, *p.* 54.

St. *Stephen's Coleman-Street*, *B.* 3, *p.* 59.

St. *Stephen's Walbrook*, *B.* 2, *p.* 196.

Sterling-Money, what, *B.* 5, *p.* 82, 83.

Stews, a Place in *Southwark* ſo called, *B.* 4, *p.* 7.

Stilyard, ſome Antiquities relating thereto, *B.* 2, *p.* 202, 203.

Stock-Fiſhmongers, when firſt united to the *Salt-Fiſhmongers*, *B.* 2, *p.* 179.

Stocks-Market, built by *Henry Wallis*, Maior, *B.* 2, *p.* 194. Several Remarks touching ſome Antiquities thereof, *ibid.*

Stocke, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 200.

Stockton, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 123.

Stody's-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 2.

Stody, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 112. His Gift to the *Vintners Company*, *B.* 3, *p.* 2.

Stokes, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 126.

Stokesby, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 9.

Stokeſly, *John*, Biſhop of *London*, *B.* 5. *p.* 4.

Stone-Cutter-Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 282.

Stoney-Lane, *B.* 2, *p.* 27

Stone, Sir *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 75.

Stoney-Street, in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 28.

Stork, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 129.

Story, *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 45.

Stotevil, *Jane*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 33.

Strafford, Earl of, beheaded, *B.* 1, *p.* 90.

Strand-Bridge, *B.* 4, *p.* 105.

Strand, ſome remarkable Antiquities concerning it, *B.* 4, *p.* 105. *B.* 6, *p.* 75.

Stratford le Bow, Funeral Monuments there, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 109.

Stratford, *Ralph*, Biſhop of *London*, *B.* 2, *p.* 13, *B.* 5, *p.* 4.

Straw, *Jack*, concern'd in the Rebellion with *Wat Tyler*, *B.* 1, *p.* 86. Taken Priſoner, *ibid. p.* 87. His Confeſſion before the Lord Maior, *ibid. p.* 88.

Strelly, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 97.

Strelly, *Philip*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 58.

Street-Men, certain Perſons appointed to be Overſeers of *Carmen* ſo called, *B.* 5, *p.* 286.

Streets, Orders concerning them, to prevent Miſchances, *B.* 5, *p.* 306, 307. An Act of Common Council for paving and cleanſing them, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 45, 46, 47.

Street, *Simon*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 16.

Strode, *George*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 66.

Stroud, Mr. buildeth a Free-School and Hoſpital at *Egham*, *B.* 5, *p.* 217.

Sturgeon, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 233.

Sturges, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 211.

Style, *Nicholas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *B.* 58.

Suburbs, the ancient State thereof by *Fitz Stephen*, *B.* 4, *p.* 32. The Inhabitants thereof make Counterfeit Commodities, *ibid.* The Freemens Petition againſt them, *ibid.* The great Increaſe of Buildings there, *ibid. p.* 33. Proclamations againſt them, *ibid. p.* 34. Proclamation againſt dangerous Annoiances there, *ibid. p.* 36.

Suckley, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 200.

Sudbury, *Simon*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, murdered, *B.* 1, *p.* 85. *B.* 5, *p.* 4.

Studingham, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 33.

Suffolk, *Frances* Dutcheſs of, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 30.

Suffolk-Houſe in *Southwark*, now the *Mint*, *B.* 4, *p.* 16.

Suffolk-Lane, *B.* 2, *p.* 207.

Suffolk-Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 68.

Sugar-Baker, who firſt practiſ'd that Art in *England*, *B.* 5, *p.* 244.

Sugar, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 226.

Sulcardus, the Chronologiſt, *B.* 6, 22.

Summers Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 255.

Summerſet, *Humphry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 109.

Sun-Fire-Office, *B.* 5, *p.* 408.

Surrey, why ſo called, *B.* 1, *p.* 29.

Surrey, *Henry Howard* Earl of, beheaded, *B.* 2, *p.* 33.

Surrey-Street in the *Strand*, *B.* 4, *p.* 118.

Suſſex, *Frances* Dutcheſs of, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 31.

Sutcliff, Dr. *Matthew*, Founder of *Chelſea-College*, *B.* 1, *p.* 156.

Suthies, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 84.

Sutton, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 84.

Sutton's-Street, St. *Anne's*, *B.* 6, *p.* 87.

Sutton's-Hoſpital, *B.* 1, *p.* 205.

Swan, *William*, his Charitable Benefactions, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 130.

Swan-Court, *B.* 4, *p.* 118.

Swan-Yard, *B.* 4, *p.* 112.

Swanley, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 99.

Sweeting's Rents, *B.* 2, *p.* 150.

Swinnerton, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 26. *B.* 5, *p.* 140.

St. *Swithin's-Church*, *B.* 2, *p.* 191, 200.

St. *Swithin's-Lane*, *B.* 2, *p.* 200.

Sydenham, Dr. *Thomas*, where interr'd, *B.* 6, *p.* 82.

Symmond, *Samuel*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 80.

Symons, *John*, his Charitable Benefactions, *B.* 4, *p.* 13. His Funeral Monument, *ibid.*

Symmons-Inn, *B.* 4, *p.* 72.

Sympſon, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 274.

T.

Tabard, an Inn in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 20.

Tabard, a ſort of Garment deſcrib'd, *B.* 4, *p.* 20.

Talbot-Court, *B.* 2, *p.* 173.

Tallow-Chandlers, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 210. Their Purchaſe of King *Edward* the VIth, and yearly Payments, *ibid. p.* 251. Ancient Orders concerning them, *ibid. p* 344.

Tallow-Chandlers-Hall. *B.* 2, *p.* 201. *ibid. p.* 208.

Tamworth, *Chriſtopher*, his great Charity, and Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 116, 117.

Tanfield, Sir *Laurence*, Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, *B.* 3, *p.* 275.

Tanners, ancient Orders concerning them, *B.* 5, *p.* 344.

Tate, *John*, Maior, *B.* 1, *p.* 263. See more of him, *B.* 5, *p.* 123.

Tate, Sir *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 158.

Tattle-Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 255.

Taverners, ancient Orders concerning them, *B.* 5, *p.* 344.

Taverner, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 131.

Tayer, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 76.

Taylor, Dr. *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 120, *ibid. p.* 121.

Taylor, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 123.

Telars, Fraternity of, *B.* 5, *p.* 199.

Tem, what it ſignifies in ancient Records, *B.* 3, *p.* 107.

Tempeſts, *B.* 1, *p.* 252. *B.* 3, *p.* 21.

Temple of Peace, by whom built, *B.* 1, *p.* 4.

Temple, granted to the Students of the Law, by whom, *B.* 3, *p.* 271. Several Inſcriptions thereon, *ibid. p.* 272. The Fire there, *ibid. p.* 276. Courts there kept, *ibid. p.* 278.

Temple-Church, the Funeral Monuments there, *B.* 3, *p.* 273.

Temple-Bar, *B.* 3, *p.* 278. See more of it, *B.* 4, *p.* 112.

Templers, the Original of them, *B.* 3, *p.* 270. Their Profeſſions, *ibid.* Great Numbers of them, *ibid.* Charged with Hereſy, and many of them burnt, *ibid. p.* 271.

Temporal Government of London, *B.* 5, *p.* 73.

Tench, *Nathaniel*, his Speech in the Houſe of Lords, *B.* 5, *p.* 263, 264, 265. Writes a Book in Defence of the *Bank*, *B.* 3, *p.* 33. His Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 116.

Teniſon, Dr. *Thomas*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, foundeth a School and Work-Houſe in St. *Martins in the Fields*, *B.* 6, *p.* 68. A farther Account of the School, *ibid. p.* 73. Where interr'd, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 127.

Thackhams-Court, *B.* 6, *p.* 75.

Thames, River of, *B.* 1, *p.* 23. The Water-Mill by whom erected, *ibid. p.* 25. Its Riſe near *Tedbury* in *Glouceſterſhire*, *ibid. p.* 28. The Length thereof, *ibid. p.* 29. An Account of Tides in General, and particularly of thoſe in the *Thames*, *ibid. p.* 31, 32. The Conſervacy thereof belonging to the Lord Maior, *ibid. p.* 33, 34, 35. An Account of the Locks, Whears, and Mills formerly thereon, *ibid. p.* 39, 40. Orders for the Preſervation thereof, *ibid p.* 41, 45, 46, 47. The Extent of the Lord Maior's Juriſdiction thereof, *ibid. p.* 42. Frozen over, *B.* 5, *p.* 134. Almoſt empty of Water, for the Space of two Days, *ibid. p.* 138. The Court of Conſervacy thereof, when, and where kept, *ibid. p.* 381. Overflows its Bank, and Boats are row'd in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, *B.* 6, *p.* 48.

Thames Water-Houſe, *B.* 2, *p.* 180.

Thames-Street, *B.* 2, *p.* 52, *ibid. p.* 172.

Thames-Street, in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 28.

Thanet-Houſe in *Alderſgate-Street*, *B.* 3, *p.* 121.

Thatched Alley, *B.* 6, *p.* 75.

Thavies Inn, *B.* 3, *p.* 251. *ibid. p.* 283.

Theolonium, what, *B.* 5, *p.* 349.

Thieving-Lane, *B.* 6, *p p.* 7.

Thirlby, *Thomas*, Biſhop of *Ely*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 85.

Thomas, *Meredith*, his Charitable Legacies, *B.* 4, *p.* 111.

Thomas, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 22.

St. *Thomas Apoſtles*, *B.* 3, *p.* 7. *ibid. p.* 13, 25.

St. *Thomas Apoſtles*, the Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 13.

St. *Thomas* of *Acons*, *B.* 3, *p.* 37.

St. *Thomas's Hoſpital* in *Southwark*, by whom founded, *B.* 4, *p.* 20. Deſcrib'd, *ibid. p.* 118. A Liſt of the Governors, *ibid. p.* 189, 190.

Thomſon, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 79.

Thompſon, Dr. *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 85.

Thompſon, *Maurice*, his Charitable Benefactions, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 103, 104.

Thompſon, Captain *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 92.

Thoresby, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 124.

Thorn, *Robert*, his large Charity and Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 123.

Thornburgh, *Gilbert*, where interr'd, *B.* 6, *p.* 15.

Thorne, Iſle of, *Weſtminſter* formerly ſo called, *B.* 4, *p.* 113.

Thorney, *Roger*, a conſiderable Benefactor to *Jeſus College* in *Cambridge*, his laſt Will, *B.* 3, *p.* 45.

Thorney, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 249.

Thorold, Sir *George*, Maior, his noble Pedigree, *B.* 5, *p.* 154. *ibid. p.* 155.

Thornton, *Gilbert de*, Chief Juſtice, *B.* 3, *p.* 103.

Thorowgood, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 66.

Throckmorton, Sir *Nicholas*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 2, *p.* 63.

Throckmorton-Street, *B.* 2, *p.* 117. *ibid. p.* 132.

Threadneedle-Street, *B.* 2, *p.* 109. *ibid. p.* 132.

Thynn, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 16.

Thynn, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 16.

Tides, a Diſſertation on the Nature and Cauſes of them, *B.* 1, *p.* 31, 32.

Tilbury-Fort, an Account thereof, *B.* 1, *p.* 22.

Tillotſon, Dr. *John*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 47.

Tilt-Yard, *B.* 6, *p.* 4.

Tinners, Company of, their Arms and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 236.

Tiptoft, Sir *John*, beheaded, *B.* 3, *p.* 181.

Tipper, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 249.

Titchborn, *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 146.

Tithes, a great Conteſt about them, *B.* 2, *p.* 155. How they came to be diminiſhed, *B.* 5, *p.* 27.

Tobacco Pipe-Makers, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 247.

Token-Houſe-Yard, *B.* 2, *p.* 132.

Tolaſon, John, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 104.

Toldertney, Chriſtopher, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 155.

Tolls and Duties, appointed to be paid by Market-Folks, *B.* 5. *p.* 311. *ibid. p.* 351.

Tomkins, Alexander, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 42.

Tompſon, Thomas, Maior, *B.* 6, *p.* 37.

Tonnage and Poundage, what, *B.* 5, *p.* 273.

Tonnet, Nicholas, his Benefactions and Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 76.

Tonſon, Robert, Biſhop of *Sarum*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 138.

Tonſtal, Dr. *Cuthbert*, Biſhop of *Durham*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 85.

Toolie's-Street in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 27.

Topham, Henry, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 249.

Tothil, Richard, the Printer, the Privileges granted to him, *B.* 5, *p.* 222.

Tower of London, its Extent, *B.* 1, *p.* 64. Contentions about the Liberties thereof, *ibid. p.* 65, 66. Decided, *ibid. p.* 68. The Fees in Queen *Mary*'s Time, *ibid. p.* 73. A Liſt of the ancient Conſtable thereof, *ibid. p.* 70, 71. Sir *Edward Warner*'s Bill of Charges, *ibid. p.* 76. Modern Officers, *ibid. p.* 77. Its Antiquity, *ibid. p.* 78. Repair'd, *ibid. p.* 79. A Bulwark blown up, *ibid.* Poſterns thereof, *ibid.* Yielded to the Lord Maior, *ibid. p.* 89. The Court there kept, *B.* 5, *p.* 384. Pleas of the Crown antiently held there, *ibid. p.* 386. The Manner and Order thereof, *ibid. p.* 387.

Tower-Hill, *B.* 2, *p.* 54.

Tower-Royal, otherwiſe called the *Queen's Wardrobe*, *B.* 3, *p.* 6. Several Kings lodge there, *ibid.* Anciently a Place of Defence, *ibid.*

Tower-Street-Ward, deſcrib'd, *B.* 2, *p.* 29.

Tower of Barbican, *B.* 1, *p.* 63.

Tower on London Bridge, *B.* 1, *p.* 59.

Town, the Derivation of that Word, *Ap* 1, *p.* 2.

Town-Clerk, his Office, *&c.* *B.* 5, *p.* 162. A Liſt of them, *ibid. p.* 163.

Town-Ditch, at firſt made round the City-Wall for the better Defence of the City, *B.* 1, *p.* 11, 12. No Part of it now remaining, but that called *Fleet-Ditch*, *ibid.*

Townſhend, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 268.

Trades, the particular Streets formerly poſſeſs'd by each, *B* 1, *p.* 242. Merchants of all Nations had their Keys and Wharfs in *London*, in the Time of *Fitz Stephen*, *ibid. p.* 241. *Thomas Clifford*'s Account thereof, *ibid. p.* 242. The Act made in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, that none ſhould exerciſe any Trade but he that had ſerved an Apprenticeſhip of ſeven Years to it, *B.* 5, *p.* 252. Several Perſons loſe their Freedom for following other Trades than they were Apprentices to, *ibid.* Lands concealed by the ſeveral Companies in the Time of King *Edward* the VIth, and their Trouble thereupon, *ibid. p.* 253, 254. The City's Plea againſt Concealers, *ibid. p.* 254, 255. All Eſtates diſcharg'd of Concealments by King *James* the Iſt, *ibid. p.* 255. The Trade of *London* conſider'd, *ibid. p.* 256. What Commodities are chiefly exported from hence into Foreign Nations, *ibid.* What Commodities are brought hither from Foreign Nations, *ibid.* No Foreigner to be ſet at Work by any Freeman in any manual Occupation, *ibid. p.* 409. An Act of Common-Council to that Purpoſe, *ibid.* Another Act of Common-Council againſt ſuch as have Stalls at People's Doors, or Tables and Stools in the open Streets, with Wares thereon, *ibid. p.* 410. None dwelling out of Cities and Towns Corporate, to ſell by Retail Woollen or Linen Cloth, Haberdaſhery Wares, *&c. ibid. p.* 411. An Act of Parliament to that Purpoſe, *ib.* No Foreigner to keep open Shop in the City, or ſell by Retail, *ibid.* None to take up Places in the Streets, or Markets, to ſell Proviſions to the Hindrance of the Country Market-Folks, *ibid. p.* 412. Laws for regulating the Wages of Artificers, Labourers, *&c. ibid. p.* 414. Ancient Grants to the City concerning foreign buying and ſelling, *ib. p.* 425, 426. Another Act prohibiting any Foreigners to keep a Shop for ſelling of any Goods in the City, *ibid. p.* 426. Acts of Common-Council againſt Hawkers and Pedlars, *ibid. p.* 427, 428, 429, 430.

Trained Bands, belonging to *London* and the Liberties thereof, *B.* 5, *p.* 456. The Number of their Muſters in former Times, *ibid. p.* 453, 454. Their Numbers in King *Charles* the IId's Time, *ibid. p.* 456. His Commiſſion of Lieutenancy for the Trained Bands granted to the City, *ibid.* The Names of the Colonels belonging thereto in ſeveral Reigns, *ibid.* The Trained Bands belonging to *Southwark*, the *Tower-Hamlets*, *Holborn*, and *Weſtminſter*, *ibid.*

Trappis, Robert, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 100.

Treaſon, the two Sorts thereof how puniſh'd, *B.* 5, *p.* 385.

Treaſurer, Lord High, the Oath he takes at his Admiſſion into that Office, *B.* 6, *p.* 50. The proper Buſineſs belonging to his Office, *ibid.*

Treby, Sir *George*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 273.

Tredenham, Sir *Joſeph*, his Funeral Monument, *B* 6, *p.* 36.

Trehearne, John, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 11.

Trenet, Thomas, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 129.

Trenchaunt, Lord of St. *Albans*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 203.

Treſham, Sir *Thomas*, Prior of St. *John's*, *B.* 4, *p.* 63. His Coat of Arms in the *Temple Church*, *B.* 3, *p.* 275.

Treſilian, Robert, Lord Chief Juſtice, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 133.

Trinity-Houſe in *Water-Lane*, *B.* 2, *p.* 41, 53. Firſt incorporated in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIIIth, *B.* 5, *p.* 286. The Intent of the Foundation, *ibid.* How govern'd, *ibid.* Their General Courts, and Weekly Meetings, *ibid. p.* 287. Sea-Cauſes formerly decided by them, *ibid.* Their Uſe and Service, *ibid.* The great Numbers of poor Seamen relieved by them, *ibid.* Their Revenues and Privileges, *ibid. p.* 288. A Liſt of the Names of the ſeveral Officers belonging thereto, *ibid. p.* 288. Their Orders and By-Laws, *ibid.* A Liſt of the Names of the Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, *&c.* in the Reign of King *James* the Iſt, *ibid. p.* 289. The Lighters belonging to the Ballaſt-Office, mark'd by this Company, *ibid.* The Names of the moſt conſiderable Benefactors thereto, *ibid. p.* 290.

Trinity-Church in the *Minories*, the Funeral Monuments there, *B.* 2, *p.* 15.

Trinity-Church in *Queen-Hith*, now uſed for the Worſhip of the *Lutherans*, *B.* 3, *p.* 208. The Interments formerly there, *ibid. p.* 209.

Trinity-Hoſpital, near *Mile-End*, for Sea-Officers, *B.* 1, *p.* 212. The Builder, and Penſions allow'd to each Perſon belonging thereto, *ibid.* See more of it, *B.* 4, *p.* 49. *Ap.* 1. *p.* 101.

Trinity-Hoſpital at *Deptford*, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 89. The Benefactors thereto, *ibid.*

Trinity-Priory, *B.* 2, *p.* 3, 4.

Tripplet, Dr. *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 15.

Triumphant Shows, anciently uſed in *London*, *B.* 1, *p.* 52.

Trotman, Throckmorton, his charitable Benefactions to the Pariſh of St. *Giles's Cripplegate*, *B.* 3, *p.* 87. Founder of the Free-School in *Bunhil-Fields*, *ibid.* See more of him, *B.* 5, *p.* 64.

Troutbeck, Dr. *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 72.

Troy Weight, formerly called *Huſtings Weight*, *B.* 5, *p.* 369.

Truſſel, Sir *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 21.

Truſty, John, his Speech to Queen *Anne*, in her triumphant Proceſſion to St. *Paul*'s Church, *B.* 1, *p.* 201.

Tufton-Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 66.

Tulſe, Sir *Henry*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 152.

Tun-upon-Cornhil, why ſo called, *B.* 2, *p.* 134. A Priſon for Night-Walkers, *ibid.*

Turk, Walter, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 3. His Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 210.

Turkey Merchants, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 265. The Commodities they chiefly deal in, *ibid. p.* 266. Their Conſuls and Factors abroad, *ibid.* Seven of this Company Truſtees of *Morden-College*, *ibid.* The Place where they hold their Courts and Meetings, *B.* 6, *p.* 164.

Turn-again-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 281.

Turnbaſe-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 15.

Turner, Dr. *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 38. Some Account of his Life and Character, *ibid.*

Turner, John, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 90.

Turner, Chriſtopher, Chirurgeon to King *Henry* the VIIIth, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 203.

Turner, Thomas, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 120.

Turner, Sir *William*, his charitable Benefactions, *B.* 5, *p.* 62, 147. The Place of his Interment, *ibid.*

Turners, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 230.

Turnmill-Brook, why ſo called, *B.* 1, *p.* 23. Anciently called the River of the *Wells*, *ibid.* Cleanſed, and afterwards called *Fleet-Ditch*, *ibid.*

Turvil, Edmund, his charitable Benefactions, *B.* 5, *p.* 57.

Tuthil-Fields, *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 65.

Tuthil-Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 66.

Tweed-Street, St. *James*'s, *B.* 6, *p.* 84.

Tweedy, Roger, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 88.

Twickenham, a ſhort Deſcription thereof, *B.* 1, *p.* 44.

Twiſord, Sir *Nicholas*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 115. His charitable Benefactions and laſt Will, *B.* 3, *p.* 96, 97. His Funeral Monument, *ibid.*

Twyſden, Heneage, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 36, 37.

Tyler, Wat, enters *London* in a rebellious Manner, *B.* 1, *p.* 59. Rifles the Archbiſhop's Palace at *Lambeth*, *ibid. p.* 85. Burns the *Savoy*, *ibid.* The Rebels inſolent Demands of the King, *ibid. p.* 86. Seize on the Archbiſhop, and drag him to *Tower-Hill*, *ibid.* The Archbiſhop's Speech to the Rebels, *ibid.* *Tyler* ſlain by *William Walworth*, *p.* 87. The Names of the chief Captains and Ringleaders in this Rebellion, *ibid. p* 88.

Tyndal, Sir *John*, his Complaint concerning the Increaſe of the Number of Maſters in Chancery, *B.* 4, *p.* 71.

Tyrrel, Sir *James*, concern'd in the Murder of the young Princes *Edward* and *Richard*, in the *Tower*, *B.* 1, *p.* 70.

Tyrrel, Francis, his charitable Benefactions, *B.* 5, *p.* 57.

Tyſon, Dr. *Edward*, his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 2, *p.* 154.

V.

Vagrants, the Orders taken by the City againſt them, *B.* 5, *p.* 431. The Recorder's Advice for the Diſcovery of them, *ibid. p.* 432. Great Numbers of them in the City, *ibid.* No Reprieve or Pardon granted, by Reaſon of the Court's Abſence, and the good Effects thereof, *ibid. p.* 435. Many taken and puniſh'd, *ibid. p.* 438. A School of Cut-Purſes diſcover'd, *ibid. p.* 440. Several of their Terms of Art, *ibid.* Strong Watches order'd to be ſet up in every Town about *London*, to prevent Thieves and Vagabonds, *ibid.*

Van Dun, Cornelius, his Alms-Houſes in *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 65. His Funeral Monument, *ibid. p.* 41.

Vane, Sir *Henry*, beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, *B.* 1, *p.* 91.

Vannars-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 2.

Varnam, Thomas, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 41.

Vaughan, Sir *John*, one of the Judges of the Common-Pleas, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3. *p.* 273.

Vaughan, Richard, Biſhop of *London*, where interr'd, *B.* 3, *p.* 165. See more of him, *B.* 5, *p.* 5.

Vaughan, Sir *Thomas*, Lord Treaſurer to King *Edward* the IVth, where interr'd, *B.* 2, *p.* 20.

Vaughan, Sir *Hugh*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 21.

Veniſon, the too frequent Uſe thereof in the City diſpleaſing to Queen *Elizabeth* and her Court, *B.* 5, *p.* 434, 435. Forbidden by the Maior and Aldermen, *ibid.*

Vere, Sir *Francis*, his magnificent Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 20.

Vere-Street, *B.* 4, *p.* 119.

Verney, Sir *Ralph*, Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 122.

Vernon, Lady *Anne*, her Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 81.

Vernon, John, his charitable Legacies, *B.* 2, *p.* 147. *B.* 5, *p.* 62. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 147.

Verſtegan, Richard, the Antiquarian, born in St. *Katharine*'s by the *Tower*, *B.* 2, *p.* 8. His Pedigree, *ibid.*

Vevian, William, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 109.

Vic, Sir *Henry de*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 5, *p.* 16.

Villiers, Sir *George*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6. *p.* 76.

Vincent, Nathaniel, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 58.

Vincent, Samuel, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 106.

Vine-Street, near *Hatton-Garden*, *B.* 3, *p.* 255.

Vine-Street, St. *James*'s, *B.* 6, *p.* 84.

Vine-Street, near *White-Chapel*, *B.* 2. *p.* 28.

Vine-Street, *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6. *p.* 66.

Viner, Sir *Robert*, Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 149.

Viner, *Thomas*, Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 145. His charitable Benefactions, *ibid.* *p.* 60. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 161.

Vintners, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5. *p.* 193. King *Edward* the IIId's Letter to the Maior, concerning the Vintners corrupting their Wines, *ibid.* *p.* 194. The ſame King's Charter to them, to prevent any Perſons trading in Wine but the Vintners, *ibid.* *p.* 195. Forty Taverns only allow'd in *London*, in the Reign of King *Edward* the VIth, *ibid.* *p.* 195. Propoſals for a new Office of ſurveying and gauging Wines, *ibid.* *p.* 196. The Vintners Reaſons againſt thoſe Propoſals, *ibid.* Ancient Orders for the Government of the Vintners, *ibid.* *p.* 197. A Liſt of the Maiors, Sheriffs, *&c.* of this Company, *ibid.* *p.* 198. The Names of the Maſter and Wardens thereof, *ibid.* *p.* 198. Their Purchaſe of King *Edward* the VIth, after the Suppreſſion of Chantries and yearly Payments, *ibid.* *p.* 250. Their Alms-Houſes near *Mile-End*, *ibid.* *p.* 70. *Ap.* 1, *p.* 101. Their Alms-Houſes in *Stody*'s-*Lane*, *B.* 3. *p.* 2. Cognizance taken of corrupting Wines, *ibid.* Formerly called *Wine-Tunners*, *ibid.* *p.* 3. A Liſt of the charitable Benefactions entruſted with them, *B.* 5. *p.* 70.

Vintners-Hall, *B.* 3. *p.* 2, 213.

Underhill, *Richard*, his charitable Benefactions, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 100.

Underwood, *George*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 70.

Union-Fire-Office, *B.* 5. *p.* 408.

Upholſters, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5. *p.* 229. Great Deceits and Abuſes committed by the Upholſters, *ibid.* *p.* 230.

Upton, Dr. *Nathaniel*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4. *p.* 56.

Urbane, Pope, his Bull in Favour of *Chriſt-Church-Priory*, *B.* 2. *p.* 12, 13.

Urns, *Roman*, many of them, with other *Roman* Antiquities, found in *Spittle-Fields*, *B.* 2. *p.* 98 Others found in *Radcliff*, *B.* 4. *p.* 43. See alſo *Ap.* 1, *p.* 21, 22.

Urſwick, *Chriſtopher*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 125.

Uſury, Orders againſt it, *B.* 5. *p.* 112, 114.

Utfangetheof, in ancient Records what, *B.* 3. *p.* 107.

Uſher, *James*, Biſhop of *Carliſle*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 138.

Utting, Dr. *William*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 85.

Vyrby, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2. *p.* 34.

W.

W*Ade*, Sir *William*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, *B.* 1. *p.* 75. His ingenious Device ſet up in the Lieutenant's Lodgings, to deſcribe and perpetuate the Memory of the Gun-Powder-Treaſon Plot, *ibid.*

Waddington, *Rodolphus*, Maſter of the School belonging to *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3. *p.* 136, 137.

Wadſon, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2. *p.* 113.

Waith, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 82.

Wakering, Sir *John*, his Donations to St. *Bartholomew*'s Priory in *Smithfield*, *B.* 3. *p.* 232.

Walbrook, why ſo called, *B.* 1. *p.* 23. Several Bridges formerly over it, *ibid.* Vaulted over, paved, and built upon, *ibid.* *p.* 24. The Courſe thereof particularly deſcrib'd, *B.* 2. *p.* 2. The modern State thereof, *ibid.* *p.* 199.

Walbrook-Ward, *B.* 2. *p.* 191.

Walby, *Robert*, Archbiſhop of *York*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6. *p.* 18.

Walcote, *John*, Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 116.

Walden, *Roger*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 137.

Waldren, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 117.

Wales, *Leoline* Prince of, taken Priſoner at *Bluith-Caſtle*, *B.* 1. *p.* 82. Slain by *Roger le Strange*, *ibid.* The laſt Prince of the *Britiſh* Blood that bare Rule and Dominion in *Wales*, *ibid.*

Wales, *Griffith* of, impriſon'd in the *Tower*, *B.* 1. *p.* 89. Endeavours to make his Eſcape from thence, and his unhappy Death, *ibid.*

Walker, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2. *p.* 156.

Walker, *Thomas*, Vicar of the Church of St. *Laurence* in the *Old Jewry*, his Funeral Monument, *B*, 3. *p.* 46.

Walker's Court, *B.* 6. *p.* 84.

Wall's Court, *B.* 2. *p.* 28.

Wallis, *Henry*, buildeth *Stocks-Market*, *B.* 1. *p.* 260. Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 106. Sent beyond Sea by the King, during his Maioralty, *ibid.*

Wallop, *Robert*, one of the Judges of King *Charles* the Firſt, drawn on a Sledge from the *Tower* to *Tyburn*, and back again, *B.* 1. *p.* 91.

Walſingham, Sir *Francis*, his Death, *B.* 5. *p.* 138. The large Inſcription on his Memory in St. *Paul*'s Church, before the Great Fire, *B.* 3, *p.* 161.

Walter, Sir *John*, Lord Chief Baron, his charitable Legacy to the Pariſh of St. *Mary Savoy*, *B.* 4. *p.* 111. His Death, *ibid.*

Waltham, *John*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*, *B.* 3. *p.* 263. Afterwards Lord High Treaſurer, *ibid.* His Funeral Monument, *B.* 6. *p.* 18.

Walthamſtow, the Situation thereof, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 117. The Church there, and Gentlemens Seats *ibid.* Funeral Monuments there, *ibid.*

Walton upon Thames, *B.* 1. *p.* 44.

Walton, *Brian*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6. *p.* 21.

Walworth, *William*, knighted in the Field for his Service againſt *Wat Tyler*, *B.* 1. *p.* 87. A great Benefactor to the Church of St. *Michael Crooked-Lane*, *B.* 2. *p.* 185. Foundeth a College there, *ibid.* Several times Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 113, 114. His Order againſt Uſury, to preſerve Traffick, *ibid.* His Arms, *ibid.* *p.* 183. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 185, 186.

Wandſworth-Church, the Funeral Monuments there, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 75.

Wanſel, *Edmund*, his liberal Benefactions to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, *B.* 6. *p.* 82. To the Pariſh of St. *James*'s, *ibid.*

Wanſted, the Funeral Monuments there, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 121.

Wanſted Houſe, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 122.

Wappin-Church, the Funeral Monuments there, *B.* 4, *p.* 37.

Ward, *John*, Maior, in the Time of King *Edward* the IIId, *B.* 5, *p.* 113.

Ward, Sir *John*, late Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 154.

Ward, *John*, Profeſſor of Rhetorick in *Greſham-College*, in the Place of *Edward Martyn*, who deceas'd *An.* 1720. *Ap.* 2, *p.* 26.

Ward, Sir *Patience*, Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 149. Sued by the Duke of *York*, afterwards King *James* the IId, for Perjury, in the Caſe of Sir *Thomas Pilkington*, *ibid.* *p.* 91. His Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 2. *p.* 184.

Wardal, *John*, his charitable Benefactions, *B.* 5. *p.* 57. His Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 92.

Warders of the Tower, *B.* 1. *p.* 76, 77.

Wardmote-Inqueſt, the Laws and Cuſtoms thereof, *B.* 5. *p.* 313. Articles of their Inquiry, *ibid.* *p.* 314, 315, 316, 317. An Act of Common-Council for the Reformation of divers Abuſes in the Wardmote Inqueſt, *ibid.* *p.* 321, 322. See more of this Court, *ibid.* *p.* 384.

Warder, *Ludolphus de*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2. *p.* 39.

Wardour-Street, *B.* 6. *p.* 84.

Wardrobe, the Great, by whom founded uncertain, *B.* 3. *p.* 224. King *Richard* the IIId lodgeth there, *ibid.* *Forteſcue*, Sir *John*, Maſter thereof, *ibid.* Writings of State, anciently kept there, *ibid.* The Gardens thereof now converted into a large ſquare Court, *ibid.* *p.* 230.

Wardrobe-Court, *B.* 3. *p.* 230.

Wards and Liveries, the Court thereof where kept, *B.* 6. *p.* 51. Diſſolved, *ibid.*

Wards in the City, their Number and Names, *B.* 2. *p.* 2.

Wardwite, in old Records what, *B.* 3. *p.* 108.

Ware, *Richard de*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6. *p.* 16.

Warlayes, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument *B.* 3, *p.* 126.

Warner, Sir *Edward*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, *B.* 1. *p.* 76. His Bill of Wages due to the reſpective Officers of the *Tower*, as delivered into the *Exchequer*, *ibid.* Deprived, *ibid.* *p.* 74.

Warner, *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2. *p.* 69, 70.

Warham, *William*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *B.* 5, *p.* 4.

Warner, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3. *p.* 141.

Warnford-Court, *B.* 2. *p.* 132.

Warren, Sir *Ralph*, Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 131. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 3. *p.* 28.

Warton-Court in *Holbourn*, *B.* 3. *p.* 283.

Warwick-Court, *B.* 3, *p.* 253.

Warwick-Lane, *B.* 3. *p.* 193.

Warwick-Street, *B.* 6. *p.* 77.

Warwick, Earls of, deſcended from *Richard Rich*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, *B.* 3. *p.* 44.

Warwick, *Richard Nowel* Earl of, his great Houſekeeping, *B.* 1. *p.* 244.

Waſe, *Chriſtopher*, the Goldſmith, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3. *p.* 127.

Waſe, *Chriſtopher* of *Holloway*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 133.

Watches, the Curfew-Bell to be rung at eight a-Clock at Night, commanding Fire and Candle to be put out, *B.* 1. *p.* 254. Night-Walkers murther all they meet, *ibid.* *p.* 255. Several Letters of King *Edward* the IIId's to the Maior and Sheriffs, for ſuppreſſing thoſe Diſorders in the Night, *ibid.* Standing Watch at *Midſummer*, *ibid.* *p.* 256. The great Pomp of the marching Watches in thoſe Times, *ibid.* The Inconveniencies of them, and a Standing Watch firſt ſet up by Sir *Thomas Row*, Maior, *ibid.* *p.* 257. All Houſekeepers, Inhabitants of the City, whether Freemen or not, obliged to keep Watch within their own Ward, *B.* 5. *p.* 393. The Number of Watchmen in each Ward, *ibid.* Time of Watching, *ibid.* An Act of the Quarter-Seſſions for regulating the Watch, *ibid.* *p.* 394. The modern Settlement of the Watch, *ibid.* An Act of Common-Council for that Purpoſe, *ibid.* *p.* 395, 396. An Act of Common-Council, for lighting the Streets, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, and publick Paſſages of the City, and Liberties thereof, *ibid.* *p.* 396, 397, 398.

Waters, anciently uſed for the Supply of the City, *&c.* *B.* 1. *p.* 24, 25.

Water-Street in the *Strand*, *B.* 4. *p.* 117.

Water-Lane in *Fleet-Street*, *B.* 3. *p.* 278.

Water-Lane near the *Tower*, *B.* 2, *p.* 53.

Water-Lane in *Black-Friers*, *B.* 3. *p.* 193, 194.

Water-Bailage, a Table of the ſeveral Rates thereof, *B.* 5. *p.* 274, 275, 276.

Water Bailiff, his Office and Imployment, *B.* 5. *p.* 163, 164. Every Fiſherman to appear before him on St. *Paul*'s Day at *Guild-Hall* Chapel, to regiſter their Names in his Book, *ibid.* *p.* 381.

Watergate, *B.* 1. *p.* 22.

Waterman, Sir *George*, Maior, *B.* 5. *p.* 148.

Watermen, Company of, their Arms, *B.* 5. *p.* 232. Number of Men on the Rolls of this Company, *ibid.* The Time of their Incorporation, *Ap.* 2. *p.* 16.

Watermen, their ſeveral Fares, *B.* 5. *p.* 392.

Watermens-Hall, *B.* 2. *p.* 207.

Watling-Street, *B.* 3. *p.* 24. 198, 206.

Watſon, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2. *p.* 113.

Watts, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 1. *p.* 12. *B.* 5. *p.* 140.

Wax-Chandlers, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 209, 210. Their Purchaſe of King *Edward* the VIth, and annual Payments, *ibid.* *p.* 252.

Wax-Chandlers-Hall, *B.* 3. *p.* 81.

Waybridge, a ſhort Deſcription thereof, *B.* 1, *p.* 44, 45.

Way, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 79.

Weavers, Company of, their Arms, *B.* 5. *p.* 219. The Complaints of this Company againſt the Silk-Weavers, *ibid.* The Time of their Incorporation, *Ap.* 2. *p.* 16. Ancient Orders concerning them, *B.* 5, *p.* 344.

Weavers-Hall, *B.* 3. *p.* 68.

Webb, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 1. *p.* 65. See more of him, *B.* 5. *p.* 138. A Letter of his to the Lord Treaſurer, *B.* 4. *p.* 20. Another, *B.* 5. *p.* 346. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 2. *p.* 44.

Webber, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 106.

Weddings, ancient Cuſtoms concerning them, *B.* 1. *p.* 259. Duties paid at the Celebration of them, *B.* 5. *p.* 26.

Weedon, ———, his Propoſals for rebuilding *White-Hall*, *B.* 6, *p.* 6.

Weigh-Houſes, the Uſe thereof, *&c.* *B.* 2, *p.* 173. *B.* 5. *p.* 423.

Weigher at the King's Beam, from whom to receive his Authority, *B.* 5, *p.* 423. The ſeveral Duties incumbent on him, *ibid.*

Weights and Meaſures, ſeveral Regulations thereof, *B.* 5. *p.* 257, 258. One of the Articles of Preſentment belonging to the Wardmote Inqueſt, *ibid.* *p.* 319. The true Standard for Weights once not to be found, *ibid.* *p.* 345. The Applications made to the Lord Treaſurer for the Redreſs thereof, *ibid.* Meaſures for Sea-coal, and Contentions about it with the Lord High Admiral, *ibid.* *p.* 346. An Act of Common-Council for weighing Goods and Merchandize at the King's Beams, *ibid.* *p.* 421, 422 The Rates for weighing, *ibid.* *p.* 423. Two Maſter-Weighers appointed by the City, *ibid.* *p.* 424.

Welch, *Andrew*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 75.

Weld, Sir *Humphry*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 140. His Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 3, *p.* 56.

Weld Court, *B.* 3, *p.* 50.

Wells, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 119. His publick Benefactions, *ibid.*

Wells, *Hugh*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 147. His charitable Benefactions, *Ibid.*

Wells, the River of, *B.* 1, *p.* 20, 23. Afterwards called *Fleet-Ditch*, *ibid.*

Welley, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 211.

Wendover, *Richard de*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 138.

Wengham, *Henry de*, Lord Chancellor to King *Henry* the IIId, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 164.

Wenlock, *Walter*, Lord Treaſurer, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 16.

Wentworth, Lord *Thomas*, *B.* 4, *p.* 87, 88, 89.

Werder, *Ludolphus de*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 39.

Weſt, *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 58.

Weſt-Ham, the Funeral Monuments there, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 112.

Weſtminſter, why ſo called, *B.* 6, *p.* 1. A terrible Fire there in the Hall of the King's Palace, *ibid.* *p.* 10. Formerly a Biſhop's See, *ibid.* *p.* 11. *Thomas Thurby*, the firſt and laſt Biſhop thereof, *ibid.* A Liſt of the Names of the Abbots, Biſhop, and Deans of *Weſtminſter*, *ibid.* *p.* 39, 40. The Civil Government thereof divided into twelve Wards, *ibid.* *p.* 56. Theſe Wards how called, *ibid.* *p.* 57. The Manner of chooſing the High Conſtable and other Officers, *ibid.* The preſent Civil Government thereof, *ibid.* The Government for Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, *ibid.* *p.* 58. Names of the Deans and Prebendaries of *Weſtminſter*, *ibid.* Certain ancient Orders for the Butchers and Poulterers thereof, *ibid.* Sums expended for the Relief of the Poor, *ibid.* *p.* 59. The Liberties and Privileges belonging to it, *ibid.* *p.* 60. An Abſtract of an Act of Parliament for the Government of it, *ibid.* *p.* 61. The modern State thereof, *ibid.* *p.* 62. The ſeven Pariſhes belonging thereto, *ibid.* Firſt ſend Repreſentatives to Parliament, *Ap.* 2, *p.* 10. A Liſt of the Names of the Burgeſſes for *Weſtminſter*, from their firſt ſending to the preſent Time, *ibid.* *p.* 11.

Weſtminſter-Abbey, firſt founded by King *Sebert*, *B.* 6, *p.* 7. Built on that Place where formerly ſtood a Temple of *Apollo*, *ibid.* Deſtroy'd by the *Danes*, and repair'd by St. *Dunſtane*, *ibid.* *p.* 8. The Guild there, *ibid.* The Figure and Architecture thereof, *ibid.* *p.* 10. The Place of the Coronation of our Kings, *ibid.* The Funeral Monuments there, *ibid.* *p.* 14, 15, 16, 22. The Times of Divine Service therein, *ibid.* *p.* 11. Made a Sanctuary by King *Sebert*, *ibid.* *p.* 38. King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Confirmation thereof, *ibid.* Debtors flee thither for Shelter, *ibid.* The Oath of ſuch as took Sanctuary there, *ibid.* *p.* 39. The Order of their Admiſſion, *ibid.* Queen *Anne*'s Order for the Reparation thereof, *ibid.* *p.* 40.

Weſtminſter-Hall, built by King *William Rufus*, *B.* 6, *p.* 47. The Dimenſions thereof, *ibid.* Formerly the principal Seat and Palace of our Kings, *ibid.* Six thouſand poor People fed therein, *ibid.* Great Feaſtings there, *ibid.* Wherries rowed therein, *ibid.* *p.* 48. King *Richard* the ſecond builds a Houſe for his Parliament there, *ibid.* The ſeveral Courts there held, *ibid.* *p.* 50, 51, 52.

Weſtminſter School, the ſecond in the Kingdom, *B.* 1, *p.* 123. Firſt inſtituted by Queen *Elizabeth*, *B.* 6, *p.* 8. Scholars there, how admitted, *ibid* *p.* 9. Several ancient Orders concerning it, *ibid.* Number of Scholars, *&c.* *ibid.* *p.* 11. Their Diet *ibid.* *p.* 12. The Government and Charge thereof, *ibid.* The Statutes for this College, *ibid.*

Weſt, *Reginald*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 170.

Weſton, Sir *William*, his Coat of Arms in the *Temple-Hall*, *B.* 3, *p.* 275. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 64.

Wetenhall, *Edward*, Biſhop of *Kilmore*, where interr'd, *B.* 6, *p.* 34.

Weyland, Sir *Thomas*, one of the Judges impriſon'd in the *Tower*, *B* 1, *p.* 81.

Whales, two brought up to *Blackwall*, *B.* 4, *p.* 44.

Wharfs, *B.* 1, *p.* 21. Orders thereof, as ſettled by Queen *Elizabeth*, *B.* 2, *p.* 49, 50. A farther Account of them, *B.* 3, *p.* 217. The Bounds and Limits of each of them, *B.* 5, *p.* 281, 282, 283.

Wharfingers, ſeveral Regulations that concern them, *B.* 5, *p.* 283, 284.

Wharton, *Anthony*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 89.

Wharton, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 15.

Wharton, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 21.

Wharton, Dr. *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 68.

Wheat, ſold at *London* for Twelve Pence the Quarter, *B.* 5. *p.* 107.

Wheatly, *William*, his Arms in the *Temple-Hall*, *B.* 3, *p.* 275.

Wheelers-Yard, *B.* 2, *p.* 28.

Whelfdale, *Roger*, Biſhop of *Carliſle*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 138.

Whetſtone Park, *B.* 4, *p.* 75.

Whirlicotes, formerly uſed inſtead of Coaches, *B.* 1, *p.* 242.

Whitcomb-Street, *B.* 6, *p.* 67. 84.

Whitchcote, *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3. *p.* 258.

Whitchcote, Dr. *Benjamin*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 47.

White, *Francis*, Biſhop of *Ely*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 137.

White, Sir *Stephen*, his charitable Benefactions, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 131.

White, *Thomas*, Biſhop of *Peterborough*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 138.

White, *Thomas*, Miniſter of *Stepney*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 112.

White, Sir *Thomas*, Maior, foundeth *Glouceſter-Hall*, and St. *John Baptiſt*'s College in *Oxford*, *B.* 1, *p.* 263, 264. See more of him, *B.* 5, *p.* 133.

White, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, 125.

Whiteal, *Gilbert*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 136.

White-Bakers, Company of, their Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p.* 209.

White-Bear-Court, *B.* 3, *p.* 230.

White-Chapel, and Parts adjacent, *B.* 2, *p.* 27.

White-Chapel-Church, formerly called St. *Mary Matfelon*, *B.* 4 *p.* 44. The Original of that Name, *ibid.* *p.* 45. The Funeral Monuments there, *ibid.* *p.* 46

White-Chapel Alms-Houſes, *B.* 4, *p.* 47.

White-Cock-Court, *B.* 3. *p.* 206

White Croſs Street, near *Cripplegate*, *B.* 3, *p.* 88.

White-Croſs-Street in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 29.

White-Friers, *B.* 3, *p.* 267. The Convent there formerly belonging to the Friers of our Lady of Mount *Carmel*, *ibid.* Funeral Monuments there, *ibid.* *p.* 268. The Charter of Privileges granted thereto by King *James* the Firſt, *ibid.* *p.* 269. *Brown*'s Legacy to it, *ibid.*

White-Hall, formerly called *York-Place*, as belonging to the Archbiſhops of that See, *B.* 4, *p.* 72. Taken from Cardinal *Wolſey* by King *Henry* the VIIIth, *ibid.* Afterwards in the Poſſeſſion of *Sandys*, Archbiſhop of *York*, who refuſes to part with it to the Crown, *B.* 6, *p.* 3. His Letter to the Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh* thereupon, *ibid.* Occupied by *Thomas* Viſcount *Brackley*, and *Francis* Viſcount St. *Albans*, Lord Chancellors, *ibid.* *p.* 4. Exchang'd to King *James* the Iſt, by *Toby Mathew* Archbiſhop of *York*, *ibid.* The Occaſion of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Removal there, *ibid.* *p.* 5. Several old Records relating thereto, *ibid.*

White-Hall-Chapel, the Chriſtnings and Marriages celebrated there, *B.* 6, *p.* 5, 6.

White Hart Court, near the Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 191.

White-Hart-Yard, *B.* 4, *p.* 112. *B.* 6, *p.* 75.

White-Lion-Priſon, *B.* 4, *p.* 29.

White-Lion-Street, *B.* 4, *p.* 76.

White Street, in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 30.

Whitfield, Dr. *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 87.

Whitgift, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, his Queſtions put to King *James* the Iſt, at his Coronation, *B.* 6, *p.* 12, 13.

Whitgift, *George*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 146.

Whiting, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 237.

Whitmore, Sir *George*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 142.

Whitnel, *Thomas*, his charitable Benefactions, *B.* 4, *p.* 38.

Whitney, *Conſtance*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 88.

Whittington, *Richard*, Maior, *B.* 1. *p.* 14. *B.* 5, *p.* 116. Rebuildeth *Newgate*, *B.* 1, *p.* 19. Other publick and charitable Acts of his, *ibid.* *p.* 261. Three times buried, *B.* 3, *p.* 5. His Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *ibid.*

Whittington-College, *B.* 3, *p.* 3. The Orders and Management thereof, *ibid.*

Wiat, *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 141.

Wiat, *Richard*, his charitable Benefactions, *B.* 5, *p.* 212.

Wich, *Hugh*, Maior, *B.* 2, *p.* 153. *B.* 5, *p.* 122.

Wichingham, *Geffrey*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 111.

Wichers Alms Houſes, *B.* 6, *p.* 65.

Wickham, *William*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *B.* 3, *p.* 212 A remarkable Saying of his, *B.* 5, *p.* 440. His Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 4, *p.* 12.

Wickham-Court, *B* 4, *p.* 118.

Wickſteed, *Hugh*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 90.

Widdrington, Sir *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 80.

Widegate-Street, *B.* 2, *p.* 108.

Widnell, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 211.

Wild, Lady, her extenſive Charity, *B.* 5, *p.* 65.

Wilkinſon, *Chriſtopher*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 134.

Wilkins, *John*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*, where interr'd, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 138.

Willaw, *Andrew*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 90.

William the Iſt, ſurnamed the Conqueror, his Grant of St. *Botolph's Gate*, *B.* 1, *p.* 22. Buildeth that Part of the *Tower* called the *White Tower*, *ibid.* *p.* 78. His Charter to St. *Martins le Grand*, *B.* 3, *p.* 106. Another to St. *Paul*'s Church, *ibid.* *p.* 142.

William the IId, forbids the taking of Salmons in the *Thames*, *B.* 1, *p.* 36. Polls the People to carry on certain Buildings about the Towe, *ibid.* *p.* 78. His Charter concerning Knighten Guild, *B.* 2, *p.* 3. Shews much Favour to the *Jews*, *B.* 3, *p.* 54. His Charter to St. *Paul*'s Church, *ibid.* *p.* 142. His Charter to the City at large, *B.* 5, *p.* 347.

Williams, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 273.

Williamſon, Sir *Joſeph*, his publick Benefactions, *B.* 6, *p.* 83.

Williams, Dr. *John*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, his Account of the ſeveral Pariſh-Churches about *London*, with their Valuations, and the Names of their Incumbents, *B.* 5, *p.* 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. Where interr'd, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 137.

Williams, Sir *Abraham*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 44.

Willis, *Richard*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 44.

Willoughby, *Richard Haſtings* Lord, *B.* 3, *p.* 133.

Willoughby, *Robert*, Lord *Brook*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 108.

Wilſhaw, *Thomas*, his Benefactions to the Company belonging to *Trinity-Houſe*, *B.* 5, *p.* 290.

Wimbleton-Houſe, *B.* 4, *p.* 119.

Winchelſey, Dr. *Thomas*, his liberal Benefactions, *B.* 3, *p.* 130.

Winchelſey, *Robert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, his extenſive Charity, *B.* 1, *p.* 245.

Wincheſter, Biſhop of, his Court where kept, *B.* 4, *p.* 14.

Wincheſter-Houſe in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 48.

Wincheſter, *Peter de Rupibus* Biſhop of, new foundeth St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 20.

Wincheſter, the Term kept there, *B.* 5, *p.* 139.

Wincheſter, Marquis of, the Maior and Aldermens Letter to him concerning *Auſtin-Friers* Church, *B.* 2, *p.* 114.

Wincheſter, Lady *Winifred* Marchioneſs of, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 30.

Windmill-Street, St. *James's*, *B.* 6, *p.* 84.

Windmill-Court in the *Old-Jury*, *B.* 3, *p.* 63.

Windſor, why ſo called, *B.* 1, *p.* 29.

Windſor-Houſe, near *Foſter-Lane*, *B.* 3, *p.* 128. Called alſo *Nevyll's-Inn*, *ibid.*

Windſor, *William* of, Son to King *Edward* the IIId, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 20.

Windſore, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 21.

Windſore, Lady *Griſſelde*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 99.

Wine-Street, *B.* 3, *p.* 255.

Wingrave, *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 108.

Wingham, *Henry de*, Biſhop of *London*, *B.* 3, *p.* 158. Lord Chancellor, *B.* 5, *p* 3, 4.

Winter, *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 73.

Winter, Lady *Mary*, her Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 35.

Winwick, *John*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, *B.* 1, *p.* 73. King *Edward* the IIId's Letter to him, *ibid.*

Withers, Sir *William*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 153.

Withers, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 22. His charitable Benefactions, *ibid.*

Wolf, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 96.

Wolfe, *Reynell*, Collector of the Chronicle publiſh'd under the Name of *Ralph Holenſhed*, *B.* 3, *p.* 71.

The INDEX.

Wo'ſi-Gate, anciently in the *Ropary* long ſince pulled down, *B.* 1, *p.* 21.
Wollaſton, Sir *John*, his charitable Be:ions, *B.* 5, *p.* 60. Maior, *ilid. p.* 144.
Wolley, Sir *John*, Secretary for the *Langue* to Queen *Elizabeth*, *B.* 5, *p.* 302. Hitch in Parliament in favour of Foreigners, His Funeral Monument and Epitaph, *B.* 352.
Wolſey, Cardinal *Thomas*, his grdouſe-keeping, *B.* 1, *p.* 244. Is indicted ifræmunire, *B.* 6, *p.* 3.
Women, ſeveral Inſtances of their vy Actions and charitable Benefactions, *I p.* 278, 279, 280. Their firſt Uſe of Side-Sa, *ibid. p.* 243.
Wood, *Roger*, his Funeral Monu, *B.* 4, *p.* 65.
Wood, *Francis*, his Funeral Monit, *B.* 3, *p.* 274.
Wood, *Joan*, her extenſive Chari*B.* 2, *p.* 91.
Wood, Sir *William*, the great Ar, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 4, *p.* 67.
Woodcock, Sir *John*, Maior, *B. p.* 116. Where interr'd, *ibid. p.* 175.
Woodcock, *Ralph*, his Funeral Moent, *B.* 3, *p.* 72.
Woodcock, Sir *Thomas*, his Funerlonument, *B.* 3, *p.* 72.
Woodroffe, *David*, his Funeral Moent, *B.* 2, *p.* 66. The Solemnities at his Fun, *ibid.*
Woodroffe, Sir *Nicholas*, Maior, *B p.* 136.
Woodroffe-Lane, *B.* 2, *p.* 41.
Woodgreen's Court, *B.* 2, *p.* 27.
Woodhead, *Abraham*, a conſidde Writer of Controverſies, his Funeral Monnt, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 135,
Woodhouſe, *Margaret*, her Fun Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 115.
Woodmongers, Company of, tr Arms, and Time of Incorporation, *B.* 5, *p*6. Cars and Carts governed ſometime by thismpany, *ibid.* Several Orders concerning ther*ibid. p.* 227. Their Difference with the Carn, *ibid.* The State of the Carmen as offered the Common-Council, in Oppoſition to the Wlmongers, *ibid.* An Act of Common Council recd at large, for the Licenſing of Carts for this mpany, *ibid. p.* 228:
Woodmongers-Hall, *B.* 3, *p.* 225
Woodſtock, *Thomas* of, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 14, 26.
Woodſtock Court, *B.* 6, *p.* 75.
Wood-Street, near *Cripplegate*, *B.* 3, *p.* 76.
Wood-Street, *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6. *p.* 66.
Wood-Street-Compter, *B.* 3. *p.* 51. The ſeveral Officers thereof, *ibid.* A Liſt of the Benefactors thereto, *ibid.*
Woodward, Dr. *John*, his fine Collection of Antiquities, *Ap.* 1, *p* 21, 22. His Letter to Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, concerning ſome *Roman* Veſſels found in *Biſhopsgate-Street*, *ibid. p.* 23. Profeſſor of Phyſick of *Greſham College*, *Ap.* 2, *p.* 26.
Woodward, Dr. *Joſhua*, his Account of the Chapel at *Poplar* and *Blackwal*, and the Donations thereunto, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 103.
Woolſtaple at *Weſtminſter*, *B.* 6, *p.* 6.
Wool-Packers, Company of, their Arms, *&c.* *B.* 5, *p.* 225.
Woollen Manufactures, the State of them as humbly offer'd to Parliament, *Ap.* 2, *p.* 17, 18.
Woolſack-Alley, *B.* 2, *p.* 27.
Woolſey's-Lane, *B.* 2, *p.* 265.
Wool Wharf, by *Cuſtomers-Key*, *B.* 2, *p.* 50.
Woolwich, a ſhort Deſcription thereof, *B.* 1, *p.* 42.
Worceſter-Street in *Southwark*, *B.* 4, *p.* 29.
Worceſter-Houſe, *B.* 3, *p.* 13.
Work-Houſe in *Biſhopſgate-Street*, *B.* 1, *p.* 197. How govern'd, *ibid.* A deaf and dumb Cheat brought thither, *ibid.* Other begging Cheats, *ibid. p.* 198. An Account of the Foundation, State, and Deſign of this Work-Houſe, *ibid.* The Habit of the Children and their Diet, *ibid. p.* 199. A Liſt of the Benefactors and Encouragers thereof, *ibid. p.* 200, 201. A Boy of this Houſe makes a Speech to Queen *Anne*, *ibid. p.* 201. The Names of the Treaſurer, and other Officers thereof, *ibid. p.* 203.
Worral, *Richard*, his charitable Benefactions, *B.* 5, *p.* 60.
Worral, Dr. *Thomas*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 90.
Worſley, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 6, *p.* 69.
Worthington, *John*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 70.
Worthington, *Gilbert*, his laſt Will and Charitable Legacies, *B* 3, *p.* 248.
Wotten, Dr. *Edward*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 79.
Wotton, *Nicholas*, being impanelled on a Jury, refuſeth to ſerve, becauſe he had been Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 8.
Wringwren-Lane, *B.* 3, *p.* 7.
Writh, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 158.
Wroth, *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 112.
Wy'd, *William*, one of the Juſtices of the King's Bench, his ſeveral Advancements, *B.* 5, *p.* 161.
Wyld, *Nichelas*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 77.
Wyford, *Nicholas*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 121.
Wyllenden, *Philip*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 39.
Wymondeſolde, Sir *Robert*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1. *p.* 75.
Wynn, *Henry*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 274.
Wyngar, *George*, his charitable Benefactions, *B.* 2, *p.* 195.
Wynter, Sir *Edward*, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 78.

Y.

Y*Ates's-Court*, *B.* 4, *p.* 118.
Yeardly, *William*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 176.
Yearwood, *Randolph*, his Funeral Monument, *Ap.* 1, *p.* 135.
Yerford, Sir *James*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 129. His Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 67.
Young, Sir *John*, Maior, *B.* 5, *p.* 122.
Young, Dr. *John*, Maſter of the *Rolls*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 3, *p.* 263.
Young, *James*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 46.
York-Buildings, *B.* 6, *p.* 76.
York-Buildings, the Company for raiſing *Thames* Water there, *Ap.* 2, *p.* 1.
York-Street, St. *James's*, *B.* 6, *p.* 83.
York, Sir *John*, his Funeral Monument, *B.* 2, *p.* 197.
York-Place, the Seat of Cardinal *Wolſey*, now called *White-Hall*, *B.* 6, *p.* 3.
York, *Philippa*, Dutcheſs of, her Marriage and Death, *B.* 6, *p.* 14.

FINIS.